

Ancestry

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ACHON Anne (Ozanne) (1633-1707)

Fille à marier.

She was baptized July 18, 1633, at Notre-Dame, Chambon, Saintonge (ar. Rochefort, Charente-Maritime), France, daughter of Jean Achon and of Hélène Regnault. Her godfather was André Martin, godmother Ozanne Achon. She came from a modest background since her parents seem to have been day laborers or sharecroppers. At the age of 12, in 1645, Ozanne settled as a servant in the family of Pierre De Hillerin at the Prieuré in the parish of Puyravault. It is not known if she was alone or accompanied by her parents.

Anne crossed the Atlantic in 1657. She is a "*fille à marier*", or marriageable girl. In total, 262 "filles à marier" came to New France in the hopes of finding a better life. They were recruited by individuals, such as merchants or *seigneurs*, or religious societies. They signed a contract in France, normally to work as a servant. It was understood, however, that their primary objective was marriage and settlement. These agreements did not include return passage to France. Once the contract was signed, the Fille à marier would board a ship for Québec, from La Rochelle or Dieppe. She normally travelled alone, not as part of a larger, organized group.

In June 1657, Ozanne Achon was part of a contingent of eighteen new arrivals, thirteen of whom came from La Rochelle, four from Paris and one from Touraine. Upon her arrival, she stayed with a family who vouched for her good morals until her marriage, which was not long in coming. Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

She is the sister of Jacques Achon, who married Marguerite Bonnefoy in 1667. Anne arrived in New France in 1657, at age 24. The first mention of Ozanne Achon in New France is her marriage contract. The marriage contract between Ozanne Achon and Pierre Le Tremblé was done on 19 September 1657 before notary Claude Auber. A marriage contract according to the *Coutume de Paris* (Custom of Paris). Neither spouse could sign, so they left their mark

On 2 October 1657 in Notre-Dame de Québec, **Pierre Tremblé**, plowman, son of Philibert Tremblé and of Jeanne Coignet, of the parish of Randonné in Perche, Chartres diocese, married Ozanne Achon, daughter of Jean Achon and of Hélène *Regourde*, of the parish of Puyravault, La Rochelle diocese, in the presence of Massé Gravel, Pierre Mauge and Mathurin Giraud, Gabriel de Queylus officiating. In notary François Choiseau's engagement contract dated April 9, 1647 for Noël Juchereau's account, Pierre Tremblay declares himself to be a resident of the « la Filonnière » lieu-dit in Randonnai and to practice as a labourer. He promises to work in Canada for a three year period and an annual remuneration of 75 pounds. The contract stipulates that the engageé will be paid board and the passage to and from the transatlantic voyage.

After the marriage, the young couple lived on the Côte-de-Beaupré, since it was there that Pierre worked as a sharecropper on a farm. It is presumed that the young couple lived with the inhabitant who had sheltered Pierre until then, as did most young households. As soon as winter comes, Pierre starts to look for a place to live.

Their first daughter, Marie Madeleine, is born and baptized in Québec in July of 1658. The couple doesn't remain in Québec long, however. In April of 1659, Pierre takes possession of two arpents of land in L'Ange-Gardien, facing the Saint Lawrence River. Misfortune strikes Pierre and Anne just a few months later, when an unnamed child is born in August, but dies soon after. On February 2nd, 1660, Anne receives her confirmation from *Monseigneur* de Laval in the church of Château-Richer, along with 175 others. There was no church in L'Ange-Gardien at the time. On August 10, 1660 was born a first son, **Pierre**, baptized on August 12, he married **M.-Madeleine Roussin** on November 15, 1685 at Ange-Gardien (15 children)

The Tremblay family is recorded in the 1666 census living in the Côte-de-Beaupré, which includes L'Ange-Gardien. In November of 1681, another census is conducted. Pierre and his family are still enumerated in the Côte-de-Beaupré, along with a domestic servant. Pierre owns ten arpents of cleared land, two guns and 16 heads of livestock. It appears the family has two main properties, in L'Ange-Gardien and Baie-St-Paul. The family was established in the seigneurie of Beaupré originally; in 1684 at the death of their son Jean they are listed as residents of Baie-St-Paul. In 1684, tragedy strikes the Tremblay family. Nine-year-old son Jean died from drowning. He was buried in the parish cemetery of Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré. Pierre Tremblay died sometime between 14 Apr 1687 and 6 Nov 1689, when Anne is referred to as a widow. He may possibly have been a victim of smallpox, which devastated New France in 1687-1688.

In March of 1696, Anne goes before a notary to register a donation to her son Jacques. She gives him half a lot of land and a house. Jacques must take care of his mother until her death, arrange for her burial, and for 20 masses to be said in her honour. Ozanne Achon passed away peacefully at the age of 75, after fifty years of life on Canadian soil, around Christmas 1707. She had twelve children, 58 grandchildren and 14 great grandchildren. She was surrounded by those of her family who were able to come to her bedside. She was buried under the name Anne Tremblay, widow of Pierre Tremblay, on December 24, 1707 in the cemetery of Notre Dame de Québec. Two of her children were ancestors

On the Beaupré coast, Ozanne and Pierre had a dozen children. Son **Pierre**, born 10 August 1660 and baptized two days later at Québec, married Marie Madeleine Simard on 3 November 1683. She died 23 August 1684. He then married **Marie Roussin** on 15 November 1685 at l'Ange-Gardien. They had 15 children: seven boys and eight girls. **Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Pierre TREMBLAY- b.1616 → Pierre TREMBLAY- b.1660 → Francois Xavier TREMBLAY- b.1702 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Daughter Madeleine married Nicolas Roussin they were ancestors of the Collettes.

Pierre TREMBLAY- b.1616 → Madeleine TREMBLAY- b.1658 → Geneviève ROUSSIN- b.1681 → Véronique MATHIEU- b.1704 → DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ALBERT Guillaume (1635-1708) dit Lafontaine.

Return to France and back to Canada.

Baptized on Tuesday, April 22, 1635, at Saint-Pierre de l'Ile d'Oléron, (Charente-Maritime), son of François Albert and Thomasse Gabaret, he contracted marriage before the notary Duquet, on Friday, July 26, 1664, with **Élisabeth Hallé**, born around 1647, daughter of Jean-Baptiste Halay and Mathurine Vallet, and married her in Québec City, on Monday, August 25, 1664. From their union twelve children are born. His name appears again in the registers of Saint-Pierre de l'Ile d'Oléron, when he is godfather in 1655 of one of his nephews, son of his brother François, who is named Guillaume like his godfather. On March 30, 1656, before the notary Pierre Moreau of La Rochelle, he committed himself to the merchant Jacques Pépin to come and work for three years in New France, for the sum of 84 livres per year, of which he received 87 livres and 16 sols in advance. On April 8, 1656, he embarked on the ship Ln Fortune whose captain was Élie Raymond, a regular on the Atlantic crossings. On August 4, 1659, Guillaume Couture writes the contract of concession, which the lord Jean de Lauzon makes to him, of a land of one hundred and twenty arpents in surface in his seigneurie. His brother André also receives the neighboring land. On August 10, he is confirmed at Notre Dame de Québec. Brother of Marie Albert, Fille du Roi and André Albert dit Lafontaine. Occupation: Sieur de la Fontaine.

He lived on his land in Lauzon in 1667. The census tells us that he owned three head of cattle and that he had put nine arpents of his land under cultivation. On June 29, 1668, he hired André Patry to work for him, and a few months later, he made a contract with Simon Bourbeau by which the latter promised to buy him a house. At his

request and that of his brother André who lived on the land next to his, on October 3, 1669, the bailiff Jean-Baptiste Gosset ordered Nicolas Droissy to reimburse them the sum of 10 livres. The bailiff in this purpose seized some objects of which the rack and three boilers. On October 29, 1673, he rents to André Patry whom he hired in 1668, a part of his land for a period of two years in exchange for thirty-five minots of wheat and five minots of peas per year. On November 20, 1675, he signed a contract with Guillaume Julien and another on July 8, 1680, this time with Pierre Moler dit Lalemand and François Dubois dit Lafrance. These gentlemen promised to clear a part of his land for Michaelmas, in exchange for eight days of food, a pair of "cannecon" each, 30 livres and ten minots of wheat. This contract was followed by a similar agreement with Antoine Drapeau on September 15, 1680, who received a cow "under black hair" for his work. Thus, at the 1681 census, fifteen arpents of his land were in value.

His brother André, husband of Anne Goisset, died in Quebec City where he was buried on September 30, 1684. He renounced his succession before notary Pierre Duquet on October 5, 1684. He lent money to Thomas Gasse, who acknowledges having contracted an obligation towards him on July 2, 1684. He gave him a discharge on May 5, 1686. A few months later, before the same notary, he gave a discharge to Jeanne Mignon, wife of Jean Guay. On August 16, 1688, he appealed to the Sovereign Council in order to be reimbursed 54 pounds for having lodged Toussaint Pesqueux in his home for two months before his death. He won his case on April 18, 1689, "with the exception of the sum of ten livres nine sols for nine and a half cords of wood that the said deceased had made for him, at the rate of twenty-two sols per cord. On September 19, 1691, Louis Pintureau and his wife Catherine Chalu rented him their land of Lauzon for seven years.

With the consent of his wife, he decided to leave the Côte de Lauzon in 1695 to return to France. They sell their house and all their goods, except their clothes, to their nephew Jacques Chauveau son of Marie Albert, on October 12, 1695, for the sum of 4000 livres. For the purposes of the succession, an inventory of their furniture was made on the following October 22. However, their stay in France was very short because they returned the following summer and were forced to find a new home. They bought two pieces of land from Samuel Vignier and Anne Renaud on August 6, 1696, but gave up this purchase four days later. They had in mind another dwelling of three arpents of width in the seigneury of Beaumont, which they bought from Pierre Moleur dit Lallemand by a deed of notary Charles Rageot on October 8, 1696. They paid 2800 livres for this purchase and obtained a final release on October 14. On March 20, 1699, they rented for two years from Louis Marchand, the land next to theirs in Beaumont, for ten minots of wheat and five minots of peas per year. They increased their dwelling on December 4, 1702, by buying the neighboring land belonging to Jean Adam. However, they returned to Lauzon where their nephew, Jacques Chauveau, sold them their land for the sum of 3000 livres on the following April 5. They disposed of their land at Beaumont by selling it to Noël Boissel on October 8, 1703. They believe they own five arpents of frontage and that is what they sell to him, but in reality they own only two arpents of frontage, Jean Adam having reserved for himself, until his death, the usufruct of the buildings erected on his land as well as the part that faces the river along the stream that feeds the mill. Noël Boissel claims the missing three arpents on October 19, 1704. A compromise was reached before arbitrators. The arbitral judgement of the following October 26 obliges him to pay Noël Boissel the total sum of 350 livres as compensation. He obtains final discharge on October 12, 1705. He dictates his will to the parish priest Philippe Boucher on December 13, 1708 and is buried in Lévis on December 15. His widow had the notary Dubreuil proceed with the property on October 9, 1710. On June 12, 1717, before the same notary, she donates her goods to her son François on the condition that he keep and feed her until his death which occurs on August 9, 1726. **His daughter Louise Albert married Pierre Plassant. They were ancestors of the Roys.**

Will of Guillaume Albert: December 3, 1708, made before the priest Philippe Boucher

In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. I Guillaume Albert in bed and sick, but sound of mind not wanting to die without giving order to my affairs I have arranged them as follows. Firstly. I beg His Divine Majesty very humbly not to enter into judgment with me, but to have mercy on me. I beg the Blessed Virgin, her glorious spouse St. Joseph, St. William, my patron, and all the saints of Heaven to intercede for me and assist me at the hour of my death. I want all the wrongs I may have done to be repaired and my debts paid. I owe sr. Plassan, my son-in-law, about eighty francs, I owe my nephews who are in France the sum of sixty francs of the country. If it is discovered some other debts which are not known to me, I claim that they are paid. I want fifty low masses to be said for the repose of my soul after my death. I bequeath and give to my son François Mathieu, in addition to what he may inherit, the sum of three hundred pounds of the country to facilitate his subsistence, not being in a condition to earn his living. I name as executor of my will my brother-in-law Jean Carrier, and ask him to take care of it. What was thus dictated and named by the testator to me Philippe Boucher, pastor of the parish of Saint-Joseph, and by me read and reread to the said testator who said he had heard it well, and abundantly challenged him to declare in the

presence of the witnesses named hereafter, if it was not of free will and without having been brought to it by anyone that he made the above disposition, which he declared to be true and that it was freely and without persuasion in the room where he is in the sick bed in the coast of Lauzon, in the presence of Jean Carrier, of Louis Guay, witnesses for this interpellated living in the aforementioned coast, the year one thousand seven hundred and eight on the thirteenth day of December before noon and the said testator and witnesses declared not to know how to sign except Ignace Carrier who signed with me, the above-mentioned priest, thus signed Ignace Carrier, Philippe Boucher, priest of Saint-Joseph.

Guillaume ALBERT- b.1635 → Louise ALBERT- b.1671 → Angelique PLASSAN- b.1707 → Jean- GUAY- b.1734 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve 1 GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ALBERT Marie (1643-1702)

Fille du Roi

Baptized on Thursday, June 11, 1643, in Saint-Pierre de l'Île d'Oléron, (Charente-Marième), daughter of François Albert and Thomasse Gabaret, she contracted marriage before the notary Fillion, on Saturday, October 13, 1663, with **Jean Chauveau sieur de Lafleur**, son of Daniel Chauveau and Marie Caga, of Saint- Pierre de l'Île d'Oléron, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, and married him in Quebec City on Monday, October 29, 1663.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (filles à marier) and again from 1662 to 1673 (filles du Roi). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

From their union eleven children are born. Their daughter **Marguerite Chaveau** (1 juil 1674 – 1749) Married 26 nov 1693 **Jacques Guay**. Their descendant Genevieve Guay was the grandmother of Absolom Roy on his father's side. It is undoubtedly at the instigation of her brothers, Guillaume and André, that she came to New France. Few documents concern her. On October 5, 1684, she renounced the succession of her brother André.

Jean had hired himself out to the merchant Jacques Pépin in La Rochelle, before the notary Moreau, on March 27, 1656, and came to work for three years in Quebec City, for an annual salary of 84 livres. The salary of his first year

is advanced to him. At the end of his years of engagement, he will settle on a land of the seigneurie of Lauzon. On July 12, 1664, he appeared before the Sovereign Council and was condemned for drunkenness to a fine of 10 pounds applicable to the poor. In the 1667 census, he owned one cow and five acres of land., Jean Chaveau, 30; Marie Albert, 26; Marie, 2; Anne, 5 months; They lived on the coast of Lauzon, Canada.

On August 3, 1684, in order to put an end to a lawsuit with Gabriel Samson, one of his neighbors on the Lauzon Coast, Jean came to the following agreement: in order to silence the rumor that Gabriel Samson accuses him of having spread for a very long time, saying that Samson's wife, sister and their mothers are and have been people of joy "*and other things more shameful and infamous*", he declares that he has no knowledge of what is alleged against him. If he has said something wrong, he apologizes for it and recognizes them as persons of good and honor. On the following October 5, he and his wife renounced the estate of his brother-in-law, André Albert. His son-in-law, Jean Condé, gives him again a receipt, on July 1, 1685, of what he promised him in the marriage contract, that is to say six cords of firewood for six years. The precise date of his death is unknown. But he is no more, on October 12, 1695, when Guillaume Albert sells his land to his son Jean. On April 2, 1696, his heirs made an agreement concerning the succession, wishing that there be no estimate of the goods at the time of the inventory and leaving the tutor free to sell them according to his soul and conscience, to give the value to the minor children. His widow proceeded to the inventory of his goods the same day. He had few things. On his land of two arpents widthin Lauzon, of which thirty arpents were in value, stood "*an old house that will soon fall, a barn thirty feet long by twenty feet wide and an old stable ready to fall.*"

A few months later, her son Jacques, who was about to leave for the war following Frontenac, gave her all his property in case of death. He returned safe and sound. She herself donated all her goods to him and gave him a private power of attorney on November 6, 1702, so that he could sell them without any trouble. The deed specifies that she wants to put her affairs in order before she dies and that she cannot go to Quebec. Three days later, a last document about her tells us that she retired to the home of her sons, Jacques and Jean-Baptiste, in Saint-Joachim. In their company of she gave herself for the rest of her life to the service of the Séminaire de Québec and to this end gives all that she owns to the gentlemen of the Séminaire. An evaluation of her land in Lauzon amounts to 3000 livres. She died shortly thereafter. Marguerite and Jacques Guay were **ancestors of the Roys**

Marie ALBERT- b.1643 → Marguerite CHAVEAU- b.1674 → Jean GUAY - b.1696 → Jean- GUAY - b.1734 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ALLARD François (c.1637-1726)

He came as a servant. A succession conflicts ensued after his death.

It was at Blacqueville, a very fertile region of France notable for orchards and livestock, where François was born in 1642. The parish registers of that time usually contained vital statistics but in the case of our ancestor, unfortunately, they do not exist. Furthermore, today the church and presbytery are closed down and the parishioners have to go to devotions at a nearby town.

Francois was almost 25 years old; it was high time he set a definite goal in life. The Compagnie des Indes promoted the settlement of colonists in New France, especially the young and uncommitted. These people were shipped and supported at company expense, promising before a notary, to stay in Canada and work for a period of three years. Francois heeded this invitation and signed on as an apprentice-colonist.

When Francois set foot in New France, even though still very poor, the country was starting to become "*this great beautiful kingdom*" which Administrator Jean Talon had dreamed of creating. The population of 3,215 souls, plus a troop of 1,200 men, were spread out between the three main centers: Québec, Trois-Rivières and Montreal. Of course, there were several small villages of 250 to 300 souls, spread along the Beaupré coast and the Ile d'Orléans. The ship carrying Francois reached Québec in midsummer of 1666. It was quite an event. The people vied with each other to sign up the best workers. Young and in good health, Francois was spoken for by Anne Hardouin, widow of Jacques Badeau. They had to travel by canoe to reach her seigneurie at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, at a time when there were no roads. It was there that the widow kept a farm of 30 arpents 16 fronting on the Saint Lawrence and 15 paces from the mouth of Beauport creek. Since the death of her husband she had struggled alone and needed all the help she could get.

Francois was no disappointment to his employer. He acquired knowledge of, and adapted well, to his surroundings, which would serve him in the future. He established solid relationships with his neighbors, learned how to cultivate the fields and raise the animals, as well as understanding his duties and obligations in the seigneurial system. For these reasons, Anne Hardouin could congratulate herself on her choice of an employee. She showed her esteem by sending her representative on the occasion of Francois' marriage.

The cordiality of his employer and the devotion of Francois to his duties, both contributed to bind the apprentice colonist to his new fatherland. Whereas the majority of the recruits, could not wait to return to France after their training period, Francois was one of those few who decided to remain. As a result, he was granted a concession of land at Bourg la-Reine. Talon desired to start up about 30 new hamlets composed of 30 to 40 families each: The first three of them were located near Québec and were named Bourg-Royal, Bourg Talon, and Bourg la-Reine. It was in one of these new towns that Francois settled in 1669. Within two years he had developed his property to the point where it was capable of supporting a family. Then he thought about finding a wife among the next contingent of King's Daughters to arrive from France. Thus, he met a companion worthy of his ambitions in **Jeanne Languille**, 24 years old from the village of Artunne, about 15 kilometers from Tours. She came from a good family of beyond average means. She brought a dowry of 300 livres with her, to be supplemented by 50 livres as a gift from the King when she married.

Even though he belonged to the parish of Charlesbourg, the marriage took place at the little chapel in Beauport. The missionary priest had already been through Charlesbourg and would not return until next year, when it was announced that a priest would be at Beauport at the beginning of November. Francois and Jeanne walked the eight kilometers from home to church. Horses were still a rarity in the colony, the first twelve of them arriving only in 1665. They were married by the missionary priest Guillaume Mathieu, S.J. The contract read as follows: "On the first day of the month of November, one thousand six hundred seventy one, and after the engagement and publication of the bans of marriage on the 25th and 28th day of October last, between Francois Allard resident of the bourg la Reine, son of Jacques Allard and of Jacqueline Frérot, his father and mother, of the parish of Notre-Dame de Blacqueville archdiocese of Rouen, on the one hand, and Jeanne Anguille, daughter of Michel Anguille and of Teinnette Toucheraine, her father and mother, from the parish of Artaine, archdiocese of Tours, on the other hand. Mgr the bishop of Petre having dispensed with the third bann and having found no objections, the R. Father Guillaume Mathieu, Jesuit, by virtue of the power granted him by Mgr the Bishop has solemnly married them in the chapel of Beauport and has given them the nuptial blessing according to the form prescribed by the Holy Church, in the presence of Paul Vachon and of Noel Langlois" (signed) Guillaume Mathieu, S.J.

In a country in the process of colonization, which owed its existence to the success of agriculture, and still without proper agricultural tools, the number of strong arms was of first importance for clearing the land. Conscious of their needs and aware of their responsibilities in the establishment of a New France in this country, the young couple voluntarily surrounded themselves with numerous healthy offspring. **Jean**, born at Bourg Royal and baptized 22 February 1676 at Québec, married **Anne-Elisabeth Pageau** on 23 February 1705 at Charlesbourg. They had ten children; seven boys and three girls.

He is in the country in 1667 and works as a hired hand for Anne Ardouin, widow of Jacques Badeau, in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges. He must have arrived at the same time as his uncle Thomas Frérot in 1666, who came as a hired hand to Pierre Boucher. They are both the same age. On April 1, 1667, he is called to testify in a case involving Anne Hardoin. On October 9, he buys from Jean Michel a forty-acre piece of land in Bourg-La-Reine for the sum of 40 livres. He signs at the bottom of this deed in a very beautiful handwriting, which he refuses to do afterwards. On July 28, 1679, at the request of Christophe Martin sieur de Boiscorneau, a François Allard **accompanies Antoine Guillochet dit Larose and Antoine Poulet, shipwrights to Ile-aux-Grues in order to get a boat and a rowboat as well as pieces of ship's lumber. There is every reason to believe that this is him.** In 1681, at the time of the census, he owned two camels and thirteen acres of his land were developed.

The census of 1681 tells us that Francois still lived rather modestly. He had but two livestock and 14 arpents of cleared land. He was required to clear 1.5 arpents per year to meet the terms of his grant, without neglecting, at the same time, the necessary farm work. For her part, Jeanne toiled each day and even at night, what with children in the cradle. By 1685, Francois had enlarged his domain by buying the land of his neighbor, one Georges Steins, stone cutter. In 1691, he bought the harvested crop of Jean Gachin who was returning to his native land. He commits himself to give for Christmas in their name, to Sieur Aubert de La Chesnaye, six minots of good wheat.

There were three big boys to help their father labor, sow, harvest, care for the livestock, maintain the tools, carry water, move the grain to the mill of the Jesuits and bring back the fine white flour. The mother, aided by 15-year-old daughter Marie, was busy with house and garden. They prepared linens and the cloth which became the warm clothes of winter for all the family. What personal satisfaction it must have been to see the furniture and clothing made by the family for themselves! These numerous and proud families cemented durable relationships. The fruits of the labor of each contributed synergistically far beyond the sum of the whole. These relationships were kept warm in the course of life by happy and busy marriages, emotional deaths, and frequent reunions in which mothers, fathers, children and grandchildren recalled the joys and sorrows of the past.

In order to establish his children, he accepts from the Jesuits two concessions in Bourg-La-Reine, on June 27, 1709, one of three arpents of frontage by forty arpents of depth and the other of two arpents of frontage and the same depth. Jeanne Languille having died in Charlesbourg on March 12, 1711, her children came to an agreement before notary Duprac on June 10, 1715, ceding their rights on their mother's estate to their brother Thomas. The latter opposes the sharing of the goods. His father was obliged to go before the judge of the seigneurie to have the division carried out. On October 17, 1715, he asked the judge to intervene so that his son Thomas could not plow his land. The latter declares that he and his brothers and sisters cannot resolve to proceed to the division of the goods of their parents, because their father will not have any more what to subsist. But he does not agree. He requires that the division is made and that more especially as the half of the goods remains to him. The judge acquiesces to his request and the division takes place.

Francois returned to a home which would never be the same again. On 30 January 1713, son Georges, having lost his first wife, married again, this time to Catherine Bédard. Sister Anne also remarried in 1720, to Jean Renaud. It was these two who took the responsibility of caring for Francois in his old age. On 15 November 1720, when he was 78 years old, in the house of Sieur Chandonne at Québec, before notary Dubreuil, Francois ceded his 20 arpents of land and all buildings thereon, at Bourg Royal. His daughter and son-in law in return, were to take care of him until the day of his death. This they did. Ancestor Francois Allard died peacefully on 25 October 1725 and was buried next to his wife. He was 84 years old. Father Grenet wrote in the parish register at Charlesbourg: "Aged 93 After having received the sacraments on Penance and Holy Eucharist. **Their son Jean Allard married Elisabeth Pageot. They were the ancestors of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier).**

Francois Allard

Francois ALLARD- b.1637 → Jean ALLARD- b.1676 → Marie ALLARD- b.1712 → **Marie ROY**- b.1748 → Francoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie Roy was the great granddaughter of patriarch Nicolas Leroy.

ALBERT Guillaume (1635-1708) dit Lafontaine.

Return to France and back to Canada.

Baptized on Tuesday, April 22, 1635, at Saint-Pierre de l'Île d'Oléron, (Charente-Maritime), son of François Albert and Thomasse Gabaret, he contracted marriage before the notary Duquet, on Friday, July 26, 1664, with **Élisabeth Hallé**, born around 1647, daughter of Jean-Baptiste Halay and Mathurine Vallet, and married her in Québec City, on Monday, August 25, 1664. From their union twelve children are born. His name appears again in the registers of Saint-Pierre de l'Île d'Oléron, when he is godfather in 1655 of one of his nephews, son of his brother François, who is named Guillaume like his godfather. On March 30, 1656, before the notary Pierre Moreau of La Rochelle, he committed himself to the merchant Jacques Pépin to come and work for three years in New France, for the sum of 84 livres per year, of which he received 87 livres and 16 sols in advance. On April 8, 1656, he embarked on the ship *La Fortune* whose captain was Élie Raymond, a regular on the Atlantic crossings. On August 4, 1659, Guillaume Couture writes the contract of concession, which the lord Jean de Lauzon makes to him, of a land of one hundred and twenty arpents in surface in his seigneurie. His brother André also receives the neighboring land. On August 10,

he is confirmed at Notre Dame de Québec. Brother of Marie Albert, Fille du Roi and André Albert dit Lafontaine. Occupation: Sieur de la Fontaine.

He lived on his land in Lauzon in 1667. The census tells us that he owned three head of cattle and that he had put nine arpents of his land under cultivation. On June 29, 1668, he hired André Patry to work for him, and a few months later, he made a contract with Simon Bourbeau by which the latter promised to buy him a house. At his request and that of his brother André who lived on the land next to his, on October 3, 1669, the bailiff Jean-Baptiste Gosset ordered Nicolas Droissy to reimburse them the sum of 10 livres. The bailiff in this purpose seized some objects of which the rack and three boilers. On October 29, 1673, he rents to André Patry whom he hired in 1668, a part of his land for a period of two years in exchange for thirty-five minots of wheat and five minots of peas per year. On November 20, 1675, he signed a contract with Guillaume Julien and another on July 8, 1680, this time with Pierre Moler dit Lalemand and François Dubois dit Lafrance. These gentlemen promised to clear a part of his land for Michaelmas, in exchange for eight days of food, a pair of "cannecon" each, 30 livres and ten minots of wheat. This contract was followed by a similar agreement with Antoine Drapeau on September 15, 1680, who received a cow "under black hair" for his work. Thus, at the 1681 census, fifteen arpents of his land were in value.

His brother André, husband of Anne Goisset, died in Quebec City where he was buried on September 30, 1684. He renounced his succession before notary Pierre Duquet on October 5, 1684. He lent money to Thomas Gasse, who acknowledges having contracted an obligation towards him on July 2, 1684. He gave him a discharge on May 5, 1686. A few months later, before the same notary, he gave a discharge to Jeanne Mignon, wife of Jean Guay. On August 16, 1688, he appealed to the Sovereign Council in order to be reimbursed 54 pounds for having lodged Toussaint Pesqueux in his home for two months before his death. He won his case on April 18, 1689, "with the exception of the sum of ten livres nine sols for nine and a half cords of wood that the said deceased had made for him, at the rate of twenty-two sols per cord. On September 19, 1691, Louis Pintureau and his wife Catherine Chalu rented him their land of Lauzon for seven years.

With the consent of his wife, he decided to leave the Côte de Lauzon in 1695 to return to France. They sell their house and all their goods, except their clothes, to their nephew Jacques Chauveau son of Marie Albert, on October 12, 1695, for the sum of 4000 livres. For the purposes of the succession, an inventory of their furniture was made on the following October 22. However, their stay in France was very short because they returned the following summer and were forced to find a new home. They bought two pieces of land from Samuel Vignier and Anne Renaud on August 6, 1696, but gave up this purchase four days later. They had in mind another dwelling of three arpents of widthin the seigneury of Beaumont, which they bought from Pierre Moleur dit Lallemand by a deed of notary Charles Rageot on October 8, 1696. They paid 2800 livres for this purchase and obtained a final release on October 14. On March 20, 1699, they rented for two years from Louis Marchand, the land next to theirs in Beaumont, for ten minots of wheat and five minots of peas per year. They increased their dwelling on December 4, 1702, by buying the neighboring land belonging to Jean Adam. However, they returned to Lauzon where their nephew, Jacques Chauveau, sold them their land for the sum of 3000 livres on the following April 5. They disposed of their land at Beaumont by selling it to Noël Boissel on October 8, 1703. They believe they own five arpents of frontage and that is what they sell to him, but in reality they own only two arpents of frontage, Jean Adam having reserved for himself, until his death, the usufruct of the buildings erected on his land as well as the part that faces the river along the stream that feeds the mill. Noël Boissel claims the missing three arpents on October 19, 1704. A compromise was reached before arbitrators. The arbitral judgement of the following October 26 obliges him to pay Noël Boissel the total sum of 350 livres as compensation. He obtains final discharge on October 12, 1705. He dictates his will to the parish priest Philippe Boucher on December 13, 1708 and is buried in Lévis on December 15. His widow had the notary Dubreuil proceed with the property on October 9, 1710. On June 12, 1717, before the same notary, she donates her goods to her son François on the condition that he keep and feed her until his death which occurs on August 9, 1726. **His daughter Louise Albert married Pierre Plassant. They were ancestors of the Roys.**

Guillaume ALBERT- b.1635 → Louise ALBERT- b.1671 → Angelique PLASSAN- b.1707 → Jean- GUAY- b.1734 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve 1 GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

AMIOT Mathieu Sieur de Villeneuve (c.1627-1688)

Mathieu's mother, Anne Convent descended from many royal houses (including Louis VIII king of France and Henry III king of England. He was an important person in the colony.

Mathieu, interpreter, seigneur; born. between 1627 and 1629, probably near Chartres (Orléanais), son of Philippe Amiot and Anne Convent; d. 18 Nov. 1688 at Quebec. She was a descendant of royalty including Louis VIII king of France and Henry III king of England. His father, who came originally from the neighbourhood of Soissons, was at Quebec from the summer of 1635 on. He was not yet eight years old when he arrived in Quebec with his brother Jean and his parents in 1635. As was customary at that time, he was sent, despite his young age, with the Jesuit missionaries on their mission to the Amerindians, so that he could learn their language and later serve as an interpreter. Like his brother Jean, he does not seem to have enjoyed this kind of life. Perhaps also, the premature death of the latter decides him to direct his life differently.

Then he became a settler, and during the remainder of his life he managed to accumulate a fairly sizable number of properties. Thus, in 1649, Governor LOUIS D'AILLEBOUST made him a grant of land at Trois-Rivières; in addition, on the occasion of his marriage on 22 Nov. 1650 at Quebec, **Marie Miville** brought him as her dowry a property in the town of Quebec. **Sixteen children** were born of their union. In 1661 the Jesuits granted him a portion of land at Sillery, where he built a house for himself, whilst keeping his town residence; on 6 Sept. 1665 JEAN JUCHEREAU DE MAUR gave him an estate on Pointe Villeneuve, near Saint-Augustin de Portneuf, which he enlarged in 1677 and 1685; and on 3 Nov. 1672 TALON granted him another domain, as a fief and seigneury, at Pointe aux Bouleaux.

As his possessions increased, Mathieu became a more and more important person in the colony. A notable at Quebec, he had taken part in the election of a syndic in 1664, and three years later the king acceded to Talon's request to grant him letters of nobility. However, when these letters arrived in 1668 the intendant did not know whether he should have them registered in the Conseil Souverain of Quebec or in the Parlement of Paris. While awaiting the reply from Versailles he learned that Louis XIV had abolished all titles not yet registered (1669). Three other settlers had received letters of nobility at the same time as Amiot. They or their descendants had them recognized despite the 1669 ruling. But as Amiot apparently made no claim in respect of his, they were finally annulled. Despite lacking official ennoblement, the Amiot children were for all practical purposes accepted as being noble by others in New France. Intendant Talon wanted to repair this oversight by granting Villeneuve, on November 3, 1672, the seigneury of Pointeaux-Bouleaux, near Sainte-Croix de Lotbinière.

On October 18, 1676. A judgement takes place, on 18 mm 1677, specifying that Étienne Blanchon has the right only to the conquests realized during his marriage with Anne Convent and to 800 livres that he brought into the community at the time of his marriage contract. This judgement does not satisfy Blanchon, nor Éléonore de Grandmaison representing Geneviève de Chavigny, widow of Charles Amiot, brother of Mathieu. Étienne Blanchon appealed to the Sovereign Council. On June 26, 1677, he obtained that his appeal be heard. On her side, Éléonore de Grandmaison, for Louis Couillard and Geneviève de Chavigny, also wanted to appeal to the Sovereign Council. In order to avoid a family quarrel, a compromise was reached by placing the matter in the hands of Louis Rouer de Villeray and Jean-Baptiste Peuvret de Mesnu, asking them to settle the dispute. The arbitrators having run out of time, the compromise was extended on March 19, 1678. On April 28, 1678, an agreement was reached with Etienne Blanchon. However, the dispute persisted between Mathieu Amiot on behalf of his children and Geneviève de Chavigny on behalf of hers. Again, on March 8, 1683, before Genaple, the arbitrators were postponed for six months to settle the question. The arbitrators announced their decision on April 10 and on April 25, the two parties settled certain points of the succession. With the agreement of Mathieu Amiot, Geneviève de Chavigny sells to Anne Aubert, for the price of 300 livres, a site having belonged to the late Jacques Maheu. An exchange between the two parties then takes place on the following October 9. Mathieu Amiot gives six and a half arpents of land on Grande-Allée in exchange for a few toises of land in Place-Royale. He can afford it, because on August 8, 1677, the seigneur Jean Juchereau de Laferté granted him ninety arpents in his seigneury of Maure. In addition, to compensate for the fact that he had lost his rights to nobility in 1668, for lack of having registered the letters received from the King, Jean Talon granted him, on November 3, 1672, the seigneury of Pointe-aux-Bouleaux, enlarged on April 16, 1687.

Feeling his end coming, as he is described in the acts as captain of the militia of the inhabitants of the seigneury of Maure, he renounces in favor of his children all the claims he may have on a site that is due to him from the estate of the late Jean Maheu, his brother matemel. He dies in Quebec City December 18, 1688. The notary Charles Rageot

draws up the inventory of his goods on July 29, 1700. Again, it is the war between the heirs. The eldest son Charles sues his mother'

Villeneuve left his heirs more debts and worries than assets. In 1703 the debts encumbering the estate still amounted to 700 *livres*, and Marie Miville, who had sold the lands for 1,500 *livres*, had died (September 1702), a victim of the distress caused her by a lawsuit which her son Charles, the eldest of her 15 children, had brought against her. Daughter **Anne** married **Jean Huard**. They were **Roy** ancestors.

Historical note

Louis V111 KING OF FRANCE- b. → Robert COMPTE D'ARTOIS- b.1216 → Robert II D'ARTOIS- b.1250 → Philippe D'ARTOIS- b.1268 → Catherine D'ARTOIS- b.1298 → Blanche DE PONTHIEU- b.1321 → Jeanne DE HARCOURT- b. → Blanche COMPTESS DE ROUCY ET DE BRAINE- b.1358 → Jean COMPTE DE ROUCY DE BRAINE- b. → Jeanne Comtesse de Roucy et DE BRAINE- b.1408 → Jeanne DE SARREBRUCHE- b.1436 → François DE BARBANCON- b.1470 → Marguerite DE BARBANCON- b.1500 → François DE JOYEUSE- b.1520 → Jean DE JOYEUSE- b.1540 → Louise DE JOYEUSE- b. → Antoinette DELONGVAL- b.1580 → **Anne CONVENT**- b.1601 → Mathieu AMIOT- b.1627 → Anne AMIOT- b.1654 → Marie- HUARD- b.1671 → Marguerite COUTURE- b.1704 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean François ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

AMIOT Philippe (....,-ant.26-09-1639)

Philippe enjoyed a certain comfort

Last name of Amiot or Amyot appears as a diminutive of the word ami or amy. In the sixteenth century, it was pronounced amio. More than one Amiot founded a family in Canada. The one who is of interest to us bore the first name of Philippe. The first to arrive in New France, he was also the first to die here and has the largest number of descendants.

It seems rather certain that **Anne Convent**, born about 1603, daughter of Guillaume and of Antoinette de Longval, came from Estrées, tody Coevres-et-Valsery, canton of Vic-sur- Aines, arrondissement of Soissons, in the department of the Aisne, in the former territory of la Picardie. Anne and Philippe were married in France about 1626. They had -two known children in the old country: Jean and Mathieu.

The Amiot family arrived in Québec in 1636. On 26 August, their last child, Charles, was baptized. His godfather, was the Chevalier Charles Huault de Montmagny, also the first governor of New France. He had been in country since 11 June 1636. The godmother was **ancestor Guillemette Hébert**, daughter of Louis and of Marie Rollet, the wife of ancestor **Guillaume Couillard**.

We know that the day after the arrival of the governor, another ship "commanded by Monsieur Courpon" brought 45 recruits to Québec, according to the Relation des Jesuites. Did the Amiots arrive as passengers on this ship? A good hypothesis! Here begins a mystery which has never been cleared up! Nothing in our history indicates the name of Philippe's native village, his trade, the location of his house at Québec, or the date of his death. One fact remains certain: the inventory of his property, drawn up on Wednesday, 7 September 1639, at Québec, and authenticated on the first of April 1658 by the notary Audouart. Fortunately, we have learned many things from it.

Philippe enjoyed a certain comfort. His wife and children slept well and were well-dressed: 5 pairs of sheets, a bed canopy, suits for Mathieu and Charles, "*a doublet in gray berry cloth belonging to his son Mathieu*", a beaver skin robe worth 17 livres. They mentioned a frying pan, eight pounds of pewter ware, a small boiler, and so forth. Monsieur Pierre Priseaux owed the estate "eight francs"; and "the Great Sevestre eight francs". The surprise was to learn that at his death Philippe owned 96 perches of cleared land. Philippe only lived about three years in the Colony, but, thanks to his two sons Mathieu and Charles, that short time was sufficient for him to firmly implant on Canadian soil a name borne today by thousands of descendants.

On 26 September 1639, Anne Convent was remarried at Québec, to Jacques Maheu. They had 2 children who had no descendants. After the death of Jacques Anne Convent accepted a third husband, **ancestor Étienne Blanchon dit LaRose**, on 10 September 1666. This Auvergnat, Blanchon, who arrived here as a soldier with the Carignan

Regiment, had no children by Anne Conyent. This most deserving ancestress died at Québec on 25 December 1675, at the age of 65. **Ancestors of the Roys.**

Anne and Philippe had three sons: Jean and Mathieu, born in France, and Charles, the Canadian. **Mathieu Amiot, sieur de Villeneuve**, born in France around 1628, owned a 54-foot frontage on chemin Saint-Louis, with a depth of 18 feet, which extended to the southwestern part of the Chartier de Lotbinière property, near Cap-aux-Diamants. On the occasion of his marriage to **Marie Miville**, on November 21, 1650, in Quebec City, Mathieu asked his father-in-law, Pierre Miville, for a piece of land on Grande-Allée, next to that of Jean Bourdon. Mathieu owned several others: in Sillery, the Châtellenie de Coulonges, in Saint-Augustin and in Cap-Rouge. The 1681 census records the settler Amiot as living in the seigneurie of Maure, between Tugal Catin and Jacques Lemarié, where he owned three head cattle and thirty acres of cultivated land.

To summarize, let us recall that Mathieu is a valiant farmer. In 1668, letters of nobility are granted to him. Unfortunately, they were of no effect, writes Father Archange Godbout, because they were not registered. Intendant Talon wanted to repair this oversight by granting Villeneuve, on November 3, 1672, the seigneurie of Pointeaux-Bouleaux, near Sainte-Croix de Lotbinière. Mathieu and Marie raised a family of 16 children and had many descendants. Mathieu died on December 18, 1688 and was buried the next day. In Quebec City. As for Marie Miville, she died at the Hôtel- Dieu, on September 5, 1702, at harvest time. **They were Roy ancestors.**

Philip AMIOT- b.1602 → Mathieu AMIOT- b.1627 → Anne AMIOT- b.1654 → Marie- HUARD-b.1671 → Marguerite COUTURE- b.1704 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ANNEVILLE Anne (1647-1711)

When Anne d'Anneville was born about 1647, in Paris, Île-de-France, France, her father, Brice d'Anneville, was 21 and her mother, Marguerite Le Roy, was 25. She married Antoine Fillion about 1662, in France. They were the parents of at least 2 sons and 2 daughters. Her husband died in 1669. Shortly thereafter she embarked with her husband, her sister Gabrielle and their mother Marguerite Le Roy for Québec.

On Saturday 16 November she contracted to marry **Jean Charon**, son of Pierre Charon and Gabriele Dumont from paroisse Saint-Eustache de Saintes in Saintonge and she married him on the 28 November 1669. This master tailor was identified with the Laferrière of the company of Sieur de Lafouille, in the Carignan-Salière regiment. He arrived in the country on board the ship Le Saint-Sébastien on September 18, 1665. From their union nine children are born. They lived in Quebec City at the time of the 1667 census. Her second husband, a tailor, practiced his trade in Quebec. He died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on July 26, 1702, leaving her in great destitution. On February 24, 1696, in order to pay their debts, they had sold their house at Sault-au-Matelot to Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye. This man had paid 600 livres in their name to their creditors.

They had bought back from Jean Boillard a site at Cul-de-Sac in 1698, but when her husband died at the Hôtel-Dieu in Quebec City on July 26, 1702 she owned almost nothing. On February 14, 1703, she entered into an agreement with her eighteen-year-old son Jean-Baptiste, who was a carpenter like his father. For all property the latter left "an old forge bellows, an old anvil, a large Etoc, two hammers, a pair of pliers, the whole of the price and value of one hundred and fifty pounds. "As half of these goods belong to her by inheritance and the other half is due to her because of her dower of 300 pounds provided for in her marriage contract, she gives all these tools to her son on condition that he pays her 25 pounds each year until his death. If she should die before the total sum is repaid, she asks him to use the money he owes her to bury her and have masses said for the repose of her soul. In 1711, at the age of 64, her occupation is listed as tonneliere in the lower town. Her son had plenty of time to repay her debt, as she did not die at the Hôte-I-Dieu de Québec until June 28, 1711. at the age of 64. **Her son Jean Baptiste Charon married Genevieve Dupil. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.**

Marie Anne D'ANNEVILLE- b.1647 → Jean- CHARON- b.1686 → Madeleine CHARON Laferrière- b.1714 → Ambroise SAMSON- b.1740 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ARCHAMBAULT Jacques (c.1604-1688)

The First Well in Montreal. One of his daughters Marie was married at age 12. She gave birth barely at the age of 13.

Jacques Archambault was a very early settler of Montreal who has the claim to fame of having dug the first well there. He was born in 1605 in the village of Dompierre-sur-Mer, France, which is a few miles inland from La Rochelle. His parents were Antoine Archambault and Renée Ouvrard, and he had at least one brother and one sister.

On January 24, 1629, Jacques married **Françoise Toureau** (also spelled Tourault) in the town of La-Roche-sur-Yon. Francois was born around 1599. They had seven children, all born in France between 1630 and 1642, one of whom died young. Records show that Jacques may have been a winemaker in the La Rochelle area.

Jacques Archambault and **Francoise Tourault** were the founders of the great Canadian family of the same name. Theirs is an unusual story, but not to say unique. It's not for nothing that this Germanic given name in Latin, Archambaldus, means audacious native. The couple Archambault lived in the location called L' Ardilierre. Jacques was born in 1604, Francoise around 1599. Son of Antoine and Renée Ouvrard, Jacques was a labourer and probably a wine grower since a contract dated on August 15, 1637 was found in which it is said that he had sold three white wine barrels to Jérôme Bonnevoie a wine merchant of La Rochelle. Jacques had a brother Denys and a sister Anne both married at Dompierre where they establish with their family, Jacques and Frangoise got married around 1629.

The 7 children of the second generation: Denys, Anne, Jacquette, Marie, Louise, Laurent and Marie were all born in France. Only Louise did not cross the Atlantic, because she died before her family left France. The others came to New France with their parents. They arrived at Québec, with Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny, director of the new Compagnie des habitants; perhaps on August 5, 1645; but more probably on September 23, 1646.

In about 1646, he and his family boarded a ship bound for New France. Jacques was under contract to Pierre Lagardeur de Repentigny, and on October 2, 1647, he signed a five-year lease on some of Lagarduer's land. Jacques was granted another piece of land in Cap-Rouge on September 15, 1651. This property had 4 *arpents* of width on the St. Lawrence River.

During his family's time in New France, Jacques married off three of his daughters, with two of the marriages happening on the same day in 1648. The colony had a shortage of marriageable women, and the arrival of his daughters must have interested many of the men of New France. One of his daughters, Marie, was only 12-years-old at the time of her marriage. She married a man named Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne, who had been granted land in the new settlement of Montreal. Jacques became interested in joining the Montreal settlement, too, and for the next few years, he seems to have spent some of his time there. Montreal was having trouble developing because of its proximity to the Iroquois. The importance of the location to the French was due to the fur trade, which was pushing further and further into Indian territory. The settlers in the Montreal settlement were constantly on guard to defend their homes.

During 1651, Montreal was attacked many times by bands of Iroquois trying to drive the French people away. One incident with the Iroquois that year directly involved Jacques. On May 6th, some Iroquois warriors came upon two settlers named Jean Chicot and Jean Boudart. The Iroquois followed Boudart to his house where they captured his wife, and when he tried to fight them off, he was killed. Three other settlers arrived on the scene to help, and one of them was Jacques. Unfortunately, Boudart's wife was taken away, then tortured and burned alive. After not being able to help the Boudarts, Jacques and his companions went out to look for Jean Chicot. They found he had been scalped and left for dead, but he somehow survived and lived another 16 years. Later that year, Jacques suffered a personal tragedy involving the Iroquois raids. On July 26th, a force of 200 warriors attacked Montreal. Jacques' 20-year-old son Denis was firing a cannon at the attackers, but it exploded, killing him. The hero Archambault was buried the same day. He deserved a monument.

The French had to find a long-term solution for the Iroquois problem or give up settling in Montreal. They needed to strengthen their numbers by getting more people to commit to staying there. On September 18, 1651, Jacques was granted 30 acres near Montreal's newly built fort. New settlers were recruited in France and began arriving within a

couple of years. In 1654, the founder of Montreal, Paul de Chomedey, offered money to Jacques in return for guarding the fort and helping people into the fort whenever the Iroquois attacked.

Upon his arrival at Québec, it seems likely that Jacques Archambault had a guarantee of protection from Tierre Legardeur de Repentigny. When his daughter Anne signed her marriage contract in the presence of notary Bancheron on July 22, 1647, Jacques appeared as a servant of Legardeur. Then on the following October 2, Repentigny entrusted Jacques with the development of his farm. The five-year lease provided Archambault with 1, dwelling, 2 oxen., 2 cows, 1 heifer, pigs, all appraised at a value of 732 livres. Jacques was already in debt to Legardeur. He was committed at this time to pay him 898 livres, 10 sols, upon the return of the ships from France. In addition, "in two years" Jacques must pay 500 livres "for half of the land which he will leave him the first year". The tenant could cut all the firewood that he wanted, even sell it, by paying 10 sols a cord. This somewhat complicated contract, signed by notary Lecoustre, means that Jacques had just over-committed himself.

On August 19, 1649, after the death of Pierre Legardeur in 1648, Jacques and Jean Juchereau, Sieur de Maure, set up their statement of accounts. The ancestor owed his creditor 384 livres, 7 sols. I do not know if this lease fizzled out. One fact is certain: on September 15, 1651, at Fort Saint-Louis in Québec, Louis d'Ailleboust, Governor, ceded to Jacques Archambault 4 arpents of frontal land "on the shore of the great river saint Laurent in the place Cap rouge" between Nicolas Pinel and Pierre Gallet. Jean de Lauzon, new governor in office since October 13, 1651, confirmed this act of concession on November 17, 1652. And here, on November 23, 1654, Jacques bought from Étienne Dumets a house, which the latter had built on the Archambault concession. Price: 71 livres! How to explain this Dumets property on the Archambault concession? Had Dumets verbally received a promise of this concession? Anyway, the following day, September 24, Dumets gave a receipt for the purchase, in the presence of Marin Boucher, "soldier, at the fort of Québec". Did it not refer in- stead to Louis-Marin Boucher, the ancestor's son ? On April 18, 1654, the residents of Gaudarville had promised to work together, armed, in the development of their lands and to spend their nights in the fort, because of the Iroquois threat. Michel Morin promised in the name of the absent Jacques Archambault. Jacques seemed to be distracted because his heart was elsewhere. On February 13, 1657, Archambault gave a proxy to Father Jean de Quen, S. J., permitting him to transfer his property in the region of Québec. According to Marcel Trudel, the Archambault land passed to Gilles d'Aniou, before 1662,

Regions of Québec, Trois-Rivières and Montréal urgently needed colonists. Each government tried to keep in its territory the hesitant resident or those passing through. It was in this way that Jacques Archambault was one day led to say goodbye to Québec in order to settle definitively at Montréal. On November 18, 1652, Monsieur de Maisonneuve, governor of the island, gave him 30 arpents of land joining the city, between son-in-law Urbain Tessier and Lamben Closse, more than an arpent in the city to the north of Rue Notre-Dame, between the present Rue Saint-Laurent and Rue Saint-Joseph. Father Archange Godbout adds that on February 15, 1654, Jacques committed himself to live at Ville-Marie. Louis Loisel obtained a bonus of 1 000 livres; the majority, 400. During the winter of 1655, Jacques and several residents of Ville-Marie made a deal with the master surgeon Etienne Bouchard. The latter was hired on March 30 "to dress and give medications for all sorts of things, illnesses both natural and accidental, except for the plague", to the signers and their family for the yearly amount of 100 sols or 5 livres. This was the first example of health insurancé established on the continent. If Archambault was part of the system, it is because he had decided that it was very useful for his family living in the territory.

As the focus turned to developing Montreal into a town, Paul de Chomedey commissioned Jacques to build a well at the fort. Jacques signed a contract on October 11, 1658 and was paid 300 *livres* for the project. The well was such a success, he was hired to build a well at the hospital the following year, and another well for a man's farm the year after that. The well at the fort was the first ever built in Montreal, and the site today bears a plaque with Jacques' name on it. On June 8, 1659, Father Gabriel de Queylus contacted Jacques. He needed a well in the garden of the hospital of the said place ». Archambault without turning hair, guaranteed water like a master döwser, "two feet of stable water at least... in the presence of a current of water". The cleric would provide a support of 8 feet of wood, twenty planks, the stone, the lime, the sand, etc. But Jacques took care of the ropes and received 300 livres and 10 pots of eau- de-vie in exchange for spring water! Jean Aubuchon and Jacques Millot Signed as witnesses to this transaction.

Jacquette, the second daughter, on September 28, 1648, accepted ancestor **Paul Chalifou**, widower of Marie Jeannet, as her husband. She spent her life in the Québec region and raised a family of, fourteen. The ancestress of the Chalifou(r)s was buried on December 17, 1700.at Québec. If the glory of the parents are their children; the

honour of the children-are their parents. To leave one's country with a growing family in order to adopt another unknown, almost undeveloped country, is both a challenge and an act of rare courage.

Things were going quite well. Jacques had work and he was highly respected. His children were all flying on their own wings. Only one Jacquette, was living at Québec. This is when Françoise Tourault fell gravely ill. Doctor Bouchard could do nothing to insure against death. On December 9, 1663, our courageous ancestress, 64 years old, was laid to rest, in the presence of her grieving loved ones. For Jacques, this was a catastrophe. How to come out of it? He was no longer in the spring-time of his life! On the preceding October 14 he had ceded to Jean Auger said Baron, the redoubt of l'Enfant-Jésus, which protected his concession. On December 15, 1663, in the presence of Jean Gervaise, Jacques leased his farm for 3 years to Pierre Dardenne.

Jacques Archambault would still live a quarter-century and leave other signs of history in our national archives. First it was necessary to settle the matter of the estate of Françoise, which was half of the property. The 5 surviving Archambault children each had a piece of it, 3 Square arpents of land. They proceeded with the distribution on April 26, 1668. There were no quarrels, no blood was shed. However, Jean Gervaise had difficulties when the Sergeant Frangois Bailly placed the boundaries of his portion, on July 31, 1670. Gervaise was not in the area and his pride was wounded. The ancestor remained a landowner with 12 arpents of land. The Sulpicien Father showed themselves interested in buying a piece of it, 5 perches and 3 feet in length by 12 feet in width, all abutting Rue' Saint-Jacques, near Urbain Tessier. On December 3rd, 1675, Father Gilles Perrot gave 100 livres to Archambault in payment for this purchase.

He married a widow named Marie Deneau (also spelled Denot), on January 26, 1666. Jacques lived out the rest of his life amongst his family. In 1678, his surviving son Laurent, along with his sons-in-law, offered him a pension because he was too old to work. Jacques died on February 15, 1688. He had by the end of the 19th century 8 445 married descendants, and thus ranked fourth among top New France pioneers in terms of number of married descendants. Jacques had thousands of descendants, the most famous being Pierre Trudeau, Justin Trudeau, Kelsey Grammer, and Alex Trebek.

Daughter Jacquette Archambault — B. about 1632, Dompierre-Sur-Mer, La Rochelle, Aunis, France; D. 17 Dec 1700, Ville de Quebec, married **Paul Chalifour** (1612~1679), 28 Sep 1648, Quebec City, They were **Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

Jacques ARCHAMBEAULT- b.1604 → Jacquette ARCHAMBEAULT - b.1632 → Françoise CHALIFOUR- b.1657 → Marie Madeleine NOLIN X- b.1690 → Marie Madeleine RATÉ- b.1712 → Marie VAILLANCOURT X- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ARCHAMBAULT Jacquette (1633-1700)

Farm Burned by English Invaders. She had almost 100 grandchildren. She shared her wedding day with younger sister, Marie, in a double ceremony; the two brides were just 15- and 12-years-old. Some of her girls were barely 13 at the time of their weddings

In 1690, Jacquette Archambault's home was in the path of English forces as they tried to invade Quebec. And for that reason, she suffered one of the few losses on the French side. Jacquette was born in the village of Dompierre-Sur-Mer, France to Jacques Archambault and Françoise Toureau in about 1632. Jacquette was the third child in the family, and she would have four more siblings, with one younger sister dying young.

In about 1646, Jacquette and her family boarded a ship and moved to America. When they arrived in Quebec City, it was a thriving settlement, but there were few marriageable women living there. Jacquette and her sisters must have attracted a lot of attention from young men needing wives; older sister Anne got married during the summer of 1647. Then came Jacquette's turn, and she was married on September 28, 1648 to a man named **Paul-Charles Chailfour**. She shared her wedding day with younger sister, Marie, who married Urbain Tessier in a double ceremony; the two brides were just 16- and 12-years-old.

Jacquette's new husband Paul-Charles was a carpenter who was recently widowed, and he was about 20 years older than Jacquette. At some point, Paul-Charles learned the trade of building construction, and it's likely that he got well-experienced at it. On April 10, 1644, he married a woman named Marie Jeannet in La Rochelle. In order to get married, he **renounced his Protestant religion** on the day of the wedding so he could become a Catholic. The young couple had a daughter born the following year, but within a couple of years, both his wife and his child died.

The year 1647 seems to be significant in Paul-Charles' life. On May 1st of that year, he was **imprisoned at the palace** of La Rochelle for an unknown crime. Then shortly after he was released, he decided to migrate to New France; no doubt his expertise in carpentry was a big factor in why he was recruited. The exact dates of his trip, and the name of the ship that brought him are missing from the records. His arrival in New France must have been before September 15th, though, because he and a friend were hired that day to build a house and a barn.

She gave birth to their first child in October of 1649, and by 1673, she had 13 more. Remarkably for the times in which she lived, only one child died in infancy. Her first seven babies were all girls, which likely put a strain on the family because sons were needed to help run their farm. As each daughter entered her teens, she was soon married off; some of the girls were barely 13 at the time of their weddings.

Among their fourteen children, the first seven were all daughters, which meant they would each need a husband. In New France, girls often got married in their teens to older men, and the first of the seven girls was barely 13-years-old when she married. The pattern continued with the other six girls each marrying before they were 17. Given the girls' ages, it's very likely they were all arranged marriages.

In about 1652, Jacquette's family moved to a farm just outside Quebec City in a section called La Canadière. Their lot extended 40 *arpents* inland with 3 *arpents* of river frontage, and Paul-Charles built their house near the water. There were several other families with similar lots in the section. Things were fairly uneventful until 1678 when Paul-Charles became sick. He made out his will in December of that year and died on October 30, 1680. His estate was to be jointly owned by Jacquette and their surviving children.

Paul-Charles made out his will on December 15, 1678, leaving half of his property to his wife and the other half to be split among his surviving children. He died on October 13, 1680. Jacquette lived another 25 years.. Concerned to keep the good understanding in the family during the twenty years that she survives her husband, like her sister Anne, she applies herself to regulate the business of the succession as she goes along. On December 26, 1681, she passed a decree of account with her son-in-law Joseph Vendandaigue. While she was said to be a widow, she acquired in the name of her son Paul François, a concession belonging to Claude Philippeau and located in Bourg-Royal. In a declaration dated August 5, 1683, she acknowledges that her son has paid the 330 livres of the purchase price When on September 29, 1685, her daughter-in-law Catherine Huppé, wife of her son Paul-François, drowned in the company of Marie Dauphin, wife of Jean Giroux, while crossing the Saint-Charles River, she decided, in concert with her neighbors, not to go any more to the common mill of the seigneurie Notre-Dame-des-Anges, located on the other side of the Saint-Charles River. His son, Paul-François, supported him in this decision, as he had narrowly escaped drowning. Afterwards, it is not surprising to see his name at the top of the list of inhabitants that miller Jean Méhot had summoned, on February 21, 1686, before Guillaume Roger, judge of the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges. Having to take into account the ordinances, the judge gives reason to the miller and obliges the inhabitants to continue to make grind their grain in the common mill, even if it obliges them to cross the river at the risk of their life. On November 10, 1687, Étienne Chalifour, husband of Claudine Bourbault, is buried in Quebec City. Jacquette Archambault intervened in favor of the latter and made an agreement to settle her share of the estate on January 19, 1688. Always anxious to satisfy all her children and sons-in-law, she gives a general discharge in due form to her kind Jean Badeau, on March 27, 1689. Then on the same day, she decides before the same notary Paul Vachon, to proceed to the division of the goods between her children.

Paul-Charles made out his will on December 15, 1678, leaving half of his property to his wife and the other half to be split among his surviving children. He died on October 13, 1680. Jacquette lived another 25 years, passing away in December 1705. They were both ancestors of Alex Trebek. In the third Chalifour generation. **97 members greeted the second, a feat of fecundity.**

Jacquette stayed on at the house in La Canardière and was still living there in 1690. That year, a fleet of ships from Massachusetts sailed up the St. Lawrence with the intent of taking control of Quebec. The effort was led by Englishman William Phips, who arrived with 32 ships and over 2,300 men. After delays and bad weather took a toll on their force, the English set up camp on a plateau just across a small river from La Canardière. The French forces were ready and defeated the English invaders, but as they retreated, they were said to have inflicted "significant losses on their opponents by burning farms in La Canardière and killing livestock." One of these farms was Jacquette's. It's not known if Jacquette's house burned to the ground, and if it was, whether the house was rebuilt. She lived another 15 years. One half of the land remained to her and the other half was divided into ten portions among her heirs. She continues to take care of the well-being of each of her children, reuniting them and obtaining their consent when she decides to give all her goods to her son Claude, aged about twenty years, "infirm in body and unable to earn his living and having nothing to live on." Still with the consent of her children, on March 7, 1694, she sells her house and all the goods that belong to her and that she has given to her son Claude, to her eldest son Paul, husband in second marriage of Jeanne Philippeau. He promises to pay her 1500 livres and to keep her until his death as well as to take in his home his brother Claude, unable to support himself. After having thus ensured peace between her children, she died in Quebec City on December 17, 1700. In the third Chalifour generation, 97 members greeted the second, a feat of fecundity. Daughter **Françoise Chalifour** — B. 4 Dec 1657, La Canardière, New France; D. 5 Jul 1697, St-Pierre, New France; married. **Jacques Nolin** (1641-1729), 18 Nov 1671, Quebec City, **Francoise was 13 years old when she got married.** She had her first child at age 15. They were **ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

Jacquette ARCHAMBEAULT - b.1632 → Françoise CHALIFOUR- b.1657 → Marie Madeleine NOLIN - b.1690 → Marie Madeleine RATEÉ- b.1712 → Marie VAILLANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ARSENAULT François (1625-1669)

When he died he left behind a two year old orphan, ancestor Michel.

We do not know the parentage and place of origin of this ancestor. He married **Suzanne Le Comte** around 1665. From their union was born a child. A report by notary Cusson, dated June 13, 1669, lifts the veil a little on him and his wife. We learn that on his arrival in the country, he first works for Sieur La Prade. On November 1, 1665, he rents for three years the house of Adrien Joliet at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. The Jesuits granted him land in Batican on March 20, 1666, but he was already bound by his contract with Sieur Joliet and he continued to work for him as the 1667 census shows.

His wife died on December 24, 1666 "*by a bad delivery from which she gave birth to a boy who was born on the twenty fourth of December one thousand six hundred and sixty six.*" It was sieur Claude Herlin who is in charge of seeing to the education of this child, because François Arsenault, then farmer of sieur Joliet "*fell ill with a blood flow and died on the tenth of February one thousand six hundred and sixty nine.*"

He had created debts before his death. It was Mr. Herlin who was responsible to make the statement of these amounts and to refund the creditors by means of wheat collected on his land. The debts amounted to 123 livres and they managed to collect thirty-four minots of wheat at 4 livres the minot, for a total of 136 livres to which was added 13 livres that were owed to him by sieur Boucher for straw. The creditors were refunded in this way. As for Michel, the only child of this couple, he survived and had descendants. **Michel Arsenault who was orphaned at age two, married Madeleine Leblanc . Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

François ARSENAULT- b.1625 → Michel ARSENAULT- b.1666 → François ARSENAULT- b.1695 → Marie ARSENAULT- b.1730 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

AUBOIS Marie (1665 - 1731)

One of two amerindians in our ancestry

There is some discussion regarding whether Marie was Metisse or full-blooded Amerindian. On most of the baptismal and marriage records of her children, the priest lists Marie's surname of Aubois or Dubois, which points to a French father. Some family trees list the French father as Julien Aubois (Hautbois) who is found in the 1708 Census at Cape Sable, but White does not link Marie to Julien, presumably because there is no evidence. The evidence supporting her being full-blooded is the marriage record of her daughter Anne on March 3, 1703.

The Priest records Anne as being the daughter of Jean Roy of St. Malo and Marie "Sauvagesse" of Acadia. Some advance that an alternative meaning for Aubois/Dubois is "of the woods", a name used to qualify her native origin. Supporting this, on the Acadia census of 1693, 1698 and 1701, the last names of the wives are listed. Not for Marie where she is only entered under her first name. Priests would sometimes make up such surnames in order to avoid having to record a person With no last name.

Marie (Christine) Aubois was born around 1665 possibly in an Indian Settlement in Acadia. Her Amerindian heritage is recorded in her daughter Anne's revalidated marriage record. Moreover, maternal DNA from her descendants indicates a native haplogroup. We don't know for sure whether she was Mi'kmaq, as Other tribes also lived in Acadia Around 1686 Marie married **Jean Roy dit Laliberté**. The first document known to date that mentions Jean LeRoy dit Laliberté is a deposition he made on July 30, 1684 against a Boston pirate, James Taylor, that came to steal Jean's and others fishing boats. The location of their marriage is unknown. As Jean was living at Cape Sable, Acadia at that time, could their marriage have taken place there? Cape Sable, Acadia is located on the southern tip of present day Nova Scotia, Canada. In 1686 there were 15 people listed at Cap Sable and the heads of family were: Jean as "La Liberte Le Neigre" (no wife or children), and the families of Sieur LaTour de St Estienne, Sieur Mius de Pobomcouc, and Abraham Dugas.

All except Jean raised animals and most had cultivated land. Between around 1686 and 1708, Marie Christine gave birth to nine children: Anne, Marie (dit Laliberté), Jean, François, Philippe, Charles, Marie-Madeleine, Marie-Françoise, and René (Renaud). On the birth of daughter Marie Francoise, she is known as Marie Aubois, same the 1708 baptism of Renaud (this record links Jean Roye With the name dit La Liberte.. In 1693 the family was still living at Cape Sable and four children had been born. She was called Christine at this time. The number of families remained small.

During these early years of raising her family and caring for animals on the farm, her household must have seemed peaceful in Cap Sable, compared to the turmoil of Port Royal after they moved there. Five years later the family had moved to Port Royal. He was now called Jean Roy and she was Marie (no last name), same four children. Their homestead was close to the Melanson settlement near the site of the Old Fort across from Goat Island. The family remained in Port Royal in 1703. In 1717 she was named DuBois) on her son Jean's marriage (does this original record give their location (habitants)? Marie's date of death is unknown. She and Jean appear to have been alive on September 10, 1730 when their daughter Marie Magdeleine was married.. Marie was named Dubois in the translation but Sauvagesse in the original record. Presumably both Jean and Marie were still living in Port Royal where these marriages took place. **Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

Marie AUBOIS → François Xavier ROY- b.1694 → Marie Geneviève ROY- b.1736 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

AUBUCHON Jacques (1617-1701) dit Le Loyal

He cracked an egg over someone which resulted in a trial. His daughter, our ancestor Anne, was married at 12 years old. She had her first child at age 13. She bore 18 children.

Aubuchon dit Le Loyal, was the first man to clear the land at Batiscan. On 16 August 1643 he obtained a concession from the Governor, Jacques Huault de Montmagny. It consisted of four arpents in width by twenty in depth and measured eight arpents and three links of chain from the seigneurial border of the Jesuit Jacques Aubuchon dit Le Loyal According to Father Archange Godbout Master Carpenter Jacques property. The original document states

"in the wooded section of tall timber and nearby the little river Champlain, keeping to the north-west at the foot of the ridge which continues along the river to the fort at 'Trois Rivieres.' This grant was made without feudal rents until it should become a part of a seigneurial domain. On 8 May 1645

Jacques Aubuchon, land owner at Batiscan, a resident of the Cap, a parishioner of Trois-Rivieres, was a good colonist. The Abbot Cloutier said he was never lacking in charm. Aubuchon was baptized at Saint-Rémi de Dieppe on the first day of December 1617; he was the son of Jean and of Catherine Marchant. He got his first name from his uncle and godfather Jacques Marchant. It is possible that this young settler might have put down roots in Canada as early as 1640. Historian —

Montmagny gave Aubuchon a grant between 1640 and 1648 which measured 4 arpents in width by 10 in depth and was located in the commune of Lake Saint-Pierre. About 1648 another concession was granted him, in the second range at Trois-Rivieres, to the north-west of the town. This grant, consisting of an arpent and a half in width by seventeen in depth, was parallel to that of Bertrand Fafard dit Laframboise and bordered on the fief of Niverville. In today's city, it would be located just to the east of the train station, thence along the rue Saint-Prosper until reaching the rue Chapleau. In September 1647 Aubuchon decided that he was ready for marriage. The nuptial ceremony took place at Québec on 8 October; the lucky girl was **Mathurine Poisson**, daughter of Jean and of Barbe Broust, from Mortagne in Perche (Orne). She was the sister of Jean Poisson junior, the ancestor of the better part of the Poisson families of America. On 19 June 1649 Jacques concluded a business deal with the engineer Jean Bourdon, by which he contracted to lengthen the warehouse situated across from the brewery at Trois-Rivieres. This edifice belonged to the Company of the One Hundred Associates. On 19 June 1650 , still at Trois-Rivieres, Aubuchon acquired a lot, 20 by 20 toises (a toise = 6.4 feet) along the palisade, abutting that of the widow Terrier de Francheville. He built a house there which was torn down in 1668. Today, the La Vérendrye monument, which looks out over the Turcotte terrace, rests on the spot.

The Aubuchon family made a stop at La Rochelle in 1651 and 1652. It was there that Anne, the eldest daughter, was born. However, our ancestor must have returned to Trois-Rivieres in 1652 because on 7 July he was a witness at the marriage of Jean Leduc. On 26 August 1654 Jacques was fined in court because of the following comical incident: Because of the Iroquois peril, Governor de Lauzon had forbidden the people from going beyond the palisades and he gave orders to his officers to keep an eye out for lawbreakers. Aubuchon, "having been surprised in this crime," was sentenced to pay a 100 livre fine, which was applied to the repairs of the town.

Ever on the lookout for land bargains, in 1655 this three-river settler acquired a plot of land, 3 arpents in width by 20 in depth, in the third range to the north-west of the town. In 1668 he admitted to not having improved the land because of the Iroquois menace. The first of June 1649 , Claude Houssard dit le Petit Claude received a concession from Father Buteux, measuring 2 by 20 arpents. On 19 October 1655 this land was ceded to the associates Bertrand Fafard dit Laframboise and Jacques Aubuchon. Later, this domain would be enlarged by the acquisition of an adjoining parcel owned by Claude David. After the death of Fafard in 1660, it seems that Aubuchon became the sole proprietor. Jacques Aubuchon also owned, along with René Besnard dit Bourjoly, some land on the Ile Saint-Christophe, as indicated in the accounts rendered at a trial in 1662. At the same time, he kept his principal residence on the south-east side of rue Notre Dame in Trois-Rivieres: In 1668 he arranged to build a house there. This tiny lot, 16 by 18 feet, had been granted to him on 2 June 1659. It was bordered on the south-west by the cabins of the savages and on the south-east by the lot of Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie. The notarial records of Guillaume Audouart, Antoine Adhemar, Séverin Ameau, Jean Cusson and Jacques de la Tousche enumerate and describe the many transactions between Jacques Aubuchon and his contemporaries. He acquired other grants too, notably in the seigneury of Villiers, nearby Lake Saint-Pierre, and at Lake Saint-Paul in the vicinity of Trois Rivieres. To be sure he did not develop all of these grants himself; he took the trouble to share his lands with such fine farmers as Jean Hébert, Pierre Poupardeau, Michel Siré dit Laverdure, Michel Margotin dit Larose, Pierre Lat and Francois Crespeau.

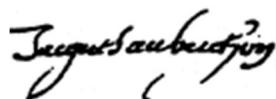
At the census of 1667 Aubuchon was listed as owning 4 animals and 70 arpents of tillable land. This was at his holding on Cap-de la-Madeleine ,nearby those of Pierre Lefebvre and of Martin Foisy. In 1681 he moved to Prairies Marsolet. It is at this point that we notice Mathurine Poisson had given her place in the family to Marguerite Itasse. By now the livestock inventory had increased to ten head; however, there were only 30 arpents of cleared land.

What happened after 1665? This would be the approximate year of the death of Mathurine who, in all likelihood, was interred at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. On 11 November 1667 Jacques took a new companion; one Marguerite Itasse, daughter of Jean and of Marie Capon of Saint-Siméon, in Normandy (Eure). On 5 July 1668 Jacques had an inventory taken of his assets in the presence of his son-in-law Francois Chorel de Saint-Roman, of Claude Houssard

and of Rene' Besnard dit Bourjoly. This inventory listed his wealth: a 30-foot house, externally surrounded by cedar posts, a shop, a barn, 2 oxen, a land grant named "La Sapiniere" at Trois-Rivieres, a town house, a concession on the hillside, another on the Ile Saint Christophe, not counting that on the Cap, which comprised 80 arpents of standing timber along with 20 to 30 arpents of cleared land. The Abbot Prosper Cloutier reports another droll event concerning Jacques Aubuchon. "Our ancestors, he wrote, being all good Christians, did not wait for evangelic perfection. Listen to this: At the Cap, on 15 December 1668, at the home of Sieur Anceau, Aubuchon, full of wine and Christmas cheer, **took to quarreling with Sieur Crevier de Bellerive and cracked an egg over him. This crime, whatever it was, resulted in a trial for the perpetrator.** The affair was brought before the tribunal: Jean Morneau age 23-, and 53-year-old Nicolas Gail was witnesses. The judge was Elie Bourbeau and the recorder was the notary Jacques de la Touche. We don't know how the matter ended, but we do know that Jacques raised a large and beautiful family." In 1685, the rest of this fine family went to live at Begancour, but it was at Champlain where Marguerite Itasse was buried on 28 October 1689. Jacques Aubuchon was still alive in 1695. We don't know when he died. It is quite possible, however, that he was buried in Bécancour, in all likelihood his last place of residence.

Jacques fathered **thirteen children by his two wives:** 10 boys and 3 girls. Of the three sons who married, Joseph dit Désalliers was most successful in business. In this respect he followed in the footsteps of his brother-in-law Francois Chorrel de Saint-Romain, the husband of Anne, the eldest daughter. **Anne (1651-1708) married Francois Chorrel de Saint-Romain in 1663. She was 12 years old. She had her first child at age 13. She was born in France during a trip of her parents. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother's** (Séraphine Bellerive)

Jacques AUBUCHON- b 1617 → Anne AUBOUCHON- b.1651 → François CHOREL- b.1680 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919



AUCOIN Michelle (1621-1706)

Died aged more than 85 years

Michelle is the ancestral matriarch of the Acadian Boudrot family. Michelle was born in France around 1621. She was the child of Martin Aucoin and Barbe Minguet. Around 1641, Michelle married **Michel Boudrot.** According to depositions of her descendants, Michelle came to Acadia with her husband Michel. The actual date and place of the marriage is uncertain as Michel is thought to have been in Acadie in 1639 so they would have been married before that if they were married in France and came together. Between about 1642 and 1666, she gave birth to 11 children in Acadie: Françoise, Jeanne, Charles, Marguerite, Marie, Jean, Abraham, Michel, Olivier, Claude and François.

In 1671 they were counted on the Acadian Census at Port-Royal: Michel Boudrot, 71, wife Michelle Aucoin 53; Children (3 married): Francoise 29, Jeanne 25, Marguerite 20; (these not married): Charles 22, Marie 18, Jehan 16, Abraham 14, Michel 12, Olivier 10, Claude 8, Francois 5; cattle 5, sheep 12. In 1678 they were counted on the Acadian Census at Port-Royal: Michel Boudrot and Michelle Aucoin; 12 acres; 10 cattle; 3 guns; 5 boys. In 1686 they were rather elderly, Michel a Lieutenant General of Port Royal, age 85, and Michelle age 65. Their land and animal holdings had significantly increased in the past 8 years. Some time after this and before 1693, Michel died and Michelle had to carry on. In 1693 she still had their property (actually a little more) and son Francois and his wife Marguerite were living with her, presumably working the farm.

Michele Aucoin, wife of Michel Boudrot, died on December 17, 1706, aged more than 95 years at Port-Royal (later renamed Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia) and was buried there the next day. **Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Séraphine Bellerive**

Michelle AUCOIN - b.1618 → Charles BOUDREAU - b.1646 → Denis BOUDREAU- b.1690 → Madeleine BOUDREAU- b.1724 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

AUDET, Nicolas (1641-1700)

He had interactions with several ancestors. His bride was 14 years old,

Nicolas born about 1641, was the son of Innocent Audet and Vincente Riene (Roy), of Saint-Pierre Maille, in the Diocese of Poitiers. We know that he came to Canada before 1664 because there is a record of his confirmation at Quebec on 23 March of that year. Poitiers is a town in Poitou; that beautiful and bountiful province of France where wheat is grown, the vine is cultivated and many varieties of fruit are raised. It is wooded country, yet covered by excellent pastureland; in this province Charles Martel repulsed the Saracins and Clovis battled the Goths. Just about all of the colonists who came from France in the 17th century started in one of three ways: by working for the government, by working for a religious order, or by working for one of the more prosperous landowners. Nicolas seems to have been taken under the wing of Monseigneur Francois de Laval, Bishop of Quebec. In the census of 1666 we find him working on the farm owned by the Bishop, at Saint-Joachim nearby Cape Tournemente. Two years later, he was still working for the Bishop as a porter in the lordly Chateau of Quebec. Confirmation of this comes through an act of the Notary Pierre Duquet, dated 13 October 1668, which records: "*Today, at the entrance gate of the estate, Sieur Jean Madry rang a little bell, in response to which he was met by Nicolas Audet, porter of the Chateau. After admitting him, Audet went to inform his master, the Bishop.*"

For more than four years Nicolas worked in service for others, earning his way. In preparing for his future he was counting more on savings than on credit. Nicolas Audet, the porter, decided to become a settler on the Ile d'Orleans, just opposite the Beauport coast. On 22 June 1667, he received a concession from his Bishop, "of three arpents of land fronting on the Saint Lawrence River and running southward . . ." His grant was in the parish of Sainte-Famille, from which the parish of Saint-Jean was later formed. His neighbors were Guy Boivin and Robert Boulay. He hired them "to help him build a house to be finished within one year from this day." Each year, on the Feast of Saint Martin, the 11th of November, he was required to give 20 sols in seigneurial rent for each arpent of river frontage, 12 deniers for "cens" and 3 capons chosen by the Seigneur. It is worth noting that the signatures on the contract for the land, other than that of the Notary Paul Vachon, are those of Jean Crete, Master Cartwright; of ancestor **Paul de Rainville**, Sheriff of Beauport and, of the Bishop of Quebec himself. Nicolas Audet appears to have been well connected! As soon as he could, Nicolas busied himself building his house with the help of his neighbors. The census of 1681 tells us that by then he had cleared 15 arpents of land and had acquired 6 animals.

Having built a house, Nicolas sought to make it a home. To this end, he courted **Madeleine Despres**, a young girl of fourteen years. These two betrothed appeared before the Notary Romain Becquet at Quebec, 30 August 1670, to arrange a contract of marriage. The future bride was sponsored by "*Dame Anne Gagnier, widow of the late Master Jean Bourdon and by Mademoiselle Elizabeth Etienne.*" In accordance with the custom of the time, Magdeleine would bring Nicolas a dowry, a considerable one it seems. She had saved or acquired 200 livres, but also she would receive "the sum of 50 livres given her by His Majesty, in consideration of her marriage." In short, these two were hardly poor in material goods. This help given Madeleine by the King signifies that she was alone in Canada, most likely an orphan. We know that she could write; she penned herself as the daughter of Francois Despres and of Magdeleine Le Grand from the Parish of Saint-Sauveur in Paris. This young lady, born about 1656, she was one of many generous girls who came to Canada under the protection of the King of France. At Sainte-Famille the following September 15th, the missionary priest Father Thomas Morel, blessed their union in the presence of the witnesses ancestor **Pierre Rondeau** and Mathurin Dube. When Pierre and Mathurin were married the year before, each in turn had asked Nicolas to stand up for him, now the favor was being returned. He also had dealings with ancestors **Nicolas Leroy** and **Pierre Morin**.

This marriage brought forth twelve children: 9 boys and 3 girls, but the elder two died young. All were born in the Parish of Sainte-Famille except the youngest three who were born at Saint-Jean. These ten children founded the family line: they were all married on the Island except Marguerite. She married Louis-Emery Coderre at Boucherville on 26 August 1722. It is believed that she followed her brother Joachim there, after the death of her parents, when he married Louise Roberge.

In 1689 old Nicolas fell gravely ill, a situation from which he never fully recovered. He was hospitalized for 19 consecutive days in the heat of the August summer and in September he spent 26 more days under the care of the nursing sisters at the Hotel-Dieu in Quebec. Heretofore he had always worked his farm with a stubborn tenacity, but no more would he be active. He had seen to the marriage of three of his children: Nicolas, Pierre and Madeleine, but that still left seven children at home, to be cared for by the strong arms of his wife alone. But he could still plan

ahead and, on 9 July 1696, he acquired yet another concession. This grant of land was of 3 arpents in river frontage some distance to the west of his own place. On 2 August 1698, he gave this land to his son Jean-Baptiste.

There were so many things yet to be done, but the bell tolled for Nicolas when he was 59 years old. He was buried on 10 December 1700 in the cemetery at Sain-Jean, where his headstone bore the surname Lapointe. His widow passed on her inheritance by donation to her son Joseph on 1 October 1703. An inventory of the belongings of old Nicolas was made by Notary Etienne Jacob on 27 September 1706. It recorded 75 arpents of usable land, a nearly new house measuring 18 X 24 feet, a shed and a stable. Madeleine Despres survived her husband for twelve years and at her death children Joachim and Madeleine were still unmarried. She was buried beside him, on 19 December 1712, at the age of 56. **Their daughter Marie married Maurice Crepeau. They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Nicolas AUDET- b.1637 → Marie AUDET- b.1682 → Marie CREPEAU- b.1703 → Marie Ursule NOEL- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b. → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

AUTEBOUT Michel (1646-c.1675) (AUDEBOUT) dit Bellehumeur

A soldier, he died at age 28. His wife was jailed for theft. She outlived her him by 54 years.

Baptized on September 12, 1646, in the village of Thorigné-sur-Dué, diocese of LeMans in Maine, (Sarthe), son of Michel Autebout and Marie Bidaud, he made a first marriage contract before the notary Becquet, on Sunday October 18, 1671, with **Henriette Cartois**, daughter of the late Lambert Cartois and Marie Lambert, of Saint-Barthélémi de Paris, contract cancelled on October 22 and replaced by a new contract with the same one, dated Saturday, October 24, 1671, before the same notary. He married her in Quebec City on Monday October 26, 1671. From their union are born two children. The acts are silent thereafter on his subject. We know that he was already living in La Durantaye before his marriage and that he died some time before July 18, 1675, date on which his widow married André Patry. His nickname of Bellehumeur leads us to believe that he was a soldier. In 1729, he had 27 descendants. Daughter **Jeanne married Jean Boutin. They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Michel AUDEBOUT- b.1641 → Jeanne AUDEBOUT- b.1672 → Madeleine BOUTIN- b.1700 → Jean VERMETTE- b.1745 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BAILLARGEON Jean (1612-1669)

Busy Life of a Tenant Farmer His daughter ancestor Jeanne was married at age 13.

There are lots of records of Jean Baillargeon working and raising a family in New France, but only during the prime of his life. Jean's origins are a mystery, and it's only known that he was born in about 1612 in Londigny, France to Louis Bailargeon and Marthe Fourier. It wasn't until Jean was in his late 30s that he first appears in any surviving document, and that was after he arrived in New France how and why he got there isn't known.

On a lease dated July 1, 1650, Jean partnered with another man to acquire a farm on the southwestern tip of Île d'Orléans. The land was owned by a wealthy widow named Eleanore de Grandmaison; it included a house, barn and stable, along with two oxen and five cows provided for the tenants' use. The house was 40 feet by 20 feet and had been built two years earlier by another immigrant, ancestor **Paul-Charles Chalifour**. The lease agreement specified that the two men were to pay the first year's rent with quantities of wheat, peas and barley harvested during the first year.

Later that year, Jean got married in Quebec City. His bride was **Marguerite Guillebourdeau**, a woman about 30-years-old who also had a sketchy background, and seemingly no relatives in New France. The wedding took place on November 20, 1650, and she gave birth to their first child just six months later, making it certain that she was pregnant when they married. Eventually they had three more children, with the youngest born in 1659; one of the children died young.

He was a farmer in company with Godefroy Guillot, on the Beschereau farm belonging to Éléonore de Grandmaison in the Ile d'Orléans. He rented this farm for three years, on the first of July, at a rate of eight and a half

poincons of grain the first year, that is to say five poincons of wheat, three poincons of peas and a half punch of barley. The quantity is increased by a half poincon of barley, for the two other years. To help him in his work, he hires for two years, on November 21 following, at 90 pounds of annual salary each, Jean Chagneau and Jacques Greslon. On February 13, 1651, with his associate Godefroy Guillot, he asks the lady of Grandmaison to warn them at least two months in advance, if she wishes to cancel the lease. They end their three year stay at this place and Sieur Jacques Gourdeau de Beaulieu hires him alone on his farm of Beschereau for one year, at a rate of thirty-eight minots of wheat and forty minots of peas. He extends this lease for another year, on November 22, 1655. Two months earlier, a deed, passed before the notary Auber, tells us that he owes 248 livres 9 sols and 6 deniers to his former partner, Godefroy Guillot, and that the latter has obtained a judgment against him to be reimbursed.

It is still to pay a debt of 150 livres to René Mézeray dit Noce, that, on October 21, 1654, he commits himself to sieur Jean Bourdon to draw all the stone he will need to build a house of thirty-six feet by twenty-four feet on the nie du Sault-au-Mateiot. He obtains for this work 2 livres and 10 sols per toise of stone and Sieur Bourdon commits himself to reimburse Sieur Méséray up to 150 livres. At the end of his lease on the Jacques Gourdeau land, he rents the farm of Denis Joseph Ruette of Auteuil. But this lease is cancelled on December 17, 1658 and, on April 20, 1659, they hold each other harmless from all their obligations. In the meantime, he bought from Antoine Leboesme dit Lalime, for the price of 300 livres, a dwelling of four arpents of frontage land located between Fort Saint-François-Xavier of Sillery and Cap-Rouge. On the same day, he owes the same man the sum of 55 livres, for merchandise that he sold him. He will not live on his new land, because René Maheu rents him for three years his dwelling on the Ile d'Orléans, on February 1, 1660, for 500 livres per year. The latter having died, his widow, Marguerite Corriveau, in order to settle the disputes which could arise on the subject of the lease, because of the attacks of the Iroquois, reduced to 300 livres per year the rent of his land.

During the 1650s, Jean agreed to contracts working for several people in New France. On March 26, 1651, he made his mark on an agreement to work for Ursuline nuns in Quebec City doing unspecified labor for six months; he was paid a wage of one and a half *livres* for each day of work. Three years later in 1654, he agreed to provide some masonry for a new building in Quebec City; he was to “extract all of the stone” for the jambs of the chimney and be paid two *livres* for the job. Besides the contracts for labor, Jean was busy working on farms and dealing in property. Between about 1655 and 1660, his name appeared on many contracts and transactions.

October 18, 1655 — He bought a concession of land on Île d'Orléans with 4 *arpents* of width from a widow named ancestor Étiennette Després. August 15, 1656 — He sold the above concession of land. June 5, 1656 A house in the lower town of Quebec City was bought by Martin Prévost “for the benefit of” Jean.

June 27, 1656 — He purchased the crops from a piece of land at Cap-Rouge from a settler returning to France. The plan was for Jean to harvest the crop and share the profits from sale with the settler who owned the land.

October 22, 1656 — He agreed to work the land of a man who owned a farm in Sillery. He contracted to do this for five years at a rate of 350 *livres* per year. He also received 100 *livres* for each *arpent* he cleared on the property.

June 16, 1657 — He sold the house in Quebec City to Étiennette Després for 300 livres.

January 24, 1659 — He bought 50 *arpents* of land “between the fort St François Xavier and Le Cap Rouge.”

On February 1, 1660, Jean signed a lease for 10 *arpents* of land with a house, stable and garden, plus three cows and two oxen located at St-Laurent on Île d'Orléans. He was paid 500 *livres* per year for three years, but could pay in “wheat, peas, butter, planks, etc.” The rent was later reduced to 300 *livres* by the owner after Iroquois attacked the island in the spring of 1661. There was suggestion that the raiding Indians damaged the property, although Jean and his family escaped harm.

The events precipitate thereafter for him. His wife, **Marguerite Guillebourdeau**, died on October 20, 1662 in Quebec City. He acquires a land in Saint-Laurent where he is in 1664 and where he welcomes a servant named Jacques, in search of work, to whom he gives 35 livres in food. He is in the Ile d'Orléans at the census of 1666. On June 15, 1668, he owes 41 livres and 10 sols to Claude Churon for merchandise. On August 22, 1669, Jean-Paul Maheu officially granted him the four arpents of land he lived on in Saint-Laurent de l'Ile d'Orléans. A document from the Prévôté de Québec tells us that in the fall of 1669, he was unable to harvest his crops and it was his neighbor François Dumas who did it for him, which is why he asked the heirs for the sum of 34 pounds. Thiéry Delestre, another of his creditors, is even more precise. Claiming 48 livres and 12 sols, he declares that this amount is written in the will of Jean Baillargeon written on October 29, 1669. The fact that he was obliged, in order to put his affairs in order, to dictate a will, shows that he died quickly, undoubtedly a few days after having had it written.

He had a brief second marriage with a woman named Esther Coindriaud from 1666 to 1667. His widow did not have an inventory made. In claims to the Provost of Quebec in 1671, they list the few possessions he had: "a frying pan, a fire shovel, a pewter dish, two pails, one of which was two pots and one of one pint, two axes, a hoe and a bushel" which were valued at 16 livres by Jean Levasseur. He also valued a cow at 40 livres

Jean last appeared in records on August 22, 1669 when St-Laurent property was officially ceded to him. He wasn't alive in the 1681 census, so he must have died by that date. Ancestor of Lottie Mae Collette and Joseph Roy.

Daughter Jeanne Baillargeon — B. 4 May 1651, Quebec City, New France; D. 19 Aug 1729, Quebec City, New France; married . **Jean Lebrecque** (1634-1673), 27 Nov 1664, Château-Richer, New France. **She was married at age 13.. New France. Ancestors of the Roys and the Collettes.**

Jean BAILLARGEON- b.1612 → Jeanne BAILLARGEON- b.1651 → Francoise LABREQUE- b.1673 → **Pierre GOSSELIN**- b.1698 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → **Philippe COLLETTE**- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jean BAILLARGEON- b.1612 → Jeanne BAILLARGEON- b.1651 → Francoise LABREQUE- b.1673 → **Genevieve GOSSELIN**- b.1700 → Francoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absalom ROY- b.1856 → **Joseph ROY**- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BARETTE Jean (1630-1708)

Arrived at age sixteen. He married the widow of a martyr. It was mixed family and a contested succession. He bought a young Bostonian taken prisoner by native American natives as a child. These children usually were assimilated, stayed in New France and founded families. One example is Mathias Farnworth ancestor of all those Phaneuf athletes, American and Canadian. Phaneuf is a French-Canadian surname, gallicized from the English surname Farnworth. An English colonist from Groton, Massachusetts, Mathias was captured as a child in 1704 by Abenaki Indians in a raid during Queen Anne's War, and brought to Montreal, where he was converted to Catholicism.

Jean Barrette was baptized on 2 November 1630 at Beuzeville. Jean was the son of Guillaume Barrette and Thiphaine Carrey. This is all that we know of his French background except that he did know how to write. One day, about 1646, the 16-year-old Jean decided to leave his steeple and his family. Did he run away? Who agreed to take this young man on his ship? Did he come here as a cabin boy or as an immigrant? About 26 December 1646, he worked for the Ursulines at Québec. Then there followed fourteen years of silence.

He is in the country in 1646, witness to an act concerning Mathieu Guillet, on December 26. He then worked for the Ursulines and was sponsored in Quebec City on August 28, 1647. He received his confirmation at Château-Richer on February 2, 1660. Sieur d'Argenson granted him a land at Côte de Beaupré on March 26, 1661. He settled in Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap on the land that had belonged to Louis Guimont. In the 1667 census, he owns three head of cattle and ten arpents of land. Claude Bouchard gave him a receipt for 64 livres on July 27, 1669, to cover the remainder of the sum of 600 livres, the sale price of his land to Louis Guimont and Jean Crevet. In 1671, he is the first churchwarden of the church of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap and, as such, gives an account of his management. He is also counted among the benefactors of this church.

Jean Barrette appeared for the first time on the Beaupré Coast on Monday, 2 February 1660, in the small church at Chateau-Richer. It was there that he was confirmed by Msgr de Laval. On the list of the 173 confirmed, he was seated in the eightieth row, nearby Nicolas Verieul, ancestor **Louis Guimond** and Andre Leloutre, people living at that time in the territory of Sainte-Anne du Petit Cap. Andre and Jean Barrette said they were from the diocese of Lisieux. That's true. Lisieux had its own diocese since the year 538. But alas! it was abolished in 1790 and joined to that of Evreux by the Concordat of 1801. Jean Barrette was working for a farmer at Sainte-Anne in 1600. The following year, a distressing event terrorized the colony of the Petit Cap. Two families in particular suffered irreparable losses, those of Claude Poulain and of **Louis Guimond**. The latter was a Percheron, **the husband of Jeanne Bitouset** since 1653, a man responsible for a family of three young children and owner of a farm, **was captured by the Iroquois, taken prisoner**, carried towards Lake Champlain and tortured to death by these wild natives, in the spring of 1661. What a catastrophe! The tearful widow drew up the inventory of her property on 14

July. Jean Barrette, who certainly knew the wife of his missing friend, proposed marriage to her. **Jeanne Bitouset**, daughter of Antoine and of Nicole Dupart (or Lesert), originally from the parish of St-Etienne-du-Mont, in the city of Paris, had arrived in Canada about 1652 at the age of 18. Serious, wise and mature, she quickly recognized the generous nature of her new suitor and **agreed to rebuild her conjugal life with Barrette**. In the presence of notary Auber, a marriage contract, almost illegible today, was signed on 23 November 1661. Here are the witnesses whose names have been retrieved from this old paper: Jean Poulain, Etienne Lessard, ancestors **Pierre Picard and Rene de Lavoie**. As the church was not yet opened for services, Father Thomas Morel blessed their nuptials on the following Thursday, 24 November, at Chateau-Richer. Etienne Lessard and Pierre Picard were there to give witness through their signatures. They returned to the Guimond—Bitouset-Barrette home, perhaps in the fanciful decorated barge of Lessard!

According to Raymond Gariépy, Pierre de Voyer, the vicomte d'Argenson, ceded a piece of land measuring three arpents in width to Jean Barrette on 26 March 1661, nearby that piece acquired by Rene Lavoie in 1665, which was to the west of the present site of Beaupré. Barrette lived on the Guimond farm located not far from his own, so states the census of 1667. Jean owned 3 head of cattle and had 10 arpents under cultivation. Joseph, Louise and Claude Guimond lived under his roof with his three Barrette children. Jeanne Bitouset stated that she was 35 years old. Jean, the head of family, was recorded as having 28 years instead of 38. In 1681, the master of the house had 8 head of cattle, 12 arpents of cultivated land and two hunting guns. His neighbors named were named Jean Caron and Joseph Guimond, his wife's elder son.

Although they lived at Sainte-Anne, the principal family events were recorded in the registries of Chateau Richer, in particular the marriage of Jean and Jeanne. The missionary priest Father Thomas Morel, who was responsible for all pastoral duties on the Beaupré Coast, had his residence at Chateau-Richer for a few years. Seven Barrette children, three girls and four boys, filled out the family of Jeanne Bitouset: Pierre, André, Jean, Jeanne, Anne, Marie, sometimes called Madeleine, and Francois.

Francois, the seventh and last child of ancestor Jean, was the godson of Richard Dumesnil, baptized on 20 April 1676. **He married into the Cloutier family by joining daughter Genevieve** on 15 November 1701. Together they raised their family of seven children at the Petit-Cap. An order of the Intendant, issued on 4 February 1709, obligated Francois and his brother Pierre to give their sister Jeanne, the wife of Martin Poulin, 200 livres as part of her inheritance. Francois was buried near the chancel of his church, on 17 April 1717. His life's companion wore mourning for three years, then accepted as her second husband the young Francois Pare with whom she had children Jean, Elisabeth and Marguerite. Such is the maze, sometimes complicated, of the numerous children from this second and fecund generation.

The account books of the Fabrique of Sainte Annedu Petit-Cap, although limited and incomplete, nevertheless give us many interesting details concerning the life of the parishioners as relates to their church. Jean Barrette twice was first church warden, initially from 1667 to 1671, then from 1685 to 1689. This honor and duty was reserved for the most qualified and the most respected citizens. Jean gave his church 1 minot of peas in 1659. May we conclude from this that the donor was already farming his land? In the following years, he paid his tithe: 1 livre in 1663; 2 1/2 minots of wheat in 1665; 3 livres in 1676; 2 livres in butter given by his wife in 1673; 5 livres in butter in 1678 and another 1 presented by himself as an offering; 1 livre and 10 sols in 1695; and, in 1698, 3 livres for his pew. In addition, "the good wife Barest" gave 2 livres and 10 sols. Jean Barrette was not the only one seen giving to his fabrique; nor was he the only one to have received. He was paid 12 livres, 15 sols for 8 1/2 days of work; in 1665, 9 pots of oil brought him 8 livres, 10 sols; then he sold a few planks for 20 livres. In 1690, for a piece of wood 43 feet long, he was paid 4 livres, 6 sols. In 1697, 100 livres in lard allowed him to collect 30 livres. Finally, in 1698, "paid to master jean barest for the Candle delivered by him to Light the inside of the Church at the mass of midnight thirteen sols" The life of Jean Barrette was peaceful, active, communal and normal. It also appears that the Guimond and Barrette children lived together in peace and harmony. Therefore, on 2 July 1684, in the presbytery of Chateau-Richer, in the presence of notary Paul Vachon, Joseph Guimond renounced his rights of succession because he considered that he had already had his fair share of the inheritance.

We know from the life of ancestor Phaneuf that, during the insidious war which was raging at the end of the seventeenth century between New France and New England, certain **pro French Amerindians took some captives near Boston and sold them to their Canadian allies**. Two citizens of Sainte-Anne, Etienne Veau and Jean Barrette, each bought a captive. The two victims were baptized on Easter Sunday, 10 April 1700, at Sainte-Anne. Etienne Veau's captive, 15 years old, made a prisoner at the age of 8, was named Louis. As for the child bought by

Jean Barrette, he was named by his godfather and master Jean Barrette. Marguerite Cloutier, wife of Robert Caron willingly agreed to be the godmother. Jean-Baptiste had been captured about 1697 and he stated that he was about 17 years old. The young victims had been educated according to the principles of the Catholic Church and for two years had expressed a desire to be baptized, states the registry act. As the authorities did not know if they had already been baptized, they did so conditionally. Since "Savages" from Acadia had captured them, they were not given a family name at their baptism. Veau and Barrette had accomplished a good humanitarian deed, but this does not satisfy our appetite for knowledge. As adults, what was the fate of these two men? Did they take a family name? Were they returned to the people of Boston? Up to now, no one has yet been able to solve this enigma.

In 1684, the Guimont children, from the marriage of Jeanne Bitouset and Louis Guimont, acknowledge having received from her and Jean Barette sums considerable enough for them to renounce the succession. This is what Joseph Guimont did on July 2, 1684 and Louise Guimont and her husband Eustache Bacon on July 27, 1686. As for Claude Guimont, he sold his share of the estate to his father-in-law on July 26, 1687, for the sum of 100 livres. Martin Poulin and Jeanne Barette declare having received the 300 livres promised in their marriage contract, on May 31, 1694. On December 1, 1699, Guillaume Morel, husband of Marie Barette, did the same. At Christmas 1699, he provides a candle for the lighting of the church during the midnight mass. He was paid 13 sols. With the agreement of the Guimont and Barette heirs, he and his wife donate their property to Pierre and François Barette on February 6, 1702, on condition that they house, feed and maintain them until their death and pay after their death the sum of 300 livres to the heirs who will not have received the same sum at the time of their marriage. In spite of all these precautions, their succession is disputed. It takes an order from the Intendant, dated February 4, 1709, to put an end to the quarrels between the heirs of the two wives

Did the Barrette brothers, Guillaume and Jean, visit each other? Yes, it would seem so. In 1697, the younger brother 17 from Trois Rivieres made his pilgrimage to Sainte-Anne and paid a visit to his big brother. Proof: Guillaume gave 5 livres to the church of the local patron saint. And what a fraternal meeting between the two sexagenarians it must have been! ... The weight of the years became heavier at the turn of the new century. On 6 February 1702, the Barrette couple entrusted themselves to the care of their sons Pierre and Francois. Jeanne Bitouset left her family first. After having manifested "the marks of a good christian", she died on Monday, 10 February 1707. The next day her mortal remains were buried in the cemetery surrounding the church of Sainte-Anne, at the foot of the slope, a millennial witness to the tides. The following year, on 22 December 1708, Jean went to rejoin his faithful companion on the fields of Paradise. On 4 February 1709, an ordinance by the Intendant decided that all the property left by Jean and Jeanne was to be divided in half; the half belonging to the Barrette children to be shared equally among them, and the other half to the children both of Louis Guimond and those of Jean Barrette. Each flower has its perfume; each family has its fragrance. That of the Barrette family is undeniably sweet.

Francois Barette and Genevieve Cloutier were ancestors of the Roys

Jean BARETTE- b.1630 → Francois BARETTE- b.1676 → Jeanne BARETTE- b.1703 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BARIBEAU François (1636-1721)

A master cobbler, his son Louis was a coureur-de-bois, son and ancestor Jean, was also involved in the fur trade. His wife was accused of being a witch.

"When I shall be carried feet first into the church, I hope those friends Who reverently carry my coffin will stay with me to the end and that my old neighbors will tend my grave when the earth which I have served all my life receives my mortal remains." Early in the morning of 22 October 1721, the parishioners of Batiscan shuffled through the dead leaves, coming from the Pointe to the Citrouille along the farms high above the river. Thus they converged on the small stone church in order to pay their last respects to one of their senior citizens, the old master shoemaker, Francois Baribeau, the ancestor of all the families which bear this name in America. This humble pioneer who had come from France more than fifty years earlier, had been dead but a few hours. The service for him was barely finished, and while the bells were still tolling, the Cure Gervais Lefebvre wrote in his register that the deceased, age 97 years, "lived as a true Christian and showed all the attributes of sainthood." While the funeral cortège slowly wend its way toward the cemetery, the officiating curate tried in vain to erase from his memory the severe reprimand

he had given this venerable old man less than a year earlier: It concerned a gift made to Francois' daughter in law, **Marguerite Cosset, the wife of his son Jean Baribeau**. Like many parish priests of his time, Gervais Lefebvre believed himself to be, not only the incontestable guardian of his flock, but the master of their wellbeing as well. He was authoritative, irascible and brooked no opposition. The proud seigneurs of La Perade would come to learn at their own peril that one could not impugn the reputation of a pastor of his caliber. What had been the relationship between the Baribeau family and Cure' Lefebvre? Surely it had to have been very close. During the fifteen years in which he exercised his ministry at Batiscan, the priest had ample time to insinuate himself into the homes and to probe the mind and soul of each of his parishioners. He squandered his counsel in abundance in domains which were beyond his jurisdiction, especially where such sagacious advice was by no means solicited.

We do not know the parentage and the place of origin of this cobbler. **He married Perrine Moreau, in France**, around 1659. From their union six children are born. He is in the country since 1669. He came with his wife and their ten year old son Louis, probably after having been hired by the Jesuits. In 1670, he lived at Bourg-La-Reine, when Jean Thivierge, miller for the Jesuits in Charlesbourg, sold him a forty-acre piece of land there for 600 livres. The same day, he borrowed this sum from the Jesuits, promising to repay it in two installments, the first of 200 livres on Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day 1670 and the second of 400 livres on Saint-Jean Day 1671. He goes to the Provost of Quebec, on August 7, 1671, to ask for reparation of honor from François Blondeau and Nicole Rolland because they had called Perrine Moreau a witch. It is referred to the fiscal prosecutor. On September 29 of the same year 1671, he acquired from Pierre Morin another concession of two arpents frontage by fifty deep in the seigneurie of Saint-Ignace for the sum of 72 livres.

Unable to repay the 600 livres borrowed from the Jesuits, he resigned from this land on February 24, 1673. However, this act has no consequences and he transforms the payments into an annual rent of 30 livres. He then lived on the road to Saint-Bernard. A few months later, he became a resident of Saint-Bonaventure, when he acquired, for the sum of 130 livres, a land of two arpents by thirty on the road to Saint-Bernard, belonging to Jean Bernard dit Hanse. He obtains a discharge the same day. On June 23, 1674, he sells to Pierre Doux dit Latreille, for the sum of 150 livres, the land he acquired from Pierre Morin in 1671. He disposes of his de Saint-Bernard with the house on it on August 10, 1674. He sold the whole to René Rhéaume for the sum of 370 livres of which 210 livres were paid to him in the name of the latter by the Hospitaller nuns. He then leaves the Quebec City area for Batiscan where the Jesuits have granted him a land. On February 25, 1675, Jean Duc, acting in his name, sold to Pierre Sicateau, for the sum of 600 livres, the house he had bought from Jean Thibierge in 1670 and which still belonged to him in Charlesbourg. Pierre Sicateau establishes for him an annual rent of 30 livres. Visiting Quebec City in the fall of the same year, he ratified this sale on October 16.

In the 1681 census, he lives on his land in Batiscan where he owns four head of cattle and twelve arpents of land. On December 14, 1681, he sells his land of four arpents frontage, in Batiscan, to Michel Feuillon, but this contract having no consequences, he cancels it on March 3, 1687. On April 26, 1688, Lucien Bouteville, acting in his own name, transfers to the Jesuits the annuity of 30 livres that he holds from Pierre Sicateau. He obtains a receipt for the 600 livres he still owed them. In order to establish his children, he has six, he acquires land on the Batiscan River. On April 29, 1697, he paid Jean Barette the sum of 215 livres for a dwelling of three arpents in front by twenty-one deep on the banks of the Batiscan River. A few days later, he sold to his son Jean a piece of land of four arpents frontage, which he held in the same place, for the sum of 500 livres, which he declared to have already received from him. On August 7, 1698, he gave to his daughter Catherine the land acquired from Jean Barette at the Batiscan River. His wife died in Batiscan on September 15, 1709. On January 22, 1716, being ill in bed, he donated in case of death to his daughter-in-law Marguerite Cosset, wife of his son Jean, the island that appeared before his land. Back to health, he ratifies this donation on the following June 8. He died in Batiscan where he was buried on October 22, 1721. We can read in the burial act that he had lived "as a true Christian and given signs of holiness."

We do not know the parentage and the place of origin of this cobbler. He married Perrine Moreau, in France, around 1659. From their union six children are born. He is in the country since 1669. He came with his wife and their ten year old son Louis, probably after having been hired by the Jesuits. In 1670, he lived at Bourg-La-Reine, when Jean Thivierge, miller for the Jesuits in Charlesbourg, sold him a forty-acre dwelling there for 600 livres. The same day, he borrowed this sum from the Jesuits, promising to repay it in two installments, the first of 200 livres on Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day 1670 and the second of 400 livres on Saint-Jean Day 1671. He goes to the Provost of Quebec, on August 7, 1671, to ask for reparation of honor to François Blondeau and Nicole Rolland because she had called Perrine Moreau a witch. It is referred to the fiscal prosecutor. On September 29 of the same year 1671, he acquired from Pierre Morin another concession of two arpents frontage by fifty deep in the seigneurie of Saint-Ignace for the sum of 72 livres.

Let's examine the facts. On 22 January 1716, when he was almost eighty years old, our ancestor Francois Baribeau, who was living with his son Jean at the time, asked to see the notary Francois Trotain. "Maistre Francois," as the notary wrote, "being sick abed but nevertheless of sound mind, memory and will," feared that death would soon pay him a visit. He did not want to die before he could show his appreciation to Marguerite Cosset "for the good and comforting services which he has received from her and from her husband, his son Jean." The grateful old man made her a gift of all his property on the island situated in front of his house and in front of the house of his neighbor, Sieur Jean Desranlot dit Chateauneuf. Two other neighbors, Louis Guillot dit Saint Marc and Luc Proteau witnessed this gift. On 19 August 1720, Francois Trotain was summoned once again to the home of Jean Baribeau. By this time our ancestor had recovered his health, thanks be to God, and decided that the donation he had made to his daughter-in-law four years earlier was not as much as she deserved. He enlarged his gift to her by adding half of the two arpents in width from his property on the Batiscan river.

What happened later to provoke the wrath of Father Lefebvre concerning this donation? Was he upset because the gift was made to Marguerite rather than to her husband Jean? Did the other children of old Francois protest to the Cure about this gift? Did Marguerite influence her father-in law to make her the beneficiary rather than her husband, his son? Who knows? However, the fact remains that on 3 November 1720, the notary Daniel Normandin appeared at the home of Sieur Damien Quatresous in order to record the objection of both father and son to the meddling of the priest in their personal affairs. They affirmed that Father Lefebvre persecuted and threatened them; even to refusing them the sacraments if they did not revoke the transaction made ten weeks earlier in favor of Marguerite. Therefore "to satisfy the pressure and the determination of said Sieur Lefebvre," Francois and Jean agreed that the gift should be annulled. A record of this involuntary consent was made by the priest himself, who took advantage of the absence of a notary to draw up a private paper revoking the benevolence.

Therefore, on this November third, before notary Normandin, our patriarch and his son reiterated their willingness to maintain the grant of land to Marguerite "for the good services which she gives daily to the aforesaid Baribeau elder, just as he had declared it to be in his first gratuity. The Baribeaus, father and son, swore to the complete invalidity of the written document that Lefebvre made them sign, having consented to it under duress and by force." Less than a year later, when father Lefebvre laid our progenitor to rest, did he want the family to forgive him for his gratuitous interference? It would seem so from the near act of canonization evidenced by the farewell eulogy. Or, on the hand, did Francois shed tears of contrition on his deathbed, bitterly regretting having dared to show his disapproval of his confessors' action? We will probably never know?

Francois Baribeau is one of the many ancestors of whom we know little or nothing concerning parental or regional origins. Some genealogists maintain that he must have come from Saintonge. According to Father Archange Godbout, this **master cobbler**, born about 1636, arrived in Canada around 1670 with his wife **Perrine Moreau** and his ten year old son Louis. The year 1670 is little more than an educated guess, based on the supposition that the family crossed the Atlantic no later than 1669. In fact, on 18 January 1670, the notary Romain Becquet arranged a contract of service between Baribeau and the Jesuits. By this time, the family had settled in the area of Quebec, probably at Charlesbourg, where their first daughter, Gabrielle, was born in early 1673. On 24 February of that same year, Francois turned in his resignation to Brother Joseph Bousier, of the Society of Jesus

Once he was free of his service with the Jesuits, Francois could go wherever he choose. Did he already have his eye on the Batiscan shore? Perhaps: The fact is that in 1674 and 1675, he turned over his holdings in the Québec region. Three men were the recipients: Pierre Ledoux dit Latrelle, René Rhéaume and Pierre Sicateau. It would appear that by this time Francois had already relocated his family to the Batiscan river, a short distance from its confluence with the Saint Lawrence. A second daughter, Catherine, must have been born in 1675 while the family was living on the river. Her baptismal record should attest to it but unfortunately it was lost, as was that of her brother Francois, born in 1678.

On 15 January 1677, our ancestor acquired a property from Jean Larieu dit Lafantaisie. It was mentioned in the census of 1681 as the land belonging "*to Francois Baribeau, a 45 year old cobbler and to his wife Perrine Moreau, 46 years old,*" situated between that of Francois Frigon and Jean Larieu. The children mentioned in the same census were jean, 11 years; Gabrielle, 8 years; Catherine, 6 years; Francois, 3 years; and Pierre 5 months old. The family owned a gun, four head of cattle and had 12 arpents of land under cultivation. Only **Louis** was missed by the census taker; since this was November, he had most likely already left for the west to try his luck as a **courieur-de-bois** in the fur trade, which constituted the principal industry at that time.

On 14 December of the same year 1681, Francois Baribeau sold four arpents of land to Michel Feuillon, but this sale was annulled on 3 March 1687. On 29 April 1697, at the home of the notary Franois Trotain, our patriarch acquired a homestead from Jean Baril. This windfall was located on the banks of the Batiscan, between the concessions of Francois Fortage and Jacques Tiffault. It measured 3 arpents wide by 21 deep, with buildings already in place. Francois obtained all this for the sum of 215 livres, paid in cash. On the following 5 May, at the office of the same notary, Baribeau sold to his son Jean, the property which he had bought twenty years earlier from Jean Larieu; for which son Jean had already paid his father 500 livres. Finally, on 7 August 1698, in their home and in the presence of witnesses Louis Guillet and Gabrielle Lefebvre, Francois and Perrine gave their 23 year old daughter Catherine, the land which they had bought from Jean Baril the preceding year. This donation was made to reward Catherine for "the good and useful service and care which they had received and do receive daily, and in the hope that she will continue these services to them, without prejudice to the property division with their other children, which would take place after the death of the aforesaid donors." When did Perrine Moreau pass away? We don't know exactly: She was still living at the time of Catherine's marriage on 29 August 1698. However, the gift given by Francois to his daughter-in law Marguerite Cosset in 1716, does not mention her. Sometime in between these two dates Perrine had left for a better world. Francois died on 22 October 1721 at Batisan.

Francois and Perrine had at least four sons and two daughters. We say "at least" because it was possible that other children might have been born in France. These six all married and accounted for the numerous descendants , not only named Baribeau, but also Bertrand dit Saint Arnaud and Germain. dit Magny. Several hundred of these families live in the Mauricie (Three-Rivers area), but we also find large numbers of them in and around Montreal and Québec. Jean (1670-1725), married Marguerite Cosset at Batiscan in 1697. They had 12 children and it was she who gave the care to his parents in their old age. Jean also plied his trade in furs by voyaging to the west.

Son Jean Baribaut, born 16 July 1670, baptised 17 Québec . He married **Marguerite Cosset** 18 Febuary 1697 in Batiscan. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette.** Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau was a great uncle of Lottie Mae through the Gervais'.

François BARIBEAU- b.1636 → Jean BARIBEAU- b.1670 → Marguerite BARIBEAU- b.1707 → Prisque JUNEAU- b.1736 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → **Louis Pierre GERVAIS-** b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → **Lottie Mae COLLETTE-** b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BARIL Jeanne (c.1632-post 1699)

Daughter of François Baril and Catherine Lignerion, of Saint Germain-Ies-Marennes, near Rochefort in Aunis, she was a widow, when on Monday July 8, 1654, she contracted marriage before the notaries André Cassin and Naissignat, of Benou in Saintonge, with **David Létourneau**, widower in second marriage of Sébastienne Guéri. From their union four children were born. Her husband came to the country with his two older sons in 1660.

How was Jeanne Baril, living alone in France, able to provide for herself and her two children? Certainly, this problem must have been foreseen. Jeanne had to have had some means of subsistence in order to live with her two little minors. In Canada, David was doing everything possible to establish the two sons of his first marriage, David and Jean, and to prepare a home for his wife, Elisabeth, and Philippe.

We know that in 1665, four ships left La Rochelle to come to Canada. They were the Vieux Simeon of Durkerdam, Le Cat of Holland, Le Jardin of Holland, and La Paix which was shipwrecked on the return voyage. Jeanne Baril and her two children, Elisabeth and Philippe, were aboard one of these ships. In Quebec, such arrivals always brought a crowd down to the port. In addition to letters and merchandise, the ships also brought friends and relatives. This was the case with the reunited Letourneau family, except for daughter Marie, left in France. On February 21, 1666, she was confirmed in Château-Richer where her husband was a miller. Her husband died at Château Richer on 13 May 1670.

She sold her house in Château-Richer to Monseigneur de Laval on March 10, 1671. She moved to Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade where she married again. Two days after her marriage, she made an inventory of the goods of her community with René Bin. Among other things, she owns a lockable chest, a gold ring valued at 20 livres, three dishes, a basin, four pewter plates, two irons, three pots, a frying pan, a rifle, three bed covers, two moose hides, three sickles, twenty-

four minots of wheat, an old sheet coat, three cows and a bull, for a value of 417 livres. On the following February 17, she sold to René Lavoye le jeune, of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, a land and dwelling of nine arpents of width that she owned on the Côte de Beaupré. She obtained for this sale 300 livres of principal, plus a capot, a pair of stockings of small creseau and a pair of underpants of small creseau for her son Jacques aged fourteen years. She added to this sum 100 sols for a boat trip and wine from the market. On December 6, 1697, she gave her son Jacques a receipt for everything he owed her. She was still living at the end of November 1699. The date of her death is unknown. Daughter **Elizabeth married Mathurin Tessier Four generations of some of her descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais and Marie Tremblay lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a Gervais daughter and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Jeanne BARIL- b.1632 → Elisabeth LETOURNEAU- b.1654 → Marie Jeanne TESSIER- b.1685 → François Marie GERVAIS- b.1722 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.191

BAUCHER Guillaume (1630-1687) dit Morency

His bride was fourteen years old.

Guillaume Bauché dit Montmorency, or abbreviated to just Morency, son of Antoine and of Marguerite Guillebert, had been baptized about 1630 in the church of Saint Martin. This church was built in the 16th century and is noted today for its flamboyant-style door and ancient windows.

Guillaume Bauché received his land grant in the spring of 1656. From this we may conclude that Guillaume had been in Canada for some time already, at least thirty-six months, according to the laws of the time. Would it be too preposterous to fix his date of arrival in Canada about 1653? The genealogist Archange Godbout, O.F.M., was unable to find a contract of employment for our ancestor in New France. What was the nature of this land grant? On 2 April 1656 at Québec, Charles de Lauzon, Chevalier and Seigneur de Charny, conceded "to Guillaume Bauché the number of three arpents of land fronting on the river St Laurent on the isle d'Orléans in our seigneurie de Lirec." Price: four livres, one sol, 12 deniers and two live capons each October first.

His neighbors were Guillaume Landry and Pierre Loignon. Bauché dit Morency cleared his land over a period of ten years. Then, on 12 March 1666, he sold it to his neighbor ancestor **Pierre Loignon** for 2,000 livres, half payable in cash and half in grain to be delivered at Québec. Such a good price indicated that he sold a fine farm. On 24 June 1669, Guillaume gave a quit claim to Loignon. This place was situated to the east of the present church of Sainte-Famille, opposite to the parish of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, which was across the river to the north. But, in the meantime, this experienced colonist had lost no time in buying another piece of land, this time from the widow Tienette Després. This plot, consisting of six arpents in frontage, was purchased on 9 November 1663 for the sum of 1,500 livres.

The property already had a house and barn since it had been worked for a year by the two Swiss, Jean Terme and Jacques Trud. Before them, the area had been occupied by one René Mezeré dit Nopce, who lived on the north side of the island, a little more to the west, between Jacques Perrot and Jacques DeLaunay. The census of 1667 mentions 25 arpents under cultivation and ten animals, a greater than average farm for the times. By 1681, Guillaume would have doubled this area of cleared land in order to feed his 13 head of livestock. Also, it is interesting to note the fact that Guillaume Bauché and Jean Brossard sold 50 arpents of land nearby the Grande-Allée of Québec to Sieur Bourdon on 20 December 1659. Additionally, it is known that Guillaume acquired one eighth of the fief of Buisson at Beauport, on 12 July 1672, for the sum of 500 livres. This property had belonged to his father in law, **ancestor Pierre Paradis**

Only once did Guillaume Bauché take out a loan. Was it to finish building his house? The lender was the happy go lucky Martin Grouvel, a coastal mariner in the Québec region. The loan of 120 livres was paid back on 25 August 1656. Guillaume Bauché became acquainted with a dignified family who had arrived in the country about the same time as he had, that of **Pierre Paradis and Barbe Guyon**, who had set up housekeeping at Beauport. Their daughter **Marie, a young girl of fourteen**, born at Mortagne in Perche, had followed her parents to New France. Guillaume

and Marie fell in love and concluded a contract of marriage before notary Audouart on September 15 . In those days there was but one organized parish, that of Notre-Dame de Québec. The neighboring regions, such as the Beaupré coast or the Ile d'Orléans, were served by itinerant missionaries who exercised their ministry in private homes. Guillaume and Marie received their nuptial benediction at Notre Dame de Québec on 16 October 1656.

Two years later, on 7 July 1658, Guillaume returned to the same church for the baptism of his first child, born the Tuesday after Easter: Martin was baptized by Gabriel de Queylus, Sulpician, the same who had come in person to approve the spot where the first church of Sainte Anne would be built. The godfather and godmother of the baby were Martin Prévost and Mathurine Robin, his maternal grandmother. The nest would be filled by **thirteen children**: six girls and seven boys. Four would die young: Gervais and Anne at the age of 18 years. What a sorrow! It would have been on 2 February 1660 when they crossed the ice bridge between their island home and Chateau-Richer in order to be confirmed by Msgr Francois de Montmorency Laval.

The parish register of Sainte-Famille begins with the record of a few baptisms in 1666. In earlier years, the citizens of the Ile d'Orléans went to the closest church available, which happened to be Sainte-Anne's on the mainland. We can prove this by a simple entry in 1663: " by monmorancy forty sous." This offering inscribed in our books these many years would be like a dime today.

In looking back over three centuries, our ancestor Bauché dit Morency, appears to have been an admirable man due to his hard work, his sincere devotion, his many children, his peaceful relations with his neighbors and his wisdom, in spite of a lack of education which did not even allow him to write his name. The impartiality and good judgement evidenced by Guillaume impressed even the highest personages of the land. We learn that on 25 June 1668, the Sovereign Council, where sat the administrator Jean Talon himself, requested the presence of our ancestor as a member of a jury, to hear a case concerning a transaction between the widow of Louis Daillebout and the Sieur des Mousseaux. Guillaume and Marie, although illiterate, appreciated the value of an education.

Ancestor Morency was buried in the cemetery of Sainte Famille on 26 October 1687. At the age of 57 years, he left behind some young children, in particular son Gervais, hardly six years old.

After the death of her husband, Marie Paradis took charge of the family affairs for a period of fifteen years, but not without some trouble. Nicolas Marion, a powerful merchant, tried to make life difficult for the widow Bauché. She defended herself like a lioness, with the help of the father of her son-in-law Robert Choret. She won her day in court on 25 March 1691. On 11 December of the same year, she was victorious in a suit brought against her by butcher Francois Carreau, for which she received 25 livres in damages. Just about the same time a third problem surfaced: Jean Crete and Guillaume Baucé had paid some advance rents to the Sieur Robert Giffard, at Beauport, for the use of the fief of Buisson. On 5 October 1693, the Sovereign Council awarded the widow Bauché 90 livres, to be paid by the heirs of the Giffard estate.

From the year 1700, the health of Marie Paradis began to decline; she was ill more often than not. She was cared for by her son Joseph and his wife Marthe Lemieux. Marie saw fit to leave them her property, which was in turn passed on by Joseph to his heirs. Marie Paradis made her will on 27 August 1708. She bequeathed 200 livres to the church of Sainte-Famille and 120 livres for four low masses each year, to be said in perpetuity. Moreover, she left gifts for other churches to a value of 150 livres. Thus, after her death, which occurred on 15 December 1708, we see her son in law Francois Racine giving Father Chabot of Sainte-Anne, the sum of five livres. It was recorded in the parish register as follows: "item-the late Marie Paradis, by her will, 5 " (livres).

History tells us about one descendent. During the American invasion of 1775-1776, many citizens of the Beaupré coast, of Orléans Island openly sympathized with the American cause. As a result, the British Governor Carlton named a commission to investigate. On 28 May 1776, commissioners Francois Baby, Gabriel Taschereau and Jenkins Williams convened at Sainte-Famille and indicted Basile Bauché dit Morency: "A lantern was held up and under the light from it, the aforesaid Bauché was made to read aloud his commission as captain which he had accepted from the rebels. Then he was made to burn it and to proclaim that he was liable to hanging for the offense. This method of public humiliation seemed to have left a lasting impression on those assembled. " Daughter **Marguerite**, born 29 August 1678 and baptized two days later at Ste Famille, married **Jean-Charles Leclerc** on 5 March 1696 at Ste-Famille. They had ten children: six boys and four girls. **They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Guillaume BAUCHER-b. 1630 → Marguerite BAUCHER- b.1678 → François LECLERC- b.1708 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BAZIN Pierre (1646-1699)

His bride was 13 years old. She first gave birth at 15. Ancestor twice of the Collettes and the Roys each.

Baptized on Friday, December 28, 1646, under the name of Pierre-Marie, at Saint-Thomas de Touques, diocese of Lisieux in Normandy (Calvados), son of Étienne Bazin and Marthe de Rainville, sister of Paul de Rainville, he contracts marriage before the notary Vachon, on Saturday January 11, 1670, with **Marguerite Leblanc**, born in Quebec City, on Saturday September 2, 1656, daughter of **Léonard Leblanc and Marie Riton** de Beauport, and marries her there, on Saturday July 19, 1670. From their union six children were born. He was in the country as early as 1663 because, on February 2, 1664, he was godfather to Pierre Marcoux, son of Pierre Marcoux and Marthe de Rainville. He settled in the village of Saint-Joseph de Beauport. On June 8, 1673, Sieur Alexandre Berthier, seigneur of Bellechasse, rents to him for five years the farm and metairie, called the seigneurial manor, of his seigneurie of Berthier, which extends on the St. Lawrence River from the hole of Courville to Anse-Verte. He also left him livestock and various farming tools valued at 452 pounds and 15 sols. The annual rent was 540 livres. In the 1681 census, he was still the farmer of this tenant farm, which explains why he declared that he owned seventeen head of cattle and forty acres of land under cultivation.

When he went to live on this land of Bellechasse, he had rented his house in the village of Saint-Joseph de Beauport to Étienne Dauphin. In his name, his uncle ancestor **Paul de Rainville**, gave Dauphin a receipt for the price of the lease on July 23, 1684. On April 17, 1684, Paul de Rainville had donated his land and property in Bellechasse to Étienne Dauphin on the condition that he feed, house and maintain him and his wife until their death. However, on February 8, 1685, his uncle decided to return to live in Beauport and exchanged the three arpents of land he owned in the seigneurie of Bellechasse for the dwelling he rented on farm in the village of Saint-Joseph de Beauport. He won because on his uncle's land in Bellechasse, he had a house, a barn and a stable. The transaction was formalized before the notary Vachon, on November 30, 1685

While continuing to rent the land of the seigneurie, he took care of clearing his own property. On August 31, 1691, he owes to Sieur Berthier 579 livres and 5 sols for the rent of the seigneurial land since All Saints' Day 1673. He was thus faithful until then to repay each year the high price of the lease. He died on September 23, 1699 and was buried the next day at La Durantaye. His widow had to support certain claims against the Berthier family. She died at Saint-Vallier where she was buried on February 17, 1725. **Ancestors og the Collettes twice.** .

Pierre BAZIN -b. 1646 → Marie Francoise BAZIN- b.1673 → Elisabeth CASSE- b.1703 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Their descendant Marguerite Tanguay married Francois Collet, patriarch of the Collettes. Her mother Marie Roy was the a descendant of patriarch Nicolas Leroy.

Pierre BAZIN → Marie Françoise BAZIN- b.1673 → Marie CASSE- b.1692 → **Marie- ROY**- b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

They were Roy ancestors rwice,

Pierre BAZIN → Marie Françoise BAZIN- b.1673 → Genevieve CASSE- b.1706 → Charles PAQUET- b.1737 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Pierre BAZIN → Angelique BAZIN- b.1674 → Pierre LEROY- b.1706 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BÉLANGER François (1612-1687)

One of the first pioneers of New France, Frontenac ceded him land. His bride was thirteen year old Marie Guyon. He was one of the richest property owners in New France.

He was active and resourceful and the notaries of the time in their contracts, sometimes show us the businessman; informed, upright and honest, sometimes as a man much sought after as an expert appraiser.... In order to be fair, it is necessary to add that Francois Bélanger was authoritative, violent, and tenacious in his demands. He wanted above all, that his ideas be those of others...which made him a few enemies...because he was not infallible, even when he appealed to the Bishop and to the Governor of New-France."

Francois was originally from Touques in Normandy. However some say that he was from Perche or Orne. The confirmation list of 2 February 1660 at Chateau Richer; indicates "diocese of Lisieux." However, ancestor Belanger could have been born in Perche and then lived in Normandy because these two provinces are neighbors. The Bulletin of Historical Research for 1938 reproduced the following act, taken from the registry of Saint Pierre de Sées(Orne): "On the seventh day of October (1612) was baptized Francois Bellanger, son of Francois Bellanger and Francoise Horlays

On 27 July 1636, Francois Bélanger was mentioned for the first time in New France: **He was a witness at the signing of the marriage contract of Robert Drouin and the ten year old Anne Cloutier.** His bold signature denoted a degree of education superior to that of the average settler. On 12 July of the following year, Francois himself took a wife. His union with the thirteen year old Marie Guyon, daughter of Jean and Mathurine Robin, was blessed by Father Charles Lallement, acting as the curate of Notre-Dame-des—Anges. The marriage act, drawn up in 1640, tells us that Francois was a mason by trade. That same morning, at the same place, Anne Cloutier and Robert Drouin were united in a church wedding delayed because of her age. This was the first double marriage ceremony celebrated in Canada.

From the time of his arrival in the country, Francois Belanger must have worked for seigneur Robert Giffard. In the first notarized act concerning him, drawn up on 8 September 1647 by Claude Lecoustre, our ancestor was required to pay Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny the sum of one hundred livres for the purchase of some wheat. To guarantee the loan, he put up all of his property as security. On 9 August 1653, the Journal of the Jesuits reported that Francois was chosen for the important office of mayor of the citizens of the Québec region who lived at the Longue Pointe, which would become the future parish of Sainte Anne de-Beaupré. Also elected to the town council at the same time were: Thomas Hayot, Charles Legardeur de Tilly, Christophe Crevier dit Lésmeslée, Guillaume Peltier, Pierre Picard and Francois issot

At this time Francois Bélanger and Masse' Gravel worked a concession together on the Beaupré coast. On 24 March 1655, Gravel agreed to sell his half to his partner for the sum of one hundred livres per arpent, payable in three installments on Saint-Jean's Day. Once again, Francois secured this debt by pledging all of his property as well as the present and future inheritance of his children. Has anyone ever seen a mortgage better endorsed? On 23 March 1660, Gravel declared that his former partner had paid up and owed him nothing more. In this same year both of them became church wardens in the parish of Chateau-Richer, as indicated in a document mentioning the gift of a small building made to the fabrique by **ancestor Julien Fortin** dit Bellefontaine. In 1662, Francois Bélanger was named trustee of the affairs and guardian of the children of the late Olivier'Le Tardif, co-seigneur and justice of the peace at Beaupré. That same year, Francois sold two oxen to Romain de Trepagny, for the sum of 300 livres, payable in silver, in beaver pelts, or in valid currency. In 1663, the year of the founding of the Sovereign Council, this Québécois pioneer became, according to Msgr David Gosselin, "one of the principal inhabitants of the region and he had the confidence of the authorities and the colonists." That same year also marked the departure from the paternal hearth of two of the children, Marguerite and Charles, in order to marry. It also tolled the knell for Jean Guyon, Marie's father. His death led to a family quarrel, which lasted five years, over the settling of his estate. The Sovereign Council finally had to step in to decide this affair and to resolve the details.

In 1667 the general census of the inhabitants of New France notes that Francois Bélanger had fifty arpents under cultivation and thirteen animals, which made him one of the richest property owners of that time. In 1669, the year the militia was established in the colony, Francois was named captain of the Beaupré coast. The captains "Were, so to speak, the heads of the municipal organization in each village. They had to carry out the governors' ordinances, as well as supervise the construction and maintenance of the road ." Francois Bélanger earned a reputation as an honest but hard man with whom to do business. He had an argument with his brother-in law Simon Guyon and had to resort to the Sovereign Council for recourse. This litigation lasted until 21 April 1670, at which time Francois was forced to loosen his purse strings. A little earlier he had lost another lawsuit to his former partner Masse' Gravel. The councilors, undoubtedly exasperated by his penchant for suits, begged him to make his apologies to the Intendant. "As we have seen," writes Léonides Bélanger, "our man did not have any luck with his suit and it was certainly not willingly that he must have made his apology. This also proves to us that he was stubbornly set in his own ideas a little too much. Better educated perhaps than the majority of his fellow citizens, he sought to impose his will on them in a thousand and one ways."

Nor did Francois get along with his son-in-law, Bertrand Chesnay de la Garenne, on the subject of their accounts. Not content to act for himself, he interfered in the affairs of his daughter Mathurine, widow of Jean Maheu, concerning a house situated in the Lower Town of Quebec, and bordering the one belonging to defendants ancestors **Etienne Blanchon and Anne Convent**, his wife. In 1674, Belanger again had trouble with his neighbor Masse Gravel concerning a boundary between their properties established by the surveyor Jean Guyon dit Dubuisson. Quite simply put, Masse' wanted Francois to stop bothering him about the exact placement of the line. Again, the matter ended up on the agenda of the Sovereign Council, which gave him another opportunity to lose a lawsuit, his last. When incessantly involved in protests and demands, one usually ends up by longing for a more tranquil life. On 1 July 1677, Francois Belanger obtained a vast concession from Governor Frontenac; a league in widthby two leagues in depth on the south bank of the river. **After forty years of struggle and constant work, our ancestor had suddenly become the Seigneur of Bonsecours (L'Islet). This concession was placed on record by the Sovereign Council on 24 October 1680. In 1709 the engineer Gédon de Catalogne spoke of it as follows: "The land there is rather level, sprinkled with plowed up stones, and marginally produces all sorts of grains, Vegetables and pasturage. The fruit trees produce abundantly, and the natural Woods are a mixture of all species."**

The census of 1681 places the Bélanger family in the seigneurie of Bellechasse, of which the fief of Bonsecours was a part. Four servants ,worked for the new Seigneur: Jean de la Voye, Barthelemy Gobeil, Pierre Lafaye and Pierre Mataule. The move had been made but recently because Francois had only cleared five arpents. On 25 October 1685, he bequeathed all of his remaining property to his son Jacques, in return for good and loyal service. This donation included his lands at Bonsecours, a house, a barn, a mill, a mare, three oxen, three cows, wagons, etc. Marie Guyon ratified this act on 25 April 1687, in a document which indicated that she had become a widow. Francois had probably died the preceding winter while Marie would live for about another ten years. The registry of Cap-Saint Ignace mentions her burial act, on 1 October 1696. She was then 78 years old. Ten of twelve children have offspring. Today the Bélangers are spread throughout North America. This proliferation began with our ancestor himself. Ten of his twelve children had offspring. He had 87 grandchildren and 706 descendants in 1729.

The first generation of our ancestors may be presented as follows: Charles (1640-1692), was married in 1663 to Barbe Cloutier, the daughter of Zacharie Cloutier, Jr., and Madeleine Emard. They had 4 boys and 5 girls. Charles inherited a half of the Bonsecours fief.. They were ancestors of the Roys

.Francois BELANGER- b.1612 → Charles BELANGER- b.1640 → Charles BELANGER- b.1688 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Louise (1657-1726), was married in 1679 to Jean Cloutier. They had 12 children. They were also ancestors of the Roys.

Francois BELANGER- b.1612 → Louise BELANGER- b.1657 → Genevieve CLOUTIER- b.1683 → Jeanne BARETTE- b.1703 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY-

b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY-
b.1919

BELLOUIN Émery .(1641-1707) (BLOUN) dit Laviolette

His bride was 14 year old Marie Carreau . The first of their 15 children was born when she was 15.

Son of André Bellouin and Françoise Bounin, from Saint-Pierre d'Étusson, diocese of Luçon in Poitou, he contracted marriage before the notary Vachon, on Tuesday November 5, 1669 with **Marie Carreau**, born in Quebec City on Saturday March 20, 1665, daughter of Louis Carreau dit Lafraicheur and Jeanne Le Rouge, and married her in Château-Richer on Saturday November 30, 1669. From their union are born **fourteen children**.

An obligation of 40 pounds to the Jesuit Brother Joseph Boursier, on August 25, 1664, assures us of his presence in the country at that time. He settled in Orleans where he received a concession of three arpents of width"at the south passage" on June 2, 1667. His land was next to that of Guy Bodin dit Saint-Martin and another concession he had obtained earlier. He still lived in Saint-Jean de l'Ile d'Orléans. On June 18, 1671, he sold a four year old milk cow to Jeancien Amiot. The latter left her to him for three years in exchange for twenty pounds of salted butter per year and half the royalties. If the cow died, he would have to pay back the value, that is to say 60 pounds. On February 6, 1680, he appeared before the judge-bailiff of Beaupré and the Ile d'Orléans to claim costs, damages and interest from the mason François Dumas who had not kept his promise to build him a chimney before the feast of Sainte-Anne even though he had paid him 25 livres in advance. The mason defends himself by saying that he was required all summer to work at the mill of the lord Berthelot. He is condemned to reimburse the 25 livres advanced by Bellouin.

In the 1681 census, he owned seven head of cattle and fifteen acres of land under cultivation. He increased his holdings by purchasing from Simon Rochon, who acted for Ignace Guay, on April 16, 1689, a three-acre parcel of land located between the homes of ancestor **Jean Brochu** and Vincent Boissonneau. He paid for this purchase 300 pounds of principal and 14 pounds of wine. Ignace Guay ratified this sale on the following October 24, and Simon Rochon gave him a receipt for 100 livres in his name on November 14. He undoubtedly needs money, that is why on March 18, 1693, he sells in advance to Joseph Carreau, for the sum of 68 livres, the share that belongs to his wife, Marie Carreau, on the succession of Louis Carreau and Jeanne Le Rouge. He gave her a receipt on January 18, 1696. On the other hand, his son-in-law, Charles Campagna, came to an agreement with him, on December 13, 1700, in order to keep the good friendship between them concerning the 300 livres that he promised to pay to his daughter Marie at the time of their marriage. His other son-in-law, Claude Gouin, husband of his daughter Catherine, gave him a release, on March 15, 1701, of the 300 livres he had also promised as dowry. Being advanced in age, he donated two arpents of his land to his son Jacques on November 16, 1705. He died at Saint-Jean de l'Ile d'Orléans where he was buried on July 14, 1707. His widow died at the same place on February 10, 1722.

They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.

Émery BELLOUIN-b.1641→ Anne Marie BLOUIN- b.1678 → Antoine LETOURNEAU- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse 1 SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BERGERON Barthélemy (1663 - 1736)

He was made prisoner with all the members of his family and was taken away into captivity at Boston, where he was kept as a hostage.

Born 23 May 1663 in Amboise, Touraine, France He migrated from France to Acadia. Barthélemy Bergeron (called Amboise) was born in Amboise France. He was a merchant. His date of birth and parentage are disputed. Barthélemy Bergeron arrived in Canada with a company of volunteer seamen in 1685 and lived at the base village of Quebec from 1685 to 1690. He accompanied Pierre LeMoyne d'Iberville on his campaigns at Hudson Bay. He arrived in Acadie With d'Iberville in 1696.

Around 1695 Barthélemy married **Geneviève Serreau** de Saint-Aubin, the daughter of Jean and Marguerite Boileau and the widow of Jacques Pettipas. Between about 1696 and 1709, the couple had 5 children: Barthelemy, Marie,

Michel, Augustin, Marie-Anne, and Anne-Marie. In 1704, he was made prisoner with all the members of his family, at the time of the attack of Colonel Church against Port Royal, and was taken away into captivity at Boston, where he was kept as a hostage. He was later released and returned to Port-Royal and made trading trips in Acadie with his Schooner for a living. The movements of the family are illustrated from the baptismal records of their children.

Their first Child was baptised near Quebec at St-François on Île d'Orléans. Their fifth Child, Marie-Anne, was born in Boston on June 24 1706 and baptised in Port-Royal later that year on September 20. The sixth Child, Anne-Marie, was born in Port-Royal on 24 September 1709 and baptised two days later In 1714 Barthélemy and Geneviève were living close to the fort at Port-Royal With three sons and three daughters Around 1730 he moved to settle at the rivière Saint-Jean, in New Brunswick, where he was one of the pioneers of Sainte-Anne-du-Pays-Bas, today known as Fredericton. Died before 1737 in Riviere St. Jean, Acadie, **Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive twice.**

Barthelemy BERGERON- b.1663 → Marie Joseph BERGERON- b.1696 → Marie Anne ROY- b.1748 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Barthelemy BERGERON- b.1663 → Marie Josephe BERGERON- b.1696 → Marie Genevieve ROY- b.1736 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BERGERON Madeleine (1614-1687)

In her old age her children refused to contribute a pension except son Guillaume.

We do not know the parentage and place of origin of this ancestor who married in France around 1640, probably in Quercy, **Raymond Pagé** dit Quercy. From their union at least six children were born. She appeared in Quebec City in 1648 giving birth to a daughter on October 12, but it was at l'Ange-Gardien that she lived. She is counted among the confirmed on August 10, 1659. On April 5, 1679, with her husband, she donated half of the movable and immovable goods they would have in their possession at the time of their death to their sons, Guillaume and Robert, to thank them for their good care and the considerable help they received "daily" from them and expected to receive in their old age.

Her husband died on November 20, 1683. On April 12, 1685, "seeing herself in an old age and much infirm, she would have solicited her children and her sons-in-law to contribute to her pension and maintenance for the remainder of her days, the income of her property being only a little, since she says she has only twenty minots of wheat and twenty-five pounds of butter of income per year. "Her children and relatives refuse to contribute to a pension except for her son Guillaume who, since Christmas 1684, takes care of her, "as a real child should do. "Seeing that her other children do not want to give a pension and considering "the immense expenses that it is advisable to make to the said Guillaume Paget so much for her food which is of importance because she is continually sick and that it is necessary continuously that luy Paget buys all the meats which are appropriate to make her broths and consumptions, that he maintains her of all clothing, makes her keep and pay the doctor, she deliberated on an annual pension. "This pension, she fixed twenty minots of wheat and twenty-five pounds of butter and 200 pounds tournois per year to be taken on the future inheritance. In this way Guillaume Paget receives nearly 600 livres, because his mother is buried only on March 24, 1687 in Quebec.

Youngest daughter, ancestor **Suzanne**, was baptized at Quebec on 3 May 1654 and buried at Saint Pierre on the Ile d'Orléans on 16 September 1719. She was married at the age of 13 at Chateau Richer on 27 July 1667 to **Martin Coté**, son of Jean and of Anne Martin (five sons and three daughters). She bore her first child at the age of 14. This family lived at Quebec, Saint Famille and Saint Pierre. They were **A Collette ancestors.**

Anccestor of the Collettes.

Madeleine BERGERON- b.1614 → Suzanne PAGÉ- b.1654 → Jean COTÉ- b.1670 → Helene 1 COTÉ- b.1710 → Louis 1 LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BERNARD Jean dit Hanse (1644-1698)

Of German origin. He was found frozen to death. He had many financial shenanigans. His wife was beaten by neighbors. She was later hospitalised, said to be crazed.

Hanse, Ance, Hinse, sometimes called Bernard Anse.

He was the son of Jean Bernard and of Catherine Fauden. His marriage gives his origin as the parish of Ste-Croix in the city of Thionville, diocese of Trèves, in Lorraine . His marriage contract says his parents were from the city of Erfurt, Thuringe, in Germany. He married **Marie de Bure**, daughter of Vincent de Bure and Hilaire Guirot, from Andilly, évêché de La Rochelle en Aunis, and widow Gilles Énard, and married her in Québec 27 December 1666. They had **thirteen children**. Of German origin, his real name was Hans Bemardt. He translated Hans as Jean as was known as Jean Bemard dit Hanse

He is found on the 1666 census of Québec city, aged 24. He has not been located on the transcriptions available for this census. Jean Bernard received the sacrament of confirmation on 1 May 1666 in Québec, he is said to be German on the record. In 1684 he rents the land of his neighbor Pierre Coirier. But after only one year of renting the disagreement reigns between him and Coirier. The latter wanted to have the lease terminated, but did not win the case before the Sovereign Council on April 2, 1685.

He appeared in Quebec in 1664 where, on August 25, Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye granted him a land of two arpents in front of the Ile d'Orléans. He will not settle there. He was confirmed in Quebec City on May 1, 1666. During the 1661 census, he settled in Notre-Dame-des-Anges, where he owned six arpents of land in value and a horned animal. On August 27, 1668, he rents for three years, at 60 livres per year, a house located on Grande-Allée and belonging to Charles Palantin dit Lapointe. On January 26, 1671, Louis Lefebvre was condemned at the Sovereign Council to pay him the sum of 66 livres 13 sols and 4 deniers, that is to say a third of the sum of 50 écus that he owed him. The same day he transfers this sum to the Jesuits to whom he owes a more considerable amount. He buys from Mélaine Bonnet, on May 1, 1671, a dwelling of two arpents of land frontage by thirty arpents deep in the village of Saint-Bernard in Charlesbourg and promises to quickly pay her the 100 livres of this purchase, but he is not able to. This is the tragedy of his whole life, his inability to repay the sums he borrows on time. Instead of working on the land, he prefers to trade, especially in horses. It is known that in 1667 the king had given horses to the Intendant Jean Talon to be distributed to the deserving people of the country. He, who knew a lot about horses, played the role of horse trader by buying and selling many of these animals. On July 2, 1672, he promises to pay 70 livres to Nicolas Juchereau of Saint-Denis for "*a horse with alzan bruslé hair which is at present at Claude Bouchard's at Cap Tourmente.*" On March 20, 1673, he sold to Jean Routier of Cap Rouge for the price of 30 livres "*a blind cavalle.*" A few months later, he disposed of a piece of land of two arpents in front by thirty arpents in depth that was granted to him by the Hospitaller nuns on the road to Saint-Bernard by selling it to François Baribeau for the sum of 135 livres.

On the same day, June 12, 1673, he owes Simon Bourbeau 50 livres for the sale and delivery of a fifteen month old filly and, on the following June 29, 44 livres to Pierre Soumande, for work on his part. On August 7 of the same year, he bought from Nicolas Dupont de Neuville a piece of land of two arpents in front by thirty in depth at a cost of 1200 livres payable by an annual rent of 60 livres. After having claimed from the surgeon Nicolas Colson, of Champlain, the sum of 34 livres for food and drink, he declares that he himself owes 42 livres for goods to Chesnay sieur de La Garenne. On July 17, 1674, he sold to Jacques Renaud "*a disused horse*" which had been given in the name of the king by Jean Talon to Louis Rouer of Villeray, who gave it to Michel Fillion who gave it to Michel De Rainville who had sold it to him.

Thanks to his wife who was widowed in first marriage of Gilles Énard, he had inherited his land in Charlesbourg. He sold it to the Jesuits on September 9, 1674 for 700 livres principal plus 20 livres of pins. He then exchanged with Noël Pinguet the land he had bought from Nicolas Dupont de Neuville for a land of the same dimensions that Pinguet owned in the seigneurie of Saint-Michel. It is at this place that he will live on June 16, 1675, when he buys from Hubert Simon "*a black-haired eleven year old cavalle.*" On May 19, 1675, he owes 50 livres to Joseph Ruette of Auteuil for a cow. On the following November 3, he bought from Charles Requeville a piece of land of two arpents in front by fifty deep on the road from Saint-Bernard to Charlesbourg. This land was part of a six-acre dwelling owned by Charles Jobin. Cens and rents have not been paid. He undertakes to do so and to provide Requeville with three days of cartage, as he also works as a cart driver. He lived in this house from 1676, the year in which he

declared that he owed 38 livres for merchandise to the butcher Michel Lecourt and in which he sold, for 100 livres to Pierre Jean, a twelve year old horse and a two month old filly.

Still interested in horses, but not having the means to buy any, he borrows 356 livres 12 sols and 6 deniers from Jean-Baptiste Peiras, on April 26, 1678 and uses it to buy at the price of 168 livres, a horse "under black hair alzan bruslé" aged five years and "several hamois" property of Hubert Si-mon. With the remaining 188 livres 12 sols and 4 deniers, he pays for another "four year old horse" that he bought three months earlier from Pierre Lefebvre of Charlesbourg. On Friday, March 22, 1680, he claimed from François Blondeau, before the bailiff of Notre-Dame-des-Anges, the sum of 10 livres "for having shod a horse for him, having grazed it and having made for him three trips of harness." One month later, he rents the land of René Rhéaume for one year for eighteen minots of wheat and ten minots of peas. In the 1681 census, he owned two cavales and ten arpents of land in value. In 1684 he rented the land of his neighbor Pierre Coirier. But after only one year of renting, there is a disagreement between him and Coirier. The latter wanted to have the lease terminated, but did not win the case before the Sovereign Council on April 2.

A year later, their disagreement leads them again in Justice. This time, he claimed compensation from the Sovereign Council for the abuse that Claude-Philiberte Pahin, wife of Pierre Coirier, had committed against Marie de Bure, his wife. On June 15, 1686, according to the testimony of Marie De Lamare, wife of Guillaume Renaud, we learn that because she wanted to prevent the daughter of Philiberte Pahin from passing through her wheat fields carrying "fardoches", **Marie de Bure was beaten with feet, fists and sticks** by this girl and her mother. Condemned on August 2, 1686 to pay 50 livres in civil interests to Jean Bernard and his wife, including 15 livres to pay the expenses of the surgeon, the Coiriers appeal in vain to the Sovereign Council on March 3, 1687. They return to the charge on December 6, 1688, to force him to give them back the two oxen that he holds from them as well as a plow and to pay them 30 livres for six cords of wood that he owes them as well as forty bales of hay, without counting thirty-five minots of wheat for the lease of their land and their house. They win their case. But it is not at the end of its sorrows.

Another major problem arose because, on February 28, 1689, the Hospitalier nuns demanded payment of the arrears of his dues and rents. He had borrowed 96 livres from them before the notary Duquet, on January 12, 1687, and owed them in addition the cens and rents of several years. He cannot pay them back. The Coiriers have not paid him the 50 livres that they owe him. He made a vain request to the Sovereign Council, on April 23, 1691, to prevent them from returning to France before having repaid him. As a misfortune does not come alone, his wife Marie de Bure is hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec in July 1691. We read in the register: "*the woman is crazy*." And in August, the register is no less explicit: "**the woman of an inhabitant named ance who is crazy**", left on the 26th.

In order to get out of the mess he had gotten himself into by accumulating debts, he sold his land for one year and half of the royalties to Pierre Auclair, on April 16, 1693 and hired out his daughter Marie-Madeleine for five years to Guillaume Guillot and Geneviève Trépanier, on the following December 16. These steps do not prevent the Hospitaller nuns from coming back to the charge in 1695. He owes them 216 pounds. They had his land seized and sold it at auction. Pierre Jean acquires it and transfers it to them on May 25, 1695. All he can hope for is to keep two thirds of the crops. He barricaded himself in his cabin with his children, so much so that the nuns sent a bailiff on October 10, 1695, with orders "to chase and remove Jean Bemard, known as Ance, from the dwelling in question, and to this end to pull down and demolish the cabin and the angar which are above it and in which he is retiring, and in case of rebellion by him or his children to bring them and lead them to the Royal prisons of this city to undergo the punishment they will have deserved. "Paradoxically, the Hospitallers acted in this way in favor of "the poor of their Hospital. "On July 16, 1696, it was the turn of the nuns of the General Hospital to seize the house sold by François Bemajou, for the sum of 200 livres, to Nicolas Bernard, son of Jean Bernard. On December 15, 1696, he sold Jacques Pinguet de Vaucour the few objects that still belonged to him, including an iron cartwheel for two hundred bundles of straw. Having no roof over his head and no possessions, he went to try to make his fortune in the Trois-Rivières region, where in February 1692, he was found half-frozen to death on the lake. It was into the cold winter that Jean traveled, perhaps hunting for food for his family, perhaps trapping for furs. The record in the church at Champlain states that on the 15th of February 1698 the 60 year old Jean Bernard was (*trouvé mort gelé*) - found frozen to death on lake Saint-Pierre. Those who discovered him brought him to Québec to care for him, but it was too late to save his life. He died while being transported to Quebec City for treatment and was buried in Champlain on February 15, 1698. Marie died two years later on 11 October 1700 in Hôtel-Dieu-de-Québec. She was 53.

Daughter Marie-Madeleine married Robert Vermette Ancestors of the Collettes

Jean BERNARD HANSE- b.1644 → Marie HINSE- b.1680 → Pierre VERMETTE- b.1704 → Jean VERMETTE- b.1745 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BERNARD Jeanne (-ant. 06-10-1683)

Jeanne Bernard was born around 1646. Her father's first name was unknown but she used the surname Bernard as shown in her children's marriage records. However, recent research seems to show that his name was possibly Charles and that he married **Andrée Guyon** on 25 September 1639 at La Rochelle, (St-Jean-du-Pérot), France. No records were found as proof of her place of birth but several researchers believe that she and her sister Marie were likely born in Acadie.

Around 1666 Jeanne married **Guyon Chiasson** dit La Vallée, son of Pierre Chiasson dit La Vallée and Marie Péroché. They first settled in Port Royal (Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada). Then between June 1668 and October 1674, the family lived in Mouchecoudabouet (Musquodoboit Harbour, NS near Halifax). Guyon's name was in the colonial account books of the LeBorgnes: Guyon Chiasson of Mouchecoudabouet. From their union three children are born. She lived in Port-Royal and died before October 6, 1683. The following year, he traveled again to Quebec City, and married a woman named Marie-Madeleine Martin on October 7, 1683. He brought her back to Beaubassin, and over the next decade, she gave birth to four daughters.

Exactly when Guyon died isn't known, but it was before a census taken in 1693 which showed that his second wife had remarried. Guyon's 11 children produced many descendants who were affected by the instability of the Acadian colony during the 18th century. Some of the family migrated to towns along the St. Lawrence River, others to New Brunswick and Île St.-Jean (what is now Prince Edward Island). Those who tried to remain in Acadia were part of the expulsions of 1755, ending up in faraway places like South Carolina and Haiti, and later, in Louisiana many of today's Cajuns can count Guyon as one of their ancestors. Daughter **Françoise** married **Pierre Morin** they were ancestors **Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier) and Amelia Samson mother of Lottie Mae Colette**

Jeanne BERNARD- b.1646 → Francoise CHIASSON- b.1668 → Pierre MORIN- b.1683 → Augustin MORIN- b.1728 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jeanne BERNARD- b.1646 → Francoise CHIASSON- b.1668 → Marie- MORIN-280 b.1709 → Elizabeth COTE- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b.1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BERNIER Jacques (1634-1713) dit Jean de Paris

The prosperous settler became a Seigneur

Born 1636 à Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, Paris Son of Yves Bernier and Michelle Trevillet He married **Antoinette Grenier**: 23 July 1656 in the home of the governor of the colony in Québec city, in the presence of Jean de Lauzon, governor, and the sieur d'Auteuil.

Jean de Paris Jacques was counted as one of the most courageous pioneers of New France. He and his wife settled on Ile d'Orléans, Quebec. In 1683 he bought the lordship of La Pointe-aux-Foins from ancestor **Guillaume Fournier** on 11-15-1683. There's a notarial record dated 11-1-1677 describing his sale of a piece of land near Ouelle river to Jacques-Miville Deschenes. Also on 3-6-1673 he sold a home located on the north side of Isle d'Orléans to Jean Leclerc. Jacques and his bride Antoinette were married in governor Jean de Lauzon's lodgings. Father Jerome Lalemant officiated at the ceremony. The couple settled on Ile d'Orléans; courage and bravery were required in those days as Iroquois Indians were constantly raiding settlements. On March 19, 1659, Jacques became a land tenant on the seigneurie of Jacques Gourdeau and acquired more land two years later.

In 1667 through hard work he cultivated 25 acres of land, had eight heads of livestock and had three workers at his service. At this time five children were already born. In 1673 the constant threat of Iroquois raids prompted him to

move; he sold his land on Ile d'Orléans and purchased a piece of land 9 acres wide and 40 acres deep from the Chavigny widow in Cap-St-Ignace, becoming the first settler in that region.

While cultivating his land, he continued to exploit that of Éléonore de Grandmaison. She rented it again for four years, on August 20, 1662, for fifty minots of wheat and thirty minots of peas per year. On February 15, 1664, Nicolas Juchereau de Laferté granted him, in his turn, a Piece of land of two arpents frontage in the Ile d'Orléans in his fief of La Chevallerie. In the 1667 census, still a farmer of Sieur de Beaulieu and Éléonore de Grandmaison, he declared that he owned eight head of cattle and twenty-five arpents of land in value. Three hired hands, Gilles Gautreau, Pierre Neveu and Guillaume Laferté help him to exploit this domain.

Not content with working on the land of Sieur de Beaulieu and his own, he rented for five years the land of Marguerite De Chavigny on October 5, 1667 and, on the same day, bought for 40 livres a land of two arpents frontage belonging to André Métayer, in the fief of Grossardièvre. A month later, he bought the land from Clément Ruel for 30 livres, but he gave it back to him on February 9, 1670. His business was going well on the Ile d'Orléans, as he signed a contract for the sale of coal with Pierre Normand on November 21, 1672. But he left this place, when on February 5, 1673, Geneviève de Chavigny granted him a piece of land of nine arpents frontage by forty arpents depth in her seigneurie of Vincelotte at Cap Saint-Ignace. One month later, he sold his land in the fief Gourdeau de Beaulieu at Ile d'Orléans, to Jean Leclerc who, in return, undertook to build him a house and a barn on his new land at Cap Sainte-Ignace. He disposed of the two other lands received in concession from Sieur de Beaulieu by selling them, on April 28, 1674, for 100 livres to **Gabriel Gosselin**. In October 1674, Guillaume Lelièvre buys his land, his house and his barn of the Ile d'Orléans for 135 livres. He then gives to Éléonore de Grandmaison the last land he still owns there. Having thus liquidated all his holdings in the Ile d'Orléans, he is now only concerned with the development of his land in Cap Saint-Ignace.

He acquired land at Rivière-Ouelle and sold it to Jacques Miville Deschénes for the sum of 40 livres on September 1, 1677. On August 30, he had bought a boat from **Pierre de Rainville**, resident of Beauport, for 120 livres, which he used for various transports. On February 18, 1679, he was called to make an inventory of the goods of the late Michel Isabel. On November 11, 1680, he owed the merchant Jean Le Picard 151 livres and 18 sols for merchandise he had sold him. In the 1681 census, he owned eight head of cattle, and ten acres of his land were under cultivation.. It was at this time that he had a dispute with **Guillaume Fournier** on whose land he had inadvertently cut wood. He pays 40 livres as compensation. On October 15, 1683, he bought from the same Guillaume Fournier for the sum of 260 livres, the fief of Saint-Joseph de la Pointe-aux-Foins. This fief measures thirty arpents in front and two leagues in depth and **makes him a seigneur**. It took him a few years to decide to develop it and he granted it almost entirely to his children. On June 21, 1691, he granted ten arpents of frontage to his son Pierre. On October 15, 1695, he ceded a total of seventeen arpents to his other sons, Charles, Jean-Baptiste and Philippe. On March 20, 1697, he bought from Jean-Baptiste Malbeuf six arpents of land with a cabin and a shed in the Vincelotte fiefdom of Cap Saint-Ignace where he still lived

His home served as the first chapel there. In 1684, the prosperous settler becomes a Seigneur through the purchase of land at Pointe-aux-Foins. It is at this place that he died and was buried on July 21, 1713. His wife had died the previous February 18.

In 1960 a monument was unveiled in Cap St-Ignace in honor of Jacques Bernier with some 2,000 Bernier descendants in attendance. Daughter Geneviève: 28.09.1670 , Québec married Louis Coté. Son Pierre married Marie Francoise Boulet. Jacques was **ancestors of the Roys and Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette**.

Jacques BERNIER- b.1633 → Genevieve BERNIER- b.1670 → Joseph COTE- b.1704 →
Elisabeth COTE- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b.1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 →
Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jacques BERNIER- b.1633 → Pierre BERNIER- b.1659 → Geneviève BERNIER- b.1690 → Augustin GAUDREAU- b.1713
→ François Prospère GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Joseph GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia
SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BERTRAND Guillaume (1642-1710)

Four generations of some of their descendants, beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais who married Marie Tremblay, lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. A daughter of Louis Pierre and Marie, Marthe Gervais married famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau, great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Baptized on Friday, October 31, 1642, at Sainte-Marie de l'Île de Ré in Aunis, (Charente-Maritime), son of the ploughman Pierre Bertrand and Jeanne Boutin, he contracted marriage before the notary Becquet, on Thursday, November 7, 1669, with Suzanne de Lacroix, but this contract was annulled on Saturday, November 9. On Wednesday, October 7, 1671, before the same notary, he contracts another marriage, this time with **Marguerite Ferron**, daughter of the late Jean-François Ferron and Antoinette Desvilliers, of the parish of Saint-Waast de Cambrai in Flanders, and marries her in Quebec City on Monday, October 12, 1671. From their union eight children are born.

He arrived in the country on April 1, after signing a three-year contract with the shipowner Pierre Gaigneur before the notary Teuleron of La Rochelle. He was one of the hired hands who came aboard the ship Le Cat de Hollande, commanded by Charles Babin. When he arrived in the country, he worked as a servant for Denis-Joseph Ruette d'Auteuil, lord of Monceaux in Sillery. It is there that he is found at the time of the censuses of 1666 and 1667. At the end of his three-year engagement, he settled in Dombourg where he was confirmed on May 25, 1669. On September 28, 1671, he rents for five years the house of Jean Hudry in Dombourg for forty minots of wheat and ten minots of peas per year. He did not fulfill this five-year contract, since on December 7, 1673, he resumed service for the Sieur d'Auteuil by renting for five years, in company with Jean Sicard, his dwelling in Dombourg. For this land of six arpents of widthhe promised to pay each year eighty-eight minots of wheat and twelve minots of peas. At the end of this lease, he obtained land in Neuville where he was established in 1681 and owned head of cattle, and ten arpents of land under cultivation, at the time of the census. He obtained the official title to this land of three arpents in front by forty arpents in depth on April 18, 1687. He died in Neuville where he was buried on October 23, 1710. Justin Bieber is a descendant.

Guillaume BERTRAND- b.1642 → Marie Angélique BERTRAND- b.1678 → Catherine RICHARD- b.1715 → Françoise LEFEBVRE- b.1744 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → **Louis Pierre GERVAIS-** b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → **Lottie Mae COLLETTE-** b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BESNARD Marie (1631-1682) (BÉNARD)

Fille a Marier, She sued her second husband for beating her and later had her arm broken by someone else.

When Marie Bénard was born about 1 July 1624, in Châtres-sous-Montlhéry, Île-de-France, France, her father, Denis Bénard, was 29 and her mother, Marie Michelet, was 24. Fille a Marier, and sister of Marguerite, wife of César Léger, she married **Pierre Lemieux**, son of Pierre Lemieux and Marie Luguen, of Rouen in Normandy, before notary Lecoustre, on the same day as her sister, Saturday, August 17, 1647. We cannot speak of the Lemieux family without referring to the fact that thanks to the efficient and meticulous research of Mrs. Anne Osselin of Rouen and the great interest shown by Mr. Jacques Lemieux of Saint-Romuald to know more about his ancestors, this family is the best documented on this subject. In fact, the Lemieux ancestry can be traced back to 1324.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France..She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband. From their union seven children are born, 4 sons and 3 daughters.

Pierre came to Canada in 1638 and probably before as a master-valet of the Company of the Hundred Associates. On April 26, 1639, he barely escapes tragedy when, because of too strong waves on the river, he decides not to

accompany the clerk Pierre de Laporte hunting. The latter succeeds in convincing Nicolas Macart and both leave the shores of Quebec at dinner time. They are a few hundred feet from the shore when, irritated by the strong waves, the two dogs they bring with them capsize the canoe. Nicolas Macart swam to shore, but his companion drowned. Pierre Lemieux testifies in this case.

He returned to France afterwards, following a three year contract, signed in La Rochelle on April 10, 1643, with Antoine Cheffault de la Renardiere, for 100 pounds per year. He is qualified as a master cooper.

Pierre's activities as a cooper led him to travel a lot. It was during one of these trips that he disappeared. We do not know the exact date of his death. We know that he was a friend of Martin Grouvel, with whom he lived before his marriage. Grouvel died in a shipwreck with two companions in the summer of 1660. It was believed that Pierre was one of them. However, he was present in Quebec City at the baptism of his son Thomas on August 30, 1660. He died on that date in the fall of 1660 or during the sailing season of 1661. His widow had the notary Audourt faire amke an inventory on 18 July 1662. Thereis a good quantity of coopers tools. « cinq dolloires, trois plannes, quatre esses, deux vrilles barre et une losse, trois jabloires, un davier, un chien, un grand compas, deux colombes garnies de leur der etc. »

Having become a widow, she contracted a second marriage before notary Duquet, on Monday August 27, 1668, with Antoine Gentil, son of Adrien Gentil and Antoinette Langevin, of unknown origin. They have no children. Pierre Lemieux having died in 1662, she has the notary Audouart proceed to the inventory of the goods on July 18. There is an adjudication by decree, on February 3, 1663, of their house to Laurent Dubosq. The latter will have to pay an annual rent of 18 livres 10 sols to repay the sum of 370 livres, value of the house in question. Not having paid this rent for more than six years, he makes her give 111 livres by brother Boursier, Jesuit, to cover the arrears, on July 10, 1668. She gave him a receipt the same day.

In spite of the appropriate name of her second husband, which could lead one to believe the contrary, their union was unhappy. On January 20, 1671, she went to the Provost of Quebec to complain against him in the following terms: "*he insulted her with axe handles as it appears from the bruises on her arms and back.*" If this altercation does not seem to have had any consequences, a second one, this time with Gervais Bisson and his wife Marie Boutet, has more consequences in 1678. Accompanied by her husband, she claimed damages from the Prévôté de Québec judge because they had broken her left arm. She won her case, because the Bissons preferred to settle the matter amicably, on November 14, promising to reimburse the expenses for her care and food for her stay in the hospital according to the surgeons Roussel and De Mosny. Her name appears in the 1681 census, but she is no longer there in 1682. This is stated in a transaction, unfortunately disappeared, between Antoine Gentil and the Lemieux heirs.

Son Guillaume Lemieux was born on Nov. 19, 1648 in Quebec City, QC, Cda,6 was baptized on Nov. 21, 1648 in Quebec City, QC, Cda, died at the age of 76 in Oct. 1725 in Berthier-sur-Mer, Montmagny, Qc, Cda and was buried on Oct. 15, 1725 in Berthier-sur-Mer, Montmagny, Qc, Cda. **Guillaume married Elisabeth Langlois** on Dec. 15, 1669 in Quebec City, QC, Cda. Elisabeth was born on March 3, 1645 in Québec, (Notre-Dame), QC, Cda, was baptized on March 7, 1645 in Québec, (Notre-Dame), QC, Cda, died at the age of 51 on Nov. 18, 1696 in Cap-St-Ignace, Montmagny, QC and was buried on Nov. 19, 1696 in Cap-St-Ignace, Montmagny, QC. **They were ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

Marie BESNARD- b.1631 → Guillaume LEMIEUX- b.1648 → Elisabeth LEMIEUX- b.1672 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1692 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Seraphine 1 BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BÉTOURNÉ Adrien (1637-1722) dit Laviolette

He came to the country as a soldier. Because of his wife they became wealthy landowners in Montreal.

We do not know the parentage and place of origin of this ancestor who married, in the region of Sorel around 1668, **Marie Deshayes**, originally from Rouen in Normandy. From their union two children were born. He came to the country as a soldier in 1665. He was identified with Laviolette of the company of Sieur de Berthier. He is confirmed

in Quebec on August 24, 1665. He settled in Dautray where he received from Anne Gasnier, widow of Jean Bourdon, a concession of eighty arpents on May 6, 1674, but he sold it with the house and shed on June 1, 1676, to Jean Pelletier for the sum of 100 livres. This concession had been surveyed by Jean Le Rouge on October 23, 1673. He then moved to Repentigny where he received land of four arpents of width by twenty arpents depth from the local seigneur on November 11, 1677. On November 1, 1679, probably following an illness, he dictates his will and declares that he wants his wife to take, after his death, 300 livres constituted as a dowry at the time of their marriage and asks that she and his son Pierre divide his goods equitably after his death.

In the 1681 census, he lived in Repentigny and owned a gun, two head of cattle and six acres of land under cultivation. After having made good use of his land in Repentigny, he decided to move to the city where, on November 15, 1688, he bought from Jacques Hubert dit Lacroix a thirty foot width on Saint-Paul street and paid 500 pounds cash. He immediately signed a contract with the mason Étienne Campeau to do all the masonry work necessary for the construction of his house, including seven and a half foot high stone walls and a double chimney. He promised 900 pounds for this work. He then embarked, through his wife, on a series of transactions that would make them **wealthy landowners in Montreal**. On February 10, 1690 before Maugue, Pierre Lefebvre transferred to him, for the sum of 66 livres, the lease of a land belonging to Louis Loisel. On July 18, 1690, Jacques l'Heureux transfers to him an obligation of 286 livres from Nicolas Dupuis. On November 30, Françoise Saulnier sells him, for 85 livres, a sixty-acre dwelling in Saint-Lambert. He buys from Jean Grimeau, on April 22, 1691, a site of seventy-two feet of width on the street for the sum of 700 livres. He rents, for three consecutive years, two cows from Louis Truchon, on November 3, 1691, for half of the ecrevis and ten pounds of butter per cow each year and then makes two contracts with the carpenter Léonard Paillard. On August 5, 1692, he buys forty minots of wheat from him at 5 livres per minot and on April 7, 1693, thirty-five minots at the same price paying cash each time. He rents two oxen for two years to Ignace Hubert dit Lacroix, on April 5, 1693, for fifteen cords of wood per year to be delivered to his house in Montreal.

His land in Repentigny was then exploited by the farmer Louis Mageau dit Maisonseule. On August 10, 1692, he made a contract with Abraham Migneret dit Lajeunesse authorizing him to give a hand to his farmer to sow and thresh the grains on his land, on condition that he deliver sixty minots of French wheat, forty minots of wheat and twenty minots of peas. On July 1, 1694, he rents to Jean Lescarbot all the hay that can be found on his land of Repentigny on condition that the latter reduce this hay into bales so that the animals cannot harm it. He reserves one third of the harvest for himself, leaving two thirds to Lescarbot. On April 14, his wife had rented for six months to Jacques Pruneau, for 44 livres, their house on Saint-Gabriel street. She entrusted to the carpenter René Allary several carpentry works in their house on rue Saint-Paul, on July 26, among others the construction of a two-story core staircase, a flat ladder to go down into the cellar with a small drum above, and the raising of the chimney, all for 400 livres, a pair of French shoes and two pots of vinegar. On the following October 26, she rents for one year to René Dardaine, the small house on Saint-Gabriel street for 60 livres.

All these transactions carried out by his wife, lead him on August 30, 1695, to make a declaration in her favor before the notary Maugue. He acknowledges that they had no ties when they married, but that all they own, both their house in Repentigny and their house in Montreal, which amounts to 3500 livres, he owes mainly "to the great care, industry and good management of the said Dehaye his wife." He declares that the other purchases of a land in Saint-Lambert and of a site on Saint-Gabriel street are due to the savings of his wife. It is thanks to these savings that they then become lenders as evidenced by the numerous obligations towards them from this period. We note on August 11, 1694, 300 livres due by Claude Robillard; on September 21, 1695, 250 livres due from Madeleine Chrétien, widow of Pierre Chicoine; on April 8, 1696, 115 livres due from Louis Guertin and on January 22, 1697, 122 livres 4 sols due from Louis Truchon. To add to their property, on October 7, 1695, they sold a land concession of sixty arpents in area that they had obtained on March 30, 1694 from Sieur de Longueuil. They obtained 60 pounds from the baker Pierre Biron.

After having rented, on September 24, 1696, their dwelling in Repentigny measuring four arpents in front by twenty deep to Vincent Morisseau for half of the grain and fifteen cords of wood, they sold it on July 14, 1697, for the sum of 1000 livres to Guillaume Paget dit Saint-Amour. They immediately used the newly obtained sums by acquiring on October 1, 1699, for the sum of 500 livres, a site of ten feet by twenty feet with a stone house "on the street that goes from the guardhouse to the street Saint-François," belonging to Michel Devaux dit Descormiers. In the years that followed, they became mainly lenders as the following obligations show: 208 livres to Jean Lescarbot, January 2, 1698; 104 livres and 1 sol to Bertrand LaSerre, June 28, 1700; 180 livres to Marie-Anne Mousseaux, October 4,

1700; 150 livres to Pierre Jannot, October 18, 1700; 152 livres 6 sols and 8 deniers to Marguerite Prévost, March 10, 1701; 66 livres and 18 sols to Jean-Baptiste Thouin, on July 9, 1701; 247 livres to Nicolas Sénécal, on October 27, 1701; 103 livres and 10 sols to René Migneau, on February 19, 1702, for the rent of their house on Saint-Gabriel street; 140 livres to Jean Morisseau, on November 12, 1702, and 115 livres to Louis Guertin, on November 8, 1705.

On August 12, 1706, a judgment favors them concerning a site they bought from Jacques Lacroix on June 10, 1697. The Sulpicians had decided to take over thirteen sites by expropriation. Their site and the building that stood on it were among them. After evaluation, they obtained 1205 livres. This was one of Marie Deshayes' last transactions, for she died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal and was buried on December 18, 1707. The notary Adhémar proceeds with the inventory of the goods on January 4, 1708. They are evaluated at 7288 livres. He survives his wife for many years, but does not carry out any important business. He is buried in Laprairie on March 1, 1722. **Son Pierre married Jeanne Ronceray.** They were ancestors of Pierre and Justin Trudeau.

Pierre Bottineau

Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader **Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Adrien BÉTOURNÉ-b. 1637→ Pierre BETOURNÉ- b.1669 → Louis BETOURNÉ- b.1696 → Angelique BETOURNÉ- b.1726 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BIDET Jacques (c.1646-post 04-02-1715) dit Des Roussels

Part of the company of Sieur de Maximy, in the regiment of Carignan-Salière. There was a dispute among his heirs

When Jacques Bidet dit des Roussels was born in 1645, in Charente-Maritime, Poitou-Charentes, France, his father, Pierre Desroussels dit Bidet, was 31 and his mother, Marie Allaire, was 25. He married **Françoise Desfossés**, daughter of the late Georges Desfossés and Marie Ledoux, of the parish of Saint-Jacques-du-Hautpas in Paris on 18 October 1668, in Île d'Orléans, Québec, Canada, New France. They had six children.

His nickname of Desroussels, on the list of 1668, allows us to affirm that he was part of the company of Sieur de Maximy, in the regiment of Carignan-Salière. He arrived in the country on board the ship La Paix on August 19, 1665. He is found among the confirmed on August 24 in Quebec City, registered under the name of Jacques Bitet. The company of Sieur de Maximy stayed at Ile d'Orléans: it is not surprising to see him receive a land grant of three arpents of width that Saint-Jean, on June 30, 1667, courtesy of Monseigneur de Laval.

In the 1681 census, he owned six head of cattle and fourteen acres of land under cultivation. His land adjoins that of Gabriel Roger to the northeast. A disagreement broke out between them on April 17, 1673. The Sovereign Council sent them to settle their dispute before the parish priest Duplein. The quarrel really ended on October 17, 1684, when Gabriel Roger rented his land for five years, half to him and half to his ancestor **Jean Brochu**. He undertakes to pay him annually ten minots of wheat and ten minots of peas as well as fifteen pounds of butter for a black cow that the lessor rents to him.

On October 21, 1693, ancestor **Olivier Morel de Ladurantaye** rents him a piece of land of four arpents in front by forty arpents deep in his seigneurie near the stream of "la boise". A clause in the contract obliges him to provide three partridges annually for his rights of cens. He had this clause abolished on March 25, 1698, replacing the partridges with capons. On October 11, 1700, he gave this land to his son Jacques, which constituted an advance of 300 livres on his inheritance "to equal and equip him with his other brothers and sisters already married. "This gift, like all the previous ones, should have avoided squabbles during the division of the goods, but it is the opposite which occurs. In fact, the donation of half of their land to their son-in-law, Joseph Allaire, and their daughter Madeleine Bidet, on October 9, 1706, was the cause of a long lawsuit that began during the inventory of the goods after the death of Françoise Desfossés, which occurred on November 18, 1711. Joseph Allaire is accused by the other members of the family of having embezzled funds in his favor. Another inventory is made by force. A sentence of the Prévôté, dated October 26, 1712, does not put an end to the litigation, which continues at great

expense until January 1715 and ends out of court. He was a witness to the whole affair since it was he who settled the whole thing by an agreement, on February 4, 1715, before the notary Dubreuil. He lived at the Hôpital-Général de Québec. The date of his death is unknown. Daughter **Françoise married François Elie. Ancestors of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier)**

Jacques BIDET- b.1646 → Françoise BIDET- b.1670 → Jean ELIE- b.1709 → Jean ELIE- b.1739 → Françoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BILODEAU Jacques (1636-1712)

His wife was accused of consorting with a neighbor.

On 23 June 1652, "the small boat of the first ship from France arrived, commanded by Master Jean Poitel, the ship landed on the Isle aux Coudres". On the following 1 July" arrived M. de Charny & the men from this first ship". Among these men who were not named, was there a passenger by the name of Jacques Billaudeau, originally from Poitou? We do not know! What is certain is that the family of this M. de Charny was of Poitevin lineage and that his Parisian roots were rather recent.

On 2 April 1656, notary Francois Badeau recorded fourteen land grants made at Beauport by Charles de Lauson in his fief of Lirec. One of the new concessionaires was, Jacques Billaudeau. The island was practically deserted and it would still be necessary for the habitants to wait more than ten years to finally obtain their first church. All of these habitants had already occupied their lands for several years. The acts of Badeau had simply served to ratify a situation of fact. The homestead that Jacques Billaudeau occupied at that time was the last on the west side, between that of Denis Guyon (which was sold in 1659 to the partners Jacques Asselin and Antoine Pépin dit Lachance) and the lands of the domain not ceded. This property had four arpents of width on the north side of the river and was about 72 arpents in depth. It was directly across from the boundary between the parishes of Chateau-Richer and Saint-Anne. It was later divided between Jacques's two sons: Simon and Antoine. They were already settled there in 1709,

Jacques Billaudeau had been married for almost two years when he received his concession from Charles de Lauson Charny. The marriage was registered at Québec on 28 October 1654, but the ceremony took place in the house of the Sieur de la Ferté . It was there we learn that Jacques was the son of Pierre Billaudeau and of Jeanne Fleurie, and that the bride, **Genevieve Longschamps** (sometimes spelled Deslongschamps), was the daughter of Pierre and of Marie Desanter. The document does not indicate the couple's place of origin, but the list of those confirmed on 2 February 1660 at Chateau Richer, says that Jacques, before coming to Canada, had lived in the region of Poitiers, but gave no further details. It seems that all the Billaudeau-Longschamps children were born on the Ile d'Orléans, between 1656 and 1664.

Point to point (sic) Jacques Billaudeau's land was then situated between that of the associates Antoine Pépin dit Lachance and Jacques Asselin, and that of Claude Charlan dit Francoeur. The Billaudeau family was listed in the census twice in 1666 on the Ile d'Orléans . First, they were noted as being between the lands of Nicolas Godeboust and Gabriel Gausselin, then between those of Jean Charpentier and Jacques Meneux. We note other slight variations (errors) in the ages and names between the two recordings. At that time two servants helped our pioneer who undoubtedly had great need of them: Jean Le Vasseur and Claude Febvre . The census of 1667, which replaced that of 1666, was more explicit and undoubtedly more accurate. Therein it says that Jacques was 35 years old and Genevieve 28; their children were Louise, II; Jacques, 10; Jean, 9; Antoine, 8; Simon, 5; and Gabriel, 3. The stable sheltered six animals, and 25 arpents were under cultivation. This time their immediate neighbors were Abel Turquot and Antoine Pépin dit Lachance .

The Billaudeau family was listed again in the census of 1681 in the county of Saint-Laurent (the new name given to the Ile d'Orléans). Jacques was now 50 years old and his wife 42. Still living in the paternal home were: Jean, 29; Antoine, 22; Simon, 18; and Gabriel, 17. Again two servants: Mathurin Labreque, 17, and a child of 9 named Robert. The family owned a gun, 30 head of cattle and now worked 40 arpents of land . Between 1666 and 1708, the name of Jacques Billaudeau was mentioned several times in the records of a few notaries of his time: Romain Becquet, Gilles Rageot, Paul 48 Vachon and Louis Chambalon were those who recorded for him. The nine or ten years when the children were being born and raised were completely silent in the notaries' records. On 23 July 1666, Jacques Billaudeau was at Québec. He had been summoned to the bishop's residence to conclude an agreement on passage rights of the animals and the maintenance of his part of the lane leading to the mill on the island. It was

Messire Jean Dudouyt who welcomed him in the name of Msgr de Laval, who was the Seigneur of Beaupré and the Ile d'Orléans. Besides the Abbot Dudouyt, Salomon Allais and Pierre Fauve signed the act as witnesses, with the notary Becquet. As usual, Billaudeau stated that he could not write nor sign his name.

On 18 July 1677, our ancestor was again at Québec, this time in the parlor of the convent of the Hotel Dieude la Miséricorde de Jesus. He was accompanied by his nine-year-old son Jean. He and his brother Antoine were each to be given a piece of land "on the l'ile de Saint-Laurent formerly called d'Orléans". These concessions consisted of three arpents of width on the river, with a depth extending to the center of the island. The lands were adjacent. The neighbors were, on one side, ancestor **Jean Guyon du Buisson**, and on the other side, Jean Prémont. The transaction was concluded in each case for an annual rent of 60 sols in silver and three capons. Jeanne-Agnes de Saint-Paul, the mother superior, and Jeanne-Francoise de SaintIgnace, the treasurer, signed the deeds for the Nursing Sisters; Jean "Billodaux" signed for himself (which is astonishing, because his parents could not write); the bailiff Guillaume Roger and the notary Becquet placed their signatures. Nearly four years later, on 27 February 1681 (19), Jacques Billaudeau acquired another piece of land with three arpents of width from Jean Prémont. It was in the neighboring seigneurie of Saint-Francois de Sales d'Argentenay, towards the south side of the river, between the property of his son Jean and that of Claude Lefebvre, his former servant. The said land had been ceded by the Hospitalieres to Francois Daneau in 1675, and it was finally Simon, Jacques's youngest son who inherited.

The founder of the Canadian Billaudeau families had a particular weakness: he liked to hunt and fish. This distracted him from the work on his farm and from clearing his land, which he willingly entrusted to his servants. This also gave him a small additional income which was greatly appreciated. Therefore, on 9 February 1664 , a judgment from the Sovereign Council of New France mentions a lawsuit by Louis Couillard de L'Espinay against Jacques Billaudeau and his neighbor Antoine Pépin dit Lachance. The plaintiff asked that the defendants be ordered to return to him a moose which they had "taken" and that Claude Guyon, his partner, had actually killed. According to Couillard, Billaudeau and Pépin had taken and removed the carcass. Jacques admitted that he had indeed "taken" a moose in the woods; he drove it down to the bank where Guyon got a shot at it. As for himself, he was content with the head, but he did not understand what the plaintiff meant when he stated that he only made his accusation the next day. In the end, the Council decided to send the parties out of court and to settle the suit without costs. Ah, those quarrelsome ancestors! Much ado about nothing, as Shakespeare said.

On 20 October 1681. Jacques formed a partnership with Jean Langlois and Antoine Caddé, merchant of Quebec, to go fishing and hunting in the seigneurie of La Riviere de la Madeleine, territory that Caddé had obtained from Frontenac on 31 May 1679. The Seigneur requested Langlois and Billaudeau buy or build themselves a suitable barge for the purpose of a long journey, for which he would pay each of them ten livres per year. However, a judgment by the Sovereign Council dated Monday 23 December 1686 informs us that difficulties occurred in this partnership. The contract of 1681 had been declared null ("for not having been executed in time") by the bailiff judge of Saint Laurent on 6 July 1683. Judgment confirmed on the following 17 November by the Provost of Québec, and on the subject of which Caddé had brought an appeal to the higher court. The Council denied this appeal, ordering that the judgment be carried out 50 according to its terms and conditions. Billaudeau was authorized to break his contract, while Caddé and Langlois would continue it, if they so desired. Several years later, more precisely on 7 June 1694, the notes of Louis Chambalon mention another contract, this time between the navigator Francois Frichet and the Sieurs Baudouin and Labonté (24). All three were associated with Jacques Billaudeau and Jean Moricet in an agreement to fish during the present year.

On 5 November 1686, in the absence of her husband, Genevieve Longschamps appeared at the home of the notary Gilles Rageot in order to rent a small house, ten feet by twenty, on the Rue du Sault au Matelot in the lower town of Québec. This was a transaction between women since the owner, Andre Parant, was a minor and was represented by his mother, Jeanne Badault, wife of Pierre Parant. The house was comprised of two rooms, a small cellar and a small attic, adjoining on one side a man named Lefebvre dit Grand Ville, and on the other, André Parant himself. The rent was 75 livres which Genevieve promised to pay in two payments: half in March, the other half at the end of the lease. Louis Bidet, Nicolas Metru and Guillaume Roger signed as witnesses. Another document drawn up by Louis Chambalon and dated 15 February 1696 reveals that Jacques Billaudeau and his neighbor Jacques Asselin had been the farmers for Francois Berthelot. This was indicated in a farm lease signed between Louis Rouer de Villeray (acting for Berthelot) and Claude Charlan dit Francoeur and his wife.

On 29 December 1675, Gabriel Hervet, farmer for his brother-in-law Hippolyte Thibierge, was buried at Sainte-Famille. He had been found dead in the snow. Originally from Blois, diocese of Chartres, in Orléanais, Hervet lived at the Thibierge home for several years. He was a bachelor. On this subject Raymond Boyer wrote:" Another hanging in effigy (because they could not get their hands on him) was ordered by the Sovereign Council in 1676. It

was that of the" imprisoned vagabond Simon Du Verger, a resident of the Ile Saint-Laurent, who had been found guilty of the murder of his neighbor Hervet and who had escaped from prison at Québec a week after he was incarcerated and placed in irons. In addition, Du Verget had been sentenced to a fine of ten livres (due the King's Court, to pay expenses) and to have all of his property confiscated. This led to a curious ruling: The Council ordered that the brother-in-law of the victim, before taking possession of the deceased's property, pay a fine incurred by the murderer. Another consequence of this litigation was a fine of 100 livres levied on Francois Genaple, the warden of the prison of Quebec; at the same time, the Council ordered him to guard the prisoners more carefully." How was Genevieve Longchamps involved in this story? This case was brought before the Council on the 6th, 7th, and 10th of March 1676. Genevieve was questioned in March 1677 and charged. On the following 31 August, it was ordered that Billaudeau and his wife appear so that Genevieve, in the presence of her husband, might be admonished to live a better life, and not to be the cause of a scandal in the future. The court also directed Jacques to: "d'y tenir la main sur peine d'en repondre en son propre et prive nom, a eux permis de se setirer ou bon leur semblera". On Tuesday, 29 May 1671, the Provost of Québec also heard a case brought by Pierre Richer against Jacques Billaudeau. Billaudeau failed to appear, and the expert testimony of Romain Becquet was heard; Jacques was ordered to pay a fine of nine livres plus court costs.

Early in the eighteenth century, Jacques and Genevieve knew that they did not have many more years to live. Therefore, they decided to give their sons Simon and Antoine the four arpents ceded at Sainte-Famille in 1656 by Charles de Lauson Charny. The act of donation was signed by notary Etienne Jacob on 7 August 1708. This was the last document which mentions Jacques Billaudeau during his lifetime. The Billaudeau couple was then probably living at Saint-Francois at the home of their son Simon. It was in this parish that they were both buried; he on 8 February 1712, nearly 80 years old; she on 28 March 1718 at the age of 88, according to the burial records. She had died the day before. A few months after Jacques's death, Genevieve settled some family business at the home of the notary Chambalon. Jacques Billaudeau and Genevieve Longchamps had six or seven children. The number is uncertain because of the loss of the majority of their baptismal acts. There were at least six of them: the census takers of 1666 and 1667 agree with the above; the existence of five sons is incontestable. **Antoine**, born at Sainte-Famille about 1659 and buried at Saint-Francois on 1 December 1732. Married at Sainte-Famille on 13 November 1685 (contract Vachon, 23 October), to **Genevieve Turcot** (1666-1724), daughter of Abel and of Marie Girou (five sons and six daughters). This family also lived at Saint-Francois. Antoine, who was a militia officer, owned several pieces of land, all of which had a house, barn and stable. **They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Jacques BIODEAU- b.1636 → Antoine BIODEAU- b.1670 → Françoise BIODEAU- b.1702 → Marie Anne GAUTHIER- b.1741 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BIRÉ Marguerite (1616-1675)

A miracle cure at Beaupré

Marguerite was born in La Rochelle, France about 1616 to Francois Biré and Marie Davignon. She married **Mathurin Roy** on Jan. 27, 1637 at Ste-Marguerite, La Rochelle. He was the son of Mathurin Roy and Julianne Dugas. They had at least three children born in La Rochelle, France: Magdeleine, born around 1638, married on 19-02-1662 with Jean Aramy, then Arramy (Mathias and Louise Bougard); Stephen, 07-08-1641 and Marguerite, 08-12-1650. All three of these children came to New France. Mathurin Roy and his wife, Marguerite both came to New France, Mathurin about 1647 and Marguerite about ten years later.

She arrived in the country in 1658 with her husband and three children, and gave birth in Quebec City on June 10, 1659 to a daughter named Marie-Catherine. She lived in Charlesbourg and was received into the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary on July 7, 1658. The Jesuit Relation of 1664 tells us that she had broken her leg, the bones of which had divided into four and that she had not been able to walk for eight months. After making a novena to Saint Anne and vowed to go each year to a church dedicated to this saint, she was taken on July 26, the feast of Saint Anne, to the church of Petit-Cap. During the mass, feeling strengthened, she abandons her gallows and walks to the altar.

In the year 1664, a woman named Marguerite Bire, residing in Quebec City, broke her leg and as the bone was fractured in four places, it was impossible to put it back in place, and the poor woman was reduced to the saddest infirmity. She remained eight months in this state without being able to walk, and without any hope of cure, in the opinion of the doctor. She vowed, if she obtained her cure, to visit every year a church or a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. On the day of her feast, in 1664, she was transported to the church of Beaupré. During Mass, at the moment of elevation, she suddenly felt relieved, and to communion, putting aside her crutches, she approached the holy table.

Someone came running to support her: "Leave, leave," she said, "I'll go well by myself, Good Saint Anne strengthened me, she did a miracle for me. Let's give thanks to God: it's been eight months since I've done that. " Since that time, not only did she no longer use her crutches, but even she was able to attend to all the occupations of her household. True to his promise, she is seen every year until her death, to be part of the crowd of stakes.

On September 11, 1668, she testifies at the Provost of Quebec against Jean Charpentier whose dog had bitten her daughter Marie-Catherine. She demanded that he pay ten pounds to the surgeon Thimothée Roussel for care and dressings, and won the case. While she was seriously ill at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, on November 13, 1675, she dictated her will to the notary Pierre Duquet in the presence of the surgeon Roussel and Jean Hussy, giving 30 livres to the poor of the Hôtel-Dieu and 20 livres to her eldest daughter, Marguerite, for her good care. She probably dies shortly after. Mathurin died before the 1681 census and Marguerite died between March and Nov. 1675.

Their daughter Catherine married Thomas Pageot They were Roy ancestors.

Marguerite BIRÉ-b.1616→ Catherine ROY- b.1659 → Anne- PAGEOT-312 b.1686 → Marie- ALLARD- b.1712 → Marie- ROY- b.1748 → Francoise ELIE- b.1778 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BITOUSET Jeanne (1636-1707)

Fille à marier. She and her first husband, ancestor Louis Guimont were captured by Iroquois. He was tortured and killed. Her second husband was ancestor Jean Barette.

Jeanne Bitouset was born about 1636 in the Parish of St-Etienne-du-Mont, Paris, Ile de France, France; the daughter of Antoine Bitouset and Nicole Dupont. She arrived in the Quebec Colony as a Filles A Marier, contracted to be the bride of **Louis Guimond**. They were married February 11, 1653 at Ville De Quebec. Louis was born about 1625 in the parish of Saint-Evrault in Champs (canton of Tourouvre, arrondissement of Mortagne, diocese of Sées), Perche, the son of François Guimont and Jeanne Delaunay. A plaque in the church of Saint-Evrault in Champs marks his memory. Louis enlisted to go to Canada as an unskilled laborer on 18 February 1647. The contract, drawn up by notary Choiseau in Tourouvre was for a period of six years at 40 livres per year, in addition to which Louis was given a pair of shoes and a woolen serge suit. Nicolas Juchereau enlisted Louis (who could not sign the contract) on behalf of his brother, recruter Jean Juchereau.

She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

Jeanne and Louis had four children. Son Jacques was baptized 26 September 1653, but was buried one week later, on 02 October. Joseph was born 19 October and baptized 12 December 1654 at Québec City, followed by Louise (baptized 16 September 1658) and son Claude, born about 1661. Louis Guimont was the first person miraculously healed at the church of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré. Shortly after 13 March 1658, while suffering from a groin ailment, Louis placed three small stones in the foundation of the chapel, which was just being built, and was cured shortly after. Sadly, this divine intervention would not stay with him forever. Louis Guimont was captured in an Iroquois raid on Beaupré on 08 June 1661, in the same raid that claimed Joseph Hébert, husband of fille à marier Marie-Charlotte de Poitiers. He and the others were forced to march barefoot through the forest and carry the Iroquois' belongings, probably as far as the Agnier villages located in present-day Auriesville, New York. Louis died in captivity, his death recorded by a fellow captive. Jean- François Hertel, captured in the same attack, was able to write some letters on bark, which he succeeded in sending to his mother and Father Lemoine by means of a sympathetic native. In these, he notes *Did you know Louis Guimont, captured this summer? He was beaten with sticks and iron rods. They beat him so much that he died from the blows, but nonetheless he did not stop praying to God, so incessantly that the Iroquois, enraged to see his lips moving in prayer cut off both his upper and lower lips. Was that a horrible sight to see! And nonetheless he did not stop praying, which so angered the Iroquois that they tore his heart from his chest while he was still alive and threw it in his face!*'

With four young children to care for, Jeanne married Jean Baret on 24 November 1661 at Chateau-Richer. She could not sign the marriage contract drawn up 23 November by notary Aubert, but her husband could. Jean was baptized 02 November 1630 in Beuzeville-en-Caux (arrondissement of Bernay, diocese of Lisieux), Normandy, son of Pierre (or Guillaume) Baret and Thipiane Carrey (or Titiane Carin). He was confirmed 02 February 1660 at Château-Richer. Jean and Jeanne had seven children. Son Pierre was baptized 21 September 1662 at Château-Richer, followed by André (born about 1664), Jean (28 September 1666) and Jeanne (18 September 1668). The family then moved to Beaupré, where daughter Anne was baptized 20 October 1670, but buried only weeks later, on 08 November. Marie was baptized 18 April 1672 at Beaupré, followed by François on 20 April 1676. Twenty-two-year-old Jean was buried 28 October 1689 at Château-Richer.

She was received into the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary on June 1, 1657. The notary Claude Auber proceeded to the inventory of the goods, on July 14, 1661 after the death of Louis Guimond. . She had to settle the succession of her community with Louis Guimont. As guardian, she accepted the renunciation of her son, Joseph Guimont, to the succession on July 2, 1684, and that of her daughter Louise Guimont on July 27, 1686. She donated her property to her sons, Pierre and François Barette, on February 6, 1702. She was buried at Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap on February 11, 1707. She died on February 10, 1706 at Ste-Anne De Beaupré and Jean followed on December 20, 1708. Jean Baret was buried 22 December 1708 at Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré. On 04 February 1709, an ordinance emitted by the Intendant declared that Jean Baret's inheritance would be divided, with half going directly to his children and the second half split between these same children and Jeanne Bitouset's children with Louis Guimont. **She was an ancestor of both Joseph Roy and Lottie Mae Collette** from two husbands. Ancestor of Bridget Fonda and Jack Kerouac.

Son Claude Guimond - Was born about 1660 and died on February 14, 1738 at Cap-St-Ignace. He married **Anne Roy** and the couple had at least four children. **They were ancestors of Lottie Mae Collette on her mother's side (Amelia Samson)**

Jeanne BITOUSET- b.1636 → Claude GUIMOND- b.1661 → François GUIMOND- b.1690 → Marie Elisabeth GUIMOND- b.1721 → François Prosper Gaudreau- b.1747 → Joseph Gaudreau- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → **Lottie Mae COLLETTE**- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son François Barette - Was born on April 15, 1676 and died on April 16, 1717 at Ste Anne. He married **Genevieve Cloutier They were ancestors of the Roys.**

Jeanne BITOUSET b.1636 → François BARETTE- b.1676 → Jeanne BARETTE- b.1703 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absalom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BLAIS Élisabeth (1643-1692)

A king's daughter.

Daughter of Claude Blais In 1640, at the age of 40, his occupation is listed as marchand fruitier in Paris, Île-de-France, France. He died in his hometown He was deceased when she married. Her mother was Marguerite Verrier, of the parish of St-Eustache in the city and archdiocese of Paris, she was born around 1646. Élisabeth Blais was one of the *Filles du Roi* (The King's Daughters) who came over from France between 1663 and 1673 to marry and help populate the French colony of Canada, arriving in 1669. She brought goods estimated at 200 *livres* and received the king's gift of 50 more. She arrived in Québec city on 30 June 1669 aboard the ship *Le St-Jean-Baptiste*

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was

27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

She first entered into a marriage contract with Pierre Roche on 25 Sept 1669. They married on 7 Oct 1669 in Ste-Famille, Île d'Orléans, in the presence of ancestor **Billodeau**. Four children from the marriage, 2 died as infants and 2 as young adults, none marrying. Pierre Roche died between 1676 and 5 April 1677, date at which an inventory of the community property was done. Élisabeth then entered into a marriage contract with widower **Vincent Guillot**, son of Nicolas Guillot and of Marie Joslaine, of Saint-Barthélémi de La Rochelle. They were married in Ste-Famille of Île d'Orléans on 28 April 1677. They had 7 known children.

1681 Census: comté de St-Laurent (île d'Orléans) : Vincent Guillot 33 ; Elizabeth Bled, his wife, 33 ; children : Vincent 11, Élisabeth 9, Marie 7, Marie 7 mois ; 1 gun ; 5 head of cattle ; 15 arpents of land. Élisabeth Lebled was hospitalised in Hôtel-Dieu of Québec twice in 1692. She died at Hôtel-Dieu hospital of Québec on 28 Nov 1692 at age 45 and was buried in the hospital cemetery the same day. Vincent died 28 August 1716 at St Pierre, Ile d'Orléans. Daughter **Marie** baptized 20 February 1681 married Paul **Vaillancourt**. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Elisabeth BLAIS (BLED)- b.1648 → Marguerite GUILLOT- b.1684 → Claude VAILLANCOURT- b.1707 → Marie 1 VAILLANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BLANCHARD Jean (1611~1680)

The ancestral patriarch of the Acadian Blanchard family.

He was born about 1611 in France. Stephen White remains silent on Jean's location of birth in France, presumably due to the lack of birth records, and no parents are given.

Around 1642, Jean married Radegonde Lambert. According to depositions of two descendants, Jean came from France "with his wife". Some interpret this phrase literally while Stephen White and Father Godbout argue that it only means that they both came from France, not that they came from France together and at the same time. Between around 1643 and 1656, the couple had six children: Madeleine 1643, Anne 1645, Martin 1647, Guillaume 1650, Bernard 1653, Marie 1656

Jean owned a lot adjoining the side of the old Fort in Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada). He was among five who had received one of the first grants at Port Royal. It is not clear how long the family lived near the fort. This land was expropriated in 1705 for the extension of the fort of Port-Royal and presumably belonged to his heirs at that time. The first mention of Jean and Radegonde in Acadia is in the 1671 census of Port-Royal. He is listed as a plowman (laboureur). They are already around 60 and 50 years old respectively, and their 6 children, aged between 15 and 28, are living with them. They own 12 cattle, 9 sheep and 5 "arpents" of land.

By 1678, Jean and Radegonde resided with their son Guillaume and his family. Guillaume's farm was situated miles away from the Fort on the north side of the Dauphin (Annapolis) River, east of the Belisle Marsh. The families

moved away from the Fort after it was captured by the British in 1654. Jean died after the 1686 Census where he is listed as living in Port-Royal at the advanced age of 75, with Radegonde age 65. Their daughter **Madeleine** married **Michel Richard** They ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Jean BLANCHARD-b. 1611→ Madeleine BLANCHARD-b. 1643→ Marie Joseph RICHARD- b.1674 → Agnès VINCENT - b.1694 → Madeleine BOUDREAU- b.1724 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BLANCHET Pierre (1642-1709)

His bride was 14. They had 16 children. He was brought to court for accidentally cutting down some trees on Ancestor Couillard's land.

Pierre Blanchet was the ancestor of all the Blanchets in America. He was born at Saint-Omer-de-Rosieres, Diocese of Amiens, in the Province of Picardy. His father's first name was Noel and his mother was Madeleine Valet. Blanchet or Blanquet is the word for the absence of color, namely white. The twenty-five-year-old Pierre was a weaver by trade. He appears for the first time in New France in the census of 1667. He lived as a paid domestic in the home of Simon Lefebvre, located on a hillside nearby Notre-Dame-des Anges, to the east of Quebec. We don't know any details about the term of his indenture, or the reasons that motivated him to come to Quebec about 1665.

Simon Lefebvre-Anger had a neighbor thirteen houses down the row, one **Guillaume Fournier**. Simon introduced his employee Pierre to the Fournier family, who soon came to appreciate his fine qualities. Pierre, in his turn, appreciated their eldest daughter, **Marie Fournier**. To prove the worth of this aspirant for his daughter's hand, Guillaume Fournier entrusted Pierre with the development of a piece of land he owned not far from Charlesbourg. The trial period was successful, and the Seigneur of Saint-Joseph gave his fourteen-year-old daughter in marriage. Marie, a flower of the countryside, was, on her mother's (Francoise) side, the **great granddaughter of Louis Hebert**, the first Canadian settler. The marriage contract was signed on Sunday 13 October 1669, in the home of the woodworker Jacques de la Roe, in the presence of the Notary Pierre Duquet, as well as the relatives and friends of the Fournier family. Pierre Blanchet did not have any old friends from Picardy with him, but three neighbors and their wives came in from the Riviere Saint-Charles to be his witnesses. Father Fournier gave his daughter a milk cow and to his newly acquired son-in-law he gave "a house that he owned near Saint Joseph." Pierre for his part took care of his bride's future with the assurance of 400 livres in case of his death and of 200 livres from his estate before any other partition. The marriage took place in Notre-Dame de Quebec on 17 February 1670, under the supervision of Father Henri de Bernieres. The newlyweds made their first home int he little cabin near Saint Charles which Pierre had furnished while still a bachelor.

The land his father-in-law had given him was not very large, but neither did he own any draft animals. After three years of working with axe and mattock, Pierre decided to leave his little home, his shed and his 4 arpents of cleared land. So on 13 October 1671, he went to Quebec and before Notary Romain Becquet he received a concession from Louis Couillard de Lespinay. The description: "26 arpents of fully wooded land, of which 3 arpents front on the Saint Lawrence River to a depth of 40 arpents." This grant was located in the seigneurie de la Riviere-du-Sud, up to the Pointe-a-la-Caille, which today is Saint-Thomas de Montmagny. The grant goes on to state that "the charges to the concessionnaire shall consist of 3 silver livres and 3 live capons in rent to the seigneur and one sol in cens for all of the concession." 31 On 8 October 1671, Pierre gave a three-year lease on his property near Quebec to Etienne Potier. This farmer had to pay him "thirty bushels of good and salable wheat" delivered on the last day in October each year. However, the following autumn Blanchet sold this property to Louis Rouer for the sum of 200 livres, of which 100 was paid in cash.

On 21 November 1674, Pierre Blanchet guaranteed to underwrite a payment of 21 livres, 7 sols, 6 deniers, owed by his father-in-law to Pierre Normand the toolmaker. In order to avoid seizure of his boat in settlement of the debt, old Fournier agreed to make payments in kind, i.e., four chairs. He defaulted on this too, and on 29 April 1675 the Sovereign Council ordered Pierre to pay the debt plus costs. Pierre continued to slave away on his farm at Pointe-a-la Caille, even to expanding his domain by 4 more arpents in width. Toward the end of the summer of 1681 the census-taker visited the family, by now consisting of Pierre, his wife and 5 children. Their possessions were recorded as one gun, a half-timbered house, 7 head of cattle and 8 arpents of cultivatable land.

Later on Pierre obtained yet another concession near the river, 5 by 40 arpents, at Saint-Pierre de Montmagny. But let's take a look at another involuntary breech of the law. To saw a good plank one needs a good log and Pierre was providing Quebec with many good logs. While enjoying the fruit of his silviculture, quite inadvertently one fine day, Pierre wandered onto his neighbor's land and cut some trees. This neighbor was ancestor the **Seigneur Louis Couillard** who lost no time taking Pierre before the Sovereign Council. Pierre pleaded ignorance and stated his willingness to restore that which was not his. The Court ordered him to place in the hands of his accuser "a third of the lumber in question." All this seemed to have been too much for Pierre for the next thing we know he was turned into the Hotel-Dieu, the hospital of Quebec, with a heart attack.

Still at Pointe-à-la-Caille (Montmagny) at the time of the 1681 census, he owned seven head cattle and eight arpents of land. On June 7, 1690, he is hospitalized at the Hôtel- Dieu in Quebec City: he leaves on the 30th. The register reads: "Pierre blanchet habitant de la Rivière du Sud, 50 years old, from the parish of Saint-Aumer de levesche damiens in Picardie". He is still in Quebec City on the following July 16 and he gives power of attorney to the notary Gilles Rageot to be represented in court at the Provost of Quebec.

On November 10, 1696, he owes 1213 livres and 10 sols to Françoise Zachée, widow of Antoine Gourdeau, sieur de Beaulieu, for goods. He sells to his son Pierre-Alphonse two arpents of land frontage by forty arpents deep detached from his land of six arpents frontage, on July 21, 1699, for the sum of 300 livres. He owes the merchant Charles Dudoüet of La Rochelle 109 livres 5 sols, on July 1, 1703. Sick in bed. He dictates his will to the parish priest Ménage and bequeaths to the fabrique six arpents of land for the future church of Saint-Pierre-du-Sud.

Today, it is difficult to assess the anguish and suffering brought about by the infant mortality of those times. Pierre and Marie brought 16 children into the world, but only seven survived: Pierre, Pierre-Guillaume, Marie-Madeleine, Jean, Francoise, Simon and Louis. During the one year of 1681, three of the children were taken to the cemetery at Cape Saint Ignace. Then Simon, a sickly unmarried man, disappeared in his thirties. It may be surmised that the Blanchet family did not enjoy good health. It may also be surmised that if our ancestors, like us, dreaded death, they also pinned their hope on life, and with what heroism!

Old Pierre Blanchet fell gravely ill on 10 April 1709. He sent for the Cure Mesnage, made his confession, received the last Sacraments and told his pastor his last wishes. Pierre, the old churchwarden, gave 6 arpents of land to the parish in order to help pay for the construction of the Church of Saint-Pierre. Then he gave an arpent of river frontage for the priestly instruction of his youngest son, Louis, age 8 years; however, his desires were not fulfilled. The present Church of Saint-Pierre, built within a few miles of the setting of the first two, is still a magnificent cultural achievement. Canadian historian B. Collins states, "Thanks to its historic value, to the highly classified works of art it holds, it was accepted as a historic monument."

Upon the death of Pierre, the missionary wrote in the Montmagny parish register, "This 12th day of the month of April in the year 1709 has been buried in the cemetery of the parish Saint Thomas of the Pointe-a-la-Caille by me the undersigned . . . the 'bonhomme' Blanchet, age about 72 years, after having received all the sacraments. A High Mass was sung for him." In the history book of the Blanchet family, they say he was 65 years old. Doubtless he had the appearance of an older man of 72? The title "bonhomme" must be understood in the full sense of the word. Pierre Blanchet was an honest man, a hard worker who had more heart than learning—he knew not how to write—and a fervent Christian. It is in honor of Pierre Blanchet that the parish was placed under the protection of Saint Peter on 14 June 1713, because our ancestor had died at Saint-Pierre de Montmagny.

At his death Pierre left no less than 64 arpents of usable land, of which 9 arpents were at Saint-Thomas and 55 at Saint-Pierre. The personal property left by him was valued at 810 livres, 10 sols and 6 deniers. He had 2 big oxen in the stable, one black and the other red; 7 cows; 5 pigs; 4 geese; 7 chickens and a rooster. He had added a room of 40 square feet onto his old half-timbered house at Saint-Thomas, built of the stone of Saint-Pierre. Unfortunately, there was a lien against his estate of 500 livres, owed to Sieur Lotbiniere. This sum was the remainder of a loan Pierre took out on 6 October 1696, in the amount of 1213 livres and 10 sols. As for his wife Marie Fournier, she put her affairs in order and placed herself under the guardianship the other son Jean. Used up by hard work and the bearing of sixteen children, the lights of her life were extinguished at the age of 60 years. She was buried in January of 1716 at Saint-Pierre.

Through their daughter Madeleine and Charles Destroismaisons they were ancestors od Lottie Mae Collette on her mother's side (Amelia Samson.)

Pierre BLANCHET- b.1642 → Madeleine BLANCHET- b.1676 → Marguerite DESTROISMAISONS- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Through son Pierre Blanchet and Louise Gagné they were ancestors of the Roys.

Pierre BLANCHET- b.1642 → Pierre BLANCHET- b.1672 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL-241 b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BLANCHON Étienne (c.1643-c.1687) dit Larose

Came as a soldier then became a tailor His first wife was 60 years old ancestor Annie Convent. He left his family (Anne Videau and children) and returned to France where he died.

Etienne was the son of the late Jean Blanchon and Antoinette Anne Rochon, of the parish of Saint-Amable Riom; Puy de Dome; Auvergne. Étienne arrived in New France on June 30, 1665 as a **soldier** in the Carignan-Salières Regiment. He takes a wife on September 10, 1666 in Quebec City, **Anne Couvent**, daughter of Guillaume Couvent and Antoinette Longuevalle parish of Épieds (Epieds) City Soisson, Aisne; Picardie. She was the widow of a first marriage around 1626 with Philippe Amiot and widow of a second marriage in 1639 with Jacques Maheu. At the 1667 census, Etienne Blanchon was 28 years old and Anne Couvent, his wife, 60. He had servants or Presseau Louis, 28, and Pierre du Pinneau 16 years. Anne Couvent died on Christmas Day, December 25, 1675, and buried the next day in Quebec City. (No children)

His marriage to a woman thirty years older than him and twice a widow brings him many worries. On April 3, 1666, for the sum of 215 livres, he bought a house on the Grande Allée that had once belonged to Guillaume Lelièvre. René Branche, who acted in his name to become the purchaser, officially transfers it to him before a notary on June 21. Through his marriage to Anne Convent, he became the partial owner of the lands and sites that had belonged to Jacques Maheu and Philippe Amiot. He therefore had to worry about making the most of them. To this end, he signed a contract with Pierre Moreau, on December 9, 1666, to have two acres of wood felled for 23 pounds per acre. On January 26, 1667, Pasquier Nony dit Larose, leaving for the woods to hunt, donated to him in the event of his death all the property he owned in the country. One year later, he hired master carpenter Gilles Danjou to build him a house of eighteen feet by sixteen feet on his land of Maheu, for 150 livres. He works as a tailor and things seem to be going well for him. On March 3, 1670, he was able to hire Marin Lamy to cut him an acre of wood from three and a half to four feet long and to split it to make cordwood. He promised him 55 pounds for this work. On March 23, 1672, he rents his land of the Grande Allée for three years, as well as an ox and two cows, to Louis Presseau in exchange for ten minots of wheat per year, all the straw and fodder he can dispose of and twenty pounds of butter. On the following November 16, he hired Antoine Bisson to build him a house of twenty-three feet by eighteen feet for 120 livres.

Things start to go wrong for him when Zacharie Maheu dit Point du Jour sues him by declaring himself the sole heir of the late Jean Maheu dit Clermont, son of the late Jacques Maheu and Anne Convent. He claims that his father Michel Maheu is the first cousin of the late Jacques Maheu. In order to avoid legal costs, an agreement is reached before the notary Rageot, on December 6, 1673. He is given a share in the succession of the quarter of the goods of the late Jean Maheu. But he is not at the end of his troubles, because his wife Anne Convent donates her goods to her grandchildren of the Amiot family on January 5, 1674 and dictates her will to the notary Becquet on February 23. It is then that Mathurine Bélanger, wife of the late Jean Maheu, son of Anne Convent and the late Jacques Maheu, claims her due in the succession. In order to avoid a trial, arbitrators must be chosen, on June 5, in the persons of Jean-Baptiste Peuvret, Gilles Rageot and Jean-Baptiste Peirras. He had to start to seriously deal with the succession of Jean Maheu. On November 8, 1675

Widower, he married a year later dated June 30, 1676 in Quebec City, **Anne Vidault**, she was daughter of Jacques Vidault and Mary Chauvelette of St-Sorlin parish in Marennes, Poitou. Anne Vidault was the widow of a former marriage with Jean Juineau or Jouineau, dated February 26, 1663 in Quebec City. Etienne Blanchon the census of 1681, a resident of the Lower Town of Quebec, he was a **tailor**. In addition to his personal five children, he had also adopted another child named Claude Renard, aged 3 in 1681. He had a gun and a cow.

He is in charge of liquidating the estate of Jean Maheu as evidenced by a deed dated September 11, 1678 where Gabriel Gosselin acknowledges having received from him, two years earlier, 30 livres in acquittal of the late Jean Maheu. On March 23, as heir of this same Jean Maheu, he had rented for one year and twenty-three minots of wheat to Charles Morin the land that belonged to him in the seigneurie of Maure. On January 14, 1679, he made an agreement with Mathurine Bélanger, widow of Jean Maheu, who had the usufruct for her life on half of the land that had belonged to the Maheus. He promises to pay her 30 livres per year as compensation. All these transactions oblige him to go into debt. On March 6 of the same year, he owes René Hubert 325 livres for all kinds of business. However, the same day he buys from her, at a cost of 150 livres, the quarter that he owns in undivided ownership of the other half of the house of which Mathurine Bélanger had the usufruct. During this time, his second wife must also settle a succession, that of her community with Jean Jouineau. As a result of a sentence of the Prévôté de Québec, dated June 28, 1680, she sells for the sum of 250 livres, to Michel Lemarié, a dwelling of three arpents in front by forty arpents in depth, that she held in the seigneurie of Maure.

These efforts prove to be insufficient and he tries his luck in Montreal, but to get further into debt. On March 3, 1681, Anne La Marque, wife of Mr. de Folleville, demanded 75 livres for board and lodging. On July 14, he owes 232 livres to François Hazeur. On August 1st, he sells to Noël Rose the debris of an old house close to the Hotel de monsieur de Villeray "of which the said Rose will run the risks in the future, and which was carried away yesterday by the thunder. He obtains 40 pounds for this carcass. In the meantime, the house of the late Jean Maheu is awarded to Pierre Niel to whom he hands over all the contracts as evidenced by a receipt of August 10. During this time, after years of procrastination, lawsuits etc. (see Amiot's biography). (see Amiot biography) the Amiot heirs come to a compromise with him to settle their mother's estate. On February 11th 1682, the arbitrators give their report. They give their opinion on each point in dispute estimating the furniture of his community with Anne Convent at 452 livres 9 sols and 6 deniers, the rents of the house at 310 livres, the funeral expenses at 62 livres and 14 sols. It is also necessary to take into account his expenses since the death of the latter, the debts of Jean Maheu which he paid, the legal expenses etc. His total expenses amount to 773 livres 13 sols and 2 deniers. All in all, he owes 91 livres 1 sol and 4 deniers. Once his share of three quarters of a site in the Basse-Ville and three quarters of twelve arpents of land in the Grande-Allée are counted, he comes back with 1291 livres 1 sol and 4 deniers on which he must give the heirs 491 livres 1 sol and 4 deniers.

The following July 14, Pierre Mercereau, carpenter of Champlain, acknowledges having received from him 24 livres for work done at the house of Anne Convent. On July 17, he contracts an obligation of 100 livres to François Hazeur for goods. Just when he thinks he is finally out of trouble, bad luck strikes again. His house burned down in a fire in the Lower Town of Quebec City during the night of August 4, 1682. To relocate, he rents for one year, at a cost of 115 pounds, a house belonging to Pierre Gacien known as the Tourangeau, located on Saint-Louis Street. Overwhelmed by so many misfortunes, he gave power of attorney to his wife on September 9 and sold his land on Grande-Allée to Vincent Poirier on November 2, 1682. He received 80 livres which allowed him to embark on a ship leaving for France.

On August 4, 1682 during the great fire of Québec, fire razed his home in Lowertown. Discouraged by these events, he gave power of attorney to his wife and embarked for France. He left home, leaving his wife with nine children. The last child came to the world in the same year of his departure and was not older than eight months. The last mention of Étienne was in a legal document dated October 23, 1684 when Anne asked for authorization from him to sell some of their property. Another document from 1695 shows Anne handling issues of their property and seems to indicate that she was a widow. We do not know the date of death of Anne Vidault but we hear no more of her after April 21, 1703.

Daughter **Élisabeth Blanchon** born 18 April 1674 in Quebec died 15 June in Batiscan married **Augustin Juneau** dit Latulippe (1675-1716) Dec 7 1698 Montréal .

BLANCHON

Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a Gervais daughter and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Etienne BLANCHON- b.1643 → Elisabeth BLANCHON- b.1679 → Jean Baptiste JUNEAU- b.1699 → Prisque JUNEAU- b.1736 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → **Louis Pierre GERVAIS**- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → **Lottie Mae COLLETTE**- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BLANQUET Adrien (c.1604-ant. 06-08-1684) dit La Fougère

A saddle maker, he inspired a Name for a Beer

In 2013, when a micro-brewery in Île d'Orléans wanted to name their products for early settlers, they selected Adrien Blanquet dit Lafougère for a pale ale. This was in spite of the fact that he spent most of life in France, only migrating to New France in late middle-age.

Adrien was born in Dieppe, France to Andrieu Blanquet and Perette Caperon, baptized there on April 16, 1604. Nothing is known of his childhood. He married a woman named Catherine Prévost on November 24, 1625 in the village of Ocqueville, which was not far from the coast in Normandy. There he farmed, and at some point, acquired the trade of *sallier*, someone who makes saddles and harnesses. The time with his wife was short—after giving birth to their only child, a baby girl, Catherine died a few weeks later on September 20, 1631.

There are no records of the next 25-plus years of Adrien's life. At some time he acquired the nickname "Lafougère," which means "the Fern." It doesn't seem that Adrien remarried while in France. His daughter, Marie-Madeleine, grew up and found a husband in Jean Leclerc, then the three of them decided to start a new life in America. Adrien was in Quebec by July 29, 1658, being mentioned in a purchase of land, although it isn't known if his daughter and son-in-law had arrived with him.

In August of 1662, Adrien acquired property in Île d'Orléans, along with his daughter's husband. The following year, at the age of 59, he contracted to marry a widow, Anne LeMaître; the wedding took place on November 7, 1663 at Notre-Dame-de-Quebec. Anne was also from Dieppe, and she had come over from France with her son and daughter-in-law. Although she was younger than Adrien, she was almost past child-bearing age, and the couple had no children together. She had arrived just a few months after him and was the widow of Louis Le Roy of Dieppe. She was the mother of Nicolas Le Roy, the ancestor of the many Le Roy families originally from the region of Beaumont. Nicolas Le Roy, accompanied by his wife, Jeanne Leliévre, witnessed the contract of marriage of his mother. Adrien farmed his land in Île d'Orléans well into his 60s. He was listed in the 1667 census as having 12 *arpents* of land and five cattle; it's believed he was still making saddles and harnesses at this time. Then the following year, he seems to have helped a woman manage the fruit production on her farm after her husband died. (Thomas Douaire de Bondy had drowned; the records said that he was denied a "Christian burial" and he was "buried like a dog" because he was drunk at the time.) The role Adrien played by helping the widow was described as "guardian of the fruits of the house."

He had a daughter from his first marriage, named Marie, who settled like him in the Ile d'Orléans. He is in the country in 1658. On July 29 of that year, Sieur Jacques Gourdeau de Beaulieu granted him a land of forty arpents in surface in his seigneurie of Beaulieu in the IInd of Orleans. His land being close to that of lord Gourdeau who rents him, for six years and half of the grains, his seigneurial land, on August 15, 1658. He also left him "two oxen, two mother cows, two heifers of a year and a half or so and a bull. In compensation, he had to deliver each year to the lord his share of the grain and twenty pounds of beuze for each of the cows and fifteen pounds for each of the heifers. As a reward for his work and probably to avoid that he settle on a land of two arpents in front that the brothers Jean and Nicolas Juchereau had just conceded to him in their fief of La Chevallerie, the Gourdeau concedes him, on November 20, 1662, two more arpents to be taken in his seigneurie between the seigneurial land and that of Jean Fouché.

Having finished his lease with the lord of Beaulieu, on January 31, 1667, he agreed to take over for seven years and for half of all the grain, the farm called la Renardière belonging to lord Jacques Cailhaut de la Tesserie in this same seigneurie of Baulieu. It is there that he is at the time of the census of 1667, he declares to have five head of cattle and twelve arpents of land. On October 29, 1667, he owed Bertrand Chesnay, sieur de La Garenne et de Lotinville, 65 livres for a milk cow that the latter had just sold him. He promises to pay him by Easter. On October 19, 1667, sieur Thomas Douaire de Bondy had drowned while drunk, he was entrusted with the custody of the grains from his land. Marguerite de Chavigny, widow of Thomas Douaire, claimed it all before the Sovereign Council on August 25, 1668. He had to pay 300 livres to the widow to cover the value of these grains. On August 15, 1674, Éléonore de Grandmaison, widow of Jacques Cailhaut, granted him "fifty twenty arpents of land" in the seigneurie of Chavigny. He did not settle there, because on August 1, 1677, he became a resident of the seigneurie of La Durantaye where Lord Olivier Morel granted him a piece of land of six arpents six perches in front by forty arpents deep. As there is already work done on this land, it is evaluated at 185 livres. He immediately pays 23 livres to cover part of these

costs. At the time of the census of 1681, he is still living at the Ile d'Orléans on a land located at Saint-Jean, but he will later settle at La Durantaye.

It isn't known exactly when Adrien died. He was listed in the 1681 census, but was deceased by August 6, 1684. He left half of his estate to daughter Marie-Madeleine; upon her death, this inheritance went to her son. Adrien's widow Anne was buried October 1, 1718 at St-Pierre on Île d'Orléans. In 1709, after his death, Marie's son Adrien took over the domain of his maternal grandfather.

The honor of having a beer named for him happened over three centuries after Adrien died. The Microbrasserie de l'Île d'Orléans selected him for an American pale ale that has "citrus and tropical fruits aroma," a nod to his work helping the widow with her farm. Bottles of the special brew are sold from a pub next to the Maison de nos Aïeux, a museum dedicated to the early settlers of Île d'Orléans. **Daughter Marie married Jean Leclerc. They were ancestors through 5 lines**



Daughter **Marie-Madeleine Blanquet** — B. 31 Aug 1631, Rouen, France; D. 10 Sep 1709, St-Pierre, Île d'Orléans, New France; married **Jean-Baptiste Leclerc** (1635~1680), before 31 Dec 1657, France
They were ancestors of the Collettes three times

Adrien BLANQUET- b.1604 → Marie BLANQUET- b.1630 → Jean LECLERC- b.1688 → Francois LECLERC- b.1708 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Therese LECLERC- b.1778 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Adrien BLANQUET- b.1604 → Marie BLANQUET- b.1630 → Pierre LECLERC- b.1658 → Jacques LECLERC- b.1702 → Charles Francois LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Adrien BLANQUETTE- b.1604 → Marie BLANQUET- b.1630 → Pierre LECLERC- b.1659 → Anne Marie LECLERC- b.1691 → Louis FORTIER- b.1724 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Ancestors of the Roys twice.

Adrien BLANQUET- b.1604 → Marie BLANQUET- b.1631 → Anne LECLERC- b.1664 → Jean BOUFFARD- b.1681 → Jacques BOUFFARD- b.1710 → Françoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angélique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Adrien BLANQUETTE- b.1604 → Marie BLANQUET- b.1630 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1670 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1699 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BLANQUET Marie (1630-1709)

Daughter of Adrien Blanquet of Bacqueville near Dieppe, diocese of Rouen in Normandy, she married in France, around 1657, **Jean Leclerc** (not to be confused with Jean Leclerc dit Le Bouteleux). From their union, nine children were born. She accompanied her father and her husband to New France in 1658. Established in the Ile d'Orléans, Jean Leclerc returned to France where he was in 1680 when his daughter Anne married Jean Bouffard. This is what we learn from their marriage contract. He did not return because, in the 1681 census, she was declared a widow. She does not remarry. On August 2, 1698, two of her sons-in-law give her a receipt for what remains to be paid to them out of the sum of 200 livres promised in their marriage contract. Clément Ruelle gives receipt of 94 livres and Jacques Bouffard of 18 livres and 10 sols. Also in August 1690, his son, Pierre Leclerc, declares himself satisfied for his rights of succession of a land acquired from Pierre Guenet on October 20, 1686. We have a bill from her dated March 10, 1695 which reads as follows: "I allow **Guillaume Le Roy** (our ancestor) to sell the land of my deceased partner provided that he pays me half of the sum paid at St. Pierre on 10 March 1695. " As heiress of the late Adrien

Blanquet, she is entitled to half of a land he owned in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans. She donated all her property to her children. She died at Saint-Pierre de l'Île d'Orléans where she was buried on September 10, 1709.

Marie and Jean Leclerc were ancestors through five lines. Ancestor of the Collettes three times

Marie BLANQUET- b.1630 → Jean LECLERC- b.1688 → Francois LECLERC- b.1708 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Therese LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie BLANQUET- b.1630 → Pierre LECLERC- b.1658 → Jacques LECLERC- b.1702 → Charles Francois LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie BLANQUET- b.1630 → Pierre LECLERC- b.1659 → Anne Marie LECLERC- b.1691 → Louis FORTIER- b.1724 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Ancestors of the Roys twice.

Marie BLANQUET- b.1631 → Anne LECLERC- b.1664 → Jean BOUFFARD- b.1681 → Jacques BOUFFARD- b.1710 → Françoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angélique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie BLANQUET- b.1630 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1670 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1699 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BOILEAU Marguerite (1638-1705)

Her jealous husband killed her romantically involved neighbor. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to hang but he was granted a pardon by the King. She was later taken prisoner by New Englanders. Her husband paid a ransom to free her,

Marguerite Boileau was born about 1638 in the Parish of St-Jean D'Arcay, Loudun, Poitou, France; the daughter of Jacques Boileau and Marie Serrant. She came to Canada in 1664. She is of noble birth, her father being a squire and Sieur de La Goupilliére, who was married to Demoiselle Joachine Seran or Serrant. Marguerite is the sister of Marie Boileau, who came to New France as a Fille du Roi in 1666. Marguerite herself must have arrived in Canada in 1662, for she is noted at Chateau-Richer on 28 April 1663, before the arrival of the first ships that year. About 1663, Marguerite married Jean Serreau dit Saint-Aubin at Chateau-Richer. Even though Marguerite was apparently married in 1663, she is not a Fille du Roi. The first vessel did not arrive at Québec City until 30 June 1663 and the contingent of Filles du Roi landed in September of that year, thus placing Marguerite's arrival in New France earlier than that of the first Filles du Roi. She arrived in the Quebec Colony as a *Filles à Marier*, contracted to be the bride of **Jean Serreau De St. Aubin**. They were married in 1662 at Chateau-Richer. Jean was born in 1621 at St. Aubin, Poitou, Vienne, France. The couple would have two children before their life fell apart.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

Jean Serreau dit Saint-Aubin was born about 1621 in Poitou, though his exact origins and his parents' names are unknown. He came to Canada about 1660 and obtained a land grant in the seigneurie of Argentenay on the île d'Orléans about 1662. Daughter Marguerite was baptized 07 April 1664 at Château-Richer. Son Pierre was baptized 21 June 1665 at Québec City. Jean Terme, from the town of Soleure in Switzerland, owned a land grant with three

arpents of frontage in the seigneurie of Argentenay. It seems that Marguerite was very beautiful, but also quite a flirt; and when helping her husband clear land on Ile de l'Orléans, she took a fancy to a young Swiss soldier, Jean Terme. Jean was a bachelor who had recently been granted a three-acre lot in the seigneurie of Argentenay, but was then boarding with Jacques De Launay and Catherine Benard. It wasn't long before their affair became known, and though Marguerite's husband repeatedly warned the handsome Swiss to stay away; it was to no avail.

. On 25 July 1665, Marguerite and Terme were walking together along the shore of the ile d'Orléans. Jean surprised them on their walk, and Terme allegedly reached for his sword. Jean then struck Terme with a stick, killing him. Terme's body was brought to Québec City the next day by Jean Godefroy and Jacques l'Hoste and was examined by surgeons Jean Madry and Anet Gomin, who concluded that the cause of death was homicide. Suspecting Jean of the crime, Terme's fellow Swiss colonists François Rimé, François Miville and Jean Gueuchard called for Jean's arrest. Though Jean apparently acted in self-defense, he feared the consequences of his actions and fled to France. In February 1666, he was given a letter of pardon by Louis XIV, which he had registered at Québec City by the Conseil Souverain on 10 January 1667. The members of the Conseil Souverain felt that Serreau had gone over their heads and looked upon the letter of pardon as an attack on their Prestige and authority, but were forced to accept it, though they dragged out their deliberations on the matter out of spite. The letters were accepted on 14 February 1667, and the Council formally restored the reputation of Jean Serreau dit Saint-Aubin and forbade anyone from "doing or speaking ill against the said Saint-Aubin because of the said homicide.

As a means of saving face, the Council declared that Jean should pay alms of 10 livres to the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec and ten more to a priest to say Masses for the repose of the victim's soul. During Jean's absence, Marguerite acted as procuratrice on his behalf, placing her children under the guardianship of ancestor **Jean Milloir**, husband of fille à marier ancestor **Jeanne Roy**. One more child was born to Marguerite and Jean after Jean returned from France. Daughter Genevieve was baptized 09 August 1667 in Québec City. Despite the letter of pardon from the King, Jean was apparently still persecuted after his return. It was discovered that Jean was occupying his land illegally, and the owner of the property, Madame d'Ailleboust, demanded that he be evicted. He appealed but lost and was demanded to pay 5 sols to the poor of Hotel-Dieu. He was suspected of selling alcohol to the Natives in 1667 and the Conseil Souverain ordered an inquiry into this matter. Also, on 02 April 1667, Jean and his family were ordered to leave the land that they occupied in the seigneurie of Argentenay. Jean appealed, but on 28 April the Conseil Souverain upheld the order. To make matters worse, when Jean attempted to settle the matter amicably, he allegedly disrespected the seignureuse of Argentenay (Barbe de Boulogne, Madame d'Ailleboust) and blasphemed God, for which he was fined 5 sols, to be paid to the poor of the Hôtel-Dieu. His hope of farming on the ile d'Orléans gone, Jean turned to the fur trade for livelihood. He then operated a tar-making enterprise at Baie-Saint-Paul. On 03 September 1676, notary Becquet drew up an act whereby Jean Serreau dit Saint-Aubin sold his operation at la Baie-Saint-Paul to Monsignor Laval for 1,100 livres. Jean then moved to Acadia with his family, settling on the Rivière Saint-Croix. In June 1684, Jean received a land grant and became seigneur of Pesmoncadie or Passamaquoddy on the Rivière Sainte-Croix. The family then settled on the ile Archimagnan, near the present-day town of Saint Andrews, New Brunswick, where Jean became an influential citizen.

In 1692, Major Benjamin Church, sent out by Governor William Phipps of Massachusetts to fortify the coast of Maine, captured Marguerite and her family. They were taken to Boston as prisoners. Jean and his son-in-law Jacques Petitpas were allowed to leave with two deserters from Québec who had defected to the English side, under the condition that the four men capture or assassinate Baron Jean-Vincent d'Abbadie de Saint-Castin, a former French officer and chief in Acadia. If they accomplished this task their families would be released. However, when they reached Penobscot Bay, Jean and his son-in-law surprised their companions, tied up the two traitors and brought them to Governor Robinau De Villebon, who had them executed. In return, the two were given enough money to ransom their families from the English. Jean may not have been able to ransom his whole family, however, for in a 1695 letter to the governor of Massachusetts, he mentions a 30-livre ransom for his daughter. After this incident, Jean accompanied Le Moyne d'Iberville in his expeditions to Newfoundland in 1696-97. In 1703, Jacques-François de Mombeton de Brouillan, governor of Acadia, gave Jean a certificate attesting to his service loyalty and bravery. Jean then returned to France for a brief time to regain possession of his land, and then returned to Port-Royal (Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia), where he died in 1705 at age 84. Marguerite Boileau's fate after 1692 is unknown. She may have returned to France in 1692 or may have possibly gone to Acadia. Robert Larin claims she died some time after 1692 at Saint-Jean, ile d'Orléans.

Though Marguerite's story sounds unflattering, we have to remember that her husband was at least 17 years her senior, and in the days of arranged marriages, it was probably not a love match. She obviously did fall in love with someone else, and no doubt his death was devastating to the young woman.



Genevieve Surreau St. Aubin - Was born on August 07, 1667 in Ville De Quebec and died unknown in Acadia. She married **Barthelemy Bergeron** and the couple had eight children. Many of her descendants went to Louisiana after the expulsion. **Ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive through two lines.**

Marguerite BOILEAU- b.1638 → Geneviève SERERAU- b.1677 → Marie Joseph BERGERON- b.1696 → Marie Anne ROY- b.1748 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marguerite BOILEAU- b.1638 → Genevieve SERERAU- b.1677 → Marie Josephe BERGERON- b.1696 → Marie Genevieve ROY- b.1736 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BOUCAUT Jeanne (1651-1696)

Fille du roi, she had a child out of wedlock. She was found frozen to death.

Daughter of Nicolas Boucault and Marguerite Thibault, from the Saint-Germain-des-Prés district of Paris, she married **Louis Coulombe**, son of the late Jacques Coulombe and Rolline Drieu, from Le Neubourg in Normandy, on Sunday, September 7, 1670, and married him at Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans on Tuesday, September 30, 1670. She could not sign the marriage contract but her husband could. He is listed in the 1666 census at Québec City as the indentured servant of Charles Roger. During the ten years between 1663 and 1673, France sent about 774 "daughters of the King" to New France. Thus, a great number of Canadian pioneer women can rightly call themselves the mothers of the Homeland. Normandy provided 120 of them but the Ile-de-France had the largest contingent with 279, including the ancestress of the Coulombe descendants: Jeanne Marguerite Boucault. She arrived in Quebec City on July 3, 1668 after her father's death on board the ship *La Nouvelle France* at about age 17. She had an illegitimate child, Jacques Foucau, of unknown father, born on October 26 and baptized on October 29, 1668 and buried on December 1, 1668 in Quebec. Jacques Cauchon dit Lamothe, husband of Barbe-Delphine Tardif, was the godfather.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were

responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

Louis and Jeanne settled at Saint-Laurent, Ile d'Orléans, Twelve children were born of their union. She arrived in 1668, with the contingent of the king's daughters. She brought 300 livres in dowry, plus 50 livres received from the king.

1681 Census: C. St-Laurent (Île d'Orléans) : Louis Coulombe 40 ; Jeanne Boucaud (Foucault), wife, 30 ; children : Nicolas 10, Marie 8, Jeanne 6, Jeanne 4, Louise 2 ; 2 head of cattle ; 6 arpents.

To get to Quebec City during the winter, the islanders had to cross the icy river. She died on January 23, 1696 at the age of 45, on her way to Quebec. Her body was found frozen on the shore of the great river of Beauport. She was buried in Beauport on January 25.

On the twenty fifth of January by me, the undersigned parish priest of Beauport was buried in the cemetery of the said place a woman named Jeanne Boucaud wife of Louis Colombe inhabitant of Isle St-Laurent aged about thirty five years who was found frozen on the shore of the great river in the said parish on the twenty third of the said month with the marks of Catholic, present at the said burial Jean Robert Duprac notary and Jean Chevalier inhabitant of the said Beauport undersigned. (signatures:) Duprac, Jean Chevalier, E. Boullard priest. Daughter Jeanne married Charles Pacquet.

They were ancestor of the Roys.

Jeanne BOUCAULT- b.1651 → Jeanne COULOMBE- b.1677 → Jacques PAQUET- b.1706 → Charles PAQUET- b.1737 → Angélique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BOUCHER Marin (1587-1671)

Samuel de Champlain bequeathed his last set of clothing to Marin . The third most prolific couple in New France.

As one of the early settlers of New France, Marin Boucher knew Samuel de Champlain personally. He was born in about 1589 in St-Langis-les-Mortagne, Normandy, France to Jacques Boucher and Françoise Paigne. It is known that he had at least two sisters.

On February 7, 1611, Marin married Julienne Baril in St-Langis-les-Mortagne. Between 1611 and 1625, they had seven children. Julienne died in 1627 and Marin married a second wife, Perrine Mallet on March 29, 1629. They had two sons born in France. On February 18, 1613, before notary Leblond of Mortagne, in the company of Jean Boucher the elder, he gave a receipt to Alexandre Lavye and acknowledged an obligation of 13 livres and 10 sols before notary Bart on January 15, 1614. He also signs as a witness to a receipt from Raouline Creste, widow of Jean du Baril, on March 1, 1614. Before 1615, he sold his house in Mortagne, consisting of "two lower rooms, attic above, garden and pigsty" to his ancestor Jean Guyon.

Marin was a stone mason, and this skill was probably why he was recruited by Robert Giffard to help populate the colony of Quebec. Marin and his oldest son sailed on the ship *St-Jehan*, which arrived on June 4, 1634; the rest of his family migrated the following year. It's believed that the new colonists stayed in Fort St-Louis before moving to a permanent settlement. The fort was built by Champlain in 1608, and it was said that at some point Marin did some stonework for the colony's founder. When Champlain died in December 1635, Marin was remembered in his will: "I give to Marin, mason, living near the house of the Récollet Fathers, the last suit I had made from material which I got at the store." Unfortunately, the will was contested by a cousin back in France and was overturned.

After settling in New France, Marin had five more children with wife Perrine Mallet, born between the years 1636 and 1647. Richer. Marin and Perrine had seven children, five of whom were born in Canada. Marin cultivated land in the settlement of Beauport, a short distance down the river from Quebec City. Some of this had been abandoned by Récollets (a French order of the Catholic church) when the French were driven out of Quebec in 1629. Years

later in 1670, the Récollets returned and reclaimed their land. Marin contested this and lost; by this time, he had moved on to Château-Richer.

Marin died at Château-Richer on March 29, 1671. He was recorded by the local priest as having received the last rites and was buried in the cemetery of Château-Richer. Marin was born about 1587., Marin married in second marriage Perrine Mallet, born between 1604 and 1606, daughter of Pierre Mallet and Jacqueline Ligier, from Courgeouêt in Perche.

The first purposeful settlement program to Canada began in 1634, spearheaded by surgeon and apothecary Robert Giffard, who had been granted the Beauport seigneurie along the Saint-Charles River downriver from Québec on condition that he bring in settlers to develop the colony. Giffard collaborated closely with the two Juchereau brothers Noël and Jean to recruit settlers from Perche, the tiny ancient province bounded by Normandie province to the North, Maine province to the West, Beauce province to the East and Orléanais province to the South. The Giffard-Juchereau-sponsored Percheron emigration movement was remarkably successful in attracting families and individuals from locations all over Perche but especially from locations centered (in decreasing order of importance) on Tourouvre, Mortagne, Saint-Cosme-de-Vair and Igé.

The initial 30 or so Percheron settlers to go to Canada in 1634 included Marin Boucher accompanied by his second wife, Perrine Mallet, and three children from both marriages. We know that Marin first worked a piece of land that the Récollets had abandoned in 1629 following the surrender of Québec to the Kirke brothers. Later, he took a farm from his brother-in-law, Thomas Hayot on the Jesuits estate at Beauport. On June 11, 1648, reports Le journal des Jésuites, the two farmers separated. Hayot kept the farm and Boucher took a concession next to that of Olivier Tardif.

After working the land on three different sites, including Beauport, Marin Boucher and Perrine Mallet finally settled their family in 1650 at Château-Richer, opposite l'Île d'Orléans, downriver from Québec, between Beauport and Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré. It seems that the Boucher-Mallet home became the local religious gathering-place, before a church was built in the area. Both Marin and Perrine were buried at Château-Richer.

The surname Boucher has given rise to no less than nineteen *dit* names: Belleville, Cambray, de Boucherville, de Grosbois, de la Bruyère, de la Perrière, de Montarville, de Montbrun, de Montisambert, de Niveville, Desnois, Desroches, Desrosiers, de Verchères, Dubois, Simon, St-Amour, St-Martin and St-Pierre. Some of the early root ancestors' surname variations have of course been anglicized to names such as Bushey.

Marin was a pioneer of early New France and one of the most prolific ancestors of French Canada, being the ancestor of most of the Bouchers of North America, particularly in the province of Quebec, Northern New Brunswick, Ontario and Western Canada. Marin Boucher was born in Mortagne in France's ancient Perche province about 1587 and died on 25 March 1671 in Château-Richer on the fleuve Saint-Laurent's north shore east of Québec.. Marin and Perrine had seven children, five of whom were born in Canada.

The Bouchers were stonemasons and carpenters, skills which were valuable in the early colony. Marin Boucher was deeded certain Champlain's clothes in his will when he died. He was also a witness in a dispute with a fellow Percheron, Thomas Giroust, over stolen property in which his relation Gaspard Boucher was the plaintiff

At the beginning of June, the first contingent from Perche arrived in Québec and lost no time in choosing a site along the luxuriant banks of the majestic Saint-Lawrence River. Boucher immediately opted for a lot on the Saint-Charles River, on land belonging to the Recollects.

Marin Boucher, born between 1587 and 1589, was married twice before leaving for Canada. On 7 February 1611, he married Juliane Baril, daughter of Jean, living at LaBarre, in the parish of Saint-Langis-lez-Mortagne (Orne). Juliane died on 15 December 1627 and was buried at Saint-Langis the next day. Around 1629, Marin took a second wife, Perrine Malet. Perrine Malet, the second wife of Marin Boucher, was born between 1604 and 1606, and was the daughter of Pierre Malet and of Jacqueline Liger from Courgeout (Orne).

We know almost nothing about the first 4 years of Marin Boucher and his family in New France, except that the pioneer is mentioned in Champlain's will. The founder of Québec certainly knew Boucher before his death. She states that "the Commandant of Trois-Rivières, MarcAntoine Bras-de-fer de Chateaufort, assumed his duties as interim governor immediately after the funeral. He presided at the reading of Champlain's will-a will whose validity was to be contested in which a man called Marin was mentioned, and it concerns, we believe, Marin, relative of Gaspard: '*I give to Marin, mason, living near the house of the Récollet Fathers, the last suit that I had made from material which I got at the store,*' wrote Champlain.' Marin Boucher must have greatly appreciated this legacy

from Champlain, because we know how much our ancestors, who were for the most part very poor, attached importance to any clothing, be it also threadbare and worn out.

On 24 August 1638, Marin was called to give testimony on the circumstances of the voyage of Gaspard Bouchard "his relative" who also arrived in 1634 . We know that Marin first worked a piece of land that the Recollects had abandoned in 1629, following the surrender of Québec to the Kirke brothers. Later he took a farm, with his brother-in-law, Thomas Hayot (the ancestor of the Ayotte families), on land of the Jesuits at Beauport. On 11 June 1648, reports the Jesuit Journal , the two farmers separated. Hayot kept the farm and Boucher took a concession next to that of Olivier Le Tardif.

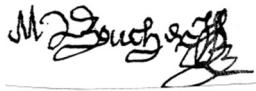
As soon as he arrived in the country, he established himself on a three-arpent piece of land on the St. Charles River between the Récollets and the lands that previously belonged to Jacques Caumont. On September 7, 1639, he signs as a witness to the inventory of the goods of ancestor Philippe Amiot and Anne Convent. Thereafter, in company with his brother-in-law Thomas Hayot, he rented the land of the Jesuits in Beauport but, on June 11, 1646, as mentioned in the Journal of the Jesuits, "the separation of our farmers of Beauport took place; Boucher left, and Thomas Hayot remained in charge of everything; it was by an agreement between them. He cancels his contract with the Jesuits because he has decided to settle on the Côte de Beaupré. On July 25, 1647, he sold his concession of the Saint-Charles River to the Hospitaller nuns for the sum of 200 livres.

He is established thereafter on a land granted to him by Olivier Letardif in Château-Richer, on June 14, 1650, and it is there that he will end his days. Wishing to be surrounded by his family, he donated part of his land to his son-in-law Louis Houde. The latter exploited it for a while but then decided to give it to him. This transaction is made on September 13, 1655 before the notary Auber. In order to compensate for the work that his son-in-law has done on this land, he gives him a young ox of about three years old. He owes 176 livres to the community of inhabitants of New France following an obligation. The clerk of the community of inhabitants transfers this sum to the Fabrique de Notre-Dame de Québec on December 17, 1655. On March 6, 1656, he acknowledges that he owes this sum to the Fabrique and promises to reimburse it in the following manner: "twenty-six pounds at Easter of this year and twenty-five pounds each year at the same feast. On the following April 25, he cedes two arpents of his land to his son-in-law Jean Plante, and on the 30th, gives as much to his son Galleran for 52 sols of annual rent. On February 17, 1659, he gave a release to his son-in-law Jean Plante and on December 15, 1662, he gave seven and a half acres of land to his son Galleran. To the two arpents he gave to his son-in-law Jean Plante, he added eight perches on July 8, 1668, "to be taken from the garden of the said Boucher to the gable of the house of the said Plante. On the following September 27, he grants him a right of passage on foot or on horseback "on the remaining lands of his concession." He gave his son Guillaume a last concession of two arpents on his house on June 29, 1670

Later Boucher and his family lived on the Beaupré coast. Marin then sold his former farm of 3 arpents in frontage on the Saint-Charles River "*from the stream which separates the cleared field of the Reverend Fathers Récollets from the deserted property formerly of Jacques Caumont.*" Marin claimed to have received the land from the Company of New France, but the Recollects claimed this land as belonging to them, when they returned to Canada in 1670. On 6 March 1656, Boucher signed a note for 176 livres for the Fabrique de Québec, an old debt contracted from the Compagnie des Habitants. "Meanwhile our mason-farmer, wrote Father Godbout, advanced in age. Little by little, he gave up his concessions: He gave 11/2 arpents in width to his son-in-law Louis Houde which was returned to Marin on 13 September 1655 . He then gave 2 arpents to another son in-law Jean Plante on 15 April 1656 which was received for on 7 February 1659 ; an increase of 8 perches on 8 July, and right of passage on 27 September 1668 . He gave another 2 arpents to his son Jean Galleran, on 30 April 1656 , and added an increase of 7 perches on 15 December 1662 . He made a similar gift to his son Guillaume on 29 July 1670. At the time of the 1667 census, Marin Boucher had reached the age of 80. Therein he listed 8 head of cattle and 20 arpents under cultivation . He must have died shortly after 1670.

In 1681 Perrine Malet, his widow, was listed in the census along with Antoine Voilon, a tailor, who seems to have been in her employ . She was buried at Québec on August 1687." This citation from Father Godbout, leaves us a little curious concerning the date of death of Marin Boucher, but his epitaph exists fine and clear, copied from the registry of Chateau Richer dated 29 March 1671, as follows: "*In the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ 1671, on the 29th of March died Marin Boucher after having lived as a good Christian and received the Holy sacraments of eucharist, penance and the last rights of extreme unction.* He was buried in the cemetery of Chateau Richer by Monsieur Morel accompanied by the Reverend Father Nouvelle and by me doing priestly functions for them on the coast of Beaupré." (signed) F. Fillion, missionary priest. Because they had 14 children, Marin and Perinne have several hundred thousand descendants living today, including Madonna, Justin Bieber and the late Alex Trebek. Bieber.

And the late Alex Trebek. They had 8502 descendants before 1800, the third most prolific couple in New France. Aged 83, Perrine Mallet died and was buried in 1687 at Chateau-Richer on August 24 and 25, respectively. **He was ancestor of Lottie Mae Collette through four lines.**



Children by Perrine Mallet:

Françoise Boucher — B. 22 Jun 1636, Quebec City, New France; D. 18 Apr 1711, Château-Richer, New France; married **Jean Plante** (~1626-1706), 1 Sep 1650, Quebec City, New France. **They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Marin BOUCHER- b.1587 → Françoise BOUCHER- b. 1636 → Pierre PLANTE- b.1666 → Marie PLANTE- b.1707 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Pierre Boucher dit Pitoche — B. 13 Feb 1639, Beauport, New France; D. 13 May 1701, Rivière Ouelle, New France; married **Marie Saint-Denys** (1647-1705), 4 Apr 1663, Château-Richer, New France.. **They were ancestors of Lottie Mae Collette on her mother's side (Amelia Samson)**

Marin BOUCHER- b.1587 → Pierre BOUCHER- b.1639 → Marie Sainte BOUCHER- b.1688 → Ursule MIGNEAULT- b.1699 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Joseph GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie Boucher — B. 11 Apr 1644, New France; D. 15 Jul 1730, L'Ange-Gardien, New France; married. **Charles Godin** (~1632-?), 6 Nov 1656, Château-Richer, New France. **They were ancestors of the Collettes twice.**

Marin BOUCHER- b.1587 → Marie BOUCHER- b.1644 → Marie GODIN- b.1662 → Jacques DENIS- b.1696 → Véronique DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marin BOUCHER- b.1587 → Marie BOUCHER- b.1644 → Marie GODIN- b.1662 → Charles DENIS- b.1694 → Charles DENIS- b.1723 → Elisabeth DENIS- b.1754 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

When Champlain died in December 1635, Marin was remembered in his will: "I give to Marin, mason, living near the house of the Récollet Fathers, the last suit I had made from material which I got at the store." Unfortunately, the will was contested by a cousin back in France and was overturned.

BOUDROT Michel (c 1600-1693)

Survived 17 year British occupation

One of the largest Acadian families stems from one pioneer named Michel Boudrot who was born around 1600. Bona Arsenault believed that he was originally from Cougues, diocese of La Rochelle in France. Michel arrived in Acadia before 1639, when he was already mentioned as a 'syndic' trustee in Port Royal. Michel was listed as a farmer in the 1671 census and as the Civil and criminal lieutenant general (magistrate) in the 1686 census. He was probably recruited by Gov. Charles d'Aulnay. Since he was present at the baptism of the governor's daughter, Marie d'Aulnay, on Sept. 21, 1639, in his capacity as First Trustee of Port-Royal. He obviously arrived in Acadia before that date, probably with a group of colonists recruited by Charles de Menou and Martin Le Godelier in LaChaussee, France, in 1632, and who departed from Saint-Martin-de-Ré on July 23, 1632. He was also one of the signatories of an attestation favorable to d'Aulnay's works on 5 October 1687.

In 1639 Michel was a managing agent in Port Royal, Acadia, and although the census of 1671 shows him to be a farmer, he assumed the duties of a magistrate and the census of 1686 shows him to be the lieutenant general of the colony. The following year, on October 5, 1687, he was given a testimonial for services rendered by Charles de

Menou and the colonists who arrived in Acadia before 1641. Around 1641, he married **Michelle Aucoin** between about 1642 and 1666, the couple had II children: Françoise, Jeanne, Charles, Marguerite, Marie, Jean, Abraham, Michel, Olivier, Claude and Françoise.

In 1654 Port-Royal was captured by Robert Sedgwick, who led 300 British soldiers and volunteers "The [French] soldiers at Port-Royal, who numbered about 130 ... put up a brief defense against Sedgwick. Setting up an ambush between the landing site of the English troops and the fort, the Frenchmen fired on the attackers but proved no match for the experienced Roundheads. The French soon "*took their heels to ye Fort.*" On August 16 the fort surrendered.. Sedgwick granted honorable terms, allowing the defenders to march out of the fort with flags flying, drums beating, and muskets at the ready.

The soldiers and employees working at the fort were offered transportation back to France and given enough pelts to cover their wages." Although the commander of Port Royal left for France, most Acadians, including the Boudrot family, remained in Acadia. They were permitted to retain their land and belongings and were guaranteed religious freedom. Dunn describes life in Acadia during the 16 years of nominal British rule: "During the years of British rule, most of the Port-Royal population moved upriver away from the town. Using the agricultural practices initiated under D'Aulnay, the Acadians dyked and cultivated extensive salt marshes along the river and raised livestock. Through necessity, residents had reached an accommodation with New England traders who had become their sole source for the goods that they could not produce themselves... New England traders exchanged their goods for Acadian produce and furs..

There were seventy to eighty families in the Port Royal area in 1665." By 1671 the British had ceded Acadia to France and French settlement resumed. Around 1671, the family homestead had eight arpents under cultivation and they had 5 cattle and 12 sheep. The family homestead was probably west of the fort on the south bank of the Dauphin (Annapolis) River. "The arpent was a basic French unit of land measurement both lineal and areal, but its size at the time is uncertain. In length, 200 feet may be a rough equivalent for an arpent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; it was later standardized to 192 feet. An areal arpent may have been something less than an acre (the usual equivalent was .845 acres) although it has been given the equivalent of as much as an acre and a half in some twentieth century definitions."

At the Port-Royal census of 1671, he was 71 years Old and the father of a family of 11 children, three of whom were married. The 1678 Port Royal Census shows that Michel and his wife are living with their 5 sons age 12 to 22 and they own 12 "arpents" of land, 10 head of cattle and 3 guns. In 1685, at the age of approximately 85, Michel received a letter from the King of France naming him Lieutenant- General for Civil and Criminal matters for the country. and the Acadian coast, a position he occupied until 1688. In the Port Royal census of 1686, are listed in the Boudrot household: Michel, age 85, his wife age 65, Michel 26 and Françoise 20. They own 3 guns, 20 "arpents", 16 head of cattle, 17 sheep and 6 hogs. Michel died at Port Royal between 1688 and 1693. In 1693 his widowed wife was living with her son Françoise and his wife. **Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

BOUDROT Michel c 1600→ Charles BOUDREAU - b.1646 → Denis BOUDREAU- b.1690 → Madeleine BOUDREAU- b.1724 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BOUFFARD Jacques (1655-1727)

Killed by a fallen oak

Jacques Bouffard Nothing is less complicated than finding the meaning of the Bouffard name. A Bouffer is a glutton, also known as a gourmand. Fortunately, this fault, although contagious, is not hereditary! Two Bouffard brothers came to New France: Martin and Jacques.

The parents of Martin and Jacques Bouffard were the middle-class Jean Bouffard, and Marguerite LePortier. They were married at the church of Saint-Martin-du-Pont on 23 February 1639. Their children certainly attended school, if we are to judge by the penmanship of Jacques and Martin.

The younger of the two brothers, Jacques Bouffard, saw the light of day about 1655 and went to join his brother in New France, several years after the latter had settled on Canadian soil. Jacques knew well the colony's situation because of Martin's yearly correspondence with members of his family in Rouen. We know that Jacques was in Canada by 1676, because he became godfather to Jacques Guenet, son of Pierre and of Catherine Veillot, on 2 May 1677, before the navigation season began. He was accompanied to the church of Sainte— Famille by godmother

Agnes Olivier. The choice of godfather was always made from known and respected men. On 5 December 1678, we note another appearance by Jacques Bouffard, this 48 time as godfather to Jacques Ruel, son of Clement and of Marguerite Leclerc. The godmother was none other than the infant's aunt, **Anne Leclerc**, future wife of Jacques. Anne Leclerc, daughter of Jean and of Marie Blanquet who had been married at Dieppe about 1657, was baptized at Chateau Richer on 22 September 1664 by Abbot Thomas Morel. The Leclerc's, a pioneering family on the island, settled in the present territory of St-Pierre, and left a fine lineage. Anne was not yet sixteen when she agreed to give her heart to Jacques Bouffard. On 5 February 1680, their marriage contract was signed before notary Paul Vachon at Beauport, then publication of the banns took place at the church of Ste-Famille, and finally the nuptial blessing on 5 March of the same year, in the presence of Father Jean Basset, and the two brothers-in-law Martin Bouffard and Pierre Leclerc. The die was cast. The Bouffards would now remain in the New World. And they were not alone: In 1680, under Frontenac's reign, the population of New France had reached about 10,000 inhabitants.

In the early days of the colony, a few of our ancestors may have appeared to be squatters because they did not hold title to their property. Instead we should blame our lack of information on the omissions in the archives. In the census of 1681, Jacques Bouffard and Anne Leclerc were living in the parish of St—Laurent where they owned 3 head of cattle and had 5 arpents under cultivation. Their neighbors were Claude Salois and ancestor **Francois Noël**. Martin Bouffard worked on a farm situated some 17 arpents further to the west than that of his brother. Jacques owned a house, a stable and some agricultural tools. When had he obtained the use of this property situated in Mesnu?

There, Jacques worked a farm 3 arpents wide, but the act of concession has been lost. We have to wait until 27 October 1693, to obtain details which were reported in a contract made by notary Francois Genaple. In 1678, Jean Paulin ceded 3 arpents in width to Jacques Bouffard; he had obtained them from Francois Noel on 20 October 1677. In 1693, Bouffard, the official purchaser, promised to pay 27 livres 10 sols in rent to Charles Aubert de la Chesnay. In addition, he paid off a remaining debt of 40 livres from the 118 which he had promised to pay to Jean Paulin. No one seemed to be swimming in money! At the marriage of their daughter Anne, the Leclercs made a written promise to give her 200 livres as a dowry. On 2 August 1690, the Bouffards received part of this gift, 94 livres. Thus, the family property grew without any fuss until 1725, when in addition to the house, the barn and the stable, a piece of farmland was added with 50 arpents of workable land and 2 of meadows on the edge of the water.

Anne Leclerc, the ancestress of a large number of descendants, was a person highly respected by all who knew her. The Garand, Noel and Gosselin families each asked her to be godmother to one of their children. Anne died on 8 December 1699. The next day her mortal remains were laid to rest in the cemetery of the small Bouffard village of St-Laurent. On 28 June 1709, ten years after the death of ancestress Anne Leclerc, the Bouffards ordered an inventory of their property. This was considered necessary before a fair division could be made among the minor heirs. The interesting part for the survivors, is learning about the property owned by their predecessors. Without slowing us down with an enumeration of the articles discovered in the house of Jacques Bouffard on this 27 June 1709, let us merely note the following: a spinning wheel for wool, an ox hide, three moose hides, a cow hide and blankets of different colors: green, white and red; a pair of snowshoes and a wheel from a wheelbarrow. The Bouffards evidently wanted to repair or build something because there were 80 hemlock boards and a pile of white wood plus 108 planks and some scantling to make a roof. Neither did they go hungry: By the end of June, they had 30 minots of wheat in reserve, 30 minots of flour and 52 13 of peas. In the meadow could be seen 7 draft oxen, 1 two-year-old steer, 5 cows and 3 heifers. Somewhere around there were 6 large pigs and 5 shoats. The house had a straw roof and was 18 feet wide; the barn, covered in planks and poles, measured 40 by 20 feet; the shed, including the stable, was 35 feet long; a small out building, with walls built stone on stone, was 10 feet square. The Bouffard farm had neither a hen house nor a sheep pen, but in the stable, there was a beautiful mare with her well-polished harness.

As for Jacques Bouffard, he lived longer as a widower than he did married. But on Wednesday 25 July 1726, he was felled like an old oak, "at the end of the parish mass", without having had the time to have the sacraments administered to him. On 26 July, the feast day of Sainte-Anne, he went to his final rest in the good earth of the island. Eleven months earlier, he had dedicated himself, in body and property, to his son Francois, husband of Marie-Anne Fournier. It is only when a tree is felled, that we can measure its height.

The second generation of the Bouffards contained ten well identified members: Jean, Nicole, Genevieve, Jacques, Anne-Catherine, Clément, Marguerite, Marie-Madeleine, Francois, and Anne; six girls and four boys, all born in the territory of the parish of Saint-Laurent which, at that time, was known as Saint-Paul. They may be listed as follows: **Jean**, the eldest, was born on 26 December 1680 and baptized on 26 January 1681 at the church of St Pierre. His godmother, ancestor **Marie Blanquet**, was also his maternal grandmother while paternal uncle, Martin Bouffard,

was his godfather. At the age of 29, **Jean** joined his heart with **Marie DeCaruel dit Belleville**, eldest **daughter of Charles and of Marie Dubuc**. The religious ceremony was held on 9 April 1709, at the church of St-Laurent, before the first official pastor of the parish, 50 Jesuit Thomas-Francois Poncelet. The couple only had time to produce one son and three daughters before the premature death of Jean, who died on 7 September 1716 at St-Laurent.. The widow was remarried to Pierre Gosselin on 11 January 1717 and completed her work with the addition of five Gosselin children. **They were ancestors of the Roys**



Jacques BOUFFARD-b. 1655 → Jean BOUFFARD- b.1681 → Jacques BOUFFARD- b.1710 → Françoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angélique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BOULAY Robert (1630-1707)

By the 1650's the Île d'Orléans was the land of promise for many of the immigrants. It was also the cradle of a great number of French-Canadian families, in particular the Boulays. Robert married **Françoise Grenier** in France about 1658. They were New France by 1662. Where did the Boulay family spend the winter after their arrival? No one has an answer. But in 1663 Charles de Lauzon-Charny verbally ceded 3 arpents of front land to Robert Boulay. A copy of the contract notarized by Paul Vachon on 6 March 1664 attests to this fact. The Boulays' neighbors in Sainte-Famille parish were Pierre Boucher dit Pitoche and Pierre Roche.

The census of 1666 reports that Robert, 36 years old, Françoise Garnier, 36 years old, and their 3 children lived on the Ile d'Orléans; the census of 1667 details their livestock: 5 head of cattle; their cleared land: 6 arpents - a success for that time. On 22 June 1667 Robert found the neighboring grass greener than his own when he acquired a concession at Saint-Jean bordering Nicolas Audet. On 22 February 1669 Monseigneur De Laval gave him the deed to the property. During these two years, Robert had begun to clear this new lot. On 25 November 1670, he seemed ready for a move again. He sold his property at Saint-Famille to Jean-Galléranc Boucher, an inhabitant of côte de Beaupré. Sale price: 400 livres, including 165 paid on the spot.

Robert Boulay had lived on the south side of the island; he had worked on the south side. Wouldn't it be good to open land on the south bank, which was more attractive with its virgin forest and abundant wild game? On 19 November 1675, Pierre Mourier acquired Boulay's 3 arpents of width at Saint-Jean. Robert pocketed 165 livres and his wife Françoise Garnier received a pair of French shoes worth 5 livres. The sale was signed at Beauport by the notary Vachon, in the presence of Michel Huppé and Jean Crete. If Robert did not know how to write, he did know how to conduct business.

Robert feared improvising as much as immobility. Before leaving the Ile d'Orléans, he received in the name of his son Jacques, 3 arpents of width at the Pointe-à-la-Caille (Montmagny), between the domain of Seigneur Louis Couillard, sieur de L'Espinay, and Jacques Posé. This concession was dated 19 June 1674. At 45 years of age, Robert rolled up his shirt sleeves and again began to work hard with axe and pick. In 1681, Robert Boulay was indeed living in Rivière-du-Sud seigneurie with his wife and children. He owned 1 gun, 5 arpents under cultivation and 6 head of cattle on his farm, Son-In-Law. Pierre Joncas lived only a few arpents from his father-in-law. For nearly a quarter-century, Robert Boulay applied himself to his land at Montmagny, and even enlarged his domain; this time without looking elsewhere.

He then went to live at Rivière-du-Sud (Montmagny) where, together with his wife, on July 10, 1699, "for fear that a donation would be contested" they proposed to their son Martin to rent their land for the price of 40 ecus per year, on the condition that he would "feed them, maintain them, lodge them, heat them, launder them, take care of them and provide them with the necessary things until their death", at the rate of 250 livres per year for each of them, to feed them, maintain, lodge, heat, launder, look after and help them with the necessary things until their death", at the rate of 250 livres per year for each of them, that is to say 500 livres from which he will be able to deduct the 40 ecus of annual expenses and to pay himself on the cattle and incomes of the land for the remaining 380 livres. On the same day, their son Martin asks that the two arpents of width that remain of their six arpents land remain mortgaged for what may be due to him. However, he excludes the other four arpents given to his brothers, Jacques and Paul. He

died in Montmagny where he was buried on March 25, 1707. His widow survives him less than two years. She died in Montmagny on January 28, 1709.

Over the years the Robert Boulay family had ten children: Jacqueline, Jacques, a boy whose first name has been lost, Jean-Baptiste, Pierre, Marie, Martin, Francoise, Paul and Jean. **Jacques**, the eldest of the Boulay sons, became godson of Jacques Letourneau on February 6, 1664, at Château-Richer, and his was the first name recorded in the registry of marriages at Montmagny, when on April 21, 1686 he married **Francoise Fournier**, daughter of Guillaume and of Francoise Hebert. They had 136 descendants in 1729. In 1724, Francoise died. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.**

Robert BOULAY-b. 1630 → Jacques BOULET-b. 1664 → Marie BOULET-b. 1687 → Augustin MORIN- b.1728 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Daughter **Marie Francoise** married **Pierre Bernier**. **They were also ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette**

Robert BOULAY- b.1630 → Marie Francoise BOULET- b.1674 → Genevieve BERNIER- b.1690 → Augustin GAUDREAU- b.1713 → Francois Prospere GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BOURGEOIS Jacques (1619-1701)

Most of the grandchildren of Jacques Bourgeois were deported in 1755 to the New England colonies.

Jacques was born in France in about 1619 He was the first of the Bourgeois family to arrive in Acadie. He arrived at Port Royal, Acadie on July 6, 1641. There are two dates documented: 1) Account of the payments to the crew (Including Bourgeois) which departed May 7 1641 on the *Saint-François* from the port of La Rochelle and 2) A deposition dated July 31, 1699¹ states Jacques Bourgeois had come to Canada during 1642.. He was travelling with the governor of Acadia, Charls de Menou d'Aulnay, who was leading a convoy of four ships. Jacques came to establish and practice surgery¹

He married **Jeanne Trahan** at Port-Royal in 1643. He had 10 children with Jeanne; seven girls and three boys. At Port-Royal, Jacques became a fur trader and merchant. He eventually built lumber and flour mills. He traded with Bostonians; learning their language and becoming an interpreter for French and English. He also traded with the Micmac Indians. In 1646, Jacques and Jeanne were granted an island called île aux Cochons, situated in the Dauphin River (today Annapolis River) upstream from Port-Royal.

In 1671, Jacques, founded the "Bourgeois colony" with his two sons (Charles & Germain) and established the colony with several other European families In 1672, he sold a part of his land in Port-Royal to settle in Chignecto isthmus, where he built a flour-mill and saw-mill. This region had fertile marshes and high ground for farming. The northeast coast of the isthmus (Shediac) was a relay station in sea communications between Acadia and Canada for strategic commanding the isthmus and Bay of Fundy. Later, the Beaubassin region (south of Shediac and west of Chignecto) became the most prosperous place in Acadia. The Bourgeois colony became Beaubassin, when Michel Leneuf de la Vallière de Beaubassin, was in 1676 granted the seigneurie de Beaubassin. The settlement was near the border separating present day New Brunswick from Nova Scotia. After the establishment at Beaubassin, although they kept farms at the new settlement, Jacques and his son, Guillaume, returned to live at Port Royal, found there in 1671¹, 1678 1686, and 1693 In 1698 Jacques is living at Beaubassin with son Germain, but he returned to Port-Royal before his death before 1700. Jacques died in 1701 at Port Royal, Acadia, New-France, an octogenarian.

Jacques' other two sons, Charles and Germain, stayed in Beaubassin with their families. A clause in the title to the seigneurie's land grant protected the interests of Jacques Bourgeois and the other Acadian settlers established on the domain so that competition between adjacent factions soon merged into one

Most of the grandchildren of Jacques Bourgeois were deported in 1755 to the New England colonies. Many of these deportees returned to Canada and the Bourgeois name is now common in south-eastern New Brunswick, in Quebec in Lanaudiere region, along the shores of the Richelieu River and in the Magdeleine Islands, and in eastern Ontario.

Other deportees made their way to Louisiana and in St- Pierre-et-Miquelon. Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother
Seraphine Bellerive

Jacques Nicolas BOURGEOIS- b.1619 → Françoise BOURGEOIS- b.1659 → - Madeleine DUGAS- b.1689 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BOURGOUN Marie-Marthe (1638-1682)

A Lady of Means From Paris

Among the women who migrated to New France as prospective brides, Marie-Marthe Bourgoin came from a higher social standing than most. She was born in the Notre-Dame parish of Paris to Jean Bourgoin and Marie Lefebvre. It's thought she was the youngest in her family. Little is known of her mother and siblings, but her father Jean had an important position in the French government, noted as being a Secretary of the Chamber of the King in 1628. He was also known to have authored many booklets presenting political support for King Louis XIII.

The earliest record of Marie-Marthe was her marriage contract in Quebec dated December 26, 1661. The man she was marrying was **Nicolas Godbout**, a sailor who had worked for Jean Bourdon, an important man in the colony. Bourdon and his wife Anne Gasnier had returned from France earlier that year, and were said to have recruited Marie-Marthe to come with them. The circumstances suggest that Marie-Marthe needed to secure her future, and likely her parents had both died by that time.

The contract signing took place at Bourdon's home and Marie-Marthe's clear signature showed that she was an educated woman. Witnesses to the contract included the governor of New France, Pierre Dubois Davaugour, and his lieutenant, Augustin Descartes. Both men had arrived in Quebec on August 31st, and it's likely that Bourdon, Anne Gasnier, and Marie-Marthe were aboard the same ship. Also noted on the contract was that Marie-Marthe had brought with her 300 *livres* worth of clothes. She arrived in the country with the contingent of the king's daughters, in 1661, and brought 300 pounds in dowry. The wedding took place at Notre-Dame in Quebec City on January 9, 1662. Later that year, Marie-Marthe's husband Nicolas bought land on Île d'Orléans, but it doesn't seem that the couple moved there right away. Their first child was baptized at Quebec City in June 1663, and by the end of the decade, they had three more also baptized at Quebec. Only Marie-Marthe's fifth child seems to have been born at a farm on Île d'Orléans, which happened in 1672. This was on a second property that Nicolas acquired, having sold the first one to another settler, Jean Leclerc. She lives at the Ile d'Orléans. Nicolas Godbout, being a sailor, is absent for the time of the navigation. On May 1, 1669, he gives her a power of attorney to act in his name during his absence, which she does on May 28, 1671 by recovering the sum of 300 livres owed to them by Jean Leclerc.

Nicolas died at the hospital in Quebec City on September 5, 1674, leaving Marie-Marthe with four young children. It was a challenging winter for the family. The inventory of her husband's possessions showed a storage of food that included 2 bushels of wheat, 19 bushels of peas and 8 bushels of corn, along with a cow, a bull and 4 pigs. But she also was left her husband's debts, owing money to several men which amounted to more than 640 *livres*. It was said that Marie-Marthe struggled for the next five years to pay the men off.

Marie-Marthe found a new husband by the following summer, and on July 11, 1675, she married Antoine Mercereau at Ste-Famille on Île d'Orléans; they had no children together. Marie-Marthe died on December 19, 1682 at about the age of 44. Antoine survived her by about 20 years, dying in 1702. The third child is ancestor **Nicolas Godbout** — B. 14 Oct 1667, Quebec City, New France; D. 27 May 1720, St-Pierre, Île d'Orléans, New France; married **Marguerite Angélique Lemelin** (1668-1742), 16 Oct 1685, St-Laurent, Île d'Orléans, New France Ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Marie-Marthe Bourgoin

Marie-Marthe BOURGOUN-b. 1638--> Nicolas GODEBOUT- b.1667 → Marie GODEBOUT- b.1704 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BOUTIN Antoine (1642-1677) dit Laplante

He came as a drummer soldier. He died at the age of 34

Poitiers, capital of Poitou, one of the most important cities in la Gaule, became the capitol of the department of la Vierme during the French Revolution. Ancestor Antoine Boutin was born within the boundaries of this territory, in a community called Vernon, at the crossroads of Fleuré and St—Maurice-la-Clouere, Gizay and Dienne, inland and amid forests. Vernon now belongs to the canton of La Villedieu-du-Clain. According to our Canadian information, Antoine Boutin was born about 1642. His father was named Jean and his mother Georgette Bonneau, according to registries in France. Our notaries' quills also wrote Georgette Reimbaut or Peimbaut.

From the beginning of New France until 1662, demographic researchers agree with one another that the colony had a total of about 2,357 adult immigrants. Of this number, only 549 had a definite contract of indenture, according to historian Marcel Trudel. That was certainly not very many. The reason was that this colony, clinging to the edge of the Saint-Lawrence, had such a need for new workers that the names of new arrivals were simply not registered in the rush to get them on the land. Any precise information concerning the departure from France and the arrival in Canada of Antoine Boutin is lacking.

What can we deduce from the only fact we have—that Antoine was a drummer in the garrison of Chateau Saint-Louis at Québec. Did this musician of the drumsticks come here as a soldier in uniform? Probably. In his marriage contract signed in 1665, we note the presence of a witness, a soldier from Fort Saint-Louis, the Sieur de la Gimondiere. Pierre Dubois Davaugour appeared at Québec, to be Governor of New France, on 31 August 1661. He brought one hundred soldiers with him. What a surprise he received! Barely arrived, the new leader realized that one hundred soldiers were too few for the work to be accomplished and too many to be fed. On the autumn day of 13 October, Davaugour spoke straight out to the Grand Conde: "*If, knowing all this, the King does not intervene for the men of the country and send me my bread and that for my hundred soldiers whom I have brought with me, I will have the honor...*" The list of these brave men has not been found. Would it be too daring to state that Antoine Boutin was part of this contingent of would be fighters? Perhaps his ultimatum to the King had been better left unwritten because Davaugour was returned to France in the summer of 1663. On 23 March 1664, we are certain that the 22 year old Antoine Boutin, was really at Québec because he was confirmed there by Msgr Francois de Laval with 101 other men and women.

On 26 May 1665, just before the beginning of summer, Antoine Boutin made a decision, the consequences of which are still with us today. He was going to start a home with **Genevieve Gandin**, a native flower. Her father Barthélemy had contracted at La Rochelle on 5 June 1643, to come to Canada as a cooper for Guillaume Couillard. Looking back, we note that on 20 January 1647, Marthe Cognac, originally from the town of Marans, was joined in bonds of matrimony to Barthélemy Gandin at La Rochelle. Their eldest daughter Genevieve was baptized at Québec on 30 January 1649. At the ceremony was godfather ancestor **Guillaume Couture**, godmother Genevieve Bourdon, and the Jesuit priest Joseph—Imbert Duperon, officiating. Genevieve grew up in the capital of the colony and, what is more, she knew how to write her name. On this afternoon, Antoine went to the house of his prospective father-in-law, where his beloved and notary Fillion were waiting. Some of the most important people of the country surrounded the lovebirds: Governor de Mézy, Jacques Leneuf de La Poterie, René Louis Chartier, Sieur de Lotbiniere; Guillaume Couture, Vincent Poirier dit Bellepoire, Louis de Battanville, Charles Danet, Jacqueline Roulois, etc. Barthélemy Gandin and Marguerite Cognac took advantage of this opportunity to endow the new couple with half of their land at Coulonges and half of their fish catch and outbuildings. The future couple would be "one and joint in all property Sixteen signatures were placed on the legal paper imported from France. The religious blessing at Sillery only took place on Tuesday, 3 November 1665, in the presence of Father Henri Nouvel, at the same time as the wedding of Pierre Cochereau and Marie Vaublin. The two acts were recorded at the cathedral of Notre-Dame de Québec.

On the occasion of his nuptials, Antoine Boutin received a piece of land from his in-laws, on the coast of St Francois-Xavier, near Sillery. For two or three years, the young Boutin family had a home, thanks to this wedding gift. In the census of 1666 and 1667 we may note that the neighbors of the young couple were Sébastien Gingras and Jacques Fournier, Sieur de LaVille. Antoine already owned a piece of land measuring ten arpents square in the community of Quebec, near the Saint Charles River. Governor Davaugour gave it to him probably in 1662. On 16

April 1665, Antoine Boutin sold this spread to Vincent Poirier for 90 livres. The latter resold it to the Jesuits on 21 July 1667 for 250 livres.

On June 25, 1663, Jean Moreau declares in his will that he is owed by Antoine Boutin, ten minots of wheat that he had lent him for the seeds. On April 16, 1665, he sold to Vincent Poirier, for 90 pounds, a concession of ten acres called La Commune, between the houses of Martin Hubou dit Deslongchamps and Abraham Martin. In his marriage contract, his parents-in-law ceded him half of their land in Coulonges.

The Boutins did not stay very long in the territory of Sillery. On 20 March 1667, Antoine was persuaded to move to the seigneurie of Dombourg, today Neuville, by the proprietor, seigneur Francois Bourdon. At the same time, forty-three other concessionaires agreed to the same terms and the same obligations. Unfortunately, all of these deeds have been lost, but the local parish census of 8 October 1668 mentions Antoine Boutin as a censitaire of this locality. The Boutin concession consisted of two arpents and one perche of width at high tide on the River Saint-Lawrence, by forty arpents deep. On 30 May 1672, seigneur Bourlon had another document drawn up, covering the same grant, and placed it in Boutin's hands. Several new and rather restrictive conditions were set forth, for example, the landowner could fish in front of his residence only if he agreed to give one-thirtieth of all fish caught to his seigneur. Pierre Piché dit Lamusette and Jean Maheu signed as witnesses.

On March 20, 1667, he received a concession of two arpents and fifteen perches of land in front of him by forty arpents in depth from Lord Jean-François Bourdon de Dombourg. It is at this place that he will settle but not without having stayed for a while in Sillery and Château-Richer. On Tuesday, September 2, 1670, while he was fishing with Raymond Paget dit Quercy, they found the body of a drowned man hanging from a net. They tied him up so that he would not be carried away by the tide and went to warn the lieutenant general at about four o'clock in the morning, who sent the bailiff Levasseur to the scene, accompanied by the ship's captain, André Chaviteau, whose brother-in-law Nicolas Bibard had fallen into the water and drowned while trying to get to a ship that was about to set sail. The captain identified the body. On October 14, still at the Provost of Quebec, Noël Boissel claimed 10 pounds and the sailor Pierre Frut accused him of having killed his dog. He owes the 10 pounds to Mr. Boissel. As for the dog, after having declared that it was an animal which made wrong all the inhabitants of the coast and that it became malicious, because its Master let it die of hunger and that it broke his cabin and all the cabinets to eat all that it found, Mr. Bourdon being able moreover to testify to it, one defers to the testimony of the latter. On August 4, 1671, he was condemned to pay four bushels of wheat to François Yvon. On the following October 6, Gabriel Gosselin had to give him an empty barrel.

A few censitaires were not at all happy with these new documents which they considered superfluous and unduly confining. Francois and Jean Garnier, Antoine Tapin, Claude Carpentier, Louis Delisle and Antoine Boutin did not want to pay the six livres in fees due the notary. The Sovereign Council was informed of this resistance. The defendants claimed that they did not have to pay for these contracts which were in all points similar to the first ones, received in 1667. After seemingly endless litigation, the judgment of 23 September 1674 was confirmed by the highest judiciary authority of the land, on Monday, 25 April 1678. The appellants were ordered to "take away from the said Rageot the expenses of their contracts of concession and to pay him for those which he provides them or will provide them". Antoine Boutin escaped with the honors of war, since by 1678 he had left Dombourg for a world where human justice is replaced by blissful life. On 10 January 1676, Antoine Boutin and the edge tool maker Pierre Bouvier, promised nobleman Claude Charron, through the intervention of his son Francois, 10,000 wooden poles of "inferior ash suitable to make coarse barrel hoops nine to ten feet long in proportionate and reasonable thickness. The lot had to be delivered on the Saint Charles River by the following June 15th. The promised wage for this work amounted to 165 livres. Did Antoine have the time to fulfill his commitments? We cannot say with certainty. One can only live fully by living for others.

The Boutins passed on life to five children, three sons and two daughters: Jean-Baptiste, Genevieve, Louis, Marie—Francoise, and Guillaume. **Jean-Baptiste** was baptized at Sillery on 22 July 1666. The Bourguignon Jean-Pierre Juneau was his godfather. The Jesuit Louis Nicolas, in Quebec since 25 May 1664, poured the baptismal water on the head of the eldest of the Boutin family. **Jean-Baptiste** married **Jeanne Autebout**, daughter of Michel and of Henriette Cartois, on 27 July 1692 at Quebec, in the presence of Abbot Francois Dupré. The couple produced **thirteen children**. Jean-Baptiste did not lack talent, but he was of an unstable nature, a queue de veau, according to the popular expression. For a few years, he was a navigator. Then we find him as a resident of Saint-Michel de Bellechasse, of La Durantaye, and of Berthier county, where he performed the duties of fiscal administrator, and

later did the same in Montmagny county. The Boutins were buried at Berthier: he on 20 December 1751; and she on 13 March 1744.

Antoine Boutin died prematurely in 1676. His death certificate has not been located. This humble, honest, and hardworking ancestor was about thirty four years old when he left his loved ones. He was much too young to die. Genevieve Gandin was forced to reorganize her life. **They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Antoine BOUTIN-b. 1642 → Jean BOUTIN-b. 1666 → Madeleine BOUTIN- b.1700 → Jean VERMETTE- b.1745 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

A drummer in the garrison of the Château Saint-Louis in Quebec, he was in the country in 1662, since Sieur Davaugour granted him land that year. On June 25, 1663, Jean Moreau declares in his will that he is owed by Antoine Boutin, ten minots of wheat that he had lent him for the seeds. On April 16, 1665, he sold to Vincent Poirier, for 90 pounds, a concession of ten acres called La Commune, between the houses of Martin Hubou dit Deslongchamps and Abraham Martin. In his marriage contract, his parents-in-law ceded him half of their land in Coulonges.

On March 20, 1667, he received a concession of two arpents and fifteen perches of land in front of him by forty arpents in depth from Lord Jean-François Bourdon de Dombourg. It is at this place that he will settle but not without having stayed for a while in Sillery and Château-Richer. On Tuesday, September 2, 1670, while he was fishing with Raymond Paget dit Quercy, they found the body of a drowned man hanging from a net. They tied him up so that he would not be carried away by the tide and went to warn the lieutenant general at about four o'clock in the morning, who sent the bailiff Levasseur to the scene, accompanied by the ship's captain, André Chaviteau, whose brother-in-law Nicolas Bibard had fallen into the water and drowned while trying to get to a ship that was about to set sail. The captain identified the body. On October 14, still at the Provost of Quebec, Noël Boissel claimed 10 pounds and the sailor Pierre Frut accused him of having killed his dog. He owes the 10 pounds to Mr. Boissel. As for the dog, after having declared that it was an animal which made wrong all the inhabitants of the coast and that it became malicious, because its Master let it die of hunger and that it broke his cabin and all the cabinets to eat all that it found, Mr. Bourdon being able moreover to testify to it, one defers to the testimony of the latter. On August 4, 1671, he was condemned to pay four bushels of wheat to François Yvon. On the following October 6, Gabriel Gosselin had to give him an empty barrel.

The official title of concession of his land was written by the notary Gilles Rageot on May 30, 1672. In January 1674, he is among the censitaires of Dombourg who are condemned to pay their cens and rents to Pierre Lafaye and Pierre Lefebvre who hold the lease of the seigneurial land. In the company of the master cutter Pierre Bouvier, he undertakes on January 10, 1676, to make for Claude Charron the quantity of ten thousand perches of bastard ash of ten feet long to make circles of barrels. For this work, Mr. Charron promised them 165 pounds. The date of his death is unknown, but he was no longer alive on July 18, 1677, when his widow married Jean Bellan.

BRASSARD Antoine (c.1609-1669)

Servants of ancestor Guillaume Couillard. Brassard returned to France in 1639. Two children were born in La Rochelle. The couple returned to Canada in 1641. They had 86 grandchildren.

The first known mention of the presence of Antoine Brassard on Canadian soil was at his marriage at the very beginning of 1637, in the chapel of Notre-Dame de la Recouvrance. The act reads as follows: *"On 14 July 1637, the banns were made as usual and there being found no legitimate impediment, Father Charles Lallement, Jesuit, acting as curate at Québec, after having questioned, heard and listened to the mutual consent, solemnly married and joined in bonds of holy matrimony Antoine Brassart, mason, and Francoise Méry in the presence of M. Francois Derré and Nicolas Piver"*. As can be noted, this act mentions neither the place of origin nor the names of the couple's parents. The reason is that the original registries had been destroyed in a fire at the chapel and the rectory on 15 June 1640, so it was necessary to reconstruct from memory each of the acts, but, by doing this, one had neglected, to the great despair of genealogists of the twentieth century, to indicate the lineage and the origins of

persons who were married before this date. 14 On the subject of **Francoise Méry**, Bemeval issued the following hypothesis: "It is necessary to record in this year (1636) the arrival of Francoise Méry married to Antoine Brassard, master mason, on 14 January 1637. This person is of unknown origin, but it is not improbable that she was from Perche. Brassard returned to France in 1639. Two children were born in La Rochelle. The couple returned to Canada in 1641.

The ancestor **Guillaume Couillard** family also has roots in New France. The carpenter Guillaume arrived for the first time about 1613 and was married at Québec on 26 August 1621, to **Guillemette Hébert**, one of the two daughters of Louis. Upon the latter's death in 1627, Guillaume took over for his father-in-law, considered to be the first farmer in the country. In 1629, at the time of the capture of Québec by the Kirke brothers, Guillaume refused to return to France and continued to work and enlarge his domain. In 1642, Couillard asked for help. Antoine Brassard and Francoise Méry, recently returned to Québec, said they were available. On 4 October, Guillaume hired them for a year as domestic servants. He provided them with board and offered them 144 livres in wages. The contract was signed at Fort Saint Louis in the presence of Guillaume Tronquet, the future notary. The parties, who did not know how to write, were satisfied to record their mark at the bottom of the act. The document was drawn up by Martial Piraube, clerk of records and notary at Québec. Piraube had arrived in the country with Governor Montmagny, for whom he was private secretary.

Did the Brassards serve Couillard for more than one year? We don't know. On 14 February 1647, Antoine was summoned to Fort Saint-Louis, the governor's residence, in order to receive, in good and proper form, a concession from the hands of Montmagny. The act was signed by Henry Bancheron, clerk of records and notary of Quebec. The amount of land assigned is estimated at a few arpents, more or less, and located on the border of the great road which linked Québec to Cap Rouge, it concerned two plots situated in the immediate neighborhood of Québec. The first, located between the Grande-Allée and the river, consisted of three arpents, two perches and nine feet which extended as far as the cliff. The second, wedged between the seigneurie Saint-Jean and the Upper-Town, had a width of three arpents on the Grande Allée, to a depth of six arpents which went as far as the properties of Henry Pinguet and Nicolas Marsolet, at the end of the hillside. The two lands must have belonged to Jean-Paul Godefroy, who claimed them but finally lost them in a judgment passed against him on 30 December 1651. Again, according to Trudel, Brassard leased four of these arpents, for a period of six years, to Louis Houde, on 19 June 1650. Later on 19 October 1663, he divided this domain with his three sons-in-law, Jean Lemelin received six arpents next to Marsolet, Jacques Hedouin six other arpents next to Lemelin, and a similar area to Louis Fontaine, between Hedouin and the SaintJoseph land, the property of the Ursulines In Montmagny's time, Brassard also obtained a plot in the Upper Town consisting of nine toises in width (54 feet) on Rue Saint—Louis,to a depth of thirty-nine toises (234 feet) running as far as the road from Mont-Carmel, between the lots of Charles Palentin dit Lapointe and of Jean Lemelin dit Le Tourangeau. It was there that the ancestor must have practiced his trade of master mason during periods favorable to construction.

Antoine Brassard also owned lands in the seigneurie of Sillery, in the domain called "terres des Sauvages". The acts of concession probably drawn up by the notary Becquet are lost, but a short description exists in the inventory made following the death of our ancestor in 1669. Undoubtedly, he had not had the time to enjoy this property very much, because these concessions granted by the Seigneur Denis Joseph Ruette d'Auteuil were dated 10 December 1665, 28 December 1666 and 30 December 1668. The land assigned in 1665 had an area of thirty arpents, two of them in frontage. It bordered the arriere fief of Monceaux, acquired in 1649 by Anne Gasnier, widow of Jean Bourdon, and later ceded to her son-in-law Ruette d'Auteuil, who had leased it at various times before dividing it and ceding it to colonists of his choice. Monceaux was advantageously situated, facing the river, in the immediate neighborhood of the land belonging to the Jesuits, thus near the mill, the fort and the chape..

The Brassard family was mentioned in the censuses of 1666 and 1667. First, in the Upper Town of Quebec where our ancestor was said to be 57 years old and practicing the trade of "mason habitant". Francoise Méry, it was said, was 45 years old. Living under the same roof were their children Guillaume, Antoine, Jean-Baptiste, Louis and Dorothée, respectively 18, 16, 14, 12 and 9 years old. The census of 1666 had been, as we know, redone the following year because it was considered to be inaccurate as well as incomplete. In 1667, the Brassards had moved to Sillery. The ancestor had aged normally by one year, but his wife now showed 54 years, nine years older than the preceding year. The sons had all aged by two years, but three years had been added to Dorothée's age. The family owned three head of cattle and had twenty-seven arpents of land under cultivation.

In this same year of 1667 and the following year, the West Indies Company instituted its own regulations for the lands under development. Antoine Brassard appeared twice, on 3 and 12 December 1667 , before the prosecutors Louis-Théandre Chartier de Lotbiniere and Jean Baptiste Peuvret. First, the ancestor declared to have received from

the seigneurs of this land a lot situated in the Upper Town, between the Grande-Allée and the road from Mont-Carmel, for which he was charged five sols for the cens, which he agreed to pay, both for the past and for the future, each year, on the day of the feast of Saint-Rémy. He admitted having lost the deed to this concession, but he promised to produce the official report of the survey of the said lot on which was erected a house with a heated room, cellar and attic.

As for the other land ceded by Montmagny in 1647, he kept an area of about twenty-five arpents, after having "presented" each of his sons-in-law with six arpents, in consideration of their marriage to his daughters Madeleine, Jeanne and Marguerite. Louis Fontaine received a lot next to the Ursulines' land (domain of Saint-Joseph); Jean Lemelin obtained another next to Nicolas Marsolet, while that of Jacques Hedouin was located between the two. Fontaine, Lemelin and Hedouin would declare these lots to the administrators Chartier and Peuvret at the time of the census of the West Indies Company in 1667 and 1668, agreeing to pay six deniers for the cens per arpent on the day of the feast of Saint-Rémy each year.

If we trust the censustaker in 1667, Antoine Brassard was already living at Sillery that year. However, the lot in the Upper-Town still remained his property. He decided to give it up, the following year, by a contract signed in the presence of the notary Jean Lecomte, on 5 April. This act reveals that Antoine was still classified as a master mason residing at Québec. He and his wife acknowledged having sold to Robert Mossion dit Lamouche, master tailor, their house situated on the route of the Grande-Allée, across from the Reverend Ursuline Mothers, bordering on one side the named Lapointe, and on the other, their son-in-law Jean Lemelin dit Le Tourangeau, master woodworker.

The lot, nine toises by thirty-nine, "abutting the Route from Mont Carmel near the mill of monsieur Denis belonging to the said sellers from the concession made to them by the seigneur de Montmagny", was charged five sols for the cens. The price of the transaction was fixed at 250 livres payable in two payments, the first, six months after the signing of the act, and the second, six months later. On this occasion, the parties met in the house of the widow Lalime (14) on Rue Saint-Louis, where the buyer lived. After three centuries, more or less, the deaths of several ancestors remain very mysterious, because we know neither the date nor the circumstances. This is especially the case with Antoine Brassard. His journey to eternity took place somewhere about the end of winter or the beginning of spring 1669.

On 5 February, he was still alive. On that day, as proved by a document described in the inventory of his property, he received from Robert Mossion an amount of 86 livres and 10 sols, deducting 250 livres owed following the purchase of the homestead at Grande Allée. On 26 May, about two o'clock in the afternoon, Louis Fontaine, in the name of the heirs, requested that the counsellor Mathieu Damours des Chauffours have the property inventory of the deceased Antoine Brassard drawn up. The seals were applied and the decree was pronounced about nine o'clock in the evening at "the homestead and place which the said deceased occupied during his lifetime in the place called la grande allée, parish of Notre-Dame de Québec". Therefore, the Brassards had not yet left this house, probably because Moission had barely begun to make his payment. On 9 July, Jacques Sevestre and Jean Le Mire were summoned to conduct the appraisal of the property in the presence of family members. The notary Romain Becquet directed the operation and drew up the official report. Passed in view were the furniture, utensils, linens, clothes, animals, letters, deeds and "information" on his death occurring in the city of Quebec in the place commonly called "la grande allée".

Thus, our ancestor had thus died at home between 5 February and 26 May 1669. The actual inventory began the next day, about eight o'clock in the morning. The list of property included twelve minots of wheat found in the attic of the house, three oxen, one milk cow, a year-old bull, a plow with its plowshare and chain, a sled and chain, fifteen livres and five sols in silver, ten hens and one rooster, etc. During the afternoon, following the listing of the deeds and other documents, was the contract of concession made by Montmagny on 14 February 1647; a decision announced by the Governor de Lauzon against Jean-Paul Godefroy, on 30 December 1651; a bundle of notes dating from the years 1652, 1662 and the beginning of 1669; a receipt from the Sieur Denis; deeds of concession from Ruette d'Auteuil for the lands in the seigneurie of Sillery; finally, two documents concerning the recent transaction made between our ancestor and Robert Mossion.

The official report of the activities of this day of 10 July reveals that the property of the deceased remained under the care of Jacques Hedouin, guardian of the minor children. Three days later, Hedouin, resident of the rivière Saint Charles, spoke to the Intendant to inform him that the inventory was complete and that it was now necessary to proceed with the sale of the furnishings, animals and grains. However, Hedouin stated that this sale would not be profitable on regular days since he could find no one and that the poor minor children needed to benefit from it. The guardian therefore asked permission that this sale be conducted on Sunday, the next day, before and after Vespers.

Permission was granted the same day as the request, but for reasons of which we are unaware, the sale was delayed until Monday, 15 July.

The parishioners had been well informed of this since posters had been placed on the main doors of the churches of Notre Dame and of the Jesuits, as well as on the post in the public square of the Lower—Town. The idea of Sunday had not been abandoned, however, since they returned on the following Sunday, 21 July. The auction took place at ten o'clock in the morning at the crossroads of the Lower-Town and the property awarded" to the highest bidder and the last bidder in the accustomed manner". There was a break at Vesper time and the auction resumed at four o'clock. Hens, an old ox, an old cow, a small bull, a pig, a sow were mingled with chests, boilers, barrels and numerous other articles. The Brassards had amassed many things in thirty years of married life. At the end of the day, another meeting was announced for the following Thursday, 25 July, the feast of Saint-Jacques. Dishes, tools, firearms, farm tools, oxen and scrap iron were up for sale this time. In August, a single and last meeting took place. On the 20th, they went to the homestead on the Grande Allée in order to sell the grain products both at Quebec and at Sillery.

On the 27th, Hedouin reported the sale to the Intendant and declared having paid 45 livres to Becquet "for his troubles and fees". Finally, on 6 September, Becquet himself appeared before the clerk of the Intendant's jurisdiction and declared to have deposited the amount of 761 livres, 19 sols and 6 deniers, the profit from the sale of the furnishings and the animals from the estate of the late Antoine Brassard. Added to that were the accounts of 184 livres and 3 sols from furniture awarded in full view; 374 livres and 16 sols awarded to Jacques Hedouin dit Laforgue, guardian of the minor children; 71 livres and 10 sols which were the fees for the posters, transactions, receipts; 52 livres and 11 sols for the notary's fees; 148 livres and 19 sols and others, all comprising the total sum of 1,773 livres, 19 sols and 6 deniers.

Robert Mossion needed twice as much time as provided in his contract of 3 April 1668 to pay off his debt to the Brassard family. On 11 April 1670, before the notary Rageot, Jacques Hedouin, as guardian for the minor children of Antoine Brassard and agent for his widow, stated having received the missing 170 livres to complete the sale negotiated two years earlier.

Antoine was laid to rest sometime around the end of the winter or early spring (before 26 May 1669) in the Mission St-Joseph de Sillery. His wife, Françoise Mery, died 2 years later on July 11, 1671 in the house on the Grand Allée. She was buried the next day in the same parish (Notre-Dame). Françoise Méry barely survived her husband by two years. Death appeared in an unexpected manner, as authenticated by the following act taken from the registries of Notre-Dame de Quebec: "The eleventh day of July in the year one thousand six hundred seventy one Françoise Mery widow of the late Anthoine Brassard died suddenly in the house on Grande Allée, her body was buried the day after in the cemetery of this parish.

Seven of **the nine children** of Antoine Brassard and Françoise Méry had families and brought into the world not less than **86 offspring**. The daughters had been particularly prolific with 58 children, including twenty from Marie-Madeleine, wife of Louis Fontaine. **They were ancestors Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive.**

Antoine BRASSARD-b.1609→ Marguerite BRASSARD-b. 1646→ Marguerite LEMELIN-b.. 1668→ Marie GODEBOUT-b.1704 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Antoine Brassard was born in 1609 in (Rouen?) Normandie. [His birthplace is uncertain because the original registers were destroyed in the fire of both the chapel and the rectory of the Notre-Dame-de-la-Recouvrance in Quebec on June 15, 1640] He arrived in Trois-Rivières on June 11, 1636 in a flotilla consisting of 3 or 4 ships under the command of DuPlessis-Bochart. The flotilla consisted of a carrier ship of 45 people commanded by Savinien Coupon and two or three other ships. One of the ships was called the "Saint Joseph" and was commanded by Lieutenant Nicholas Trevet of Longuejoue. One of the passengers was a Jesuit priest, Françoise Ragueneau. Among the 100 passengers were 91 immigrants. Detailed descriptions of the immigrants are provided in Marcel Trudel's "Catalogue of Immigrants". The following information was given for Antoine Brassard: Antoine Brassard, Age 27, no signature (illiterate?), from Normandy, first appearance in Quebec, qualified mason; obtained "land of time" (land grant?) from Charles Hault De Montmagny, governor. Antoine wed Françoise Mery, age 19 (16? Born in 1621?), on January 14, 1637 in the chapel Notre dame de La Recouvrance in Quebec. The marriage was performed by Father Charles Lallement, a Jesuit pastor. Françoise Mery was probably from Tourouvre in Perche, France (Mortagne-au-Perche, Orne) and was living at her home on Grand-Allee (Great Road) in Quebec at the time of her marriage. The couple returned to France in 1639. While in France, Françoise gave birth to two children: Antoine in December?, 1639 and Jeanne in March, 1641. Both

children were born in LaRochelle, France in the Aunis region. Antoine and Francoise returned to New France in 1641. Antoine, Francoise, and their two children arrived in Three Rivers, Quebec in June, 1641 in a flotilla consisting of 4 ships. One was the Gaston, 100 tons, commanded by Captain G. Joubert. Another, the "Rene", 120 tons, was commanded by Captain N. Pernet. Among the 100 passengers, 57 were immigrants and 14 were to settle Montreal. Charles Hault De Montmagny, governor of New France, age 50. Antoine and Francoise began working for **Guillaume Coulliart** on October 4, 1642. Guillaume was a carpenter/farmer who inherited large landholdings through his marriage. Antoinne qualified as a master mason in 1655. Guillaume hired them for one year, as hired help. He provides the pension and offers them decent wages. The contract was signed at Fort Saint-Louis in the presence of Guillaume Troquet, a future notary. Antoine and Francoise were unable to sign and simply wrote some individual sign at the bottom of the contract. On February 14, 1647,

Antoine is called to the Governor's residence, in Fort St. Louis, in order to receive in due form, a concession from de Montigny (Montmagny?) himself. The act is signed by Henri Bancheron of the registry office. The amount of farmland attributed was estimated at 40 acres and situated on the border of the Great Road (Grand Allee) joining Quebec and Cap Rouge. According to Marcel Trudel, the land consisted of two farms situated in the outskirts of Quebec. The first situated between the Grand Allee and the river comprised of 3 acres, 2 rods, and 9 feet extending up to the cliff. The second situated between the Signury St. Jean and the upper city with 3 acres on the Grand Allee, at a depth of 3 acres extending up to the property of Henri Pinguet and Nicolas Masolet, at the end of the knoll. The two farms must have belonged to Jean Paul Godfroy who relinquished them and them lost them completely as a result of a decision made against him on December 30, 1651. Antoine dies in late winter or early spring July 9, 1869 inventory of estate: including 3 bulls, a cow, a calf, 10 chickens and a rooster, a plow, 15 pounds in cash, furniture, 12 pounds of wheat July 21 auction includes above and a pig and some chests. Another auction on the 25th includes tools, guns, and farm equipment, and one on the 20th to sell the grains harvested in Quebec and Sillery. Total receipts are 761 pounds + 184 pounds for the furniture. Other assets bring the total to 1773 pounds. Like other ancestors, the death of Antoine Brassard was a mystery because we don't know the date or the circumstances. His was laid to rest sometime around the end of the winter or early spring in (before 26 May 1669) in the Mission St Joseph de Sillery. His wife, Francoise Mery, died 2 years later on July 11, 1671 in the house of the Grand Allee. She was buried the next day in the same parish (Notre-Dame).

BREAU Marie Renée (c 1616-1677)

Marie was born around 1616. She was said to be 55 at the time of the Port-Royal census of 1671. Around 1644 Renée Breau married **Vincent Brun**. Between 1645 and 1658 Renée gave birth to five children: Madeleine, Andrée, Francoise, Sébastien, and Marie (Sébastien). The first two children were born in La Chausée, France. The family likely arrived in Acadia after the baptism of their daughter Andrée in France, in August 1646, and before the birth of their 3rd daughter Francoise estimated in 1652, in Acadie. Recorded on the Port-Royal Census of 1671 are the following: Vincent Brun, 60; femme, Renée Brode; enfants Madeleine, 25, Andrée, 24, François, 18, Bastien, 15, Marie, 12. In 1654 Port-Royal was captured by Robert Sedgwick, who led 300 British soldiers and volunteers. "The [French] soldiers at Port-Royal, who numbered about 130 . . . put up a brief defence against Sedgwick. Setting up an ambush between the landing site of the English troops and the fort, the Frenchmen fired on the attackers but proved no match for the experienced Roundheads. The French soon "took their heels to ye Fort." On August 16 the fort surrendered... Sedgwick granted honorable terms, allowing the defenders to march out of the fort with flags flying, drums beating, and muskets at the ready. The soldiers and employees working at the fort were offered transportation back to France and given enough pelts to cover their wages." Although the commander of Port-Royal left for France, most Acadians, including the Brun family, remained in Acadia. They were permitted to retain their land and belongings and were guaranteed religious freedom. Dunn describes life in Acadia during the 16 years of nominal British rule: "During the years of British rule, most of the Port-Royal population moved upriver away from the town. Using the agricultural practices initiated under D'Aulnay, the Acadians dyked and cultivated extensive salt marshes along the river and raised livestock. Through necessity, residents had reached an accommodation with New England traders who had become their sole source for the goods that they could not produce themselves... New England traders exchanged their goods for Acadian produce and furs... There were seventy to eighty families in the Port-Royal area in 1665." By 1671 the British had ceded Acadia to France and French settlement resumed. Around 1671 the family homestead had five arpents under cultivation and they had 10 cattle and 4 sheep. Their farm was likely situated several miles from the fort on the north bank of the Dauphin (Annapolis River) to the east of the Belleisle Marsh. Sometime before the 1678 Census Renée died, likely at Port-Royal. Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Marie Renée BREAU-b. 1616 → Andrée LEBRUN- b.1646 → Jean HEBERT - b.1683 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BRETON Marguerite (1631-1695)

An educated woman. She had 11 children. Her two sisters who also came to the colony had 17 and 15 children.

Marguerite Breton, was born to Antoine and to Sainte Paulin, at Saint-Nicolas-des-Champs, Paris. On July 22, 1631. After the death of her husband Antoine Breton, Sainte Paulin, Marguerite's mother, was married again. to Robert Vie. Upon her arrival in Canada in 1651 she found a chaperone in the person of Marie Favry, the widow of Pierre Legardeur, Sieur de Repentigny. Two Vie daughters, Marie-Sainte and Marie, half-sisters to Marguerite Breton, also came to the Colony. The first married Jean Poitras on 27 August 1664; the second married Hubert Simon dit Lapointe, on 27 November 1659. **These two sisters had 17 and 15 children**, respectively. Like today, the migration movements followed the routes of the heart and kinship.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

She contracted marriage before notary Guillaume Audouart, on Wednesday, October 25, 1651, with **Nicolas Patenaude** a draper , son of Nicolas Patenaude and Adrienne Simon, of Berville, archdiocese of Rouen in Normandy. Charles Sevestre was the first and the principal witness to the marriage contract of Nicolas on 25 October 1651. They were married him in Quebec City on Monday, October 30, 1651.

On Wednesday, 25 October 1651, at the house of Marie Favry at Quebec, there was an official gathering of the friends of Marguerite and **Nicolas Patenaude** . In the presence of the notary Audouart, the bride was supported by the mistress of the house, son-in-law Jean-Paul Godefroy, son Jean-Baptiste Legardeur and daughters Marie-Madeleine and Catherine. On the side of Nicolas Patenostre were Charles Sevestre and Marie Pichon, his wife, Denis Duquet and Catherine Gauthier, Guillaume and Charles Gauthier, Jean Lemire, master cabinet-maker, and Pierre Masse. This contract shows the signature of Marguerite Breton, fille à marier, showing an educated woman.

The bride and groom wanted to have community property. Nicolas offered the customary dowry. The two agreed to a preciput of 100 livres before division of the property of the said community. Marguerite Breton signed. On the following Monday, 30 October, there was the blessing of the matrimonial commitment of Nicolas and Marguerite at the church of Notre-Dame de Quebec. by the Jesuit priest Joseph Poncet, in the presence of Nicolas Godefroy, Denis Duquet and Martin Boutet, chorister.

In the census of 1666, Nicolas Patenostre, cloth merchant, **Marguerite Breton** and their seven children were living on the island. The following year, they declared having 9 arpents under cultivation and 9 head of cattle in their stable. Their immediate neighbors were Jean Royer, husband of Marie Target, and Jean Foucher, the farmer of Pierre Niel. The Patenostres did not make a lot of noise among their compatriots. We know from the book of the Accounts of the Fabrique of Sainte-Anne du Petit-Cap that in June 1665 the wife of Patenostre made a gift of two pounds of butter. The name of Nicolas Patenostre was recorded in an act of the Sovereign Council, on the first of March 1664, as a witness favorable to the case of Francois Blondeau. accused of having lost a canoe.

In the Ordinances of the Intendant of New France, Pierre-Georges Roy noted the following fact on the date of 6 July 1671: By Order of the intendant Talon to the named Patenostre: To give to Lavigne, concierge of the prisons, two minots of wheat for the subsistence of the prisoners. Had Jean Talon already done a service for Patenostre and was he justified in asking for these two minots of wheat? A simple question! In short, Nicolas and Marguerite seemed to be

good-hearted people. peaceful, generous and appreciated. From their union eleven children were born. Sons Charles and Gervais became *engagés Ouest* in the fur trade. On November 18, 1672, they apprenticed thirteen-year-old son Pierre to Denis Gagnon for two years, in exchange for his room, board and maintenance. The next day, they do the same with son Jean, eighteen years old, by hiring him out for three years with the master carpenter Jean Poitras who will teach him his trade.

She lived in Sillery and Quebec City, then in 1662 in Sainte-Famille de l'Île d'Orléans. In the census of 1666, she was thirty-one years old.. Nicolas died 13 February 1679 and was buried in Sainte Famille. As for Marguerite Breton, she continued the education of her children for several years more. We know that she was alive at the marriage of her son Marin, heir to the paternal property, on 11 November 1698. Did she die during the great epidemic of 1702? Did she die in the region of Montreal where the majority of her children had migrated? These are questions without any answers. Another version has it that she was no longer living on March 7, 1695 when several of her children in the Montréal area sold their inheritance to their brother Marin and gave a release to guardian Claude Plante, who ratified the transaction on the following 26. Daughter **Marguerite** was born on 27 November 1669 she married **Pierre Plante**. They were **ancestors of the Collettes**.

*Marguerite
Breton*

Marguerite BRETON- b.1635 → Marguerite PATENAUME- b.1669 → Marie PLANTE- b.1707 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BROCHU Jean (1640-1705) dit Lafontaine

Came as a soldier in the Regiment de Carignan-Saliere

Jean was baptised. 27 Dec. 1640 St. Jean Montaigu, La Roche-sur-Yon, Lucon, Poitou. France. He married 28 Oct. 1669 at Ste. Famille, Île d'Orléans, Canada to Nicole Saulnier (bpt. 1651 St. Christophe, Paris, bur. 3 Nov. 1714 St. Jean, IO), daughter of Pierre Saulnier and Jeanne Chevillard. He was buried. 28 Feb. 1705 St. Jean, IO, Canada. Jean was a member of the Regiment de Carignan-Saliere and sailed on 13 May 1665 from La Rochelle on the ship La Paix arriving in Nouvelle France on 18 Aug. 1665. The Carignan-Salières Regiment was a Piedmont French military unit formed by merging the Carignan Regiment and the Salières Regiment in 1659. The regiment began their existence in combat against the Ottoman Empire before being reorganized to consist of twenty-four companies before being sent to Canada in 1665. They were led by the new Governor, Daniel de Rémy de Courcelle, and Lieutenant General Alexander de Prouville, Sieur de Tracy.

Approximately 1200 men (Piedmont, Savoier and Ligurian) arrived in the middle of 1665. They were welcomed as saviors, particularly by Marie de l'Incarnation (Guyart), head of a local convent, who wrote of their arrival:"The ships have all arrived, bringing us the rest of the army, along with the most eminent persons whom the king has sent to the aid of the country. They feared they would all perish in the storms they braved on their voyage...we are helping them to understand that this is a holy war, where the only things that matter are the glory of God and the salvation of souls."Their service in New France began when a third of them were ordered to build new forts along the Richelieu River, the principal route of the Iroquois. The leader of the men, the Marquis de Salières, recognized that little could be accomplished without more carpenters, skilled craftsman, or basic necessities such as shoes and cooking equipment.

After building three forts and preparing to stay in them throughout the winter, orders came from Governor de Courcelle that the men must make an offensive against the Iroquois. De Salières thought this was quite impossible, stating in his memoirs that:"When I understood and saw the state our soldiers were in for this enterprise, I saw all things ill disposed, the soldiers having no snowshoes, very few axes, a single blanket, no equipment for the ice and having only one pair of moccasins and stockings. When I saw all this, I said to the captains that it would require one of God's miracles for any good to come of this. Some of them replied that M. le gouverneur did as he pleased and took advice from no one."During the expedition, not one Iroquois was found, and many of the men died due to the harsh conditions. This bitter setback was countered by the events which followed in the autumn of 1666. The regiment was ordered to continue into Iroquois territory, and they found their fortifications abandoned. It turned out

that the Iroquois had suffered greatly in a smallpox epidemic, and wished to start peace talks with the French. A treaty was signed that succeeded in keeping peace for twenty years.

Despite the lack of an Iroquois threat, King Louis XIV decided that it was better to offer the men of the regiment an opportunity to stay in New France to help increase the population. This offer was particularly beneficial to such men as Pierre de Saurel, Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur, and François Jarret de Verchères, who were granted large seigneuries in New France. Most of the leaders of the regiment still have their names as towns or cities in Canada today. Although the majority of the regiment returned to France in 1668, about 450 remained behind to settle in Canada. These men were encouraged to marry, and most of them did, to newly arriving women known as Filles du Roi or King's Daughters. After various re-namings, the regiment was split in 1794.

Shortly after his arrival Jean was discharged from his military duties and by the 1666 census he is listed as a farmer living on Ile d'Orleans. At this time he purchased a piece of land in St. Laurent parish under a contract signed by notary Romain Becquet. On 2 June 1667 Mgr Laval granted him a new parcel of land at St. Jean where he settled. Jean was listed on the Villeneuve map of 1689 and was the owner of lot number 20 with 3 arpents of frontage on the St. Lawrence River. He lived in Ste. Famille before being granted a piece of land in 1691 in St. Jean.

Nicole was born in the parish of St. Christophe in Paris which was located next to Notre Dame de Paris. She was an **orphan** and found her way to La Salpetriere, one of several Hôpitals in Paris where many helpless and needy young girls found refuge. These Hôpitals were a vast recruiting pool from which many Filles du Roi were sent to New France. Nicole Saulnier was one of 132 women who landed in Quebec on 30 June 1669 having sailed from Dieppe several weeks earlier.

Jean and Nicole's marriage contract was signed by notary Romain Becquet on 7 Oct. 1669 before eight witnesses among whom were Barbe de Boulogne, widow of Louis D'Ailleboust, Governor of New France, and Anne Gasnier, widow of Jean Bourdon, the King's Public Attorney and first engineer of the colony. These two ladies were very active in recruiting the Filles du Roi. After Jean's death, Nicole lived with her son Mathurin on the family farm in St. Jean. After Mathurin's death on 14 Oct. 1709 Nicole transferred the land to her son Jean as recorded by notary Louis Chambalon.

Jean Brochu dit Lafontaine, born about 1639, and ancestor **Isaac Pasquier dit Lavallé** were both originally from the Montaigu region of France. These two educated fellow parishioners, and we say "educated" because they signed documents with their initials rather than the usual "X", debarked almost at the same time at Québec. They also lived on the same island, Orléans, but they were not neighbors.

A notarized act initialed by Gilles Rageot on 22 December 1666 contains a few surprises. Jean Brochu, "inhabitant living on the Ile d'Orleans", sold to Etienne Landron of Québec, and promised delivery of 10 minots of wheat for the sum of 43 silver livres. The seller signed the name of Jean Brocheu, with Jean Galtier, also an inhabitant of the island, as witness. We know that Jean Brochu was cultivating land for himself on the Ile d'Orléans by 1666. Therefore, in order to harvest 10 minots of wheat, he needed a seedfield of a little less than one square arpent. How did he manage this independence so quickly? Did he arrive in Canada without a commitment to work for someone else? Did he cross the Atlantic at his own expense? With what wealth, brought from France, did he rent a farm already cleared and workable? In the countryside, who was this unknown jean Galtier? That year, our ancestor appeared in the census list as the 27 year old Jean Brocheur. We know no more than that.

On 2 June 1667, Msgr de Laval, "apostolic vicar in New France", Paul Vachon, "seneschal on the iIe d'Orleans, and Jean Brochu "dit Lafontaine", formed a three-way partnership. To Jean Brochu, Msgr de Laval ceded 3 arpents of frontal land "crossing from the south to take in the said island of Orleans". The neighbors of our concessionnaire were Gabriel Roger and Jean Marolle. The new property owner promised to pay 3 livres in annual rentes and 36 deniers in cens for his whole concession not counting the "three live capons." Jean agreed to build a home within one year.

Additionally, we could enumerate a whole string of conditions common to all these contracts. Notary Vachon recorded this deal and the Seigneur—Bishop and the censitaire signed it. Jean Brochu settled down at Saint-Jean on the island, a little more than 2 kilometers to the east of the present- day church and lived there for 38 years.

During the morning of 7 October 1669, at Quebec, Jean Brochu presented himself at the home of notary Romain Becquet to enter into a marriage contract. The future bride, a **King's Daughter**, was the 18 years old **Nicole Saulnier**, native of Saint Christophe in Paris, daughter of the late Pierre Saulnier, a master cooper during his lifetime, and of Jeanne Chavillart or Chéruillard, according to the religious registry. She brought to her future

husband, in addition to her heart and her talents, half of her property valued at 250 livres, not counting the gift of 50 livres from the King. Jean and Nicole were married in joint ownership of property, according to the Coutume de Paris. Nicole was the only one who could not sign her name in front of these prominent people. It was on 28 October 1669, at Sainte-Famille, I.O., that the religious ceremony took place. At that time, the parish of Saint Jean had not yet been established. Ancestors **Abel Turcot and David Létourneau** served as their witnesses.

Jean Brochu devoted himself solely to farming in order to earn a living for himself and family. By 1681, our ancestor and his wife owned 4 head of cattle and 16 arpents of cultivated land. Gabriel Roger and Nicolas Boissoneau were his neighbors. But that year, on 21 March, Jean Brochu must have gone into debt to Jean Garos, a merchant from Quebec. He bought merchandise worth 104 livres. He pledged two oxen of "three to four years" as collateral. On 17 October 1684, Jacques Bidet and Jean Brochu agreed to farm the land of Gabriel Roger, their common neighbor, for five years. Each was to cultivate his own half. Brochu agreed to pay Roger "*also each year at the same time ten minots of wheat and ten minots of peas, except for the first year when the said Brochu will pay him twenty minots of wheat.*" As for the "black hide" milk cow, she must provide 15 livres worth of butter to her former owner for 5 consecutive years. Notary Pierre Duquet initialed the lease after Hippolite Thibierge and Nicolas Gauvreau signed as witnesses. In short, such is all we have learned from the few documents left us, concerning the brief history of Jean Brochu. He seems to have some education, because he can sign and we find his signature at the bottom of the acts which concern him.

In spite of his humble and not very complicated life, ancestor Brochu, as did many others, had to turn to the courts in order to solve his disputes. On 17 April 1673, a disagreement arose between Gabriel Roger on the one hand, and ancestor **Jacques Bidet** and Jean Brochu on the other. This acrimonious litigation had some importance since it rose through all levels of the civil courts in order to reach the Sovereign Council. The Council, after a summary examination of the question, sent the opposing parties to an impartial and judicious arbitrator, the missionary pastor of Sainte-Famille, the Abbot Benoit Pierre Duplain. Three years later, on 2 July 1676, Paul Linard referred an unexpected difficulty between him and Jean Brochu to the provost judge. It seems the problem concerned the sowing of a piece of land. It was only on the following 4 August that the Sovereign Council convicted "*this Brochu...of damaging the said Linard according to expert opinion by the loss and delay of his seeding.*" If he had not been hospitalized at the Hotel Dieu Quebec for 84 days during the summer of 1690, we would know very little about this Linard. In 1692, Gabriel Roger prosecuted Jean Brochu who had not paid the 151 livres "remaining" from the 187 owed. Brochu had bought 34 minots of green peas and 4 minots of little peas. He did not want to pay up because he claimed that the merchandise was overpriced. The court ordered our ancestor to comply without delay. However, it should be noted that because of his poverty, he was not made to pay the fine. On March 21, 1681, he owed the merchant Jean Garos of Quebec City the sum of 104 livres for merchandise. In the 1681 census, he owned four horned cattle and sixteen acres of land in value. In company with Jacques Bidet, he signed a five-year lease on the land of his neighbor, Gabriel Roger, on October 17, 1684. . En compagnie de Jacques Bidet, il passe un bail à ferme d'une durée de cinq ans, de la terre de son voisin, Gabriel Roger, le 17 octobre 1684. Ce bail lui vaut une velle comparution en justice le 30 juin 1692. On le condamne à payer à Gabriel Roger « *la somme de cent cinquante uni livres restant de celle de cent quatre vingt sept livres à laquelle monte la valeur de trente-quatre minots de pois vers et quatre minots de petits pois.* » On ne lui charge ni amende ni dépens.

Jean and Nicole brought 2 daughters and 2 sons into this world, a very modest family for that time.. **Marie**, the elder of the daughters, was born on 13 July 1675 and baptized the next day at Sainte Famille. Her godfather was the Normand ancestor Martin Poisson. On 6 May 1692, she married the 28 year old Breton **Jean Tanguay**. Kings like commoners must one day end the balance of their mortal life. On 28 February 1705, Jean Brochu was laid in the soil of the island, facing the river, at Saint-Jean. He must have been about 66 years old. Nicole Saulnier gave her son Jean all the Brochu joint property on 14 October 1709. No mention was made of the other children in this donation. We were surprised to learn that son Jean lived on the island. All the property passed into the hands of the son on the condition that he pay certain debts: 100 livres for the price of a horse; to Joseph Riverin, 80 livres; to Foucault, 40 livres; to the said Létourneau, 33 livres; to Thomas Plante, 18 livres; and to curate Boucher, 24 livres owed and 24 more livres for the rectory, etc. Jean Brochu gave his mother 26 minots of wheat annually. René Claude Barolet, sculptor's assistant, and René Bouchard, baker, witnessed with initials before notary Louis Chambalon. Nicole Saulnier, in her turn, left her small village forever. She was devoutly buried on 3 November 1714. Son Jean survived his mother by barely a year. **Marie and Jean Tanguay** were **ancestors of the Collettes**.

Jay Brogault

Jean BROCHU- b.1640 → Marie BROCHU- b.1675 → Andre TANGUAY-
b.1712 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BROUSSON François dit Lafleur (c. 1666-1740)

Son of François Brousson and Françoise Grebaud, from the parish of Ressons-sur-Mats, diocese of Beauvais in Picardy, he contracts marriage before the notary Trotain, on Sunday January 16, 1689, with **Marie-Jeanne Collet**, born in Chambly on Thursday December 22, 1672, daughter of Jean Collet and Jeanne Dechares, of Batiscan, and marries her in Batiscan on Tuesday January 18, 1689. He comes to the country as a soldier in the company of Monsieur de Bergères and knows how to sign. He first settled in Batiscan, before going to settle permanently in Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade where, on November 22, 1700, Jean Lemoyne, lord of Sainte-Marie, granted him a land of eight arpents in front by twenty-five arpents in depth on the edge of the Sainte-Anne river. In 1707, he became curator of the vacant estate of the late Edmond de Suève, seigneur in part of the seigneurie of Sainte-Anne. In this capacity, he had to respond to various claims, notably that of Pierre-Thomas de Lanaugure, seigneur in part of the seigneurie of Sainte-Anne. The latter, on November 3, 1707, declared that for several years he had vainly asked the deceased sieur de Suève to have the separation between their lands in the seigneurie realized. He urged the curator François Brousson to proceed with the survey. Taking advantage of the death of Sieur de Suève, his farmer, Pierre Richer dit Laflèche, summons him in turn, on the following November 13, to build a new chimney in the farmhouse. While waiting for this realization, he retires at home with the animals of which he has the guard. As curator, he comes to an agreement with him on December 5, so that he returns with the animals to the farm and finishes his lease: he promises to build a new chimney. His wife died in Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade where she was buried on August 12, 1713. He survives her for many years and does not have the inventory of the property made by the notary Pollet until October 7, 1735. The division of the land between his children had taken place the day before. He died in Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade on June 7, 1740 and was buried the next day. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

François BROUSSON- b.1666 → Luc BROUSSEAU- b.1701 → Marguerite BROUSSEAU- b.1732 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BRUN Andrée (1646-1727)

Came to Acadia at age four.

Andrée was baptized on August 21, 1646 in Notre-Dame Parish, La Chaussée, province of Poitou (today département de la Vienne), France. Daughter Of Vincent and Renée Breau She married Germain Thériot about 1668. No place is given for the marriage by Stephen White. They had 3 children: Germain, Pierre and Catherine. They appear in the first census of Port-Royal in 1671. Andrée was 25 years and Germain was the same age. They had one child, Germain, age 2. They possessed 2 "arpents" of land, 5 cattle and 2 sheep. Andrée was also listed in her parents' entry as married, age 24. The widowed Andrée Brun and **Emmanuel Hébert** were married around 1680. Between about 1681 and 1687 they had 6 children: 5 boys and 1 girl.

In 1686, the Hébert family seemed to be doing well in Port-Royal. They owned 14 cattle, 21 sheep, 8 hogs, 4 arpents of land and 1 gun. They were counted with their 5 children ages 1 month to 6 years, plus the 3 children of Andrée's former marriage with Germain Thériot, now age 12 to 18. By 1693, they had a prosperous farm with 30 arpents of cultivable land, 20 cattle, 40 sheep, 15 hogs and 1 gun. Emmanuel and Andrée continued to farm and to raise their children in Port-Royal as shown in the censuses between 1698 and 1707. Finally, by 1714, Emmanuel and Andrée, age about 61 and 68, were living alone. Andrée died 25 Jul 1727 in Port-Royal and was buried there the next day. She was around 80 years old. Witnessed by Jean Duon and Denios Petitot who both signed. Son **Jean** married **Madeleine Dugas**. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Andrée BRUN- b.1646 → Jean HEBERT - b.1683 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BRUN Vincent (1611-1693)

He remained in Acadia during the sixteen years of British rule.

Vincent was born around 1611 .He was probably born in La Chaussée, France. Around 1644 he married **Renée Breau** and between 1645 and 1658 the couple had five children. The first two children were born in La Chausée, France. Madeleine Brun, June 23, 1645, marriages to - a) Guillaune Trahan - b) Pierre de Bézier. Andrée Brun, August 21 1646, marriages to - a) Germain Terriot - b) Emmanuel Hébert. Françoise Brun, 1652, marriage to Bernard Bourg. Sébastien Brun, 1654, marriage to Huguette Bourg. Marie Brun. 1659, marriage to Abraham Bourg.

In 1654 Port-Royal was captured by Robert Sedgwick, who led 300 British soldiers and volunteers. "The [French] soldiers at Port-Royal, who numbered about 130 ... put up a brief defense against Sedgwick. Setting up an ambush between the landing site of the English troops and the fort, the Frenchmen fired on the attackers but proved no match for the experienced Roundheads. The French soon "took their heels to ye Fort. " On August 16 the fort surrendered... Sedgwick granted honorable terms, allowing the defenders to march out of the fort with flags flying, drums beating, and muskets at the ready. The soldiers and employees working at the fort were offered transportation back to France and given enough pelts to cover their wages. "

Although the commander of Port Royal left for France, most Acadians, including the Brun family, remained in Acadia. They were permitted to retain their land and belongings and were guaranteed religious freedom. Dunn describes life in Acadia during the 16 years of nominal British rule: "During the years of British rule, most of the Port-Royal population moved upriver away from the town. Using the agricultural practices initiated under D'Aulnay, the Acadians dyked and cultivated extensive salt marshes along the river and raised livestock. Through necessity, residents had reached an accommodation With New England traders who had become their sole source for the goods that they could not produce themselves... New England traders exchanged their goods for Acadian produce and furs... There were seventy to eighty families in the Port Royal area in 1665." By 1671 the British had ceded Acadia to France and French settlement resumed. Around 1671, the family homestead had five arpents under cultivation and they had 10 cattle and 4 sheep. Their farm was likely situated several miles from the fort on the north bank of the Dauphin (Annapolis River) to the east of the Belleisle Marsh. Sometime before 1678, Vincent lost Renée, as he was living With his son Sébastien. Vincent is not listed in any censuses after the one in 1686. According to his unsourced Find a Grave memorial, Vincent died in 1693 and is buried in present-day Garrison Graveyard, Annapolis Royal, Annapolis, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Vincent BRUN- b.1611 → Andrée LEBRUN- b.1646 → Jean HEBERT - b.1683 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BRUNET Françoise (1635-1668)

Her daughter married Gabriel Samson ancestor of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor, originally from Tour-du-Chatel in the city of Quimper-Corentin in Brittany, diocese of Cornwall. She married **Martin Durand** in France around 1654. From their union are born at least two children. She married in Quebec City, on Thursday November 8, 1663, Théodore Sureau, son of the late Denis Sureau and Marguerite Laguisse, from the diocese of Maillezais in Poitou. She came to the country with her two daughters in 1663 and lived at Côte de Lauzon. It is there that she died on July 20, 1668. Daughter **Françoise** marrie **Gabriel Samson**. They were direct ancestors of **Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Françoise BRUNET- b.1635 → Françoise DURAND- b.1656 → Jean- SAMSON- b.1677 → Etienne SAMSON- b.1714 → Ambroise SAMSON- b.1740 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

BUGNEL Vivienne (1626-1699)

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor. She is known to have come from the parish of Saint-Jacques de Dieppe in Normandy. She married **Pierre Saint-Denis**, in France, around 1644. From their union six childrenHer husband had come to this country in 1658. On December 11, 1660, while he was back in Dieppe, before the notary Le Maréchal, he sold his land of l'Ange-Gardien, for the sum of 400 livres to Nicolas Roussin. She ratified this sale in Dieppe on the following December 14, but she came to the country with her husband in 1662 and they brought with them three children. She lives at the Ile d'Orléans.

In the 1681 census, they lived in Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans and owned a rifle, eight head of cattle and fifteen acres of land under cultivation After the death of her husband at Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans on September 12, 1686, she had the property divided among her children by the notary Paul Vachon on the following 9. On February 28, 1687, she sells to Jacques Asseline the half of the land of Ste Famille for the sum of 600 livres. She then retires to Quebec City to Charles Denis de Vitré, to whom she gives all her goods, that is the sum of 386 livres. In return, he promised to "lodge, feed, clothe, heat, maintain and launder her in his house for the rest of her life and to have her taken to the Hôtel-Dieu of this city for treatment and medication in case of illness until her death and at her expense. "On May 28, 1693, she gives a receipt for 100 pounds to Jacques Asseline. She is hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on August 14, 1696. It is there that she dies on November 18, 1699. Daughter **Marie Sainte** married **Pierre Boucher**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson**, mother of **Lottie May Collette**.

Vivienne BUGNEL- b.1626 → Marie STANT DENIS- b.1647 → Marie Sainte BOUCHER- b.1688 → Ursule MIGNEAULT- b.1699 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josèphe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CABAZIER Pierre (1641-1715)

A long judicial career. His bride was 13 years old.

Son of royal notary Pierre Cabazier and Delphine Desbordes, of the parish of "La Dalbade" in Toulouse, he contracted marriage before notary Basset, on Saturday, March 30, 1669, with 13 year old **Jeanne Guiberge**, born around 1656, daughter of the late Pierre Guiberge and Mathurine Desbordes, and married her in Montreal on Tuesday, July 23, 1669. From their union eight children are born.

His witnesses to this contract were soldiers of the Dugué and Lamothe companies, which leads us to believe that he himself came here as a soldier. On April 3, 1671, Jean Dutertre dit Desrosiers sold him a concession of sixty arpents of land "at a place called Sainte-Marie en lance fondue" for the sum of 420 livres. It is there that he settles. On August 7, 1672, ancestor **Jean Roy dit Lapensée** gave him a receipt for 60 livres for the same amount he owed to Dutertre.

He was a court officer, jail-keeper, acting king's attorney and judge, clerk in the court registry, and notary. On January 23, 1673, he was appointed sergeant of the bailliage of Montreal and, on September 25, 1674, he began to practice as a notary when Bénigne Basset was suspended. In November 1675, he acquired a forty-foot frontage on St. Paul Street and promised to reimburse the Sulpicians with an annual annuity of 40 livres to cover the 300 livres he had borrowed from them.

Cabazié's long judicial career began on 23 Jan. 1673, when by virtue of a commission from Dollier de Casson he became sergeant-at-law (court officer) of the bailiff's court of Montréal for the côte Saint-Martin. The following year, on 25 September, when Bénigne Basset had been suspended for four months, the Conseil Souverain appointed Cabazié acting notary. But while continuing to draw up documents as a court officer, he practised the profession of notary without interruption from 1674 to 1693, receiving 172 acts. He was moreover a clerk in the registry of the bailiff's court from 1674 to 1678 and from 1680 to 1691, and also acted as jail-keeper around 1683. In 1693, when royal justice was set up in Montréal, Cabazié left the seigneurs' court; from 17 Nov. 1693 till his death he was a

royal court officer; he also served as acting king's attorney from 1696 to 1701, and as acting lieutenant-general in 1698, 1700, 1702, 1703, and 1705.

On November 23 of the same year, he makes a deal with Jean Sénécal. They entered into a six-year partnership to make lime on Sénécal's land for half the investment and profits. They hired the masons Urbain Brossard and Michel Bouvier to build them a lime kiln which, at the end of the contract, would remain the property of Sénécal. On April 7, 1676, he sold his concession of sixty acres in Sainte-Marie for the sum of 300 livres to Martin Massé and Étienne Cureau. He gave them a receipt for 100 livres on January 14, 1677. In the meantime, he owed a certain quantity of lime to Mathieu Jousset because, on May 25, 1676, he had delivered twenty barrels to him, eight of which were not good. To settle the dispute between them on this subject, they appeal to the arbitrators Jean Gervaise and Bénigne Basset who decide in favor of Jousset by requiring that he delivers eight new barrels to him and pays 10 pounds in compensation for the transport. As he needed a place to stay in Montreal and as it was the time of the snow melt, he rented for two months from René Sauvageau, at a cost of 20 livres, a small house on Saint-Paul street, on March 25, 1677.

Since his trade did not allow him to make ends meet, he joined Claude Charpentier on March 30, 1678, to build a barn on the house of Sieur Migeon de Branssat for the sum of 90 livres. He still owns land in Sainte-Marie, which he increases by buying thirty arpents from the neighboring house belonging to Jean Gervaise, for the sum of 160 livres, on July 10, 1679. The Sulpicians granted him another forty acres at the end of this land on January 5, 1680. The day before, he resigned in favor of Pierre Perrotin, for whom he was the nominee, from a site on Saint-Paul Street. It was as attorney for Jean Berthin dit Tintamarre that he came to an agreement, on the following March 12, with Jean Auger dit Le Baron, represented by François Bailly. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, two head of cattle and twenty arpents of land under cultivation.. On May 2, 1682, he ceded to François Lory the twenty feet of land he owned on Saint-Paul street. He was sometimes asked to act as arbitrator. It is in this capacity that, on June 12, he pronounced a sentence in favor of Jacques Beauvais and another, on June 6, against Gilles Carré. A year later, on June 22, 1683, he became Toussaint Beaudry's attorney to bid on his behalf on the Lanceleur dwellings, located in Pointe-aux-Trembles and Côte Saint-Jean.

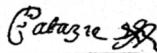
Concerned about the yield of his property, he hires Antoine Brunet dit Lababille, on January 6, 1684, for two months during the time of sowing. He promises him 55 livres tournois of salary and two livres of tobacco. Having had an altercation with Jean Auger dit Le Baron, the latter injured him, he appealed to the lieutenant general to obtain compensation. On April 27, 1684, he gave a power of attorney (in blank) to pursue the criminal proceedings in this matter. In order to end this dispute out of court, Auger promised, two days later, to pay him 80 livres, to cover all the legal costs, his loss of earnings and the salary of the surgeon who had treated his wounds. A month later, the Sulpicians grant him sixty arpents of land on Lake Saint-Louis, which he sells the same day for 20 livres to Jacques Renouard. The tailor Mathieu Girard owes him 70 livres. To repay his debt, he commits himself to work for him for one year for the sum of 180 livres. However, on April 11, 1685, the tailor cancels his engagement by promising to pay him 55 livres in compensation. The following July 28, he makes a contract with the carpenter François Bleau, to whom he sells the value of 62 livres and 10 sols of squared timber to build a house. On the following August 9, he joined forces with Jean Sénécal to dig a nine-foot wide well for the nuns of the Hospital. They obtain 200 pounds, two jars of brandy and their food for the duration of the work.

As Julien Averty's attorney, he gives a receipt for 85 livres and 15 sols to Jacques Thuillier, on May 12, 1687. Wishing to establish himself on his site in Montreal, he hired the carpenter Jean de La Croix to build him a house of thirty feet by twenty feet, for 130 livres, on July 27, 1688. However, on March 14, 1689, he sold all the wood for this construction to Mathurin Guillet for the sum of 200 livres and cancelled the construction contract with Jean de La Croix. He then orders the pitsawyers Jean Ozanne and Jacob l'Heureux to saw into planks all the squared and squared timber found on his property in Sainte-Marie, promising them 34 livres per hundred planks of ten feet long, ten inches wide and one inch thick. They trust him more and more and several people give him powers of attorney. On May 30, 1690, as Urbain Bouvier's attorney, he reached a compromise between the latter and Pierre de Vanchy. While continuing his work as bailiff and notary, he also devotes himself to all sorts of other tasks. Thus, on February 3, 1692, he rents for five years from Migeon de Branssat, his fiefdom of Branssat for 122 livres. On the following December 26, he made a deal with the locksmith Martin Massé, promising to deliver one hundred and fifty barrels of coal at 36 sols per barrel.

At the beginning of 1693, he owes to Mr. Migeon for the rent of his farm, the sum of 40 livres and 16 sols as well as six minots of wheat. On June 10, 1695, he comes to an agreement with Louis Guertin to settle a dispute. Guertin promises to give him half of the land that he has sown with four minots of wheat on his concession, on condition

that he gives him 100 sols and pays him one and a half minot of wheat for the food of his son Charles. The lord Migeon de Branssat having died, his widow cancelled the contract of lease of the land of Branssat, on August 8, 1695, and he established his accounts with her. He still owes her 87 livres 17 sols and 7 deniers, of which he obtains a receipt only on November 5, 1704. On July 27, 1700, he was granted a land of one hundred and sixty arpents in area. He sold it to Toussaint Heneaux for the sum of 600 livres on May 21, 1702. On January 31, 1703, he owed the merchant Pierre Perthuis the sum of 167 livres 1 sol and 10 deniers. His nomination as interim lieutenant general, on August 1, 1703, came at the right time to help him pay off his debts. He did not refuse any related task. He was named curator of Maurice Averty's property. In this capacity, he sold his land to Pierre Girard on March 22, 1705. He also acts as attorney for several people. On April 1, 1705, he received a power of attorney from Sieur Chauvin, on February 14, 1706 from Marie Moitié and on May 23, 1707 from Étienne Trudeau. On November 30, 1704, he hired the nine year old Jean-Baptiste Vautour to his service for five years. At the end of his engagement, he promises to give him "a cap of mazemet a top of shoe a tapabor two ties three shirts a leather or mazamet breeches a pair of stockings a pair of new French shoes and a full heifer." On November 28, 1707, he hires for one year, for a salary of 40 pounds and a pair of wild ox leather shoes, the young Pierre Charland, thirteen years old.

He acts again as attorney, this time for Angélique Chapacou on February 28, 1709 ("), for Florent La Cetière on September 29, 1710, for the priest Léonard Chaigneau on November 25, 1710 and for Gilles Chauvin on October 21, 1711. Abbot Chaigneau gives him the power to appear for him in court to declare that the Sulpicians owe nothing to Jean Mars concerning the seizure of the work he did on the tower of their mill in Pointe-Claire. On August 26, 1710, he transferred to the heirs of Pierre Perthuis the sum of 124 livres owed to him by François Brunet and on December 21, 1712, to Pierre Cardinal the sum of 132 livres 10 sols, owed by Jean de Lahaye dit Langlois. On February 17, he bought from Jean Casaubon a concession of sixty arpents in Lavaltrie with the house, the barn and the stable for the sum of 588 livres 9 sols and 10 deniers by paying 100 livres cash. He undertakes to reimburse the surplus to the widow of Couagne. On November 13, 1713, he constitutes an annuity to Sieur Robineau of Portneuf. He died less than two years later and was buried in Montreal on July 14, 1715. His widow died in Montreal where she was buried on December 3, 1728. Daughter Jeanne **Suzanne Cabassier**, bapt. April 21, 1684 Montreal; married **Charles Rainville** May 11, 1705 at Montreal.



Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Pierre CABAZIER- b.1641 → Suzanne CABASSIER- b.1684 → Pierre RAINVILLE- b.1714 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CADIEUX Charles (1629-1715) sieur de Courville

He bride was 14 years old. He was an interpreter. Burdened with debts but he lived to 90.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor. It is probably in the region of Thury-Harcourt that he married, during the winter of 1654-1655, **Michelle-Madeleine Macard**, aged fourteen. From their union ten children. We know that he was a cousin of René Mézeray dit Nopce who came from Thury-Harcourt.

He was in New France as early as 1641 and was godfather on December 2 to an Amerindian at Sillery. On May 15, 1644, he attended as a witness the marriage of Pierre Masse and Marie de Lachesnaye and, subsequently, several other marriages in 1648 and 1649. He stayed with the Algonquins and learned their language and, as he declared on October 18, 1684, served as an interpreter for twenty-five years at the Tadoussac trade. He was falsely attributed an attempt to kidnap Claire-Françoise Clément de Vuault-Dauteuil. He was mistaken for a man named Gabin de Courville, the real author of this kidnapping.

In November 1651, he returned to France and, before his departure on October 31, entrusted his possessions to the care of Abbé Jean Lesueur, former pastor of Thury-Harcourt in Calvados. In particular, he asked him to sell a concession next to that of Guillaume Couture that he had at Pointe-de-Lévis in the seigneurie of Lauzon and where he lived. He agrees that Abbé Lesueur sells it for 1200 livres. He takes advantage of his stay in France to ensure the

arrival of servants and domestics in the future, by entrusting the merchant Arnaud Perré of La Rochelle with the task of hiring for him. The latter signed eleven contracts in his name between February 16 and April 14, 1656. His attorney, Abbé Lesueur, sold in his name to Martin Grouvel, for the sum of 120 livres, a site and a frame of a house belonging to him, near the shore of Sault-au-Matelot, on September 30, 1651.

Upon his return to the country in 1655, having no longer a pied-à-terre in Quebec City, he decided to settle on the Côte de Beaupré and bought, on April 2, 1656, the land abandoned to the Fabrique de Québec by Martin Grouvel, but he did not keep it and left on May 26, 1658. On February 9, 1659, Jacques Gourdeau de Beaulieu granted him a land of two arpents widthin the Ile d'Orléans. On October 20, 1659, Governor d'Argenson granted him a site in Quebec City on which he built "a house consisting of a fire room, two closets, cellar and attic. "Pasquier Nony dit Larose undertakes, on July 25, 1661, to do the stonemasonry and flooring of his house. In return, he cedes to him a site of twenty-five feet of widthby forty feet depth in the same place. A few days later, he sold his land on the Ile d'Orléans to Jean Desmarests, at a cost of 180 pounds, guaranteeing it against all troubles except the incursion of the Iroquois.

On December 4, 1661, for the modest sum of 150 livres tournois, he acquired from Charles Courtois the land that was to become his domain of Courville along the Montmorency River west of the waterfall of that name. On August 4, 1662, he bought tobacco and various goods from the merchant Mathurin Morisset for the sum of 300 livres, which he promised to pay back in beaver. He enlarged his site in the Lower Town of Quebec by buying from Pierre Denis de La Ronde, on October 6, 1662, the land next to his. But he did not pay back any of these purchases, so his creditors came after him.

On January 26, 1664, Louis Perrone de Mézé has recourse to justice to obtain payment of what he owes him, that is to say the sum of 290 livres, since August 12, 1662. In the absence of payment, the lieutenant general allows the seizure of his furniture, what seeing, to save what ap- partient to him, his wife asks for the separation of goods. His requisition learns us that several misfortunes were at the origin of the indebtedness of her husband and in particular the overflow of the river which had overturned his house. All his creditors, ten in number, ganged up against this separation of property for fear of never being repaid. The Sovereign Council authorized it in spite of everything and asked for a copy of the marriage contract. As it is necessary to make it come from France, that gives him a one year reprieve. He takes advantage of this period to pay his debts, because he is not worried for some time thereafter. On June 14, 1668, he claims from the masons Samson Auger and Jean Lelimousin, 40 pounds of damages for poorly executed work on his house. From the carpenter Jacques Lehôu, who had installed the sole of the oven, he demanded reimbursement, because the oven had collapsed and in its fall had killed a pig. His appearances at the Sovereign Council did not prevent him from going to the fur trade in Tadoussac, on the Saguenay and at Lake Saint John every year. In this way, he was several times godfather of Amerindians between 1668 and 1682 and attended many weddings as a witness. He is also counted among the benefactors of the missions of Chicoutimi and Lac Saint-Jean, where he helps to build the chapels. In November 1680, while commanding the boat L'Archange Saint-Michel, he ran aground and the ship could not be refloated. He gave to the mission of Tadoussac a large quantity of codfish, an ebony painting, an earthenware pot and some books as well as the ship's bell.

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On April 4, 1671, he joined Pierre Cailhault in order to sell the land of Beaumarchais with him, but withdrew when the navigation arrived. On February 8, 1675, he acquired the land of Jean Pelletier and Anne Langlois in Beauport for which he paid 800 livres on March 27. He entrusted Vivien Jean with the "clearing" of his land in Beauport on March 23, 1676, and three days later bought the land of Guillaume Lizotte, next to his, for 500 livres. He decided to settle permanently in this place and rented his house in the Lower Town of Quebec for three years, at 85 livres a year, to Etienne Marandeau. He again became indebted for 528 livres 17 sols and 4 deniers to the merchant François Hazeur, from whom he bought trading goods on May 5, 1678. He sold his house in the Lower Town of Quebec to Louis Jolliet on June 5, 1678, for the sum of 1250 livres and acquired a portion of land next to his house on January 16, 1679. In order to repay all his debts, he borrowed from Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, the sum of 3000 livres, which he promised to repay with an annual annuity of 150 livres.

In the 1681 census, he owned a gun, a horse, ten head of cattle and thirty acres of land. He took advantage of the marriage of his son Charles to donate his house in Beauport on April 18, 1681. But in view of the enormity of his father's debts, he renounced this donation on April 1, 1688, but bought two arpents of this land for 100 livres on the following April 6. Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, to whom he had not faithfully reimbursed the annual rent of 150 livres on the 3000 livres borrowed in 1679, sued him in 1698. Things drag on until December 20, 1701 when they come to a compromise, choosing as arbitrators the sieurs de La Martinière and Dauteuil. His wife died in Beauport on April 14, 1703. He enjoyed an excellent health, because he died in Beauport only on August 9, 1715, aged ninety years or so. The notary Duprac proceeds to the inventory of his goods on November 25, 1715. He was burdened with debts. Daughter Madeleine married **Antoine Fortier in 1677**. They were ancestors of the Collettes.



Charles CADIEUX- b.1629 → Madeleine CADIEUX- b.1659 → Pierre Noel FORTIER- b.1686 →

Louis FORTIER- b.1724 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CAILLÉ Jeanne (1631-1711)

Her husband died during the ocean crossing.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor, who came from the region of Fontenay-le-Comte in Poitou. She married **Jean Mineau** in France, around 1655. From their union were born at least four children. In her second marriage, she married Guillaume Dupas, of unknown origin, living in the Ile d'Orléans, around 1669. From their union are born two children. After the death of her second husband, which occurred at the end of 1681 or at the beginning of 1682, she contracted marriage before the notary Gilles Rageot, on Saturday November 21, 1682, with Jacques Lareau of Saint-Rémy de Dieppe in Normandy, widower of Anne Fossé, and married him in Quebec City on Monday November 23, 1682. They have no children.

She came the country in 1668 or 1669 with her children and her first husband who died during the crossing or shortly after his arrival. On October 6, 1686, she gave a release to Samuel part in the sale of a land by her husband Jacques Lareau. On July 22, 1700, with the agreement of her husband and her children of the first marriage, she donated to her son, Mathurin Dupas, the half of the land left to him by her late husband, Guillaume Dupas, in Saint-Jean de l'Ile d'Orléans. Her son, who has been working this land for nearly six years and has taken care of her and her father-in-law, commits himself to lodge, feed, clothe and maintain them until their death. She died in Saint-Jean de l'Ile d'Orléans on January 15 and was buried on January 16, 1711

Son **René Mineau** married **Jeanne Dufresne** . They were Roy ancestors.

Jeanne CAILLÉ-b. 1631→ René MINEAU-b. 1658→ Anne MINEAU- b.1685 → Geneviève FONTAINE- b.1715 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL-241 b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CARON Robert (1612-1656)

His daughter, ancestor Marie, was murdered in a skirmish by Hurons masquerading as Iroquois.

Robert Caron was neither Normand nor Breton, but that he came from Saintonge and that he embarked for Canada from La Rochelle. The file on Robert Caron remains open. His marriage contract has disappeared along with other records which were in the registry of Notre-Dame de Québec before 1640. On 15 June of that year, a fire reduced them all to ashes, including many private contracts. According to a document attributed to Jean Talon, Robert Caron would have arrived in Québec with Robert Giffard on 4 June 1634, the day of the Feast of Pentecost. If that was the case, he would have sailed from Dieppe aboard a ship of the One Hundred Associates commanded by Captain de Nesle. On 30 November 1636, the name of Robert Caron was mentioned for the first time in the registry; he was a witness at the marriage of Jamen Bourguignon and Claire Morin. Bourguignon reciprocated on 25 October 1637, when Robert married **Marie Crevet** in the chapel of Notre-Dame de la-Recouvrance. The restored act reads as follows: "On 25 October of the year 1637, the ordinary banns having been made and no impediment found, Father Charles Lallemand, Jesuit, acting as curate at Québec, after having interrogated, heard, and received their mutual consent, solemnly married and joined in the bonds of holy matrimony Robert Caron and Marie Crevet."

A short time after his arrival in the country, Robert Caron settled at a place called Longue-Pointe (Beaupré), on land ceded to him by Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny. However, on 4 October 1642, Robert sold this domain to ancestor **Guillaume Couillard**, a citizen of Quebec, for the sum of 150 livres. There was a house already built and some land "cleared and to be cleared." The bill of sale was drawn at Fort Saint Louis in Quebec in the presence of Guillaume Tronquet and Michel Caron, probably a relative of Robert. Our ancestor then moved to some high ground at Sainte Geneviéve near Sillery, between the holdings of Louis Sébillot and Claude l'Archevêque. On 29 August 1649, the One Hundred Associates gave him official title to the entire property of forty arpents of partly cleared land. On 24 July 1651, Louis d'Alleboust gave him twenty arpents more. On 6 December 1652, Governor Jean de Lauzon acknowledged all of these deeds.

At the end of twelve years, Robert Caron left his beautiful land at Sainte Genevieve to return to the Beaupré coast. On 24 May 1654 he sold it to Charles d'Ailleboust des Musseaux, the nephew of Louis, for the sum of 1700 livres. He had just bought another piece on the preceding 27 March from Julien Fortin de Bellefontaine, for 500 livres. His new domain, situated less than two kilometers to the east of the present village of Sainte-Anne, measured five arpents in width by a league in depth." Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap, notes Abbot Caron was just being colonized; everything was still very primitive when Robert Caron went there to settle. On the following May 24, he sells his land on the Sainte-Geneviève coast to Charles d'Ailleboust de Musseaux, for the sum of 1700 livres. On March 15, 1655, he sold a ninety foot frontage on Saint-Louis street to Nicolas Bonhomme and, on the following September 18, he sold the remaining thirty-six foot frontage for the sum of 30 livres.

The colonists were paralyzed by fear of the Iroquois. They felt themselves to be so far away, so abandoned, without a chapel, without a priest to encourage and lead them. However, a Jesuit missionary did come to visit them a few times a year. He celebrated Holy Mass and administered the sacraments in private homes. We may note from the registry of Notre-Dame-de-Québec that the newly born were often baptized two or three months after their birth. After returning to Quebec, the missionary would enter the baptismal act in the registry, but sometimes he forgot to do it. This is probably what happened to the last child of Robert Caron and Marie Crevet, a daughter named Aymée who must have been born in the spring of 1656. The baptism was done by Father Vimont or Father Poncet who made successive trips to the Beaupré coast in the months of March and June of this same year." Like a few colonists who lived some distance from Quebec at that time, Robert owned a lot in the Upper-Town, with 90 feet of width by 126 in depth, located on the rue Saint Louis. We don't know the date of acquisition of this property, but on 18 September 1655, for the sum of 30 livres, he sold a part of it to the Ursulines so they could enlarge their convent on the rue du Parlour. He had already sold some of it on the preceding 15 March to Nicolas Bonhomme who ceded about two-thirds of it, including a small house, 18 by 15 feet, to the fabrique of Notre-Dame, for the sum of 400 livres.

The death of Robert Caron seems to have been as sudden as it was unexpected. It was noted in a few words in the registry of Québec: "On 8 July 1656 buried in the cemetery, Robert Caron, died at the hospital, after having happily and saintly received all the sacraments." Did our ancestor die after an accident or from a short fatal illness? We will probably never know. He was only 44 or 45 years old.

After the death of her husband, Marie Crevet continued to take care of family business, and was mentioned in several events entered into the proceedings of Claude Aubert and Guillaume Audouart. On 27 July 1666, ten years after the death of Robert Caron, she ended her widowhood: She married ancestor **Noel Langlois senior**, widower of **Francoise Grenier**, in the parish church of Sainte-Anne. The contract was signed twenty days earlier in the home of Robert Giguere. This document tells us that Marie was the daughter of Pierre Crevet and of Marie Lemercier, from Bénouville, diocese of Bayeux in Normandy. For his part, Noel Langlois, who had arrived in Québec at the same time as Robert Caron, was said to be the son of Guillaume Langlois and of Jeanne Millet, from Saint Leonard-des-Parcs, in Normandy. The same covenant also specifies that the marriage was made "in separation of property" due, it seems, to quarrels which were cropping up between the Langlois heirs. There had been rumblings of discord for some time and it was necessary for paternal authority to rigorously assert itself to prevent further disharmony. Nevertheless, Noel did agree that Marie Crevet should receive 500 livres from his estate in the event that he predecease her, plus he agreed to take little ten-year-old Aymée Caron into his home. On 1 September 1673, the Caron children and their mother gathered to settle on a division of the property which they had inherited from their father. They had recourse to arbitration from ancestor **Paul de Rainville**, the clerk at Bécancour, as well as from Pierre Picard and Etienne Lessard, to reach a satisfactory compromise. The agreement was finalized by another act on the following 22 December. On 15 July 1684, **Noel Langlois, said to be the oldest citizen of the country at the age of eighty years, was buried at Beauport**. The record noted that he had died the day before "in Christian piety, after having received the approbation of the Whole parish." A short time later Marie Crevet went to live at her daughter Catherine's home, at Baie Saint-Paul. It was from this place that she gave up her soul on 22 November 1695, at the age of 92 according to the burial record. She was, in fact, 86 years old. Several other colonists with the name of Caron came after Robert and founded families. However, he was the earliest head of family to bear this name and was the true head of all the Carons. His life was short, but he established a descendants in New France with indestructible roots. Three daughters are ancestors.

Marie (1639-1660) married Jean Picard in 1656. At the age of 21 she met a tragic death in early June of 1660, a victim of Huron renegades in quest of plunder on the Beaupré coast. Masquerading as Iroquois, they carried off the young wife, her daughter, ancestor Louise and three other children in her care. The thieves were overtaken and surprised by the French and some Algonquins at Pointe Levis. Marie and one of her charges were killed in the skirmish which followed. Little Louise escaped the massacre and was entrusted to the care of her grandfather Pierre Picard. As for Jean Picard, he remarried twice and had several children from each of his last two wives. **Louise married Louis Gagné. They were ancestors of the Roys.**

Robert CARON- b.1610 → Marie CARON- b.1638 → Louise PICARD- b.1659 → Louise GAGNE- b.1676 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean MOREL-241 b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Aymée. (1655-1685) married Noél Langlois dit Traversy and lived at Bécancour. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Robert CARON- b.1610 → Aimée CARON- b.1655 → Marie Anne LANGLOIS- b.1675 → Hélène COTÉ- b.1710 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.1778 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Catherine (1649-1714) was married twice. First, to Jacques Dodier in 1662 at the age of 13. Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae. After Dodier's death she remarried in 1680 to Pierre Dupré, the Seigneur of Rivière-du Gouffre at Baie-Saint-Paul

Robert CARON- b.1610 → Catherine CARON- b.1649 → Barbe DODIER- b.1664 → Marie Louise GAGNE- b.1683 → Marie Reine DUFOUR- b.1707 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CARREAU Louis (1619-1693) dit Lafraicheur

Back to France and then back to Canada. His daughter Marie Carreau was 14 year old when she married . The first of her 15 children was born when she was 15.

Son of the bourgeois André Carreau and Jacquette Caussade, from the city of Bordeaux in Guyenne, he married **Jeanne Lerouge**, daughter of the bourgeois Pierre Lerouge and Marguerite Joly, from Guillemette in Champagne, on Wednesday, March 18, 1654, before the notary Audouart, and married her in Quebec City on Thursday, April 30, 1654. From their union eight children were born. **This ancestor is mentioned for the first time in the country when, on August 20, 1646, he attends the baptism of an Amerindian in Trois-Rivières. He returned to France where, on June 18, 1649, before the notary Moreau in La Rochelle, he signed a deed of obligation to the big adventure.** Back home, on November 10, 1652, he attends the marriage contract of Jean Cauchon and Madeleine Miville. On September 19, 1654, while he was qualified as a tailor, he bought from Antoine Leboesme dit Lalime a piece of land on the road from Quebec to Cap-Rouge for 318 livres, but this contract was cancelled on June 28, 1655. On the following August 16, he bought from Maurice Arrivé, for the price of 60 livres, of which 30 livres were paid in cash, his share in a site and a building for carpentry in the Lower Town of Quebec adjoining the Bakery.

On October 31, 1663, he appealed a sentence of the Sénéchaussée of Quebec asking him to disengage from the land that had been granted to him by the sieur d'Ailleboust on the Grande-Allée on August 18, 1657. He could not settle there because of the incursions of the Iroquois. This land had just been ceded to Anet Gomin who had had work done on it despite the opposition he had had served on him by the bailiff Canto on April 16, 1663. As Goumin had had work done on it, the Sovereign Council granted him use of the land for three years, after which it was to be returned to him as the first owner. However, he does not seem to have returned to this location because, on August 16, 1665, he moved to the Côte de Beaupré where he bought two concessions from Louis Saucier, one of two arpents of widthby forty deep and the other of one arpent of widthjoining the Montmorency Falls. In the census of 1667, he owned five acres of land in ploughing. He made good use of his dwelling because, in the census of 1681, in addition to owning four head of cattle, he farmed seventeen arpents of land. He died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on May 27, 1693. **Daughter Marie**, baptized 21 March 1655 at Quebec City married **Emery Bellouin**. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.

Louis CARREAU- b.1619 → Marie CARREAU- b.1655 → Anne Marie BLOUIN- b.1678 → Antoine LETOURNEAU- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CARTOIS Henriette (1651-1729)

King's daughter, jailed for theft. She outlived her first husband by 54 years.

A king's daughter, Henriette arrived in 1671. She was born in Paris , in 1651, daughter of the late Lambert Cartois and of Marie Lambert. After her father's death Henriette left for Canada at age about 20. She passed a marriage contract with **Michel Audebout** (Godbout), on October 8 1671, which was cancelled but both parties having reversed their decision, the contract was re enabled, on October 24. Therefore, this woman married: Michel Audebout (Godbout), on October 26, 1671 in Québec City and brought goods estimated to 300 pounds plus a gift of 50 from the king. Neither spouse could sign either contract.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was

27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

Michel died in 1675. 2° marriage André Patry, on July 23, 1675, in Québec. In 1701, she was a widow, apparently reduced to a state of begging, and had to appear before the provost-Marshall, July 15, 1701 (register 24), for stealing cards valued to 32 "livres", from **ancestor Jacques Bernier**, after having asked him for charity. She was jailed.

Her second husband having died at La Durantaye on Monday, November 11, 1697, she contracted marriage before the notary Chambalon on Monday, October 6, 1698, with Jean Coutelet dit La Rochelle, a soldier in the company of monsieur de La Durantaye. This contract having been cancelled, she made a new one before the notary Lepailleur, on Saturday June 18, 1701, with Pierre-Jean Forgue dit Monrougeau, widower of Marie Robineau, but this time again this contract had no consequences and she returned to her first love since, on Monday March 27, 1702, she married in Saint-François de l'Île d'Orléans, Jean Coutelet dit La Rochelle, of unknown origin, with whom she had married in 1698.

She came to this country with the contingent of the king's daughters of 1671 and brought as a dowry the sum of 300 livres of which 50 came from the king. After a short stay in Quebec, she lived in La Durantaye. Taking advantage of her stay in Quebec City, on July 30 before the Prévôté, she claimed from René Vandé a "truye". The latter is condemned to give her this sow on the condition that she pays him 8 pounds in compensation. He appealed to the Sovereign Council which, on the following August 5, allowed him to keep the sow but compensated him with two days of work. Even though she lived in La Durantaye, as she was a quarrelsome and litigious person, she came to Quebec City many times before the Provost for all sorts of small causes. Between July 3, 1674 and July 15, 1701, she appeared eighteen times.

On August 6, 1680, she claimed from Michel Maillou 12 livres for the care she had given him during his eight-day illness and 3 livres and 15 sols for food. She wins her case. On April 17, 1682, her husband being absent, she rents from Jean Delguel dit Labrèche of Quebec City until November 11, a low room and a small cabinet in the house that he holds from Claude Guion, the whole for the sum of 18 livres. She says she knows this house well since she has been living there for some time. On August 10, 1683, she filed a complaint against Gabriel Bourget, skipper of the ship La Malière. She exchanged a bearskin and two otterskins for four jars of jam. Bourget did not want the skins anymore and forced his trunk to take back his jams. As she wanted to oppose him, he mistreated her by taking her "by the throat and by the udders" and by calling her a whore. We don't know how this affair ended.

Afterwards, a bad adventure happened to her. **Reduced to misery**, she went to ancestor **Jacques Bernier** of the seigneury of Vincelotte to ask him for charity. She took advantage of the situation to steal a card worth 32 pounds which she tried to exchange at Étienne Catrin and Nicolas Volant. She is **arrested and taken to prison**. Questioned about this fact, she answered "with her usual effrontery" that she did not take this card from Bernier. Her third husband had returned to France when, on October 20, 1710, she donated half of her land of La Durantaye to her son André Patry to take care of her until his death. If he does not get along with her, he will have to pay her 80 livres per year. Her third husband was no longer alive when, on June 19, 1716, she renewed the gift of half her land to her two sons, André and René Patry. She died in Saint-Vallier where she was buried on January 8, 1729. The burial record says she was one hundred years old, but she was about eighty years old if we trust the age she gave in the 1681 census. Daughter **Jeanne** married **Jean Boutin**. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

CARTOIS Henriette -b. 1651 → Jeanne AUDEBOUT- b.1672 → Madeleine BOUTIN- b.1700 → Jean VERMETTE- b.1745 → Antoine 1 VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CASSÉ Antoine (1640-1709) (LACASSE)

Ordinary Life of a New France Settler

In the colony of New France, many people spent their entire lives at a subsistent, yet comfortable level. The men were mostly farmers, who did little else than support their families with crops and other resources, getting by from year to year. This pretty much sums up the life of Antoine Cassé.

Antoine was born in 1641 in Doué, an ancient village in the Anjou region of France; he was baptized at the St-Pierre church there on April 26th. His parents were Nöel Cassé (also spelled Lacassé) and Michelle Durand, and he was the oldest of their four children. Both of Antoine's grandfathers were said to be house roofers. Sometime during his 20s, Antoine left his family and migrated to New France; he first appeared in records at his confirmation in Quebec City on March 23, 1664. By the following year, Antoine had settled downriver from Quebec City in Château-Richer. That fall, he joined the men courting the *Filles du Roi* who had just arrived from France. On October 14th, he made a contract with one of them, **Françoise Pilois**, and their wedding took place the same day.

The newlyweds spent their first few years in the north shore area called the Beaupré Coast, but looked toward moving across the water. During the late spring of 1666, Antoine purchased a concession of land with 3 *arpents* of widthn St-Pierre on Île d'Orléans. But for some reason, on December 4th, he terminated the farm lease. He dealt with the widow of the man he had leased it from; in return for the land, she paid him 215 *livres* and allowed him use of the house, kitchen and barn until the spring thaw. As part of the bargain, she also gave him a gray cloak which had likely belonged to her late husband.

Back on the north shore, Antoine turned up in two transactions in March 1669, both in the area around Château-Richer. On the 22nd, he bought 144 *livres* worth of merchandise to be paid in "money or pelts." And two days later he used 100 planks of pine to help pay off a debt; he had previously received the pine from another man in exchange for a "fat pig." A year later, he made a deal in Quebec City selling 500 planks for 40 livres. In April 1670, Antoine made a deal for a cow that required him to pay the original owner in "18 *livres* worth of salted butter" for each of the next three years. These sorts of transactions were typical of settlers trying to make ends meet in the colony.

During these years, Antoine needed to support his growing family, with a daughter and son baptized at Château-Richer in 1666 and 1668, and four more children born on Île d'Orléans by 1676. In January 1677, Antoine sold his farm on Île d'Orléans and moved to Beaumont, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and this was where his youngest three children were born. The 1681 census showed that they were one of only 14 families living there, and at the time, their closest parish was at Pointe-Lévy. The Beaumont *seigneur's* home was sometimes used for religious events, such as on August 9, 1681, when Antoine's children Marie-Françoise and Joseph were confirmed. Like many men in New France, Antoine made use of other resources besides farming. For a time, he was a part-owner of a sail boat, but it was sold to a new owner in 1683; he likely used the boat for fishing out on the St. Lawrence River. In March 1686, he bought another concession of land adjacent to his property; it added 3 *arpents* of river frontage to his farm. But part of the deal required him to clear the land, which he never did, and so he gave it up in 1699. The rent he paid for 13 years ended up being a waste of money.

As their nest emptied, Antoine and his wife Françoise prepared for their retirement, and on August 26, 1702, they signed over much of their farm to their youngest son Charles. In return, he agreed to take care of them in their old age, and also see to it that 30 masses were said for them after each one died. Seven years later, on June 1, 1709, Antoine's died at his home in Beaumont. Françoise lived a few more years, passing away in 1713.

Antoine Casse dit Lacasse, was originally from Anjou, a French province serving as the gateway to Brittany, located between Maine and Poitou. He was baptized about 1641 at the Church of Saint-Pierre in Doué, today Doué-la-Fountaine, Department of Maine-et-Loire, District of Saumur. This church, with a very plain exterior, is remarkable

for its three naves built during diverse epochs. Antoine was the grandson of house-roofers Mathurin and Pierre Beaudoin. His father Noel, baptized at Doue the 1st of February 1619, married Michelle Durand about 1640. She gave him four children of whom Antoine was the eldest and our Canadian Ancestor.

On Wednesday 14 October 1665 at Chateau-Richer, the Notary Claude Aubert prepared a contract of marriage between Antoine and his bride-to-be, Francoise Pilois. She was the daughter of Francois and of Claudine Poulet from the Parish of Saint Nicolas-du-Champs in Paris. The marriage took place the same day the contract was signed. Father Thomas Morel gave the nuptial benediction after having dispensed with the reading of the two banns. On 16 June 1666, Antoine bought some property from Jean Baron, an associate of Mathurin Tessier. This land was 3 arpents of river frontage located at Saint-Pierre, Ile d'Orleans, between Robert Jeanne and Mathurin Chabot. It was formerly the land of Ancestor Savard and the price was 295 livres. However, on 13 July 1667, Antoine signed it over to the brothers Adrian and Michel Isabel, before witnesses. On 4 December 1666 Antoine broke a lease on a farm, a lease he had made with Antoine Berson, now dead. Berson's widow, Marguerite Belanger, accepted the cancellation and repossessed her property in the Fief of Lotinville, today the Ange-Guardian. She had to give him 215 livres in compensation and "a grey cloak that the said Casse vowed to have had and received from the master." She allowed him to keep the house and kitchen up until the next May; also a place in the shed to put "his part and portion of the grain." Such a compensation leads us to conclude that Antoine must have lived there for several years. The grey cloak—did it belong to the late Berson? Our man seemed to think so; no doubt it was made in France. David Letourneau, miller of the seigneurie of Beaupre, but resident of the Ile d'Orleans, decided to sell his land to Lacasse. According to this deal, concluded on 15 August 1667.

David vacated a property located on the south coast of the Island, next to that of Jean Letourneau and Jean Grignon, for the sum of 200 livres payable in two installments. The seller kept for himself only "those parts which are necessary for the grain milling process of said habitation" because they could be useful to his son Jean. After one year to the day, Jeanne Baril, his wife, ratified the sale. On Wednesday 2 November, Antoine would consent to assign "Jean Prevost of the city of Rouen come this present year to this country" to Jacques Ratte, resident of the Island. It seems that Antoine had agreed to take this immigrant for four years. And another matter, on 5 December Romain Trepanger admitted to owing Antoine 19 livres and 10 sols. Antoine, on 22 March 1669 still lived on the Beaupre coast. In order to pay the sum of 144 livres for merchandise received and delivered, Antoine agreed to pay back his creditor, Bertrand Chesnay, Seigneur of Lothainville, by Saint Michel's Day. He was to satisfy this debt "in money or in pelts;" was Antoine a beaver trapper? The 24th of the same month, Antoine asked Letourneau to accept 100 planks valued at 45 livres as a deduction from his debt. Robert Anest made these planks from pine wood and they were good and salable. He traded them to Lacasse for a fat pig.

Antoine and Francoise settled down on the Island toward the end of 1669. It is a certainty that Lacasse lived on the Island on 14 February 1670, because from there he promised to deliver on the wharf at Quebec, with Pierre Dufresne, 500 planks to Jean B. Patoulet, for a price of 40 livres. The following April, Claude Charron, wealthy merchant of Quebec, sold a 5-year-old brown cow to Lacasse. The latter had to remit 18 livres-worth of salted butter in good condition in each of three years. If perchance, the poor beast had to give up her life because of the negligence of her adopted father, the latter was to pay half her value. He had to be poor in order to accept such conditions! Then follow several years of silence! On 18 January 1677 Lacasse sold his land on the south shore of the Island with all that was on it, to Pierre Bissonnet, for 500 livres. Up until the sale, Jean Letourneau and Francois Dumas were his neighbors. For the first time we discover the well lettered signature of our ancestor next to that of Nicholas Gauvreau. The contract was made at Quebec by Pierre Duquet, notary.

Our ancestor was always attracted by the south. From the Beaupre coast he moved to the Island, into today's parish of Saint Laurent, then on to Beaumont. In 1672, Charles Couillard had obtained the seigneurie of Beaumont from Talon. According to the census of 1681, Antoine was one of fourteen colonists established on this territory. He owned a gun, 3 head of cattle and 8 arpents of cleared land. On the Beaupre coast in 1667 he had 3 beasts, 14 arpents of worthwhile land and a hired hand: he is not improving his position. Did Antoine get his new bit of land on credit? Perhaps, because we note that he obtained the property of 4 arpents in width on 14 June 1682, but it was not until 1699 that it was officially conceded to him. In those times one went to Mass at Point Levy. For special occasions the manor house of the Seigneur served as a chapel. It was there on 9 August 1681, that Mgr de Lavel confirmed 7 people, among whom were Marie Casse, 17 years old, and her 12-year-old brother Joseph. Lacasse owned, in company with Michel Mailloux-de-la Durantaye, a beautiful boat complete with sails and ground tackle. Francois Frichtet bought it on 18 July 1683 for the sum of 129 livres: he acted in the name of Pierre Lereau and Pierre

Ducharme. In 1687 Pierre Bissonnet, now a farmer of Durantaye, left the land that he had bought from Casse, with the half arpent of width that he had added to it. Two years later, on 13 March 1689, Jean Jouanne bought it for 340 livres.

On 28 March 1686, John Adam in the name of his Seigneur, conceded "three arpents of land in width and forty in depth" in order to enlarge the property of Antoine. The latter was not able to clear it, moreover he had to pay the seigneurial rents. Therefore, on 1 June 1699, he decided to abandon this concession. Antoine and Francoise, on 26 August 1702, had come to the end of their rope. "Desiring especially to spend the rest of their days in peace and tranquility, in order to better care for their health," they made a donation to their son Charles. This heir became owner of 2 steers, 2 cows, one 14-year-old mare with her 4-month-old colt, and half of the coastal land to the northeast. In return, the son was expected to feed, house, clothe and to care for his parents until their death and afterward, to have 30 Requiem Masses said for the repose of their souls.

This avalanche of detail should not cause you to forget that the family Lacasse worked a farm for survival. One feels that in this house there was hope for a better life which never was realized. The Lacasse parents had 9 children: 3 boys and 6 girls. Antoine the eldest baptized at Chateau-Richer in May of 1668, died at 19 in the flower of his youth. Joseph and Charles were the fruitful ones and perpetuated the name Lacasse in Canada and the USA. Antoine left this world in 1709 and was buried at Beaumont the first day of June. Father Jean Pinguet wrote his death certificate at Lauzon. As for Francoise Pilois, she died on 28 February 1713, at over 70 years of age, and was buried alongside her husband. She had been the godmother of the first child born at Beaumont; Francoise Mailloux, on 3 July 1679. Joseph Lacasse worked on the construction of the first church at Beaumont

ACCLSC

Son Joseph Cassé — B. 23 Aug 1669, Ste-Famille, New France; D. 23 Jan 1744, Beaumont, married **Marie Bazin** (1673-1743) on 27 Jun 1691, at Lauzon, **Three of their daughters were ancestors, 2 Collette lines and a Roy line**

Antoine CASSE- b.1640 → Joseph CASSE- b.1669 → Marie CASSE- b.1692 → **Marie- ROY-** b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

(Marie Roy was the a descendant of patriarch Nicolas Leroy. Her daughter married patriarch Francois Collet so all Collettes are descendants of Nicolas Leroy)

Antoine CASSE- b.1640 → Joseph CASSE- b.1669 → Elisabeth CASSE- b.1703 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Antoine CASSE- b.1640 → Joseph LACASSE- b.1669 → Genevieve LACASSE- b.1706 → Charles PAQUET- b.1737 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CERISIER Jeanne (1637-1709)

She came to the country as an indentured servant.

Daughter of Jacques Cerisier and Marie de la Lande, from Amboise in Touraine, she married **François Duclos**, son of Charles Duclos and Madeleine Boutart, from Manerbe, diocese of Lisieux in Normandy, on Thursday November 26, 1665. From their union were born eight children. She came to the country, according to Godbout, as a servant of madame Louis Rouer of Villeray. He paid her passage and accompanied her on the voyage from France with his wife. Villeray, secretary of Governor-Jean de Lauson, judge and first councilor of the Conseil Souverain was a native of Amboise, as was Jeanne. She boarded the ship *Le Taureau* on May 10, 1663 and arrived in Quebec City on July 24. She was confirmed at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on June 3, 1664.

More than five years after his arrival in the country, our colonist, Francois Duclos was now ready to take a wife. Alas! Wives were rather rare in this rough era where it was necessary to convert land with "standing timber" into arable and profitable soil. The King of France understood this problem and he sent hundreds of his "daughters" destined to become the wives of his faraway bachelor or widower subjects. Francois Duclos was one of a group of very interested men. On 26 November 1665, notary Latouche drew up a marriage contract between Jeanne and Francois Duclos at Cap-de-La-Madeleine. It is not known whether Jeanne could sign the contract, but her husband

could. The religious ceremony must have followed the signing of the marriage contract, but we know neither the place nor the exact date. We may presume that the nuptial blessing took place at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, the groom's place of residence.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

François was baptized 12 March 1627. She probably arrived in Québec on 15 May 1664; on the following June she received the sacrament of confirmation from the hands of Msgr de Laval. Jeanne hurried less than others to take a husband. Some "King's Daughters," even at the age of 13 or 14, were married several weeks after their arrival; Jeanne, nearly an old maid at the age of 23, waited a year and a half before saying yes to someone: That someone was Francois Duclos. In the census of 1666 , the year of the birth of Nicolas, his eldest son, Francois Duclos was said to be 30 years old and he was classified among the volunteers, non-married or married in France. Evidently the census taker was not up to date on the latest news. A year later, another census was taken. This time it was established that the ancestor resided at Cap-de-la Madeleine, that he was 37 years old (age less inexact than in the preceding census), that his wife was 30 years old and that they had a year old son: Nicolas. Their immediate neighbors were Nicolas Gaillou and Claude Houssard.

François and Jeanne had eight children. Son Nicolas was born about 1666. In the 1666 and 1667 censuses, the family can be found at Cap-de-La- Madeleine and Francois is listed as a "volunteer." At some point after these enumerations, the family settled at Batiscan. Daughter Anne was born about 1668, followed by Genevieve (about 1671), Marie-Louise (about 1673), François (about 1675) and Marie-Madeleine (about 1676). Marguerite was baptized 12 October 1679 at Batiscan, followed by Charles, baptized 10 May 1682 at Champlain. Charles became an *engagé Ouest* in 1701, but was buried 30 January 1703 at Batiscan.

At the turn of the century, François, now more than 70 years old, realized that he was getting on in years. On 30 June 1702, he had his will drawn up by notary Francois Trotain. All of his daughters were now settled; Charles, the youngest child, died before reaching his 21st birthday, whereas Nicolas and Francois were still waiting to set up a home. The eldest, a future judge, was more than 40 years old when he decided to end his bachelorhood.

Of the 3 sons and 5 daughters from the marriage of Francois Duclos and Jeanne Cerisier, ancestor **Marie-Louise (1672-1733), married Gabriel-Nicolas Lefebvre dit Lataille** Francois Duclos and Jeanne Cerisier were buried at Batiscan 2 years apart; Jeanne on 17 September 1709, Francois on 4 December 1711, at the ripe old age of 84. The ancestor had worked for more than 50 years in his adopted country, always on the land in the region of the Mauricie.

On May 1, 1709, in agreement with her husband, Jeanne donated a life annuity to their daughter Madeleine Duclos for her good care of them and died shortly thereafter, being buried in Batsican on September 12, 1709. François Duclos died 03 December 1711 and was buried the next day at Batsican. Daughter **Marie Louise** married **Gabreil Lefebvre**. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais** lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being **Lottie Mae Collette**. Famed Métis leader **Pierre Bottineau** married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of **Lottie Mae**.

Jeanne CERISIER- b.1637 → Marie Louise DUCLOS- b.1673 → Françoise LEFEBVRE- b.1694 → Françoise LEFEBVRE- b.1744 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lotte Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CHALIFOU Paul (1612-1679) (CHALIFOUR)

Builder in Early New France. He renounced his Protestant religion Ancestor of the Catbedcrasys a variation of the name. He had almost 100 grandchildren.

The name Chaufour, from *chaux* ‘lime’ + *four* ‘oven’, ‘kiln’; a topographic name for someone who lived by a lime kiln, a habitational name from any of various places named with this term, or a metonymic occupational name for a lime burner. One of their descendants, **Ovide Chalifou** immigrated to the United States and anglicised his name to **Empty Bone Catbedcrasy**. (translation of Os Vide Chat lit fou.)

When an effort was being made to populate New France, men were needed with useful skills, and Paul-Charles Chalifour fit that profile. He was born on December 26, 1612 in Périgny, France, which bordered La Rochelle. His parents were Paul-Mathurin Chalifour and Marie Gabourit, but nothing else is known of Paul-Charles' family except for that his parents had him baptized in the Calvinist church.

At some point, Paul-Charles learned the trade of building construction, and it's likely that he got well-experienced at it. On April 10, 1644, he married a woman named Marie Jeannet in La Rochelle. In order to get married, he **renounced his Protestant religion** on the day of the wedding so he could become a Catholic. The young couple had a daughter born the following year, but within a couple of years, both his wife and his child died.

The year 1647 seems to be significant in Paul-Charles' life. On May 1st of that year, he was **imprisoned at the palace** of La Rochelle for an unknown crime. Then shortly after he was released, he decided to migrate to New France; no doubt his expertise in carpentry was a big factor in why he was recruited. The exact dates of his trip, and the name of the ship that brought him are missing from the records. His arrival in New France must have been before September 15th, though, because he and a friend were hired that day to build a house and a barn on the Ile d'Orléans. For their work, the two men were paid 800 *livres* and 20 pots of brandy to divide between them.

At age 35, Paul-Charles decided to find a new bride, and on September 28, 1644, he married, **Jacquette Archambault**, the 16-year-old daughter of a Quebec City settler. **Jacquette's 12-year-old sister was married to another man on the same day, so it was a double ceremony**. Paul-Charles and Jacquette had fourteen children together, born between 1649 and 1673, only one of whom died as an infant. In 1652, Paul-Charles built a house for his family on a grant of land he received in a section near Quebec City called La Canardiere. The property had 3 *arpents* of river frontage and was 40 *arpents* deep.

Paul-Charles had many construction contracts that have survived in the records, and they show that he specialized in the framework for buildings. In 1649, he worked on a windmill for Jacques LaNeuf for a payment of 1,000 *livres*, two barrels of flour and a barrel of lard. A few years later, in 1653, he made the frame for a building that was 20' x 18'. The following year he did the same for two houses on some settlers' properties. In another project that year, he constructed a cellar for a house. The success of his work is evident in that he hired an apprentice to work with him.

Constructing buildings wasn't the only occupation Paul-Charles had; he dabbled for a time in eel fishing. He also maintained a farm, reporting in the 1666 census that he had 14 *arpents* under cultivation. He continued into the 1660s and 1670s as a carpenter, and he constructed the framework on at least two more windmills.

Among Paul-Charles' fourteen children, the first seven were all daughters, which meant they would each need a husband. In New France, girls often got married in their teens to older men, and the first of the seven girls was barely 13-years-old when she married. The pattern continued with the other six girls each marrying before they were 17. How much of a hand Paul-Charles had in finding husbands for his daughters isn't known, but given the girls' ages, it's very likely they were all arranged marriages.

Paul-Charles made out his will on December 15, 1678, leaving half of his property to his wife and the other half to be split among his surviving children. He died on October 13, 1680. Jacquette lived another 25 years, passing away in December 1705. They were both ancestors of Alex Trebek. In the third Chalifour generation. **97 members greeted the second, a feat of fecundity.**

Daughter Françoise Chalifour — B. 4 Dec 1657, Quebec City; D. 5 Jul 1697, St-Pierre, New France; married **Jacques Nolin (1641-1729)**, 18 Nov 1671, Quebec City. **They were Roy ancestors twice.**

Paul CHALIFOU-b. 1613 → Françoise CHALIFOUR- b.1657 → Marie Madeleine NOLIN - b.1690 → Marie Madeleine RATEÉ- b.1712 → Marie VAILLANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Paul CHALIFOUR- b.1612 → Françoise CHALIFOUR- b.1657 → Guillaume NOLIN- b.1693 → Guillaume NOLIN- b.1718 → Marie- NOLIN- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Paul Chalifour was born on Wednesday, 26 December 1612, at Perigny, a community that was part of the arrondissement of La Rochelle, in Aunis, today the department of la Charente-Maritime. To be baptized, the infant was presented at the Calvinist church of La Rochelle on the following 30 December. His father was laborer, and his mother, Marie Gabourit, widow Paul Chalifour widow from a first marriage to a man named Renaud, for whom history has lost his first name. On the paternal side, Jacques Chalifour, Anne and Marie were his uncle and aunts.

The future Canadian practiced the trade of carpenter. One day, he renounced the Calvinist church to become Catholic. On 10 April 1644, he was married at Notre-Dame-de-Cogne de La Rochelle, to Marie Jeannet, a native of Forges, canton of Aigrefeuille-d'Aunis, arrondissement of Rochefort, also in present-day Charente-Maritime. On her wedding day, her father Claude Jeannet was a merchant at La Rochelle. Her mother was named Jeanne Maillebault. The marriage contract had been signed on the preceding 20 February, in the presence of an impressive family, in particular Elie Bourbeau, a future Canadian.

On 5 June 1645, Michel Brunet, councilor of the king at the presidial seat of La Rochelle, and Jeanne Girard, presented Marie Chalifour, daughter of Paul and Jeanne, at the baptismal font of Notre-Dame. Short-lived happiness! The wife Marie Jeannet, and probably her child, died before 1647, the year in which Paul decided to come settle in Canada, just before celebrating his 35th birthday.

Did Paul come to New France with **ancestor Pierre Tremblay** on the ship Marguerite, chartered by Pierre LeGardeur and Noël Juchereau? A hypothesis to be verified.

On 15 September 1747, Paul and his friend Jacques Coquerel were hired to build a house, 40 feet by 20 and a barn 60 feet by 25, for Francois Chavigny, son of Francois and of Éléonore de Grandmaison, on the Ile d'Orléans. The two contractors were promised payment of 800 livres tournois and 20 pots of brandy, to divide into two equal shares. Thanks to his trade and to his experience, our ancestor started out as a master craftsman in the Colony.

Thus, on the following year, he was ready to set up his new home. On Monday, 28 September 1648, he appeared before the Jesuit Barthélemy Vimont to receive the nuptial blessing, in the presence of Robert Giffard and Nicolas Goupil. His sweetheart was the 16-year-old Jacquette Archambault, daughter of Jacques and of Françoise Tourault, sister of Denis, Anne, Marie, Louise, Laurent and Marie Archambault. Born about 1732, in the hamlet of Lardillièvre, at Dompierre-sur-Mer, she had come to Canada with her family, perhaps also in 1647.

The Archambault-Chalifour couple undoubtedly settled somewhere in Quebec, where work was not lacking. Moreover, on 16 May 1649, Paul promised Jean Juchereau, Sieur de Maure, to furnish him all that was needed for his mill to run well. Then, on 29 October of the same year, he began in the service of Jacques LeNeuf, Sieur de LaPoterie **brother of ancestor Michel Leneuf**, to build "*the framework of a windmill consisting of a main part of a millsolles, posts, beams*", etc., for the respectable sum of 1,000 livres, two barrels of flour and a barrel of lard. At his own expense, Paul had to find some help to complete such a job.

Paul owed Clément Eustachon 174 livres tournois "for work and service" rendered to him. On 28 September 1650, he admitted his debt by asking his creditor to collect a similar sum owed to him by Éléonore de Grandmaison.

And on 8 July 1652, the Chalifours received a concession of three arpents in width by twenty-four deep, located in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges and neighbor to Simon Denis, Sieur de LaTrinité. It was at this place that the Chalifour family set up their permanent household.

While organizing his home, Paul set to work again. Jean Gloria, "general clerk of the Magasin of New France", met him and proposed that he build at the bottom of Sault-au-Matelot "*a building Structure with a frame*" 20 feet long and 18 wide. The posts would be 11 to 12 inches thick as well as the beams. Price to be received: 350 livres. The work had to be completed by 15 October 1653; which he did.

As he needed hired workers, the master carpenter, on 25 April 1654, took Abraham Fiset into his service as an apprentice for three years. He was a young 20-year-old newcomer to the colony. After a year of apprenticeship, Paul would give him 30 livres. Obviously, Abraham would be provided with shoes, clothing, food and lodging during the said time. Jean Bourdon appeared as witness to this promise of indentured apprenticeship to his protégé Fiset.

Already Paul's three young children needed fresh milk. Thus, the master of the Chalifour house agreed to a lease with his friend Bourdon. Already two cows had been in the stable of the tenant since 15 March 1654. Paul would keep the milk cows for three years for his own use, while giving his landlord 40 pounds of butter the first year and 50 the other two years.

Then on 18 July 1654, Paul relinquished to the benefit of gunsmith Charles Philippeau, "The Cabin building Located between the fort of St Louis" and the house of Martin Boutet, all situated on seven perches of land obtained from Lauzon. Sale price: 60 livres tournois.

On 22 October 1654, friend Jean Bourdon asked Paul to square up 12 beams 27 feet long and 12 inches square and to prepare the necessary stakes "to make a floor for a cellar", 38 by 24, for the sum of three livres per beam and 20 livres for one hundred stakes 10 feet long, squared on three sides.

Considered an expert, our ancestor was asked by Simon Denis to help him evaluate the damage done to his land by the cattle belonging to Jean Brossier dit LaBrosse and Jean Jouy. The official report made by the two appraisers was on the first of August 1655. They described that there had been good wheat on a part of the land belonging to Denis and "*that for the peas they were rather clear*". (?)

Eight years after his marriage, Paul and Jacquette decided that it was wise to have a marriage contract in good and proper form. The notary Badeau drafted one on 26 February 1656.

The tailor Thierry Delestre dit Le Vallon, asked Chalifour to help him build his house near Henri Pinguet, in the Lower Town. On 30 November 1656, Paul was hired to provide three beams and to make a roof for this dwelling with the assurance of a salary of 100 livres.

One day, Paul Chalifour gave 75 livres to Michel Desorcy "on account of the said Bassard from France in this country on 29 October 1658, Louis Brassard returned with gratitude this sum to Chalifour. Obviously, all the work accomplished by Paul Chalifour was not recorded in the records of the notaries. Transactions for construction, like today, were like the teeth of a saw, with its ups and downs.

On 21 June 1664, Paul Chalifour, an honest, valiant and intelligent man, was appointed, along with Jean Lemire, to ascertain "*the state of the buildings in the areas of Coulonges and Argenteuil*". On the following 8 November, he asked the Sovereign Council to ensure that Pierre Lefebvre, Nicolas Bélanger and Léonard Leblanc pay into the public treasury the deniers coming from their eel fishing on the territory not ceded on the Coast of Lauzon. But, on 20 August 1665, Paul, owner of la Canardière, and **ancestor Léonard Leblanc** obtained from Charles de Lauzon a

concession of six arpents in frontage on the river, with hunting and fishing rights. The obvious goal of this acquisition was to obtain a place suitable for eel fishing.

In the census of 1666, the 48-year-old (he was actually 53) Paul Chalifour, Jacquette Archambault, 34, and their seven children lived not far from la Saint-Charles, with their domestic servant Jacques Beaudoin. The following year, the family stated that they had 14 arpents of land under cultivation and seven head of cattle. Francois Bissot, Sieur de La Rivière, a merchant of Québec and the owner of a tannery at Lauzon, agreed with Chalifour on 17 February 1669, for the construction of a windmill "at la pointe de levy". The value of the work which he would carry out was estimated at 250 livres to be received in two payments.

Did Léonard Leblanc find eel fishing to be profitable enough? He relinquished his share for the paltry sum of 9 barrels of eels which Chalifour would give him over a period of three years. The reached-on 18 August 1670.

One month later, on 24 September, Jean Gervaise, executor of the will of the late Francoise Tourault, mother of Jacquette Archambault, gave Paul Chalifour 10 livres to be added to the 150 which he had already been given as part of the inheritance.

Farming the land and fishing for eels still left time for the master carpenter to ply his trade. On 19 January 1671, Jean Talon offered Paul the construction "*of A Windmill with a tower of wood of Half-timber...in the village of Bourg royal*" The intendant promised to provide all the necessary materials for such a job provided that the builder, would have it ready to make flour by the end of September. Chalifour would then receive 1 ,400 livres for his work. Never was the work of Paul Chalifour criticized. However, the years were accumulating in the veins of our ancestor. On 21 August 1673, he entrusted his eel fishing at Lauzon for one year to Jacques Samson, **brother of ancestor Gabriel Samson**. and Martin Lafille. The partners would pay 3,000 eels in kind. "in Brine, and in good Condition along with two Hundred fresh ones". On 3 May 1674, under the same conditions, Charles Darcour dit Marolles and Martin Lafille leased the said fishing rights for three years. On 18 July 1677, Darcour renewed his lease by himself for three more years.

Invited to the Chalifour banquet of life were Marie, Marguerite, Jeanne, Étienne, Jeanne, Louise, Paul- Francois, Marie-Madeleine, Etienne, Pierre, Anne, Jean-Baptiste and Claude, nine daughters and five sons, quite a full table! All of their baptisms were recorded in the registry of Notre-Dame de Québec, between 5 October 1649 and 31 January 1673. In the third Chalifour generation, 97 members greeted the second, a feat of fecundity.**Francoise Chalifour became the wife of Jacques Nolin dit Deschatelets.. Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

We know that on 15 December 1678, Paul, growing older, had his will drawn up by Paul Vachon. On 28 February 1679, he sold to Robert Coutard, who had settled at Saint- Nicolas, his concession on the Lauzon Coast for 5,550 eels to be delivered to his house at La Canardière, over a period of four years. In September 1680, Paul Chalifour was no longer alive. He had already seen the new dawn, the first light of an eternal new day.

Jacquette Archambault remained loyal to her family by favoring at one and the same time her children, her sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. On 26 December 1681, she verified her account with Jean Vandanaigne. Also remember that in the census of 1681 Jacquette owned 2 guns, 12 head of cattle, and had 15 arpents under cultivation. Another act notarized on 27 March 1689 informs us that the widow Chalifour divided her property among her children, the part which she could relinquish according to the law. Finally, on 22 August 1697, she gave what remained of her property to her son Paul-Francois. The latter promised to pay her 1,500 livres and to support her until her death. The son received a release from his debt on 10 October 1698.

Jacquette Archambault died on 17 December 1700, at the age of 63, according to the registry of Notre-Dame de Québec. Paul and Jacquette knew the last tide of time. A full life, a serene death and eternal happiness, may it all be theirs! The only known variations of this surname are Chalifort, Chalifou, Chalifoux, Chalis, Chalus and **Catbedcrasy**

CHAPELAIN Françoise (1646-1729)

All her life, she acted as a midwife.

Daughter of Louis Chapelain and Françoise Dechaux of the village of Notre-Dame de Lubersac, diocese of Limoges, she contracted marriage before the notary Audouart, on Sunday July 23, 1662, with Charles Allaire. This contract has no consequences. On Friday, February 1, 1664, before notary Auber, she married again, this time to **David Létourneau**, baptized on Monday, February 3, 1642, at Saint-Sixte de Muron in Saintonge, son of David Létourneau and Sébastienne Guéry, and married him at Château-Richer, on Tuesday, June 16, 1654. From their union **fifteen children** are born.

In the company of her mother and her brother Bernard, she comes to join her father and her brother Jacques in Quebec in 1661. It is at Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans that she spends most of her life. On July 30, 1691, her parents gave her and her brother their house in the Upper Town of Quebec. In return, they went to live with them on the Ile d'Orléans. His parents not being able to get along with them return to Quebec. His mother having died, his father asked that they agree to cancel the donation he had made to them in 1691. On March 9, 1695, with her husband's consent, she renounces this donation in exchange for 400 livres paid to her by the Hospitaller nuns to whom her father had given himself. On the following November 5, she accepts, in the name of her son Bernard, the sale made to him by ancestor **François Allaire** of a land in Saint-Jean de l'Ile d'Orléans. On February 22, 1706, she gives herself and her husband to the Séminaire de Québec. For this purpose they pay 1000 pounds to the bursar. Her husband died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on February 22, 1709. On the following October 5, she gave her son Jean a receipt for the sum of 400 livres and, on March 4, 1712, for 200 livres for the purchase of their land on the Ile d'Orléans. In the 1716 census, she lived in the Upper Town of Quebec, considered a sister given to the Seminary of Quebec. All her life, she acts as a midwife. She died in Quebec City on May 13, 1729. Son **Louis** married **Anne Marie Blouin**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Francoise CHAPELIN-b. 1646 → Louis LETOURNEAU- b.1669 → Antoine LETOURNEAU- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CHAPELAIN Louis (1614-1700) dit Letourneur

Poorly treated by his children in his old age.

We do not know the parentage of this master turner, who married in France, around 1640, **Françoise Dechaux**, of Notre-Dame de Lubersac, diocese of Limousin. From their union were born three children . On April 30, 1658, he and his son Jacques committed themselves before the notary Moreau in La Rock Ile to work for three years for the Hospitaller nuns of Quebec, who promised them an annual salary. On September 10, 1661, Sieur Charles de Lauzon grants him a land in his seigneurie of Liret on the Island of Orleans. On May 1, 1662, he was confirmed in Quebec City and established himself first on the Island of Orleans. On January 28, 1665, the Sovereign Council ordered Sieur de la Mothe to pay him 40 livres in advance from the war funds so that he could obtain tools to "drill the pumps of the royal galley. "On the following March 4, he received 30 livres for his work and on May 27, 50 livres. He sold his land on the Ile d'Orléans for the sum of 200 livres, on 6 mus 1666, to Martin de Saint-Aignan and the Jesuits granted him a land of forty arpents in Petite-Auvergne on the following 15 march. He settled there where, according to the 1667 census, he owned two arpents of land under cultivation.

A dispute with his son Bernad brought him before the sovereign council on November 29, 1667. He was forced to let his son work on the land he had obtained in the same place and adjacent to his own, and the latter paid him 46 livres for what he had paid to obtain this land. He leaves Petite-Auvergne for Quebec City where he settles on a site at the top of the rue de la Montagne and on February 29, 1668, sells his land of forty arpents to Pierre Lelat for the sum of 120 livres. On July 11, 1678, he bought from Toussaint Dubault a sixteen foot space of land between their two locations and paid him 12 livres and 10 sols. At the census of 1681, he still lives in Quebec City on Buade street. On August 1, 1688, he sold the sixteen feet of land, acquired ten years earlier, to Louis Mercier for the sum of 12 livres and 10 sols of principal and 4 livres 4 sols of contract fees. On June 30, 1691, with the consent of his wife, he gave his house on Buade street to his son-in-law ancestor **David Létourneau** and his daughter Françoise. These people commit themselves to lodge them in their home at the Ile d'Orléans and to take care of them until their death. He rents the house he has just given to his son-in-law for a period of three years to Barthélémy Coton, on October 3, 1691, at the rate of 60 livres per year, but cancels the contract on July 21, 1693 and returns to settle in Quebec.

His wife died on January 25, 1695. He succeeded in having the donation of his house to his son-in-law and daughter annulled, and donated it to the Hospitalier nuns on March 17, 1695. This revealing act tells us "*that instead of the sweetness and rest they had been flattered with (by donating their house and going to live with their daughter), they found themselves in a very short time with contempt, harshness, hardness and ingratitude, they were reduced to the necessity of returning to this city to live from their work as before: why they agreed to cancel the donation.*" ("qu'au lieu de la douceur et du repos dont Ils avoient été flattés (en faisant don de leur maison et en allant demeurer chez leur fille) Ne sestant veu en fort peu de temps, qu'avec mepris, rudesse, dureté et ingratitude, Ils se trouverent reduits et dans la nécessité de revenir en cette ville vivre de leur travail comme devant: pourquoi ils consentirent à annuler la donnation. ") He adds that out of kindness the Hospitaller nuns, of whom he was once a servant, agree to keep him until his death, which occurs at the Hôtel-Dieu on February 1, 1700. Daughter **Francoise** married **David Letourneau**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

L C CHAPELIN

Louis CHAPELIN-b. 1614→ Francoise CHAPELIN-b. 1646→ Louis LETOURNEAU- b.1669 → Antoine LETOURNEAU-b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CHARRON Jean (1641-1702) dit Laferrière

Son of Pierre Charron and Gabrielle Beaumont, from the parish of Saint-Porche, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, he married **Anne d'Anneville**, born around 1647, daughter of Brice d'Anneville and Marguerite Roy, of Paris, and widow of Antoine Fillion, before the notary Fillion, on Saturday, November 16, 1669, and married her in Quebec City on Thursday, November 28, 1669. From their union, nine children were born.

This master tailor was identified with the Laferrière of the company of Sieur de Lafouille, in the Carignan-Salière regiment. He arrived in the country on board the ship Le Saint-Sébastien on September 18, 1665. He should not be confused with his namesake who was hired in 1657. He settles in Quebec City. In November 1672, he owes Charles Gauthier de Comporté the sum of 210 livres. The notary Gilles Rageot complains to the Sovereign Council on March 20, 1673, saying that his forge threatens him with fire. The Ursuline nuns sold him, on April 3, 1675, a house with a courtyard, a kitchen, a brick oven, a room without a fire, on a site of thirty-seven feet by twenty-four feet in the Lower Town of Quebec opposite the Montreal store. He promises to pay the annual and perpetual rent of 60 pounds in two installments of 30 pounds on the first of November and the first of May. On December 18, 1676, Antoine Gentil and Pierre Bulté promised to deliver forty pipes of coal at 3 livres and 10 sols per pipe and to supply him with coal for one year. The same day, he promises to make Antoine Gentil a ploughshare and "coustre" and all that is necessary for a plow for the price of 30 livres deductible from the coal deliveries.

At the request of Josias Boisseau, general manager of the king's farm, he made a declaration in company with Jacques Amault, to the effect that he had noticed, on Thursday June 27, day of the octave of the Feste-Dieu before the procession, that there was a hole in the wall of the house of sieur Aubert de La Chesnaye. This house was used as a store and nothing prevented one from entering through this opening. He was called twice as a witness at trials, on August 25, 1678 and January 4, 1681. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle. On December 1, 1681, Jean Gauthier Larouche gave him a receipt for the sum of 200 livres given by will to his daughter Françoise Gauthier by the late François Jacquet. The latter was godfather to Jacqueline Charron and had bequeathed her his goods. It is him who is designated to see to the execution of the will. It is in the name of his daughter Jacqueline that he exchanges, on April 29, 1687, the site and the house that she obtained from her godfather on Sainte-Anne street against a site that Lucien Bouteville holds opposite the small door of the Seminary of Quebec. The latter undertakes to build a house there and pays her 100 pounds. On August 17, 1688, this same sieur Bouteville gives him 400 livres to be used to finish building Jacqueline's house. On July 17, 1690, he hires the mason Antoine Renaud to review and complete all the masonry of his house at the rate of 19 livres per toise. He had been faithful until then to pay the annual rent of 60 livres, but to repair his house he needed money and borrowed from Sieur Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, to whom he owed, on October 4, 1691, the sum of 1140 livres and 18 sols. In 1694, on October 14, he admitted owing 30 livres to Pierre Rey dit Gaillard for the sale of an old boat moored at the harbor of Cul-de-Sac. Unable to repay his

debts to Sieur De La Chesnaye, he was forced, on February 24, 1696, to sell him his house in the rue du Sault-au-Matelot for the sum of 1400 livres from which the purchaser deducted the 1140 livres and 18 sols that he owed him. He obtained however the authorization to remain two more years in his house and the lord De La Chesnaye committed himself to pay the rent of 60 livres to the Ursulines. Having to find lodging elsewhere, he bought from Jean Boislard, on August 16, 1698, a place eighteen feet wide on the quai du Cul-de-Sac, for which he paid 270 livres. On September 1, 1699, he joined forces with François Vildary, a carpenter, for one year, sharing half the costs and income. He died at the Hôtel-Dieu in Quebec City on July 26, 1702. **His son Jean Baptiste Charon married Genevieve Dupil. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collettte.**

CHARRON Jean 1641 → Jean- CHARON- b.1686 → Madeleine CHARON Laferrière- b.1714 → Ambroise SAMSON- b.1740 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CHAUVEAU Jean (c.1637-ant.12-10-1695) dit Lafleur

Fined for drunkenness, he then spread a rumor that ancestor Gabriel Samson's wife, sister and their mothers were people of joy "and other things more shameful and infamous",

Son of Daniel Chauveau and Marie Caga, of Saint-Pierre de l'Île d'Oléron, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, he contracted marriage before the notary Fillion, on Saturday, October 13, 1663, with **Marie Albert**, baptized on Thursday, June 11, 1643 in Saint-Pierre de l'Île d'Oléron, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, daughter of François Albert and Thomasse Gabaret, and sister of Guillaume and André Albert, and married her in Quebec City, on Monday, October 29, 1663.

He hired himself out to the merchant Jacques Pépin in La Rochelle, before the notary Moreau, on March 27, 1656, and came to work for three years in Quebec City, for an annual salary of 84 livres. The salary of his first year is advanced to him. At the end of his years of engagement, he will settle on a land of the seigneurie of Lauzon. On July 12, 1664, he appeared before the Sovereign Council and was condemned for drunkenness to a fine of 10 pounds applicable to the poor. In the 1667 census, he owned one cow and five acres of land. His son-in-law, Jean Condé, gave him a receipt on October 28, 1679, for what he had promised him in his marriage contract, that is, six cords of wood, a pig to fatten with five bushels of peas to fatten it, one bushel of wheat, two bushels of green peas, a cooking pot and a washtub. In the 1681 census, he still lived in Lauzon on land next to that of his brother-in-law, Guillaume Albert. On October 20, 1681, he owed the Quebec City butcher René Brisson the sum of 47 livres and 10 sols for a larger sum he owed him for the purchase of two oxen and promised to pay him with 22 cords of firewood.

On August 3, 1684, in order to put an end to a lawsuit with Gabriel Samson, one of his neighbors on the Lauzon Coast, he came to the following agreement: in order to silence the rumor that Gabriel Samson accuses him of having spread for a very long time, saying that Samson's wife, sister and their mothers are and have been people of joy "and other things more shameful and infamous", he declares that he has no knowledge of what is alleged against him. If he has said something wrong, he apologizes for it and recognizes them as persons of good and honor. On the following October 5, he and his wife renounced the estate of his brother-in-law, André Albert. His son-in-law, Jean Condé, gives him again a receipt, on July 1, 1685, of what he promised him in the marriage contract, that is to say six cords of firewood for six years. The precise date of his death is unknown. But he is no more, on October 12, 1695, when Guillaume Albert sells his land to his son Jean. On April 2, 1696, his heirs made an agreement concerning the succession, wishing that there be no estimate of the goods at the time of the inventory and leaving the tutor free to sell them according to his soul and conscience, to give the value to the minor children. His widow proceeded to the inventory of his goods the same day. He had few things. On his land of two arpents width in Lauzon, of which thirty arpents were in value, stood "an old house that will soon fall, a barn thirty feet long by twenty feet wide and an old stable ready to fall." From their union eleven children were born. Their daughter **Marguerite Chaveau (1 juil 1674 – 1749) married 26 nov 1693 Jacques Guay. Ancestors of the Roys**

Jean CHAUVEAU-b. 1637→ Marguerite CHAVEAU- b.1674 → Jean GUAY 1- b.1696 → Jean GUAY 11- b.1734 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CHAUVET Marie (c.1641-post 24-03-1695) ou QUINQUENEL

Her hair was shaved off for adultery (she claimed that Etienne Roy son of ancestor Mathurin raped her), she was beaten and jailed, then penniless after the death of her husband, she returned to France.

Daughter of sailor Jacques Chauvet and Marie Michelette, of Sainte-Marguerite, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, she married Pierre Faye dit Villefagnan, son of Jacques Faye and Isabelle Béguin, of Saint-Pierre de Villefagnan in Angoumois, on Friday, August 10, 1668, and married him in Quebec City on Thursday, August 16, 1668. From their union, nine children were born. This king's daughter arrived with the contingent of 1668 after her father's death. and brought goods worth 300 livres.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

Marie seemed to be unable to settle into married life in the beginning. She carried on affairs with both Pierre Vivien and ancestor Étienne Le Roy. After discovering that her husband was aware of her dalliances, she appeared before the Conseil Souverain on 2 January 1669 and accused Vivien and Le Roy of rape in an attempt to save her reputation. On January 2, 1669, she presented herself before the prosecutor to complain of having been raped by Pierre Vivier and Étienne Le Roy. After investigation, it is realized that she is an easy and complaisant woman. She was also accused of adultery and slander and condemned, on January 21, 1669, "*to have her head shaven and beaten with rods in the public square and then locked up in a place alone to remain there, where her food be provided by the said Fayon, if he did not want to take her back with him*" which he did. The sentence was postponed because Marie was pregnant. After giving birth to a son in April of 1669 (he was buried 4 days later), her sentence was carried out on 8 July of that year. Marie's lovers were sentenced to 8 days in prison, shackled in irons and on bread and water rations. They also had to pay 28 livres each, 15 to Pierre Faye, 10 to the hospital in Québec, and 3 for court costs.

After her legal problems Marie and Pierre settled at Charlesbourg and raise nine children. He was hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec in April 1691, and was discharged on the twenty-third, only to return the following July and be discharged again on August 18. Pierre Faye died on 27 December 1692 at the Hôtel-Dieu de Quebec hospital being buried on the same day in its cemetery.

A judgment of March 24, 1695, at the bailiwick of Notre-Dame-des-Anges, tells us that he owned two lands in this seigneurie, for which he had not paid the cens and rents for about fifteen years. At his death he owed the Jesuits 150 livres in cens and rents and 32 livres that he had borrowed from them. At the request of the Jesuits, his lands were then joined to the estate. There is some question as to whether or not Marie remained in the colony after her husband died. Their land was lost so she would have had nothing left. She is not mentioned as present at any of the known marriages of her children. Marie Chauvet died sometime after 10 April 1709. Pierre Faye died 27 December 1692 at *Hotel de Quebec*. Daughter **Agathe** (born 04 February 1681) **married Jacques Gauthier**. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Marie CHAUVENT- b.1641 → Agathe Faye-b. 1681 → Pierre GAUTHIER- b.1716 → Marie Anne GAUTHIER- b.1741 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CHIASSON Guyon (c.1641-)

A Pioneer Life in Acadia

Guyon Chiasson dit Lavallée not only moved to the colony of Acadia, but he made his home in places very much off the beaten path. He was born in about 1638 to Pierre Chiasson and Marie Péroché in Saint-Sauveur-d'Aunis, France, a town near La Rochelle. Guyon had at least four sisters, but no known brothers, and he was the youngest in the family. It's likely that Guyon's family relocated to La Rochelle by the time he came of age, because in 1657, his sisters Louise and Françoise each got married there. Guyon was a witness to Françoise's marriage, and because their father wasn't mentioned in the record, he had probably died by that date. Guyon's sister Louise was widowed by early 1666, and she was recruited to become a bride in New France as one of the Filles du Roi. About that same year, Guyon also sailed to America, but instead of going to the colony along the St. Lawrence, he went to Acadia.

Guyon arrived at Acadia's main settlement, the town of Port-Royal, and he married a woman named **Jeanne Bernard**. Between 1667 and 1680, they had at least seven children. During the first few years of their marriage, Acadia had fallen under the authority of England, but in 1670, France got the colony back. After the British left, the French settlers spread to other parts of the Acadian peninsula, and Guyon's family moved to the tiny outpost of Mouscoudabouet. Living in such a place meant Guyon was fairly isolated from the colonial community.

Mouscoudabouet was located on an inlet on the southern shore of Acadia, and it's likely that Guyon saw an opportunity to engage in fishing. But the region was sparsely populated; only 13 settlers made their home there, including Guyon's family, as evidenced by the 1671 Acadian census. It's easy to imagine that Guyon built his house from whatever resources he could find, and the family lived off the land as best they could.

A few years later, Guyon left Mouscoudabouet, appearing on a record at Quebec City in 1675. By about a year later, Guyon brought his family back to Acadia to the narrow bridge of land at the northernmost point of the peninsula. A Port-Royal merchant had developed a new settlement there because its salt marshes offered fertile land for farming. The seigneury where the Chiasson family lived was called Beaubassin, and it was run by Michel Leneuf, who would later become governor of Acadia.

Guyon's wife Jeanne died at Beaubassin in about 1682. The following year, he traveled again to Quebec City, and married a woman named Marie-Madeleine Martin on October 7, 1683. He brought her back to Beaubassin, and over the next decade, she gave birth to four daughters. By 1686, Guyon's farm was thriving, with 40 *arpents* of cultivated land, 20 cattle, 12 sheep and 15 hogs. Exactly when Guyon died isn't known, but it was before a census taken in 1693 which showed that his second wife had remarried.

Guyon's 11 children produced many descendants who were affected by the instability of the Acadian colony during the 18th century. Some of the family migrated to towns along the St. Lawrence River, others to New Brunswick and Île St.-Jean (what is now Prince Edward Island). Those who tried to remain in Acadia were part of the expulsions of 1755, ending up in faraway places like South Carolina and Haiti, and later, in Louisiana — many of today's Cajuns can count Guyon as one of their ancestors. Daughter Françoise married Pierre Morin they were **ancestors of the Roys and Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mer Collette**.

Guyon CHIASSON-b.1641→ Francoise CHIASSON- b.1668 → Pierre MORIN- b.1683 → Augustin MORIN- b.1728 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guyon CHIASSON-b.1641→→ Francoise CHIASSON- b.1668 → Marie- MORIN-b.1709 → Elizabeth COTE- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b.1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CHOREL François (1640-1709) sieur de Saint-Romain

One of the richest men in New France. His bride was 12 years old. She had her first child at age 13. They had 18 children in all.

Son of Mathurin Choré and Claude Guevallet, from the parish of Saint-Nizier in the city and archdiocese of Lyon, he married **Marie-Anne Aubuchon**, born in La Rochelle around 1651, daughter of Jacques Aubuchon and Mathurine Poisson, before the notary Ameau on Monday, November 26, 1663. From their union, eighteen children are born. He arrived in the country around 1660 and settled first in Trois-Rivières. On July 23, 1664, the local provost judge forbids him to dispose of or let leave from his house without the consent of Pierre Dandonneau, the alcohol he has and which belong to Jacques Boucher. This act tells us that he is already established as a merchant. In the 1666 census, he is said to be from Trois-Rivières and, in the 1667 census, from Petit-Cap-de-la-Madeleine. He owns seven acres of land under cultivation. But it is in Champlain that he will make his fortune. Starting from nothing, he became in a short time the most important merchant of the region and one of the biggest in New France at that time.

Since he did not have the time to develop his Champlain dwelling himself, he rented half of it for three years, on November 21, 1671, to Jean Mandeville, who had to reimburse him each year for half of the grain he collected there. On March 12, 1675, he was able to buy the land and house of Louis Fouchet in Champlain for the sum of 1100 livres, of which he promised to reimburse 550 livres in furs when the ships arrived and 550 livres to La Madeleine. On November 28, he hired Laurent Castel for one year at a salary of 132 livres. He is very interested in the fur trade. His brother-in-law, René Aubuchon, engages in the trade every year. On May 31, 1676, he gives Renée power of attorney to manage his affairs in his absence. This management will cause him a lot of trouble several years later. Charles Bonin and Marie Meunier, who had sold their land on December 23, 1675 to René Aubuchon, whose property he administered, gave him a receipt for the sum of 800 livres on May 31, 1676. The documents that concern him show us that from year to year he consolidates his assets. On June 9, 1677, Martin Foisy and Marie-Madeleine Baudoin, who owed him 480 livres 14 sols and 6 deniers, ceded to him their land of four arpents o widthby forty arpents depth at l'Abre-à-la-Croix, for the sum of 1200 livres. He promises to reimburse them the difference of 720 livres in beaver pelts and he authorizes him to remain on this land as a tenant. They give him a final release on February 1st 1681. On August 5, 1678, we learn that he has held for fourteen years, a site for the fur trade in Montreal. On October 10, 1678, he was among the oldest and most important inhabitants of the country who were **summoned by Frontenac** to give their opinion on the trade of brandy with the Indians. He was a merchant and said he was in favor of it. In the 1681 census, he owned two rifles, two pistols, six head of cattle and twenty acres of land. On February 23, 1682, while in Quebec City, he hired the young François Biron, seventeen years old, son of the bailiff Pierre Biron, to work for him for two years.

As he is a property owner and lends a lot of money, he has to look after his affairs closely. He appeared many times before the courts of Champlain and Trois-Rivières and on appeal to the Sovereign Council of Quebec. On Monday, October 14, 1683, Jacques Babie brought him before the Sovereign Council concerning a sentence from the Trois-Rivières court. The Council judged that because of the money owed to him, he should be paid in preference to any other. On October 21, 1684, Denis Riverin, holder of the rights of the King's farm on furs, and Noël Jérémie owed him about 2300 livres. As a good sport, he agreed to cut 300 livres from this sum on the condition that they pay him back quickly. Jérémie and Riverin give him a bill of 800 livres from Sieur Aubert de La Chesnaye, and commit themselves to reimburse him 800 livres within a year and the 400 livres surplus on January 1st 1686.

The death of his brother-in-law, René Aubuchon, triggers a whole conflict between him and the Aubuchon family. On March 28, 1686, his father-in-law, Jacques Aubuchon, René's father, claimed from him before the Sovereign Council the furniture coming from the latter's succession and that he had in his hands. As he had a power of attorney from the late René Aubuchon to administer his affairs, he did not allow himself to be stripped without resistance. He

comes to a first agreement with his father-in-law and gives him 277 livres 16 sols and 9 deniers, which he owes for the grain collected on the land of the deceased and for the share of two trading permits received in his name. But his father-in-law, not being satisfied with these arrangements made him appear before the judge of Champlain, on July 3, 1694, claiming that he owed 2832 livres and 2 sols for merchandise that he had brought from France for the late René Aubuchon. The Champlain judge having found in favor of Jacques Aubuchon, he appealed to the Sovereign Council on February 28, 1695, and declared under oath and evidence that on November 13, 1682, he had brought goods from France at his own risk on the ship L'Honoré, which he had repaid with beaver to the King's store for the sum of 2832 livres and 2 sols from France, and that the late René Aubuchon had not put a penny into this transaction. The Council gives him reason, but requires that all the accounts be redone, which is done on March 7, 1695. All accounts done, he paid for the revenues of the land and for the fur trade with the late René Aubuchon 3512 livres 8 sols and 9 deniers, whereas he owes in reality only 3492 livres 17 sols and 8 deniers. He paid the whole in the same species as those he received, that is, "in beavers, otters, martens, white pelts, canoe, rifle and other goods. "He still owed twenty-five minots of wheat for the enjoyment of the land in 1692 and 1693, but Jacques Aubuchon, on the other hand, owed him 300 livres and 3 sols on an account begun in 1690 and ending on September 19, 1693. The Council discharges him of all the claims of his father-in-law against him. This episode shows us that he keeps his accounts with rigor. He is right, because one does not count any more the individuals who owe him sums ranging from a few pounds to several thousand pounds. Between November 3, 1683 and November 26, 1703, over a period of twenty years, notarized acts show no less than forty-six obligations to him, not counting bills and transports. Very active on all the markets and to diversify his trade, he was also interested in river transport. On November 2, 1691, he bought from Jean Crevier for the sum of 1350 pounds, a thirty-eight foot keel boat. He also did business with several coureurs des bois, including Pierre Dubord dit Lafontaine, whom he hired for the trade on April 20, 1692, Vivien Jean and Jacques Sauvage, who transported silver and beaver pelts to him on June 19 of the same year, and Pierre Junot, to whom he supplied merchandise for the trade the same year. Short of cash, he borrowed from the Ursuline nuns of Quebec City, on January 19, a sum of 2250 livres which he promised to repay over four years at the rate of 562 livres and 10 sols per year.

Moreover, he is interested in the valuation of lands. Thus, on August 10, 1694, the lord of La Prade, lord of Gentilly, transfers to him the lease held since October 2, 1690 by ancestor **René Dubois dit Brisebois**. They came to an agreement on October 13, 1696, concerning the rental price. Because of the incursions of the Iroquois, Michel Pelletier, sieur de Laprade, agreed to reduce the rent, which was to be one hundred and twenty minots of wheat, to sixty minots and for the last three years of the lease to seventy-five minots. In order to carry on his flourishing business, he needed a pied-à-terre in Quebec City and in Montreal. For this purpose, he bought, on August 6, 1691, from Pierre Lalande de Gayon, for 6000 livres, a house located on Saint-Pierre street in the Lower Town of Quebec and promised to pay back 1300 livres in 1691, 3000 livres in October 1692, the year when his coureurs de bois would bring him the fruits of their hunting, and 1700 livres in 1693. On October 8, 1696, Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye sold him a piece of land on Saint-Paul street in Montreal for 8000 livres.

If he was owed a lot of money, he owed little, because he settled his accounts rigorously. Thus, on August 10, 1698, Madeleine Demeloise, widow of Étienne Pezard de La Touche, gave him a final and general discharge of all the accounts he had with her husband. His son François obtains a discharge in his name, on November 11, 1707, from Pierre Haymard, provost judge of Notre-Dame-des-Anges and attorney for the merchants Martin Delisle of Tours, Jacques Trehet of La Rochelle and Pierre Peïre of Quebec, for the sum of 1958 livres and 12 sols. Meanwhile, in Montreal, it was his daughter Louise who, on August 31 of the same year, rented in his name to Louise de Beaujeu a part of his house on Saint-Paul Street.

He grew older and entrusted more things to his children. He owned a considerable amount of land and continued to acquire it. His friend, Edmond de Suève, donated half of his seigneury of Sainte-Anne to him on July 3, 1703. On May 3, 1704, Jacques Babie, as attorney for Marguerite Hertel, widow of Jean Crevier, sells him the share and portion of land of the fief called l'Arbre-à-la-Croix, which belongs to him by inheritance for the minimal sum of 100 livres. He retires to Champlain to end his days. His wife died there on January 14, 1708. Anxious to spare his children the difficulties of a heavy succession, he dictates his will to the notary Normandin, on January 4, 1709, specifying that he wants two hundred masses to be said for the repose of his soul and that a fund of his deceased masses be set up in perpetuity to be said each year, January 14, the day after his death, the day after the feast of Saint Anne, the day after the feast of Saint Francis Xavier, the day of Saint Barbara and the day after the Visitation on July 3. He wishes that twenty minots of wheat be given to the parish priest Delorme de Champlain so that he can dispose of it as he pleases and that the sentence against the late Pierre Bourbeau be annulled and given as paid to his

widow. The next day, he made a declaration in which he acknowledged that he owed to the estate of Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye the sum of 2000 livres for the acquisition of a house in Montreal as well as the rest of all accounts. He died in Champlain on the following January 14 and was buried the next day.

Notary Normandin proceeded with the inventory of his goods on January 28 and completed it on February 8. At his home in Champlain and those in Montreal and Quebec City, he owned the seigneurie of Dorvilliers of half a league in front and two leagues deep, half of the seigneurie of Sainte-Anne, four lands in Champlain, one at Cap-de-la-Madeleine and two in Gentilly. He was also owed a lot of money. Among other things in his cellar, let us point out fifty jars of brandy worth 100 pounds, half a barrel of brandy worth 180 pounds and another worth 54 pounds, one hundred and forty-one pairs of clogs, etc. There was an addition to the inventory, on March 23, 1709, by the notary Normandin. The notary La Cedère had also proceeded to an inventory of his goods in Quebec on March 11 and the notary Lepailleur of those in Montreal on the following March 29. Son **François married Marie Couillard**. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy



François CHOREL=b. 1640--> François CHOREL- b.1680 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CHOREL Mathieu (c.1624-1664)

He came as a servant of the Jesuits. He went back to France, got married and returned. His house burned down..

Son of Mathieu Choréel and Jeanne Serre, from the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Cougnes in La Rochelle, he contracted a marriage before the notary Teuleron of La Rochelle, on Tuesday afternoon, February 26, 1647, in the presence of his friends Robert Hache, Daniel Carteron and Jacques Ratel, with **Sébastienne Veillon**, daughter of Maxient Veillon and of the late Barnarde Venet, and married her at Sainte-Marguerite in La Rochelle, on Monday, March 4. He comes to the country as a servant of the Jesuits in Trois-Rivières in 1645. His wages amounted to 100 livres per year, which leads us to believe that he had committed himself for three years in 1643. On November 12, 1645, he was at the Jesuit house in Sillery. To relieve the Fathers of the mission of Trois-Rivières, he was sent to them in the fall of 1645. He spends the winter in Trois-Rivières and returns to Quebec City in the summer. He embarked for La Rochelle in the fall of 1646 and, as mentioned above, married there in 1647. He sailed with his wife for Québec in the spring of 1648. On August 15, they were godparents to an Amerindian child at Sillery. At the end of his commitment to the Jesuits, on March 6, 1649, they granted him a land of three arpents in front by four leagues deep in their seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges. This land measures one thousand arpents in surface. He does not delay to settle down in this place and to build house. The Jesuit diary tells us that on Sunday, March 12, 1651, "Mathieu Choréel's house burned down when he and his wife were at mass in Beauport."

The immense land he owned was the cause of a dispute between him and the heirs of Guillaume Couillard. At the request of Sieur Robert Giffard, in order to avoid a dispute, Jean Guion Dubuisson is charged with surveying this land, on Wednesday April 12, 1662. As it encroached on the Couillard's land, a realignment had to be done, which took place on Friday February 22, 1664. In order to give everyone his due, the Jesuits agreed to orient the last two leagues of his concession in a different way. In the meantime, on August 17, 1663, Charles de Lauzon Charny granted him land in his seigneurie of the Ile d'Orléans. He could not enjoy it for long, nor the one he already owned, because he died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on Friday, March 28, 1664. The notary Vachon proceeds, on the following Tuesday August 19, to the inventory of his goods. He had few possessions. Charles Cadieu de Courville owed him 20 pounds for four cords of wood that he had delivered to him in Quebec. Isaac Bédard owed him 16 livres tournois for wheat, and Nicolas Pelletier 10 livres and a half. As for him, he owed 52 livres to the merchant Jacques La Mothe of Quebec, 28 livres and 5 sols to the Jesuits and 55 sols to sieur Gagnon, merchant of Quebec. His heirs reimbursed 13 livres to the surgeon Pierre Lavallée for the care given to their deceased father. His widow married Pierre Aufroy in Quebec City on August 25. Daughter **Jeanne married Jean Morisset**. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Mathieu CHOREL- b.1620 → Jeanne CHORET- b.1652 → Jeanne MORISSET- b.1683 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1707 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CHOTARD Jeanne (c.1636-1711)

Jeanne was born about 1637 in the parish of Saint-Pierre on the Île d'Oléron (arrondissement of Rochefort, diocese of Saintes), Saintonge, the daughter of Jacques Chotard or Chotart and Suzanne Gabaret. She came to Canada in 1662.

On 27 December 1662, **Pierre Labrecque** and his notary Guillaume Audouart went to the house of Maurice Arrivé, in the present parish of Sainte-Famille on the island. There lived Jeanne, Chotard a serious and mature lady of 24 years. She said she was ready to accept Pierre Labrecque for her husband. On 27 December 1662, notary Audouart drew up a marriage contract between Jeanne and Pierre Labrecque, neither of whom could sign it. Pierre promised her half of a house he owned in France as property to be shared, in addition to a dowry of 300 livres. Simon L'Heureux, Charles Petit, ancestor Nicolas Leblond, Maurice Arrivé and Louis-Marin Boucher dit Boisbuisson, were honored to be present at this marriage contract. Father Thomas Morel blessed their marriage on Tuesday, 2 January 1663, in the presence of Jean Labrecque and Maurice Arrivé. How did they return to the island? In a sleigh across the ice? By snowshoe? By sled? It does not matter! When one is in love, the means is always equal to the task! It may also be that it was the curate Morel, himself, who crossed to the island to marry them at the Arrivé house.

She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

A sailor, Pierre was born about 1625 in the parish of Saint-Jacques in Dieppe (archdiocese of Rouen), Normandy, the son of Jacques Labrecque and Jeanne Baron. He previously annulled a marriage contract (drawn up in November 1658 by notary Audouart) with fille à marier Gabrielle Barré. Jeanne and Pierre settled at Sainte-Famille, île d'Orléans and had four children. Mathurin was baptized 07 November 1663 at Château-Richer. Anne was born 08 January 1666 on the Île d'Orléans and baptized the next day at Château-Richer, followed by Pierre (baptized 15 August 1668, Sainte-Famille, Île d'Orléans) and Catherine (born about 1669). In the census of 1667, Pierre stated that he was 42 years old and his wife 30, and that he had 8 arpents of land under cultivation. No domestic animals were reported. On February 9, 1679 Pierre and Jeanne and his wife hired their daughter Anne for three years as a servant for Jacques Lalande de Gayon, provost judge of the Lauzon coast, in exchange for her lodging and new clothes during the year and 40 pounds of salary for each of the other two years. She did not finish her engagement there, because the following year, they engaged her again for five years, but this time to Sieur Pierre Le Boulanger of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, for 50 livres and a pair of shoes per year as well as her food and lodging .

.Too old to claim his property, with the consent of his wife, Pierre gives his house, his furniture and his animals to his son Pierre, on May 6, 1695. He reserves only his bed, a boiler "to hold half bucket of water", a pot, an axe, a hoe. His son promises to lodge them, to feed them and to take care of them until their death, to provide them with a cow and to pay them 400 livres for the house and 200 livres for the animals.

In 1695, on 6 May, Pierre and Jeanne Chotard sold the family farm, to their son Pierre. The notarized act signed by Chambalon mentioned: house, shed, stable, ox, cow, steer, etc. Everything would go to the son except a bed, a pail for drawing water, a pot, an axe, a hoe, a milk cow and a pig to be replaced every year. Senior citizens! what do you think of this minimum amount? In addition, Pierre, junior, was committed to pay them 400 livres for the price of the farm, 200 livres for the animals and the farming tools. However, the parents allowed the buyer to deduct 100 livres as inheritance because of his marriage to Marie-Marthe Coulombe. The 500 remaining livres were to be paid in 5 equal payments over 5 years. And here we are, on the afternoon of 13 March 1702.

We find old Pierre and his wife at the house of notary Chambalon to declare that their son had given them 600 livres and that he had not kept the 100 livres to which he was entitled. This was a receipt. We can wonder how Pierre and Jeanne were able to get to Quebec during this winter season. What was the necessity or the occasion? Then the heavy cloak of oblivion covers the memory of Ancestor Pierre Labrecque. Neither the registries of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec nor those of the Ile d'Orléans recorded the year or the day of his death. Without having proof, I think that the

ancestor was carried off by the disastrous epidemic which ravaged the region from the end of 1702 until the spring of 1703. At that time, it seems that a host of people disappeared without the priests having the time to record the names in the registries. As for Jeanne Chotard, she died on Tuesday, 10 February 1711, at Saint Laurent. The next day, her children and grand-children escorted her to her final rest supported by the sympathetic curate Thomas-François Poncelet. The first Labrecque generation, humble and deserving, no longer exists. Three others others, strongly grafted on to the roots, have already replaced it. Since that time, thousands of descendants have spread throughout the whole country and even beyond our borders. If the family of Jeanne and Pierre was not large, it made up for it in strength. The baptismal act of the youngest Labrecque is lost forever. Ancestor **Catherine** was 15 years old, when on 21 November 1694 she married the widower, **Pierre Garand who was 40 years old**. . To the 8 Chamfrain Garand children, she added 8 more, 7 of whom were born and baptized at Saint-Laurent. On 7 June 1700, she was married again, to Clément Dubois. After having brought into the world a Labrecque Dubois daughter, death, perhaps from the terrible epidemic of 1702-1703, took her away from the island on 18 May 1703.

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Jeanne CHOTARD- b.1636 → Catherine LABRECQUE- b.1669 → Angélique GARAND- b.1686 → François LAVOIE- b.1708 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CLÉMENT Léonard (1677-1757) dit Labonté

He came as a soldier. They had fourteen children.

Son of François Clément and Marie Agathe, from the city of Clamecy, diocese of Nevers in Nivernais, he marries at Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans, on Monday July 27, 1699, **Marie-Jeanne Morisset**, born at Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans, on Tuesday February 23, 1683, daughter of Jean Morisset and of Jeanne Choret. From their union were born **fourteen children**. This soldier was reported to be in Quebec City on August 5, 1693. He first settled in Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans, but soon moved to the seigneurie of La Durantaye. On May 4, 1710, he sells to Gentien Morisset two shares of land, one of twenty-eight feet of width and the other of seventeen feet of coming to him, by inheritance of his wife, from the land of his parents ante-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans. He obtains 250 pounds of which he gives receipt on April 7, 1713. On March 14, 1733, he was among the parishioners of Saint-Michel who donated wood to the local church. On October 19, 1736, he acquired a share of land that Jean Fournier gave him in Saint-Michel. One year later, on November 22, 1737, Étienne Dumas gave him his share of an acre and a half of land in Saint-Michel for 35 livres. On July 18, 1752, he gave a "new title" to his land of three arpents of width and forty arpents of depth in his seigneurie of Saint-Michel to the seigneurie Marie-Françoise Pecody, widow of Jacques-Hugues Péan. This land adjoins to the northeast that of Jean Daniau dit Laprise and to the southwest that of Jean-Baptiste Forgues

Being very old, he donated all his property to his son-in-law, Jean-Baptiste Forgues, and his daughter Anne, at their marriage contract. With the consent of the other heirs, on May 12, 1755, his son-in-law and daughter agreed to feed and house him and his wife until their death. They promise to bury them with dignity and to have sixty low requiem masses said for them. In return, he gave them everything he owned. He died in Saint-Michel where he was buried on October 12, 1757. **A Collette ancestor.**

Leonard CLEMENT- b.1677 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1707 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CLOUTIER Charles (1629-1709)

Charles Cloutier 1629 - 1709 his wife Louise Morin 1643 - 1713 Charles Cloutier , the second last born of the family of Zacharie and Xainte, represents the second Canadian link in the lineage we are studying here. He was born on May 3, 1629 in Mortagne, in the old French province of Perche. He was only 5 years old when he embarked on a small sailing ship with his family to cross to New France in the spring of 1634. The act of his baptism, found in the old registers of St-Jean-de-Mortagne, reads as follows: "On the third day of May in the said year 1629, Charles, son of Zacharie Cloustier and Saincte Du pont was baptized. The godfather was Claude Thonet who named the child and

the godmother was Dame Michelle Rivet". Charles Cloutier grew up in his parents' home on the Clouterie lands in Beauport and, like most young boys of his time, he apparently received no formal education. Indeed, there seems to be no legal document in our archives bearing his signature, unlike his older brother Zacharie, whose name can be seen written in a clumsy hand on some old contracts. Like his father Zacharie and like so many other illiterate people in the past, Charles Cloutier was content to affix his mark when he found it necessary to commit his responsibility by some contract or other legal document.

Charles had to work with his father, sometimes on the Beauport farm as a child, and sometimes as a carpenter's helper on the construction sites to which Master Zacharie lent his assistance. In a memorandum of expenses concerning the construction of a house in Quebec, in 1655, we see the name of Charles Cloutier, who receives 100 livres for floor wood, while Zacharie the father receives the same amount, but for a job of squaring wood for carpentry. Charles is also listed as a carpenter in the Tanguay Dictionary. On April 20, 1659, **Charles married Louise Morin** in Quebec City, daughter of Noël Morin and Hélène Desportes. He was 30 years old. The young wife belonged to an excellent family in which education seems to have been a priority. By marrying Louise, the ancestor Charles Cloutier had joined a distinguished family of high moral value. This is a fact worth mentioning for the information of the Cloutier family from the branch of the youngest son of Master Zacharie I. When did Charles Cloutier settle in Château-Richer, where his beloved brothers Zacharie and Jean II seem to have settled around 1641, Jean at least, because his name, written "Jehan Cloutié", appears on the map of the Côte made by the surveyor Jean Bourdon at that date. At that time, he held a concession of 6 arpents of frontage on the small river of Sault-à-la-Puce.

When Olivier Le Tardif began, around 1650, to grant concessions on the territory of the future parish of Château-Richer, he took care to confirm without delay the possession of the two brothers Jean and Zacharie Cloutier II in the lands they had already begun to clear and put into production, that of Jean on the Sault-à-la-Puce and that of Zacharie II on the small Ferrée River, which is called today Cazeau. Each owned 6 arpents of frontage on the river by 126 deep going inland. It is likely that Charles Cloutier had acquired his Château-Richer property before his marriage to Louise Morin on April 20, 1659. This may have been between 1652 and 1655, but it seems certain that it was there that he went to live after taking a wife.

In 1655, Charles was still working on construction work in Quebec City with his elderly father, master carpenter Zacharie Cloutier I. The 6-acre parcel of land he bought from an ancestor, Pierre Lemieux, had been granted to him in 1650 by Olivier Le Tardif. It was located about half a mile northeast of Sault-à-la-Puce, where Jean Cloutier had his concession. Charles Cloutier certainly did some clearing on his land, since the 1667 census recognizes that he owned 16 arpents of land under cultivation and 8 cattle, but since he had 2 servants in his employ at the time, we can assume that they were carpenter's helpers and that he himself probably continued to practice the carpenter's trade, as he had done for years in Québec and Beauport, with his father. He certainly would not have needed to pay two hired hands to cultivate 16 acres of land.

Another census taken in 1681, some fifteen years later, gives Charles Cloutier the same amount of cultivable land, which would seem to confirm the presumption that farming was not his main occupation and that woodworking continued to interest him. He was then 52 years old and his wife Louise Morin, 34. They had 7 children at that time, but they were to have 5 more: in all 4 boys and 8 girls, 10 of whom married and founded families that became the roots of many Cloutier lines: As can be seen, the Cloutier family appeared very early on the scene of Château-Richer where, for three centuries, they have been honest, active and respected citizens. After a full life, Charles Cloutier died in Château-Richer on June 5, 1709, leaving the reputation of a solid worker and a good family man. He was 80 years old: hooting at his wife, Louise Morin, she died on April 23, 1713, at the age of 70.

The children of Charles Cloutier II and Louise Morin. Élisabeth-Ursule, the eldest of the family, was born on July 29, 1660 and was baptized in Quebec City. She was married to Nicolas Gamache dit Lamarre on November 9, 1676. She was 16 years old and married the most beautiful man of the region, the lord of the Gamache fief or seigneury of Islette, located on the south shore of the river, a little lower than the island of Orleans. This Nicolas Gamache, who was then 40 years old, was originally from the parish of St-Illier, in the diocese of Chartres, in France. He was a man of consequence, highly respected by his fellow citizens and already solidly established on lands in full development. He must have arrived in New France around 1650, with other members of his family.

At the beginning, Nicolas Gamache was very devoted to the work of the Jesuit Fathers, whom he often accompanied on their distant missions. As a reward for these services, he obtained the beautiful fief of Islette, at Cap St-Ignace.

This beautiful marriage was a considerable event in the family of Charles Cloutier II and Louise Morin, then a prosperous farmer in the parish of Château-Richer, and this not only because of the prestige attached to the person of the spouse, but also because Élisabeth-Ursule was their first child to leave the paternal home to marry. It was therefore decided that the event would be celebrated with all the pomp and circumstance that its importance warranted. A marriage contract in due form had been drafted by the notary Paul Vachon and its signature, the day before the religious ceremony of the wedding, that is to say November 8, 1676, was the ideal pretext to organize a big family reunion in the house of Charles Cloutier, father of the future bride. All the Cloutiers of Château-Richer, starting with ancestors Zacharie I and his wife Xainte Dupont, respectively 86 and 80 years old, were part of the celebration, as well as Gamache and relatives and friends of both families. Charles Cloutier and the said Louise Morin, his wife, have promised, promise and oblige themselves to give and give to the said Élisabeth-Ursule Cloutier, their daughter, the sum of three hundred livres tournois or movable goods and cattle, which are current in this country. At least 36 adults are mentioned in the contract, but only 19 were able to sign the document.

The presence of all these people at Charles Cloutier's home for the signing of his daughter's marriage contract and the preparations that were being made for the ceremony that was to take place the next morning, allow us to imagine what the atmosphere in the house could have been that day. The most cheerfulness was surely the dominant note among the numerous guests and we can assume that the libations must have been joyful and frequent: One can also almost picture the table of Maman Louise Morin, generously garnished with the most appetizing dishes, which allowed everyone to appreciate her culinary talents. Among the old Canadians, we knew how to celebrate the great circumstances of family life. The religious ceremony took place the next morning, November 9, 1676, in the modest first church of Château-Richer, and it was Father Germain Morin, the bride's uncle, the first priest born in Canada and then pastor of Château-Richer, who gave the nuptial blessing to his niece Elisabeth-Ursule.

On April 29, 1701, no longer able to use his land, he leased it to his sons, Jean and Zacharie. On October 11, 1702, he sells to his son Jean for 1600 livres, two arpents of land in front of him, part of the four arpents he still owns. On June 4, 1707, he gave his sons, Jean and Zacharie, the house of eighteen feet square that he lived in and, on May 20, 1708, he sold to his son Zacharie the two arpents of land that he still owned, for the sum of 1600 livres

As a wedding trip, the young couple embarked on the river and crossed to Cap St-Ignace, where **Elisabeth** began her married life as the wife of the local Seigneur. She gave birth to 10 children and died on October 24, 1699, at the age of 39. Her husband **Nicolas Gamache** followed her in the grave six days later, but he was 63 years old. One can think that these two deaths so close together may have been the consequence of some epidemic, especially considering the relatively young age of Elizabeth Cloutier at the time of her death. As seigneur of L'Islet, Nicolas Gamache had been very generous to the new factory of Cap St-Ignace. It was he, for example, who donated the land necessary for the construction of the first church, and his body and that of his wife were buried in the basement of the parish church. When, in 1728, it became inevitable to build a new church to replace the first one, which was threatened by the tidal flats, the remains of Nicolas Gamache and Elisabeth Cloutier were exhumed from their first burial place and deposited in the crypt of the new temple, which the parishioners of Cap St-Ignace had built. **Their daughter Elisabeth Cloutier and Nicolas Gamache were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.**

Charles CLOUTIER- b.1629 → Elisabeth Ursule CLOUTIER- b.1660 → Geneviève GAMACHE- b.1692 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CLOUTIER Jean (1620-1690)

Hid father in law was Abraham Martin. His bride was 13 years old. One of his brother in laws was the coureur de bois Médard Chouart des Groseillers

Jean Cloutier II -- He was the second child born to Zacharie Cloutier and Xainte Dupont, May 13, 1620, in the parish of St. John, in Mortagne-au-Perche.. It should be noted at once that the godfather, on this occasion, was none other than **Jean Guyon**, the faithful friend who accompanied Zacharie Cloutier to Canada. These two men, once on the banks of the St. Lawrence, had to maintain until their death the bonds of friendship that had united them from their youth in the land of France. The young Jean Cloutier was 14 years old when he left his native soil with his family to come to America. He was never to see the places of his youth again. It is easy to imagine the interest that

could be shown, for a boy of this age, this departure to the unknown and the prospect of a long voyage at sea aboard a frail sailboat. What a surprise must have been given to the vastness of the ocean, he who probably knew no other river than the small River Orne , near Mortagne. In early June, six weeks after the Dieppe departure, the ship was going up the vast river, whose banks at first were barely fading on the horizon. A first stop in Tadoussac and, a few days later, anchored in front of the promontory of Quebec.

It was the end of a long and arduous journey, and a very different existence from the one John had known at Perche was about to begin for the Cloutier family. It was a complete uprooting for these brave people, accustomed there in France to a life without relief lived in relative mediocrity. When they set foot on land in Quebec City, it was a bit like they had just fallen to another planet. Like most of his modest social condition, the young Jean Cloutier had not read any instruction at the native Perche and it goes without saying that he could hardly acquire one once he reached New France. In 1634 and in the years immediately following, the school did not hold much of a place in the colony. With his father and older brother Zacharie II. Jean first worked on the clearing and construction of Robert Giffard's properties in his seigneurie of Beauport. At the same time he learned the trade of carpenter, in which his father had become a master, and also that of a farmer, which was to be his main livelihood in the colony. He was still familiar with the care required to raise farm animals. This practical training was going to be very useful to the family when Father Zacharie took possession of his fiefdom of the Clouterie in Beauport and began to put it into production with the very effective collaboration of his three sons. And when Master Zacharie Cloutier took contracts for the execution of important carpentry work, which often happened to him after due to the excessive obligations to which Robert Giffard had insidiously imposed him by contract, prior to the departure from Mortagne, he had no more dedicated and competent helpers in woodworking than his sons Zacharie and Jean.

The years passed; Jean Cloutier developed physically, gained experience, learned to know and judge people, and one day he thought of settling down and flying on his own, as he put it. He was now 27 years old and he thought he could take a mate. Especially since we were beginning to talk about colonization on the lands that stretch along the river beyond the Sault Montmorency, towards Cap Tormente. This was the area that was to be known as the "Lordship of Beaupré". On the other hand, there lived in Quebec City, on the heights that extend inwards, a fairly well-rated inhabitant and on the farm from which was to occur much later an event of great historical significance. It was **Abraham Martin**, the same man who left his name to the site of the memorable and fateful "Battle of the Plains of Abraham." The Martins had among their offspring very pretty daughters and **Marie Martin** , one of them, attracted the attention of Jean Cloutier to the point that he made proposals to her or her father, and that he married her on 21 January 1648. It is true that she was rather "young", still only **13 years old**, but this kind of marriage alliance involving girls was quite common during the early years of the colony. The bridal blessing was given by Father Paul Lejeune in the small church of Quebec, in the presence of parents on both sides, as well as Jean Bourdon, Robert Giffard and **Médard Chouart des Groseillers**. The latter was already, since September 3, 1647, the husband of Hélène, another daughter of Abraham Martin, making him the brother-in-law of Jean Cloutier II. Des Groseillers had not yet begun the fabulous career of explorer, pelt and defector with the English that later earned him, in the history of New France, a place that is hardly favorable to him.

The euphoria that had to give rise to the Cloutiers by the marriages of Jean and Marie Martin was unfortunately short-lived. Less than two weeks after the marriage of the first son in the family, that is, on February 2, died in Beauport Anne Cloutier, the wife of Robert Drouin. Their marriage took place in July 1637, when the bride was still only 11 and a half years old. She was now dying at 22, leaving two daughters, one 5 years old and the other only one year old. It was Grandma's Xainte who took care of the two little orphans.

Shortly after his marriage, Jean Cloutier took a concession at a point on the Côte de Beaupré, which would later become the parish of Château-Richer. It was a land of 6 acres front on the river by 126 acres deep, which was bounded to the southwest by the small river of Sault-à-la-Puce between Château-Richer and Ste-Anne. The young couple began the arduous task of clearing and putting the land into production, and it can be said that their efforts soon received their reward in the form of bountiful harvests. In the census of 1681, we see that Jean Cloutier is registered as a carpenter and farmer, but since he is attributed only 15 acres in cultivation at that time, with 14 head of cattle, it can be assumed that carpentry work was perhaps his main occupation. At the same time, the census collector tells us that he was 60 years old at the time and that his wife Marie Martin was 46. They still have seven children at home, but they had a total of **14 children**, 11 of whom married and raised families.

Jean Cloutier II died at the age of 70 and was buried in the cemetery of Château-Richer. It seems that he was the most modest, of the three sons of master Zacharias I. Marie Martin, his wife, died on April 25, 1699. She was 64 years old and had given birth to **14 children**. Jean was baptized on February 20, 1652, probably in Beauport. On November 14, 1679, he married **Louise Bélanger**, daughter of François Bélanger and Marie Guyon, a couple who had 13 children, many of whom allied themselves with First Generation Cloutiers. Louise Bélanger gave birth to **12 children** and lived until 5 July 1726, when she passed at Château-Richer, long after her husband. It was this Jean Cloutier III, son of Jean II who acquired the property Verieul March 1, 1676, becoming the first Cloutier to occupy the old house known as "the Cloutier", that we still see today on the road to Château-Richer.

Two of Jean Cloutier's daughters, Xainte and Agnes, married sons of Julien Fortin, known as Bellefontaine **Marie Xainte** he was born Chateau-Richer in 1661 and on November 11, 1681, she married **Charles-Thomas Fortin**, son of Julien Fortin, known as Bellefontaine, of St-Joachim of Cape La Tourmente. She gave birth to 11 children and died on September 22, 1725 in L'Islet, where her husband had settled and died 40 years earlier at the age of 25, on June 23, 1685. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.**

Jean CLOUTIER- b.1620 → Marie Saint CLOUTIER- b.1661 → Marie1 FORTIN- b.1695 → Marie Elisabeth GUIMOND- b.1721 → Francois Prosper GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son Jean married Louise Bélanger. They were ancestors of the Roys

Jean CLOUTIER- b.1620 → Jean CLOUTIER- b.1652 → Geneviève CLOUTIER- b.1683 → Jeanne BARETTE- b.1703 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Geneviève LACROIX- b.1777 → Geneviève GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CLOUTIER Louise (1632-1699)

Married for the first time at age 13 and again at 16..

Louise, born on March 18, 1632, was only two years old when her parents embarked in Dieppe to undertake the perilous crossing to New France. Louise Cloutier was described as an intelligent and resourceful woman. One would be inclined to believe him by judging by his marital activities. She had three husbands in her life and managed to survive even the last one. Louise Cloutier, who had arrived in Quebec City at the age of only two, had a rather adventurous childhood. Having crossed the Atlantic in 1634, exposed to the dangers of long crossings at the time; having been raised on the edge of the Laurentian forest, under constant threat from Indian arrows.

At the age of 13, Louise married François Marguerie de la Haye, a native of Rouen, in Quebec City on October 26, 1645, where he was born in October 1612. He was a 36 years old. He was chief interpreter at Trois-Rivières, from 1642 to 1648, the year of his accidental death, François Marguerie did great service to this new establishment in encounters with the Indians.. He was one of the most colorful men of early New France. A guide and interpreter of Indian languages, coureur de bois he lived and worked among the tribes and even survived capture and imprisonment by the Iroquois. They went to live at Trois Rivieres. Shortly thereafter he was **drowned** in a canoe accident

Louise Cloutier was now **16 years old** and, with her temperament, she was not willing to remain a **widow** for the rest of her life. Six months after the tragedy, she had already found another husband: it was **Jean Mignot dit Chatillon**, a farmer who eventually took up rent in Beauport the fiefdom of the Clouterie, the property that his father Zacharie Cloutier had been granted by Giffard in his seigneurie. This Jean Mignot, son of Nicolas Mignot, from the town of Bayeux, Normandy, had arrived in Quebec City in 1645. He was a young man of a beautiful physique, courageous and, it was said, always ready to go on an expedition against the Iroquois when their presence was reported around Trois-Rivières.

During the census carried out in the colony in 1667, on the orders of intendant Talon, we see that Jean Mignot and his wife Louise Cloutier live on the farm of Master Zacharias, in Beauport, that they have 35 acres of good land in cultivation, plus another plot cleared of 16 acres on which is located an uninhabited house. The couple had six children at the time, but they would have another seven in the years to come. Many, unfortunately, died in infancy.

It is not known exactly when Jean Mignot and his wife Louise Cloutier, then 16, rented the property of the Clouterie in Beauport, but it seems that it must have been soon after their married life. Their marriage contract passed on September 23, 1648. Mignault said he knew well and knew and held and held for all that, and he had the so-called bride-to-be of the sum of six hundred pounds (about \$1 120 of our current Canadian currency). It was in Beauport that Jean Mignot and his wife Louise Cloutier lived, at least until 1670, worked the land there with courage and raised their families. Louise gave birth to **13 children** (5 boys and 8 girls) but of these, only four girls reached adulthood, adopted husbands and had children. All the others died at a very young age, so that frequent mourning darkened the family's existence. farm.,

Louise Cloutier lost her husband Jean Mignot in 1682, when she was only 50 years old. She had lived with him for 34 years. With children left at home, she thought it appropriate to look for another husband. She found him in the person of Jean-Pierre Mataut, a farmer from the parish of Château-Richer for whom the widow appeared to still have attractions. The wedding took place on February 3, 1684. It was Louise's third time in front of the altars. She shared Mataut's existence until June 22, 1699, when she died at the age of 67. These were all events and conditions that prepared her at a young age for the vicissitudes of life. Louise Cloutier was truly one of those courageous women to whom the French-Canadian nation incurred a debt of gratitude; together with so many other wives of settlers, she made her large part in the 17th century to populate New France and ensure, through her hard work and fertility, the survival of the colony.

She was buried in the cemetery of Château-Richer, where the bodies of her parents and brothers had already found or later found their last resting place.. Daughter of Louise Cloutier and Jean Mignot, **Xainte** on August 14, 1669, married **Jean Grondin**, son of Pierre Grondin from Brouage, Saintonge. She gave birth to **14 children**. Their daughter **Marie Agnes Grondin and Pierre Emond were ancestors of Amelia Samson mother of Lottie Mae Collette.**

Louise Marie CLOUTIER- b.1632 → Sainte MIGNEAU- b.1653 → Marie Agnès GRONDIN- b.1673 → Pierre Augustin EMOND- b.1700 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CLOUTIER Zacharie (1590-1677)

Master carpenter. Ancestor of almost all French Canadians and their several million descendants. Our ancestor through 5 lines. One of his daughters, Anne was married at age 10, ancestor Louise was 13. He lived to 87.

He is master carpenter by profession.Having married Xainte Dupont on 18 July 1616, Cloustier entered into an undertaking at Mortagne with Robert Giffard, the seigneur of Beauport, on 14 March 1634; by the terms of this agreement he was to come to Canada that same year with his fellow countryman Jean Guyon Du Buisson senior, and he received at the same time the grant of an " arrière-fief" at Beauport. The two settlers took formal possession of their land on 3 Feb. 1637. The previous year, if not before, their families had joined them in Canada, for the two families figure on the marriage contract of Robert Drouin and Anne Cloutier on July 27, 1636. Cloustier's holding, the fief of La Clouterie (or La Cloutière), brought him into conflict with his neighbour Guyon and with Giffard, his seigneur.^[18] He sold it to Nicolas Dupont de Neuville on December 20, 1670 in order to settle at Château-Richer, where he had already received a grant of land from Governor Jean de Lauson on 15 July 1652. Zacharie Cloustier brought up five children; he appears to be the ancestor of all the Cloustier / Cloutier in America (Canada and United States). He signed himself with a mark shaped like an axe

Those who had a right to the name Cloutier were the nail makers of the specialized drop forges. However, by the 16th century, when Zacharie Cloutier came into the world, the name had become a patronym. The genealogist Gabriel Drouin exaggerates only a little bit when he states that **Zacharie Cloutier is the ancestor of all the French Canadians.** However, one fact is certain: If Zacharie was not yet the universal forefather, he was in the process of becoming so. Therefore, those of us so descended might do well to beware of ocular myopathy The Cloutier family patriarch was father Denis, married to René Briére.

Zacharie Cloutier first saw the light of day about the year 1590. On 13 July 1616, in the parish of his birth, he married Xainte Dupont from the locality of Feings. She had been born in 1596 and was the widow of Michel Lermusier. In Mortagne, on 2 March 1633, the notary Mathurin Roussel wrote an agreement which demonstrated how the future Canadian played the role of family peacemaker between his father and one of his brothers: "Furent

présents Z acharie Cloustier, carpentier, demeurant é Mortagne, paroisse Saintjean, d'une part, et Jacques Cloustier, son frére, cordier, demeurant au dit lieu et paroisse d'autre part, et encore le dit Zacharie Cloustier se faisant et portant fort de Denis Cloustier, son père, promettant qu'il aura ses présentes plus agréables et les lui faire ratifier...et héritiers de défunts Renée Brière, leur mere, femme en premieres noces du dit Denis, et a Jeanne Gaultier, sa femme en second mariage,... This was obviously a dispute concerning a family inheritance. Zacharie and Xainte had six children while still living in Mortagne. They were: Zacharie, 1617; Jean, 1620; Xaintes, 1622; Anne, 1626; Charles, 1629; and Louise, 1632. The little Xaintes died on 19 September 1632. Thus the Cloutiers had five living children and would have no more.

On 15 January 1634, Surgeon Robert Giffard, a notable proponent of a Canadian community, was soliciting potential emigrants, when he received notice that he had been awarded the seigneurie of Beauport from the One Hundred Associates. Giffard had been in New France before: From 1621 to 1626, and again in 1628. In 1634 he successfully recruited several citizens of Perche as prospective residents for his newly acquired realm: One of whom was Zacharie Cloutier. This contract of servitude, signed by Cloutier and Guyon in joinder, in favor of Giffard, was written up by the notary Mathurin Roussel at LaRochelle on 14 March 1634. It stipulated that Giffard would pay the passage plus food and lodging in Canada (to the extent that the land permitted), for Cloutier and Guyon plus one family member each, for a period of three years, to date from 24 June 1634. After two years the two men would be allowed to send for the rest of their families, also at the expense of the Seigneur of Beauport. Giffard agreed to give each man a few head of livestock to get started farming, plus one thousand arpents of land with the right to build on it, in addition to the right to hunt, fish and trade with the savages. And so it was done. However, according to Raoul Cloutier, author of a voluminous essay on his ancestors, even though Zacharie had agreed to leave France with his seventeen year old son only, he changed his mind and decided to bring the entire family out to Canada. By 22 July 1634, master-carpenter Zacharie Cloutier and master-mason Jean Guyon were hard at work on construction of a manor house for their lord as well as the parish church and Fort Saint Louis in Quebec.

As soon as the Cloutier family was settled down, Zacharie did not waste any time getting organized. He had already begun to plan for the future of his children and on 27 July 1636, he arranged for his daughter Anne to take a husband. This was unusual for two reasons: The marriage contract with Robert Drouin was the first of its kind in Canada and Anne was only ten and a half years old! A stipulation in the agreement provided that Anne was to continue to live at home with her parents until she was thirteen. The religious ceremony took place when Anne was eleven but Robert had to content himself with non-conjugal visits for two more years.

A ruling drawn up by Jean de Lespinaise on 3 February 1637, reveals that Jean Guyon and Zacharie Cloutier, who seem to have done nothing one without the other, finally took possession of the fiefs promised to them by Giffard. That of Guyon was named "du Buisson" and that of Zacharie was called "La Cloutière". It is in this act that we first observe the signature of Zacharie Cloutier in the form of an axe, the mark of his trade. A facsimile is reproduced at the end of this Chapter. In 1641, a map made by the engineer—surveyor Jean Bourdon, shows the layout of these lands "from Kebec to Cap Tourmente". We may note thereon that the sons of Zacharie, as well as other colonists, were settled on the territory extending from the river at Petit Pré to the river at Chiens, which became the future parish of Chateau-Richer. On 29 May 1644, notary Guillaume Tronquet recorded that "Giffard, Sieur de Beauport, visited the Buisson river in company with Jean Guyon, Zacharie Cloutier, Adrien du Chesne, Jean Bourdon and Abraham Martin", and that he gave them the land "from this river up to the first point, running along the length of the Saint Lawrence river."

Things did not always go well between Seigneur Giffard and his habitants. On 18 December 1636, the Lord of Beauport obtained a judgment against Cloutier and Guyon concerning certain work which was due him. Then after the division of the land on 10 December 1637, certain boundary disputes occurred. Governor Montmagny delayed making his decision until 4 May 1642. On 2 July 1646, Giffard sued Guyon and Cloutier for refusing to render him "faith and homage" as all good vassals were required to do with regard to their seigneur. On the 19th of the same month the Governor ordered them to comply. The two recalcitrants got even in their own way by refusing to present the inventory (aveu et denombrement) as required from all landowners in a seigneurie. On 20 August, the Governor compelled the rebels to comply once and for all. It is necessary to understand them, they who had always considered Giffard as an equal. Their pride having blinded them, they found it difficult to accept their former friend as their superior in the hierarchy.

On April 4, 1650, he undertakes to build, for Mathieu Huboust dit des Longchamps, a frame for a house twenty-five feet long and eighteen feet wide, for the sum of 450 livres. Huboust, who is a master gunsmith, also promises to repair a pistol and three rifles. In the name of his grandchildren, resulting from the marriage of Robert Drouin and the late Anne Cloutier, on July 23, 1650, he rents to Michel Blanot the land that belongs to them in Château-Richer

and reserves for them half of the crops. Governor Dailleboust granted him a site of twenty-four feet frontage by forty feet depth in the Lower Town of Quebec, rue du Sault-au-Matelot, on October 3, 1651. On March 19, 1656, he granted Michel L'homme a piece of land in his fief of La Clousterie. However, the latter gave it back to him on February 27, 1663. In the 1667 census, he owned two horned cattle. On January 19, 1668, he made an agreement with his children, by which he ceded his fief of La Clousterie after his death to his eldest son Zacharie, who was not to have any share in the remaining property. On May 12, 1669, he gave himself and his wife to his son Zacharie who, in return, promised to house and feed them until their death. However, on December 20, 1670, he sold his fiefdom of La Clousterie to Nicolas Dupont for the sum of 4500 livres tournois. The latter was faithful to pay because on October 16, 1674, he gave him a receipt for 2100 livres and on October 12, 1676, a final receipt.

In 1651, the family Cloutier lived on Cote de la Montagne in the town of Quebec. Twelve years later Zacharie was described as a bourgeois seigneur working as a master carpenter. In addition to his fief of 693 arpents, he owned a lot measuring 41.4 toises. By this time he was 73 years old and his wife was 67. He also owned a lot in the lower town of Quebec, between those of Pascal Lemaistre and Jean Guyon. The census of 1666 indicates that both Zacharies, father and son, lived on the Beaupré coast. Then the next census, that of 1681, fails to mention either the venerable pioneer or his wife. What became of them? In order to return to his land at Chateau Richer, Zacharie sold his fief to Nicolas Dupont of Neuville on 20 December 1670. Prior to this however, on 19 January 1668, he had assembled his children before notary Michel 57 Fillon, and prepared an agreement designed to minimize the difficulties which could arise from the inheritance after his and Xainte deaths. Once all had been settled, the children promised to assist their parents and to attend to all of their needs. The following year, on 12 May 1669, Zacharie and Xainte made their will and placed themselves in the hands of son Zacharie. Old patriarch Zacharie died first at about 87 years of age. He fell into his last sleep on 17 November 1677. Xainte was taken in her turn less than three years later, on 14 July 1680. They both lie at rest in their favorite place, Chateau Richer. **They had by the end of the 19th century 10 850 married descendants, and thus ranked first among top New France pioneers in terms of number of married descendants.**

Cloutier is a common ancestor of the following people none of whom would have existed were it not for him and Sainte Dupont: Justin Bieber ,Joseph-Armand Bombardier, Isabelle Boulay, Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, Jim Carrey, Madonna Ciccone , Hillary Rodham Clinton , Céline Dion, The Dionne quintuplets, Marc-Aurèle Fortin, Ricky Gervais, Ryan Gosling, Angelina Jolie, Jack Kerouac, Beyoncé Knowles, Avril Lavigne, Alanis Morissette, Prime Minister Louis St Laurent, Alex Trebek, Justin Trudeau , Pierre Trudeau, Shania Twain, Lottie Mae Collette, Joseph Roy



signature

When the Cloutier family arrived in Québec on 4 June 1634, it was already complete: Father, mother and five children and no others would be born on Canadian soil. Here is some additional information on the first generation:

Zacharie, 16 August 1617, married **Madeleine Barbe Emard** (Aymard, Emard, Esmart, Eymard) on 4 April 1648 at Saint Barthélemy in LaRochelle, France. She was the daughter of Jean and of Marie Bineau (Bureau) of Niort in Poitou, France. Young Zacharie was a level headed man, charitable, friendly and a good farmer. They had 8 children, 5 boys and 3 girls, all of whom married neighbors. Zacharie died 3 February 1708. Barbe followed him on 28 May of the same year. They were both interred at Chateau-Richer. They were Roy ancestors.

Zacharie CLOUTIER- b.1590 → Zacharie CLOUTIER- b.1617 → Barbe Delphine CLOUTIER- b.1650 → Charles BELANGER- b.1688 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jean, 13 May 1620, became a carpenter like his father. He married **Marie Martin** on 21 January 1648 at Quebec. She was the daughter of Abraham Martin dit l'Ecossais and Marguerite Langlois. Jean and Marie had 14 children, 10 of whom were girls. Jean died on 16 October 1690 and Marie followed him on 26 April 1699. It was his descendants who kept the ancestral home for nearly three centuries.

They were ancestors of the Roys and Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.

Jean CLOUTIER- b.1620 → Jean CLOUTIER- b.1652 → Geneviève CLOUTIER- b.1683 → Jeanne BARETTE- b.1703 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Geneviève LACROIX- b.1777 → Geneviève GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Zacharie1 CLOUTIER- b.1590 → Jean CLOUTIER- b.1620 → Marie Saint CLOUTIER- b.1661 → Mariel FORTIN- b.1695 → Marie Elisabeth GUIMOND- b.1721 → Francois Prosper GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephte GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Charles, 3 May 1629, was not interested in farming, so he too became a carpenter. On 20 April 1659, he married **Louise Morin**, the daughter of Noel and of Hélène Desportes who, was generally recognized to have been the first white child born in New France. Charles and Louise had 13 children, 6 boys and 7 girls. Charles died on 5 June 1709 and Louise on 29 April 1713. They **were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.**

Zacharie CLOUTIER- b.1590 → Charles CLOUTIER- b.1629 → Elisabeth Ursule CLOUTIER- b.1660 → Geneviève GAMACHE- b.1692 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephte GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Louise, 18 March 1632, married Francois Marguerie, Sieur de la Haye, at **age thirteen**. He was one of the most colorful men of early New France. A guide and interpreter of Indian languages, he lived and worked among the tribes and even survived capture and imprisonment by the Iroquois. They were married 'on 26 October 1645 and went to live at Trois Rivieres. Shortly thereafter he was drowned in a canoe accident. Childless and **widowed at seventeen**. Louise returned to Quebec where, five months later, on 10 November 1648, she married the tailor **Jean Mignot dit Chatillons** They had **14 children**. Mignot died about 1680.

They were also ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.

Zacharie CLOUTIER- b.1590 → Louise Marie CLOUTIER- b.1632 → Sainte MIGNEAU- b.1653 → Marie Agnès GRONDIN- b.1673 → Pierre Augustin EMOND- b.1700 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephte GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse 1 SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CLOUTIER Zacharie (1617-1708)

He lived to the age of 91.

Zacharias was already 17 years old when his father sailed to Dieppe with his wife and children to settle in New France, along with a whole group of perch settlers. He was born in Mortagne, " The first of this Percheron family, who played a significant role in the establishment of the French colony on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, seems to have been, of the three sons of Zacharie and Xainte Dupont, the one who made the most interesting career, the most varied. One would even think that he was the most deepest in the family.

During this period of adaptation to life in The Land of America, Zacharie II learned the trade of carpenter, while becoming familiar with agricultural work. And once Father Zacharie had taken possession of his fiefdom of the Clouterie, after freeing himself from the period of servitude to which Giffard had assumed him, the son was actively involved in clearing and putting the father's property into production. But did Zacharie get tired of the monotony of the farm work, or a taste for adventure.

Still, around 1646-47, we find Zacharie II employed by the Company of the Inhabitants of New France, known as the "Cent-Associates", with the title of clerk. This organization of speculators from France had obtained a monopoly on the pelt trade in Canada, forcing itself in return to move from France to the colony a few hundred men able to work on its development. And it offered a few ambitious and open young people positions in which they could make their mark. In the fall of 1647 Olivier Le Tardif who held a position of high responsibility in the Company of One Hundred Associates on one of his frequent trips to France, took Zacharie Cloutier Jr. with him to help him hire new settlers for New France. But perhaps he had more sentimental plans for him. This trip was quite an event for Zacharie and it is easy to imagine how anxiously he envisioned the prospect of ending up in his native country after an absence of 13 years.

Nothing is known about the crossing itself, except that it took place on board the "Our Lady", a ship belonging to the Company of The Hundred Associates, whose captain-commander was none other than Olivier Le Tardif. But the most extraordinary adventure that awaited the young Cloutier during this trip took place at La Rochelle.

It was there that he met a beautiful young girl whom he would make his companion and take with him to Canada. Her name was **Magdeleine Esmard or Aymard** and was originally from Saint-André de Niort, in the Bishop's

Office of Poitiers. She was born on August 1, 1626, which made her 22 years when she met the Canadian, who was 30. She belonged to an excellent family of 8 children and she had two sisters who would also immigrate to New France. Did Olivier Le Tardif already know this family Esmard, who frequently travelled to France and had the opportunity to pass through La Rochelle. It is quite likely and perhaps by inciting Zacharie to make the trip to France with him, he intended to introduce him to Magdeleine Esmard, with the idea that he could make her his wife. He himself was in love with another Esmard girl, Barbe and their marriage had been arranged between them for the spring of 1648. He apparently wanted Zacharie Cloutier to become his brother-in-law.

But the most extraordinary adventure that awaited the young Cloutier during this voyage was to take place in La Rochelle, the port of departure and arrival of the vessels assigned to communicate with Quebec and Acadia. It was there, in fact, that he met a beautiful young girl whom he was to make his companion and take with him to Canada. Her name was Magdeleine Esmard or Aymard and she was originally from Saint-André de Niort, in the diocese of Poitiers. She was born on August 1, 1626, which made her 22 years old when she met the Canadian, who was 30. She belonged to an excellent family of 8 children and had two sisters whose destiny would lead them, at the same time as her, to the distant country of New France. Did Olivier Le Tardif already know this Esmard family, he who frequently went to France and had the opportunity to pass through La Rochelle? It is quite probable and perhaps by inciting Zacharie to make the trip to France with him, he intended to introduce him to Magdeleine Esmard, with the idea that he could make her his wife. He himself was in love with Barbe, one of the Esmard sisters, and their marriage had been arranged between them for the spring of 1648. He apparently wanted Zacharie Cloutier to become his brother-in-law.

On the morning of April 4, 1648, Zacharie and Magdeleine were married in the church in the parish of St-Barthélemy, in La Rochelle, in the presence of many relatives and friends among whom were Olivier le Tardif. No doubt the wedding must have been joyous in the presence of all these people. And on 21 May, the feast began again, again in La Rochelle, when Captain-Commander Olivier le Tardif, general clerk for the Company of The Hundred Associates, had his marriage with Barbe blessed.

Zacharie Cloutier II is now married and back in Canada, his adopted country. He is responsible for a wife and he is aware that she will probably soon give him heirs. He is therefore thinking of establishing himself in a serious and permanent way

Olivier Le Tardif had even been appointed by the Company as "general and special prosecutor" of the entire Beaupré seigneurie and therefore had an interest in recruiting settlers for the development of this territory in which he had great confidence. He had even decided to settle there himself with his family. And who could be better qualified to assist him in his endeavour than his own brother-in-law Zacharie Cloutier II, whose solid qualities he had often had the opportunity to appreciate? In addition, Zacharias had two brothers, Jean and Charles, who enjoyed an excellent reputation in the colony, John had married in January 1648 Marie Martin, a daughter of Abraham Martin, one of the first inhabitants of Quebec in Champlain's time. Jean Cloutier, moreover, already had interests on the Côte de Beaupré, because we see that his name appears as early as 1641 on the famous map of the Coast that Jean Bourdon dressed that year. he it seems that he then owned a land of 6 acres on the river, by 12 6 acres deep, at the point where the small river of Sault-à-la-Puce flows, in the territory that was to form the parish of Château-Richer.

Zacharie II, for his part, had also reserved a domain of the same size on the small Gazeau River, about two miles further up towards Montmorency. Olivier Le Tardif was happy to be able to count on the presence of these two young men in the community he was going to establish on the Côte. So, as early as 1650, he hastened to grant them the official documents of concession for their lands. He did the same for other settlers like ancestors Étienne Racine and Pierre Lemieux who, along with the Cloutier brothers, formed the core of the population of Château-Richer

Zacharie Cloutier II developed his domain, with the efficient collaboration of his wife Magdeleine Esmard, while taking a keen interest in the affairs of the community. A man of moderate opinions, charitable and affable manners, he had many similarities with his father, the master carpenter Zacharie I. A good farmer, he also enjoyed carpentry, which was occasionally a good source of additional income.

On July 15, 1652, he obtained from Jean de Lauzon a concession of five arpents of land in front of him by a league and a half deep at Château-Richer. It is there that he settles. He has lived there for many years. His concession was increased by one acre of widthland on May 10, 1654, after a survey. On March 19, 1656, he sold one and a half acres of this land to Michel Lhomme for the estimated value of the work he had done. The latter gave it back to him

on February 27, 1663. On September 30, 1657, he made a contract with Zacharie Maheu to build a house of eighteen feet by sixteen feet. A deed dated October 9, 1658, in which Bertrand Fafard gives a power of attorney to Martin Grouvel, tells us that he has committed himself to Bertrand Fafard and Jacques Aubuchon with Zacharie Maheu dit Point du Jour and Jean Monfort to build a house in the Lower Town of Quebec. In the 1667 census, he owned four head of cattle and twenty acres of land. With the consent of the other heirs, on January 19, 1668, his father ceded to him after his death the fief of La Clousterie, on condition that he claim nothing else from the inheritance. He was named guardian of the minor children of Olivier Le Tardif and, as such, he granted sixty-one feet of land to David Létourneau on February 16, 1669. On May 12, 1669, his father and mother donated all their property to him. In return, he undertakes to feed, house and clothe them until their death.

It is written in a document that the old couple "*wish to entrust themselves to the person of their beloved and eldest son, Zacharie Cloutier, who, always, helped them and gave them sweetness, services and helpfulness, as a good child must and is obliged to do to father and mother*". It was at their son's home, in Château-Richer, that Zacharie I and Xainte spent the last years of their lives. The former died on September 16, 1677 and the latter on July 13, 1680.

In the 1681 census, he owned a gun, thirteen head of cattle and sixty acres of land under cultivation. In the marriage contract of his son Charles, on February 8, 1685, he gave him an acre of land in front of his concession and ceded to him half an acre to be evaluated later. This acre is estimated at 250 livres that his son commits to pay him within three years. He gives him a final release on February 28, 1692.

In the marriage contract of his son René, he also donates an acre of land. The latter sold it to him for 300 livres on October 23, 1685. He makes the same kind of gift to his son Pierre, on November 21, 1687, at the time of his marriage contract with Charlotte Guion. On February 28, 1692, he gives him a receipt for 250 livres for the half acre he sold him. On March 31, 1699, he donated to his sons, Charles and Pierre, half an acre of land each to be taken from the three arpents remaining on his land in Château-Richer.

Days and years passed and, on March 31, 1699, Zacharie II and his wife Magdeleine Esmard, having become old and debilitated, made in their turn, before the notary Chambalon, a complete donation of their goods to their two sons, Charles and Pierre, then they waited in calm and serenity for the time of the "great departure". His sons undertake to house him and their mother until their death. **Zacharie Cloutier died on February 3, 1708, at the very advanced age of 91.** His wife followed him four months later, on May 28, 1708. She was 82 years old. They had eight children, all of whom married and produced numerous offspring.. **Signature number 230.**

Zacharie Cloutier

The child of Zacharie Cloutier II and Magdeleine , Esmard: **Barbe** baptized in Quebec City in 1650, married on November 21, 1663 **Charles Bélanger**, son of François Bélanger. Her husband died at Château-Richer on December 15, 1692 and Barbe remarried on January 12, 1705 to Noël Gagnon, widower of Geneviève Fortin, daughter of Julien Fortin dit Bellefontaine, of St-Joachim. Barbe Cloutier died on April 24, 1711, at the age of 61. She had 9 children. **Barbe Cloutier and Charles Belanger were Roy ancestors..**

Zacharie CLOUTIER- b.1617 → Barbe Delphine CLOUTIER- b.1650 → Charles BELANGER- b.1688 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COCHON Jean (1591-1673)

He had an advanced education in France. He was a judge and church warden.

Normandy is the French province that contributed the most to the establishment of New France. In the very beginning of the seventeenth century, it sent missionaries, such as Jean de Brebeuf, Barthelemy and ancestors **Michel Le Neuf, , Jean Nicolet, Noël Langlois**, and others. The surgeon and interpreter Adrien Duchesne came from Dieppe. A whole family, that of Jean Cochon, also arrived from the same seaport. In spite of its very ancient origin, since it existed during the times of the Gauls and the Romans, Dieppe remained a small city, whose size and population compare to those closest to us, Rimouski, Valleyfield or Cap de-la Madeleine. Dieppe, capital of the arrondissement of la Seine-Maritime, overlooking the English Channel on the mouth of the Arques River, is situated in a wide notch of tall, chalky cliffs in the region of Caux. The old town is confined between the basins and an

ancient chateau built on the steep slope. Dieppe is a city particularly dear to the families of more than two thousand Canadian soldiers whose bodies were buried in French soil following the unfortunate raid of 19 August 1942 against the Germans.

We know from the genealogist Archange Godbout, that our ancestor could have lived in the parish of Saint-Rémy since Guillaume, from his marriage to Marguerite Cointerel, his first wife, was baptized there in January 1624. On the other hand, Pierre and Nicolas were baptized at Saint Jacques in 1631 and 1633 respectively. We also know that Marguerite did not survive the birth of Nicolas, having been laid to rest on the next day, 10 January 1633. On the following 2 April, Jean became engaged to Jeanne Abraham and married her two days later at the church of Saint Jacques. Francoise was baptized there at the end of same year and Jacques at the beginning of 1635. Then there was the odyssey to Canada. Did Jean accompany Governor Huault de Montmagny aboard the ship commanded by Captain Courpon which left Dieppe on 8 April 1636 and arrived at Québec on 11 June? Whenever it happened, according to Benjamin Sulte, Jean Cochon arrived at the latest in 1638. That year, he was mentioned in Canadian records for the first time

It is possible that Ancestor Jean Cochon first came to New France without being accompanied by his family. No birth was recorded between 1635 and 1640, the year Marguerite, the eldest daughter, married Jean, one of the three Gagnon brothers, who was counted among the first Percherons to arrive after the departure of the Kirke brothers in 1632. The marriage of Jean and Marguerite was recorded in the registries of Quebec on 29 July 1640, but the act states, however, that the missionary Nicolas Adam) traveled for this purpose to Beaupré and that he "married them in the presence of Pierre Gardeur, Sieur de Repentigny, Noel Juchereau Mr des Chastelets and Mr Jean Bourdon". This detail leads to the conclusion that, although a deed of concession had not yet been officially granted, the Beaupré Coast was then inhabited by a few families, including that of Jean Cochon. The ancestor perhaps already occupied the land that Noel Juchereau had first awarded to Jacques Boissel and which Cochon resold to Jacques Delaunay on 22 September 1643. This act specified that "honorable man Jehan Cochon living presently in the said New France and Jehanne Abraham his wife...voluntarily sold...to Jacques de Launay also living in the said country presently and accepting...the land of a concession made to Jacques Boissel living in the said New France at Beauport by Noel Juchereau Sr des Chastelets in the name of the Messieurs of the Company of the said Beaupre' to the said Jehan Cochon ceding for the said Jacques Boissel the said lands comprised of five arpents of frontage on the great river Sr Laurent between la Riviere au Chien and the Ruisseau that he has in common with Robert Drouin also a resident and an arpent beyond the said Riviere au Chien also with frontage on the said Great River St Laurent and bordered by lands not yet ceded stretching inland in depth ", etc. The transaction was concluded for the sum of 200 livres for the land, plus an identical amount for the grain, the house and the furnishings.

On 3 July 1640, Pierre Gagnon obtained a piece of land there with six and a half arpents of frontage. This act mentioned that Jean Cochon, junior, was his immediate neighbor then. The latter, however, only obtained his deed of concession on 6 July 1652. His land measured six arpents of width by 126 in depth. On 13 May 1657, Jean Cochon dit "le jeune", resident of the coast and seigneurie of Beaupré, ceded two arpents of it to Nicolas Lebel for the annual payment of 42 sols and one capon in rent, being the equivalent, fog that portion, of Cochon's rent to the Company of Beaupré. On this same 6 July 1652, Jean Cochon, senior, also obtained from Jean de Lauson a deed of concession for a piece of land with the same area as that of his son, in the immediate neighborhood of the seigneurial domain, the future Fort Saint Michel and the site of the church whose construction began in 1658; therefore, in the middle of the present village of Chateau Richer.

It seems that our ancestor received a rather advanced education in France in an era in which illiterates were legion. He signed with a very fine signature, with flourishes, with or without his first name. His fellow parishioners often had recourse to his services. In 1652, he became fiscal administrator at Chateau Richer and appears to have fulfilled this task during Olivier Letardif's entire commission as magistrate of Beaupré, that is to say until 1662. The judge at that time had the power to appoint notaries and to preside over both civil and criminal cases. As for the fiscal prosecutor, his role was to defend the rights of the inhabitants, but also to see that the latter paid their rents to the seigneur. The consultations between Letardif and Cochon undoubtedly were made easier by the fact that they were almost neighbors. In the meantime, Jean Cochon also fulfilled the position of church warden for the parish of "Notre-Dame-de-Bonne Nouvelle du Chateau Richer". On 20 February 1662, he performed this duty in the company of Mathurin Gagnon and Joseph Massé Gravel. This council of the fabrique agreed to cede to Claude Petiot des Corbieres a piece of land situated near the 49 church. This concession was ratified by Msgr de Laval on the following first of March. The bishop added a note to this effect at the bottom of the act and signed it. On the following 30 July, the church wardens Cochon, Gravel and Guillaume Thibault leased to Jacques Vauquelin a portion of the farm belonging to the church, the stretch of land situated between Montmorency Falls and the

homestead of the Sieur de Lacheny, for the amount of 40 livres payable on the following Easter, in silver, beaver skins, valid bills or grain of any sort.

In the census of 1667, Ancestor Jean, 76 years old, his wife Jeanne Abraham, 60 years old, their son Pierre, 34 years old, and Jacques, 33 years old, the latter's wife and their children Jacques and Marie, lived under the same roof, as well as Olivier Morel, 23 years old, another son of Barbe from her earlier marriage to Gilles Michel. Charles, Guillaume and Olivier were classified as servants. Twenty arpents of land were cultivated and a herd of six cattle grazed in the meadow. The burial act of Jeanne Abraham has not come down to us, but she definitely died before her husband. Jean at Château-Richer on 11 July 1673. The act by the notary Paul Vachon, on 2 July **1674**, described the distribution of the property of Jean Cochon among his heirs.

At least eight children were born from Jean Cochon's two marriages and all must have been baptized at Dieppe, except a stillborn son whose birth was mentioned at Quebec in the spring of 1642. Our ancestor was born about 1591 and his first marriage was celebrated about 1619, also probably at Dieppe.



His first child, **Marguerite**, born about 1620. Married at Beaupré (act at Québec), on 29 July 1640, to **Jean Gagnon** (1610-1670), son of Pierre and of René Roger, from Tourouvre, Perche, (4 sons and 4 daughters). The family lived at Chateau Richer

Five generations of some of his descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Jean COCHON- b.1591 → Marguerite COCHON- b.1620 → Germain GAGNON- b.1653 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1693 → Madeleine SIMARD- b.1718 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Ancestor of the Roys

Jean COCHON- b.1591 → Marguerite COCHON- b.1620 → Renée GAGNON- b. 1643 → Marguerite OUIMET X- b.1667 → Simon TURCOT X- b.1696 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COCHON Marguerite (1620-1699)

A dispute over her succession

Daughter of Jean Cochon and Marguerite Cointrel of Dieppe in Normandy, she married **Jean Gagnon**, baptized in Tourouvre au Perche on Friday, August 13, 1610, son of Pierre Gagnon and Renée Roger, in Château-Richer on Sunday, July 29, 1640. They had eight children.

She came to the country with her father and stepmother, Jeanne Abraham, in 1638 or 1639 and lived at Château-Richer on the land her husband had obtained from Sieur Jean de Lauzon in 1652. After the death of her husband on April 2, 1670, she had the notary Paul Vachon make an inventory of the goods on January 19, 1682 between her and the six heirs, who shared half of the land, each getting four perches and three feet of frontage. The value of the furniture was only 362 livres and 15 sols and some of the heirs owed money to their mother, so Jean Gagnon, who owed 188 livres and 4 sols to the other heirs, contested the division. On February 24, 1676, Denis-Joseph Ruette d'Auteuil was appointed arbitrator by Marguerite Cochon and Pierre Duquet by Jean Gagnon. The affair dragged on. Another compromise for arbitration took place on March 15, 1684, sieur Duquet being replaced as arbitrator by Jean-Baptiste Peuvret. In turn, his sons-in-law, Jean Caron and Louis Gagné, asked him, on January 23, 1688, to account for their share in the succession. The notary reads the partition to them and they acknowledge having received their share which they sell to their brother-in-law, Germain Gagnon, for 150 livres each.

With her brother Jean Cochon, she donates to her sister-in-law, Barbe-Delphine Letardif, on April 3, 1689, half an acre of land from the three obtained in 1674, in gratitude for the good services she rendered to them and to their father. On May 11, 1692, she sells to her son Jacques, for the sum of 300 livres, an acre of land adjoining the houses

of Barbe Delphine Letardif and Jean Cochon. On January 12, 1693, she sold to the surgeon Jean Navers her dwelling of two and a half arpents of widthland in Château-Richer, for the sum of 1300 livres, of which she gave him a receipt on the following March 11. She comes to an agreement with her son Germain on November 5, 1696. The latter committed himself to house and feed her until his death, but she wishes to go and live with her daughter Marguerite, wife of Jean Caron. Her son agrees to pay Jean Caron and Marguerite Gagnon the sum of 25 livres per year for the lodging and food of his mother. He will also have to provide his mother "with a new robe and a blouse and will provide in the future the necessary clothing for the maintenance of his mother. "If the food and the expenses come at a better price, he will be able to decrease the pension of 25 pounds. He does not have to pay her for many years, because she dies at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on June 26, 1699 **Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother**
Seraphine Bellerive

Marguerite COCHON

Marguerite COCHON- b.1620 → Renée Gagnon-b. 1643→Marguerite OUIMET X- b.1667 → Simon TURCOT X- b.1696 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Five generations of some of his descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Marguerite COCHON- b.1620 → Germain GAGNON- b.1653 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1693 → Madeleine SIMARD- b.1718 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COGNAC Marthe (c.1606-1689)

She married at age 40. Her children were born when she was between 42 and 45 years old

Daughter of Guillaume Cognac and Yves Pinsonneau, from the town of Marans, diocese of La Rochelle in Aunis, she married **Barthélémi Gaudin**, baptized on Wednesday, October 9, 1613, in the parish of Sainte-Marguerite in La Rochelle, son of Louis Gaudin and Marie François, before the notary Apvrilleau of La Rochelle, on Sunday, January 20, 1647. From their union, three children are born. She came to Quebec with her husband in the summer of 1647 and lived in Sillery' where she was found in the 1666 and 1667 censuses. On August 10, 1659, Marthe Cognac was confirmed Catholic in Quebec City, Census 1667: Barthélemy Gaudin, 60; Marthe Cognard, his wife, 66; Jean, 18; Marguerite, 16; 10 arpents in value. Her children were born when she was between 42 and 45 years old. It is in Neuville that she died at the age of 82. She was buried there on May 29, 1689. . Daughter **Genevieve married Antoine Boutin. They were ancestors of the Collettes**

Marthe COGNAC-b. 1606→ Genevieve GANDIN-b. 1649→ Jean BOUTIN-b. 1666→ Madeleine BOUTIN- b.1700 → Jean VERMETTE- b.1745 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COLLET Francois (1741-1805)

Pariarch of the Collettes, one of the last people to immigrate from France. He came at the age of 15 just before the British invasion.

One of the only ancestors who arrived in Quebec after 1700 is Francois Collet, born close to Brest, Brittany, who came to Canada in 1757. Francois Collet came at a time when France was beefing up its contingent in America because of the Seven Years War, called the French and Indian war in the United States. Between 1755 and 1758 scores of war ships left from Brest with thousands of soldiers. Francois Collet is perhaps my most enigmatic ancestor. He was barely sixteen when he decided to come to Canada. He seems to have been quite an adventuresome young lad. The only way to get to Canada in 1757 was on a war ship, there were no immigrant ships in 1757. He would have had to contract himself as a ship's boy or as a drummer boy, since he was too young to enroll as a

soldier¹. Though Breton may have been his mother tongue, he would have had to speak French, since the two criteria to come to Canada were to be French and Catholic. When his ship dropped anchor, between l'Île d'Orléans and the south shore of the St-Lawrence river in the summer of 1757 he probably jumped ship and made his way to St-Vallier, unless the ship sank close to St-Vallier. According to his testimonial before his marriage to Marguerite Tanguay in 1762 he said that he had spent five years in the village, living with Joseph Coriveau and Francois Brideau. Joseph Coriveau was married to a sister of Marguerite Tanguay. Francois Collet claimed that he was a carpenter and that he came from the parish of St-Louis , Brest, one of the four parishes of Brest. In his marriage contract he claimed that he came from Brest, in the diocese of St-Pol-de-Leon, which was a very large diocese.

There are records of Collets in various parts of Finistère, but none in Brest or the county of St-Pol-de-Léon. Francois Collet probably left a village close to Brest and lived in the parish of St-Louis, before boarding a ship for Canada. In his marriage contract he claims that his father was Gaulin Colet and his mother was Marie Magant. In his marriage ceremony he claimed that his father was Alexis Colette and that his mother is Marie Mau (much more likely). It seems later, he claimed that his father's name was Alain. Why was he so devious concerning his parents names and why was he so vague concerning his place of origin? There were hundreds of deserters who hid in the villages. When they married they certainly did not claim that they were soldiers and deserters but rather gave another profession in their pre-marriage testimonials. If Francois would have been considered a deserter by the French, he would have been strung up on a long pole, had he been caught. Either Francois had an audacious plan from the beginning, to lead a better life in Canada, for there was a shortage of land in France, or *par la force des choses*, something happened when he got to Canada that led him to his destiny (thanks to Marcel Fournier, who has written the only known biography [one paragraph] of Francois Collet for these insights). He survived and lived to the age of 82 He died in 1805 in St Francois Riviere du Sud. He had 15 children and has thousands of descendants spread across North America. The ancestors of Marguerite Tanguay came to Canada in 1691 while our other ancestors came between 1613 and 1680.

Francois is the direct ancestor of Lottie Mae Collette. He was one of the last people to come from France. He came at the age of 15 just before the British invasion. He married a descendant of Nicolas Leroy, the Roy direct ancestor through son Nicolas jr. , All the Collettes are descendants of Nicolas Leroy.

Francois COLLET-b, 1741 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COLLET Jean (1637-1699) dit Bon Courage et Le Picard

He came as a soldier in the Carignan-Salière regiment, his first wife, ancestor Jeanne Déchard died in childbirth. He remarried ancestor Marguerite Éloy.

Son of Nicolas Collet and Marguerite Julien, from the town of Regny in Picardy, hence his nickname Le Picard, he married in Montreal, on Thursday February 16, 1668, **Jeanne Déchard**, daughter of Claude Déchard and Jeanne Billard, from Mézy-Moulins in Picardy. From their union five children are born. His wife having died in childbirth on Tuesday, August 6, 1686, he contracted marriage before the notary of Meromont, on Sunday, January 12, 1687, with Élisabeth Lefebvre, baptized in Trois-Rivières on Monday, May 15, 1651, daughter of the late Pierre Lefebvre and Jeanne Auneau, and widow of Félix Thunay, and married her in Batiscan on Monday, January 13, 1687. His second union was short-lived, as Élisabeth Lefebvre died in Batiscan on Wednesday, September 10 of the same year 1687. He marries for the third time in Neuville, on Tuesday October 19, 1688 ancestor Marguerite Eloy, daughter of Jean Éloy and Marguerite Falaize, of Saint-Jacques de Dieppe in Normandy, and widow of Jean Cosset. From their union are born three children

He came to the country as a soldier in the company of Sieur Petit, in the Carignan-Salière regiment, and arrived on June 19, 1665, on board the ship *Le Vieux Siméon*. He left Quebec for Chamby on July 23 and settled first in Sorel. But on October 1, 1673, he bought from François Lanteau, for the price of 200 livres, a dwelling of two arpents

widthwith a house in Champlain. On December 8, 1677, he exchanged this dwelling for one of the same size with a house belonging to Pierre Juin in Batiscan. In compensation for the fact that he will have to stay in his house in Champlain until May 1, 1679, he promises to pay Pierre Juin twenty minots of wheat. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, three head of cattle and six acres of land under cultivation. On December 12, 1682, the Jesuits gave him a new official title to his Batiscan concession.

On March 9, 1687, he had the inventory of his community property with Jeanne Deschard taken. On August 19, 1698, after having acknowledged before a notary that **Marguerite Éloy** had brought 180 livres in furniture to their community, they made a mutual gift to the last deceased of all their goods. On July 10, 1699, he acknowledges owing Antoine Trottier the sum of 169 livres 14 sols and 6 deniers. The same day, he admits owing to ancestor **François Choré** the sum of 325 livres 15 sols and one denier. He died in Batiscan where he was buried the following September 12. His widow had the notary Normandin proceed with the inventory of his goods on November 10. On his land, there were twenty-two arpents of cleared land. He owed nearly 900 pounds. **Daughter Marie-Jeanne**, born 01 January 1673, in Boucherville married **Francois Brousson**. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Jean COLLET-b.1637→ Jeanne COLLET=b. 1672→ Luc BROUSSEAU- b.1701 → Marguerite BROUSSEAU- b.1732 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → **Louis Pierre GERVAIS**- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → **Lottie Mae COLLETTE**- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CONILLE Marie (1665-c.1711)

Baptized on Sunday, September 27, 1665, in the parish of Saint-Nicolas in La Rochelle (Charente-Maritime), daughter of Pierre Conille and Marie Giton, she married **Étienne Fontaine**, son of Jacques Fontaine and Jeanne Colinet, of the Ile d'Yeu, diocese of Luçon in Poitou, on Thursday, February 4, 1683, before the notary Vachon. From their union are born twelve children. She came to the country with her mother. In the census of 1681, she lived on the Ile d'Orléans with her mother who remarried in 1676 to André Bernard. We do not know the precise date of her death, but she was still living at the time of the marriage contract of her daughter Geneviève on November 24, 1710, without being able to be present. We do not know the precise date of Etienne's death, but he is still alive on July 13, 1717 at the time of the marriage contract of his daughter Élisabeth with Louis Fortier Son **Etienne married Anne Mineau**. They were **Roy ancestors**.

Marie CONILLE-b. 1665→ Etienne FONTAINE- b.1686 → Geneviève FONTAINE- b.1715 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CONVENT Anne (1601-1675)

Anne Couvent descends from many of the royal and noble houses of Europe

Louis V111 KING OF FRANCE- b. → Robert COMPTE D'ARDOIS- b.1216 → Robert II D'ARDOIS- b.1250 → Philippe D'ARDOIS- b.1268 → Catherine D'ARDOIS- b.1298 → Blanche DE PONTHIEU- b.1321 → Jeanne DE HARCOURT- b. → Blanche COMPTESS DE ROUCY ET DE BRAINE- b.1358 → Jean COMPTE DE ROUCY DE BRAINE- b. → Jeanne Comtesse de Roucy et DE BRAINE- b.1408 → Jeanne DE SARREBRUCHE- b.1436 → François DE BARBANCON- b.1470 → Marguerite DE BARBANCON- b.1500 → François DE JOYEUSE- b.1520 → Jean DE JOYEUSE- b.1540 → Louise DE JOYEUSE- b. → Antoinette 1 DELONGVAL- b.1580 → **Anne CONVENT**- b.1601 → Mathieu AMIOT- b.1627 → Anne AMIOT- b.1654 → Marie- HUARD- b.1671 → Marguerite COUTURE- b.1704 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean François ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Anne Convent, born about 1603, daughter of Guillaume and of Antoinette de Longval, came from Estrées, tody Coevres-et-Valsery, canton of Vic-sur- Aines, arrondissement of Soissons, in the department of the Aisne, in the former territory of la Picardie. Anne and Philippe Amiot were married in France about 1626. They had two known children in the old country: Jean and Mathieu. The Amiot family arrived in Québec in 1636. Anne was the aunt of ancestor Toussaint Ledran.

After the death of her husband, on 26 September 1639, Anne Convent was remarried at Québec, to Jacques Maheu, born to Nicolas and to Louise Clichon, from Buberte, in the arrondissement of Mortagne in Perche. The new couple seems, to have lived uneventfully but happily. Jacques, classified as a pioneer in 1640, on 11 October 1647, became the owner of six arpents of width on the Grande-Allée, to a depth of ten arpents. He was in France in 1647 and 1648. He was elected church warden of the parish of Notre-Dame de Québec in 1656, 1657 and 1659, the year in which he was a member of the trading association of Tadoussac. On 10 August of the same year, he was confirmed by Msgr de Laval. Anne and Jacques had the joy of bringing into the world a daughter, Marie-Madeleine, baptized on 28 September 1641; however, she died on the following 19 October. Their son Jean Maheu was baptised on 31 May 1643. He married Marguerite Corriveau, widow of René Maheu, on 16 July 1663. A merchant and resident of the capital, he died without descendants. As for Jacques Maheu, senior, he died on 22 July 1663, at Québec. Anne Convent accepted a third husband, **ancestor Étienne Blanchon** dit LaRose, on 10 September 1666. This Auvergnat, Blanchon, who arrived here as a soldier with the Carignan Regiment, had no children by Anne Convent.

No children were born from their union. She accompanies her first husband with her sons, Mathieu and Jean, to Quebec in 1635. On August 20, 1651, in the company of ancestors **Zacharie Cloutier, Guillaume Couture, Abraham Martin**, Nicolas Juchereau, Geneviève Juchereau and Charles Legardeur de Tilly, she gave, in the name of her absent husband, a power of attorney to Jean Juchereau de la Ferté so that he could give an account to the captain of the boat named L'Espérance of the tackle that had been provided to him. She was received into the Confraternity of the Scapular of Mount Carmel on September 18, 1652, and into that of the Holy Rosary on October 1, 1656. She was also a member of the Confraternity of the Holy Family. After the death of her second husband, she had the notary Duquet make an inventory of her goods on July 25, 1663. On January 5, 1674, with the agreement of her husband, she donates all her goods to her grandchildren Amiot. Then, on the following February 23, she dictates her will to the notary Becquet. She bequeaths 100 livres to her nephew Toussaint Ledran, 10 livres to the cha- pelle de la Sainte-Famille, 10 livres to the Confrérie de Sainte- Anne, a cow to the Récollets, 100 sols to the church of Notre-Dame- de-Foy and 100 sols to the church of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap. She died in Quebec City on Christmas Day, December 25, 1675 and was buried the next day. Because of her three marriages, her succession was very long to settle. (See on this subject the biography of Étienne Blanchon). . **Roy ancestor**

CORBINEAU Françoise (1615-1665)

Françoise was born in France around 1615. She married **Guillaume Trahan** son of Nicolas Trahan and Renée Deloges on 13 July 1627 at St-Etienne de Chinon, France. The couple had two children, Jeanne and a Child whose name is not identified. The family was on the ship's roster of the ship Saint-Jehan bound for Acadia on 1 April 1636: "Guillaume Trahan, an edge-tool maker, with his wife and two children, and a valet, also from Bourgeuil"., When the Sieur d'Aulnay died, his will "singled out three of his closest friends and associates in the colony for special attention", one of them being Françoise Corbineau. Françoise died before 1666 as her husband Guillaume married ancestor Madeleine Brun around 1666. Guillaume died in Port-Royal before the end of 1684. At the age of 14 the daughter of Guillaume and Françoise Jeanne married **Jacques Bourgeois**. They were ancestors of Joseph' Roy's mother **Séraphine Bellerive**.

Françoise CORBINEAU-b. 1615 → Jeanne TRAHAN → Françoise BOURGEOIS- b.1659 → DUGAS- b.1689 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COPPORON, Jean (1646-1713)

The patriarch of the Corporon family in the New World.

He was born c.1646 in Poitou, Poitiers, France. He was a ploughman (agriculteur) who arrived in Acadie, Nouvelle-France in 1668 at about age 22.

The vast majority of the Acadian immigrants shared a common socioeconomic heritage. Fully three-fourths of the settlers in the 1671 census of Acadie were former peasants of the laboureur caste. Laboureurs constituted the highest of the five peasant classes in France of the ancient regime. Industrious, frugal, and tied together by an intricate extended family system, they shared a deep and abiding attachment to the land they farmed. Only the religious wars of late sixteenth- and early seventeenth- century France, which destroyed the meager economic gains of their families, could have uprooted them from their home provinces and driven them across the Atlantic into the Maritime

Canadian wilderness. Their peasant heritage would profoundly influence the course of Acadian cultural development.

Not long after arriving he married Françoise Savoie c.1670, age 17, at Port-Royal, Acadie. The 1670 date of their marriage is based on the date of birth of their only child, a six-week old daughter, mentioned on the Port-Royal census of 1671. Jean & Françoise had 15 children, our ancestor was Marie Corporon she married Charles Boudrot. Their growing family was counted in Port-Royal again in 1686; in 1693,¹ and in 1698. They also appeared in the censuses of 1707¹ and 1710.

Jean Corporon died 12 February 1713, aged about 70 years at Port-Royal and was buried at a place upriver called Croix du Cap because of the English rule of Port Royal. **Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive.**

Jean CORPORON- b.1647 → Marie CORPORON- b.1671 → Denis BOUDREAU- b.1690 → Madeleine BOUDREAU- b.1724 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COSSET Jean (1642-1687) dit le Poitevin

A premature death perhaps due to an epidemic.

Jean Cosset never lived in the Mauricie, but he did live at its door, at Pointeaux-Ecureuils. After his unexpected death in 1687, his young widow and her children accepted the insistent invitation of Jean Collet to unite the two families and live at Batican. Jean Cosset, the son of Jacques and of Renée Mascouine, was born around 1643 at Saint-Hilaire-des-Loges, diocese of Maillezais in Poitou (Vendée). He was 23 or 24 years old when he went to establish himself in New France. He arrived there some time before 1666 because his presence is first noted in the general census of 1667. He was 25 years old and a servant in the home of Seigneur Bertrand Chesnay de la Garenne, on the Beaupré coast. With his 14 animals, his 24 arpents of cultivated land, and with the numerous chores required, Chesnay needed abundant labor to serve his interests. Besides Jean Cosset, he employed Elizabeth Guillot, ancestor **Philippe des Trois-Maisons**, Pierre Richard, Pierre Canada, René Vandet, Nicolas Maheust, Francois Neau and Pierre Rolland.

Jean Cosset did not wait very long to begin the search for a companion. On 23 November 1667, he had a marriage contract drawn up with Marie-Madeleine Plouart, daughter of the late Michel and of Jeanne Fouquet from the small village of Pollet-de-Saint-Pierre in Normandy. "As Cosset was in no hurry to carry out the contract, writes Silvio Dumas, Madeleine Plouart prosecuted him before the Provost on 31 December 1667, alledging "that the said defendant boasted that **he did not want her but that he only wanted her money.**" The defendant was ordered to marry the plaintiff, but the two parties decided to annul the marriage contract on 20 January 1668." Madeleine later gave her hand to Jacques Viau dit Lespérance whom she married in Montreal on 21 January 1670. Be that as it may, Jean Cosset was ready for marriage and he left the single state two years before his first fiancée. On 12 February 1688 he made another marriage contract, this time with **Margaret Loy (Aubé or Héloy)**. She was born in 1651 at Saint-Jacques de Dieppe in Normandy and was the daughter of Jean and of Marguerite Fallaigne or Falaize. It is worth mentioning that Marguerite had also annulled an earlier marriage contract with André Poutray. Far from demanding his money, Marguerite brought to the joint venture assets estimated at 300 livres. The nuptial ceremony must have taken place in the Québec region, but the records don't mention it.

He is a **servant of** Bertrand Chesnay, sieur de la Garenne, on the Côte de Beaupré in 1667 and settles at l'Ange-Gardien. On April 3, 1673, Denis Guyon rents him for three years his land of three and a half arpents of width by a league and a half of depth at this place. He will have to pay him twenty minots of green peas the first year and forty minots of wheat and ten minots of peas each of the two other years. On January 26, 1675, he buys the land of one arpent and seven perches of width by a league and a half of depth belonging to ancestor **Pierre Saint-Denis** and commits himself to pay for this purchase the sum of 1200 livres, by an annual rent of thirty minots of wheat. He sells it at the same price, on November 3, 1676, to ancestor **Nicolas Roussin** who pays him the sum of 1200 livres in money. He uses this money to reimburse his debt to Pierre Saint-Denis who gives him a final discharge on July 1st 1677. He himself gives a final discharge to Nicolas Roussin on July 23.

In the 1681 census, he is in the seigneurie of Belair where he owns two guns, two head of cattle and six arpents of land under cultivation. On November 17 of the same year, Jean Toupin, lord of Belair, granted him a hundred and twenty arpents of land in his seigneurie. This land was next to those of Robert Paget and Pierre Grenon. On July 3,

he admits that he owes 70 pounds for goods supplied to him by the butcher Jean Mathieu of Quebec. He is then said to be a resident of Pointe-aux-Ecureuils.

The family of the ancestor Jean Cosset was struck by misfortune in 1687. In less than a two-month interval, Jean himself, and 2 of his still living 3 sons, departed this life. On 31 December 1687, Msgr Cyprien Tanguay in his tome: *A travers les registres*, wrote the following: "The number of annual deaths, which had never exceeded 170 since the establishment of New France, reached 471 as a result of victims massacred by the Iroquois." In the parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles, in Québec, the records for 1687 also indicate an increase in deaths, but the abbot Jean Basset, who was curate there for more than 30 years, nowhere indicates any particular reason for this fact. Were the deaths attributable to an epidemic? We do not know. Daughter **Marguerite**, baptized at Pointe-aux-Trembles in 1681, was buried at Batiscan in 1727. She was the wife of **Jean Baribeau**. Alexis, born in 1683, was counted among the numerous victims of the grim reaper in 1687. His wife remarried Jean Collet at Neuville, 19 october 1688. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette.** Famed Métis leader **Pierre Bottineau** marrie a Gervais daughter was a great uncle of Lottie Mae through the Gervais'.

Jean Cosset-b. 1642 → Marguerite Cosset -b. 1681 → Marguerite BARIBEAU- b.1707 → Prisque JUNEAU- b.1736 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → **Louis Pierre GERVAIS**- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → **Lottie Mae COLLETTE**- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COTÉ Jean (-1661)

An early settler

In North America, the Coté family numbers in the tens of thousands. He was the ancestor of the majority, if not of all the Cotés whose roots in North America go back three centuries and more.. We know nothing about either the early life of Jean Coté, or his antecedents. It seems most likely that he came from Perche. He was married on 17 November 1635 at Quebec to **Anne Martin**, and settled on the Ile d'Orléans. We know now that Anne Martin was not the daughter of Abraham, the same who gave his name to the famous plains, but rather his sister. Father Charles Lallement, Jesuit, acting as curate at Quebec, blessed the union of Jean and Anne in the presence of Guillaume Couillard and Robert Giffard. This couple had eight children, seven of whom married and became the ancestors of nearly all the French Canadians

On 5 February 1645, Robert Giffard granted a homestead to Jean Coté. It measured three arpents in frontage on the river, to the depth of the seigneurie, and was located between the holdings of ancestors **Zacharie Cloutier and Noel Langlois**. "From the time of the first settlements," writes Cambray, "the Iroquois were relentlessly at war with the French and with their Indian allies. The colonists were never sure of spending a day in peace without being exposed to raids from bands of Iroquois. It was a matter of not going far from each other in order to meet any eventuality. "ancestor **Noel Langlois** was a neighbor of Jean Coté and, to ensure mutual protection, he invited Jean to lodge near him. To this end, he gave him a small portion of land in order to build a habitation on it.

At the same time, he received a concession for a site of one hundred and fifty feet in front by sixty feet deep in the Upper Town of Quebec. He sold this site to his future son-in-law, Pierre Soumandre, when he signed a marriage contract with his daughter, Simone Côté, on November 15, 1649. This site is valued at 450 pounds. He sold it to them for 300 livres, giving them the 150 livres difference.

On August 11, 1652, he sold to Antoine Le Boesme dit Lalime the frontage arpent of land that he owned on Grande-Allée since 1636. He obtains 300 pounds for it. On the following December 24, he obtained a new title to his concession. On February 3, 1653, he transfers to his son-in-law Pierre Soumandre the sum of 30 pounds owed to him by Louis Lesage

Our ancestor Jean Côté passed away on 27 March 1661. The burial act, entered in the records of the parish 78 of Quebec states as follows: " *Year 1661, the 28th March, was interred in the church, Jean Côté, early habitant of this country, died the day preceding, in his house.*" As for Anne Martin, she survived him by more than twenty years. The census of 1681 does not mention her, but it is likely that she was living with one of her sons. Anne too, was buried at Québec, on 4 December 1684, at about the age of 70 years. During the second half of the XVII century, the family of our ancestor was very well known and respected. They were one of the first families to settle on the Ile d'Orléans, within the present boundaries of the parish of Saint-Pierre. **They were ancestors of the Roys and the**

Collettes. Seven of the eight children had offspring: **Louis Coté** (1636-1669), married **Elisabeth Langlois** in 1662. They had three children, a girl and two boys. They were **Roy ancestors**.

Jean COTÉ- b.1605 → Louis COTÉ- b.1635 → Louis COTÉ- b.1665 → Joseph COTÉ- b.1704 → Elisabeth COTÉ- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b. 1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Martin Coté married **Suzanne Pagé**, they were **Collette ancestors**.

Jean COTÉ- b.1605 → Martin COTÉ- b.1639 → Jean COTÉ- b.1670 → Helene COTÉ- b.1710 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Therese LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COUILLARD Guillaume (c.1591-1663)

After being tortured his life was in danger until he was adopted by an old Amerindian woman.

Carpenter, seaman, and caulk, son of Guillaume Couillard and Élisabeth de Vesins, son-in-law of LOUIS HÉBERT; native of Saint-Malo or of the parish of Saint-Landry in Paris; b. c. 1591; d. 1663 at Quebec. Couillard married GUILLEMETTE, daughter of Louis Hébert, at Quebec, about 26 Aug. 1621. By her he had 10 children, and because of the numerous descendants of these children Couillard appears in the genealogy of almost all the old French-Canadian families.

He had come to Canada about 1613 according to CHAMPLAIN, who spoke highly of him in 1628. Couillard was one of the first to settle permanently in the colony. Louis Hébert, the first farmer, arrived at Quebec only in 1617. After his death in 1627, Couillard took over from him the farming of his lands, having inherited, through his wife, half of Hébert's estate. Moreover, in the same year (1627) Champlain also granted to Couillard, for personal reasons, "a hundred acres of land to clear and seed," which bordered on the St. Charles River. By 1632 Couillard had nearly 20 acres under cultivation, and in 1639 he owned a flour mill. On 8 July of the same year HUAULT de Montmagny appointed him a "clerk responsible for inspecting the sown lands and the food of the settlers of Quebec." He had been the first person to make use of a plough, in the spring of 1628. In 1643 he was making lime for the Compagnie des Cent-Associés.

At the end of June 1628 Champlain, alarmed by the approach of the English and the threat of famine at Quebec, decided to send someone to Tadoussac to repair and bring back a boat, for the purpose of moving unessential people out towards the Gaspé. Couillard, the only man capable of carrying out this operation, stubbornly refused to do it, despite his normal readiness to be of help. In dread of being slaughtered by the Indians, "he feared for his skin, and did not want to leave his wife, for fear of losing her."

When Quebec was captured in 1629, Guillaume Couillard's family was the only complete family that agreed to live under the occupation, and Champlain entrusted to it two young Indian girls, CHARITÉ and ESPÉRANCE, whom he had adopted. After the French returned in 1632 Couillard continued to work unsparingly for the colony and to be held in high regard generally: he took part in the defence against the Iroquois, frequently piloted boats between Quebec and Tadoussac, and became churchwarden of the parish, after having given a part of his land for the reconstruction of the church. Since he could not write, he used as his mark a most original little design, which appears on several historical documents that have been preserved.

He continued to cultivate his land during these years and when the French returned in 1633, he owned twenty acres under cultivation. In the spring of 1634, he accompanied the Jesuit missionaries on a voyage. On September 15, 1634, the division of the real estate between him and the other heirs of Louis Hébert took place. The latter had given half of his property to his daughter Guillemette at her marriage. The other half is shared. In 1637, he took part in a punitive expedition against the Iroquois. Upon the death of his brother-in-law, Guillaume Hébert, he was named tutor of the minor children and, as such, on October 21, 1639, he had an inventory of the property. He requested a report on the carpentry of the house on November 12 and participated in the auction of the goods on November 11 and 28. He buys, among other things, three racks at 6 livres, a ret at 4 livres and 15 sols, a spinning wheel harquebus at a cost of 25 livres, a red wool blanket at 9 livres and six bushels of buckwheat at 4 sols per bushel. Often in business with Robert Giffard and Guillaume Hubou, they gave each other a receipt on February 8, 1641. On July 15,

at his request, two oxen and a cow belonging to his late brother-in-law Guillaume Hébert were sold. He obtains for the minor children, 320 livres for the oxen and 78 livres for the cow.

Having land on the Côte de Beaupré, at Longue-Pointe, he had a house built there, fifty feet by twenty feet, on June 15, 1642, by Martin Grouvel. For this work, he promised him two bulls of eighteen months and 55 pounds tournois. On the following October 4, he bought the house of Robert Caron at Longue-Pointe for 150 livres and, on the same day, hired Antoine Brassard and his wife for one year in his service, for a salary of 144 livres, whom he also had to feed as well as their children during this period. A man of all trades, on December 9, 1643, he promised to deliver to the Company of New France the product of five batches of lime at 110 sols per pipe, and on the following October 18, he hired ancestors **Jean Leblanc and Euphrosine** Nicolet into his service. On June 25, 1644, he exchanged a piece of land at Longchamps for two arpents of land and half ownership of Guillaume Hubou at Sault-au-Matelot. In compensation for this exchange, he pays Hubou 50 livres. On the following October 29, he sold to the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu a piece of land of one and a half arpents, for the sum of 400 livres. At the beginning of 1645, on February 14, he had his land surveyed in order to demarcate it from that of the Jesuits. He hired Jean Leblanc in 1643. The latter, on the evening of Shrove Tuesday 1646, got into a blasphemous fight in his house. A trial followed and **Leblanc was sentenced to the rack**. On July 22, 1646, he made an astonishing declaration: in the event that Lake Saint-Charles was located on the concession he had received from the Company of New France, he donated it to the governor.

On May 9, 1649, he went to Tadoussac with Father Druillettes. On August 30, 1654, his servant, Cardeau Manoury dit La rivière, who according to him was to work for him for two years, wishes to return to France and has found Denis Dieudonné ready to replace him to finish his service. He accepts this exchange. In December 1654, under Governor JEAN DE LAUSON's administration, he was ennobled by the king, "on account of services rendered to the country of Canada." According to family papers, Couillard's coat of arms was "azure, a dove with wings outspread or, holding in its beak an olive branch proper," with the device "*Dieu aide au premier colon.*"

It is known that he gave part of his land for the construction of the church, of which he was churchwarden in 1656 and 1657. In his old age, he granted more land. On January 15, 1659, he granted one acre of land in square to Mathurin Leroy and Philippe Hulin. On October 29, 1661, François Blondeau received a similar concession.

Guillaume Couillard died in his house on 4 March 1663 and was buried the next day in the chapel of the Hôtel-Dieu in recognition of the gifts made by him to that institution. Three years later his widow sold his house and a good portion of his land to Bishop Laval, for the establishment of the seminary of Quebec. The site of the house is marked today by a cairn in an inside courtyard of the seminary, and Guillaume Couillard has his statue, the work of the sculptor Alfred Laliberté, near Louis Hébert's monument beside the city hall of Quebec. **He was ancestors to the Roys through 3 lines.** His son **Charles Couillard** married **Louise Couture**

Guillaume COUILLARD- b.1588 → Charles COUILLARD- b.1647 → Joseph COUILLARD- b.1693 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guillaume COUILLARD- b.1588 → Charles COUILLARD- b.1647 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1697 → Jean- MOREL- b.1732 → Jean- MOREL-241 b.1791 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

He had another son, **Louis Couillard who married Genevieve Déprés**

Guillaume COUILLARD- b.1588 → Louis COUILLARD- b.1629 → Jacques COUILLARD- b.1665 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1692 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COULOMBE Louis (1641-1720)

His wife she had a child out of wedlock. She was found frozen to death.

Louis Coulombe was said to be originally from Neubourg, today the chief town in the cantons of the arrondissement of Evreux, in the department of Eure. Neubourg or Le Neubourg presently has a population of more than 3,500 inhabitants. It is a crossroad from where one can go to Bernay, Beaumont, Amfreville or Evreux.. The son of the late

Jacques Coulombe and of Rolline Drieu was born about 1641. He attended school because he could and did write his name "Louis Collomb One day he looked towards the Atlantic and decided to join his Normand predecessors in the New World.

The first mention of Louis Coulombe in New France is found in the census of the year 1666. He was living at Québec at the home of Charles Roger, Sieur des Colombiers, bourgeois, as a domestic servant, with a fellow worker named Michel Guenet. In the summer of 1667, Louis Coulombe seems to have been released from his indenture, while his friend continued to work for the same master. Can we conclude from this that Coulombe arrived here at the age of 23, some thirty-six months earlier, in other words, in the summer of 1664? This would seem logical.

Perhaps in the spring of 1667, Louis acquired from André Metayer two arpents of frontal property on the Ile d'Orléans, on the side of the north channel, land which the buyer resold to Gabriel Gosselin, on 2 July 1667. On 9 October of this same year, Louis made a deal to cut cord wood for Jacques Cailhaut, Sieur de LaTesserie, owner of half of the arriere-fief mentioned above. Msgr de Laval ceded a piece of land with 3 arpents and 13 1/2 feet of width to Louis Coulombe, in the territory of the future parish of Saint-Laurent, probably at the end of 1667. The act of concession has not been discovered. This land was on the west side of the land of the future church and near the seigniorial domain. Louis Coulombe prepared himself to set up a home on this, his own land grant. He was serious, tenacious, determined and cautious.

During the ten years between 1663 and 1673, France sent about 774 "daughters of the King" to New France. Thus, a great number of Canadian pioneer women can rightly call themselves the mothers of the Homeland. Normandy provided 120 of them but the Ile-de-France had the largest contingent with 279, including the ancestress of the Coulombe descendants: **Jeanne Marguerite Boucault**. Jeanne, born about 1651 in the faubourg of Sain Germain, city and arrondissement of Paris, had as her parents the late Nicole Boucault and Marguerite Thibault. When did this girl arrive in the country? Researchers discover her at the church of Quebec when she had a child baptized on 29 October 1668. Jacques Cauchon dit Lamothe, husband of Barbe-Delphine Tardif, was the godfather of Jeanne's baby son, Jacques Foucault. The infant did not survive. He was buried at Québec on the following first of December. Why Foucault instead of Boucault? At that time, there was a Paul Foucault, origin unknown, a servant at the home of Jean Mignot at Beauport. But, please do not judge lest you burn your fingers. Had Jeanne been the victim of a blackmailer from Paris or Canada? We raise this question because in the autumn of 1670, at the time when the daughters of the King, as new arrivals, were getting married, we find Jeanne Marguerite the house of Dame Jean Bourdon, the widow Anne Gasnier, patroness of the daughters. She was there on 7 September with her suitor Louis Coulombe, originally from the parish of Saint—Paulin Nebourg. The notary Romain Becquet wrote the marriage contract on paper.

Louis and Jeanne would share community property. The bride was endowed with the customary dowry or the amount of 300 livres. The bride's property also was worth 300 livres. The King put an additional 50 livres in the bride's basket. The nuptial blessing took place at Sainte Famille on 30 September 1670, in the presence of Charles Pouliot and Jean-Paul Maheu. Sainte Famille was then the only church on the d'Orléans. Their honeymoon was spent in a small boat passing around the island on the west side, facing Québec, and ending at 57 Saint-Laurent. By 1681, Louis and Jeanne were well established there with their children. They had 2 head of cattle and 9 arpents of land under cultivation. Denis Thibault, husband of Andrée Caillaud, and the Poitevin Jacques Manseau were their peaceful neighbors.

The babies in the cradle reveal to us, in relation to their arrival, the wealth of a family and the friendly ties which unite it to others. The Coulombes were particularly fond of the Godbouts, the Pouliots, and the Meuniers. Here in chronological order are the first names of the members of the second Coulombe generation: Nicolas, Marie-Marthe, Jean, Jeanne, Louise, Marguerite, Louis, Charles, Catherine, Charles, Angélique, and Catherine. The first four were baptized at the church of Sainte Famille.

The elderly Coulombe, rather poor, first tried to negotiate with his daughter-in-law and her new husband in order to receive some compensation. He met with a categorical refusal. After much thought, Louis addressed himself to the Provost of Quebec to seek justice. His claim was rejected on 3 August 1700. Time was working against the plaintiff. The ancestor began to get impatient. He decided to take recourse with the Sovereign Council. On Monday, 27 June 1701, Louis Coulombe stood on the floor of the highest court of the land, flanked by the bailiff Florent de Lacetier, and was stunned to hear his complaint reduced to nothing. He never went back!

The Coulombes happily lived their rustic and island life with excellent neighbors. Here is what the civil archives reveal to us, suddenly and brutally: Jeanne Boucault had been "found frozen on the bank of the great river of Beauport", on 23 January 1696. Burial was at Beauport on the 25th, a Wednesday. How to explain this terrifying

death occurring several kilometers from her home? Was Jeanne alone? What had she gone to do at Quebec? Had she drifted on a field on ice? No one has yet explained this tragedy, which plunged the whole Coulombe family into deep mourning. After about 45 years of life on earth, Jeanne left for a more merciful eternal land.

After the death of his wife, Louis Coulombe lived 24 years more. The ancestor's mortal remains were laid to rest on Saturday, 30 November 1720, at Saint-Laurent on the island. The registry gave him the age of 88, the age of a patriarch. The children of the Coulombe children have multiplied in the regions of Québec, Charlevoix, and Saguenay, on the south bank of the Saint-Laurent, in the Maritimes and as far as New England. . Daughter **Jeanne married Charles Pacquet**. They were ancestor of the Roys.

Coulomb 1641

Louis COULOMBE-b. 1641 → Jeanne COULOMBE- b.1677 → Jacques PAQUET- b.1706 → Charles PAQUET- b.1737 → Angélique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COUTEAU Marie-Madeleine (1606-1691)

After her first husband, ancestor Étienne Saint Pere died in France prematurely, her second husband was killed by the Iroquois. She then married a third time.

Daughter of Jean Couteau and Jeanne Morant, from the city of Saint-Jean-d' Angély, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, she married **Étienne de Saint-Père**, around 1626, in France. From their union six children. After the death of her husband, she contracts marriage before the notary Teuleron in La Rochelle, on Wednesday May 18, 1639, with André Musset, but this contract is annulled. She married Émery Calteau, son of Laurent Calteau and Michelle Pilotte, of Gonds, diocese , on Saturday, October 12, 1647, before notary Lecoustrre, and married him in Quebec City on Monday, October 14, 1647. They have no children. Émery Calteau was killed by the Iroquois at Cap-de-la-Madeleine on Monday, June 2, 1653. She married Claude Houssard, son of Claude Houssard and Jeanne Lambert, of Le Plessis-Grammoire, diocece of Angers, on Sunday, November 2, 1653, before the notary Aneau. No child is born from their union.

She came to the country with her daughters Jeanne and Catherine and lived at Cap-de-la-Madeleine and Batisçan. Claude Houssard died there on August 3, 1689 and she on September 9, 1691. She is buried the next day. She outlived her three husbands and died at the age of 85. **A Roy ancestor twice through Seraphine Bellerive..**

Madeleine COUTEAU- b.1606 → Jeanne ST PERE- b.1626 → Marie Catherine GUILLET- b.1656 → Marie Anne MASSE- b.1673 → Marguerite PROVENCHER- b.1698 → Charlotte GUYON- b.1739 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Madeleine COUTEAU- b.1606 → Jeanne ST PERE- b.1626 → Marie Catherine GUILLET- b.1656 → Marie Angeline MASSE- b.1682 → Antoine BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1716 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

COUTURE Guillaume (1618-1701)

Coureur de bois. He first wanted to marry an Iroquois girl. He was sent to New Holland to protest the murder of two Frenchmen by the Mohawks

He sometimes signed himself Cousture, carpenter, a *donné* of the Society of Jesus, discoverer, interpreter, diplomat, judge of the seneschal's court, first settler at Lévis; baptized 14 Jan. 1618 in the parish of Saint-Godard, Rouen (province of Normandy), son of Guillaume Couture and Madeleine Mallet; d. 4 April 1701.

It is impossible, by reference to existing documents, to determine the year of his arrival in New France. The Jesuits, who in their *Relations* never tire of praising his devotion and his courage, furnish no information on this point. The years 1639 and 1640 seem the most likely. He may have made the crossing in the spring of 1640 at the same time as René Goupil and Father René Ménard, and have undertaken to be an assistant to the Jesuits before he left France.

His vocation as a *donné* may have been inspired by Goupil, who was already one. In an act dated 26 June 1641 at Quebec, in which he bequeathed to his mother and sister the modest amount of landed property left to him in France by his father, he styled himself “servant of the reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus in the Huron mission in New France.” He set off shortly afterwards for Huronia, taking with him various items for the missionaries. It was the first of his long trips. He returned to Quebec the following spring, with Fathers Isaac Jogues and Charles Raymbaut, who was gravely ill; they were accompanied by a few indigenous chiefs, among whom was the famous Ahatsistari. Altogether there were 25 travellers in 4 canoes.

Scarcely 15 days after their arrival, Jogues and Couture, accompanied this time by René Goupil, set out once more for the Huron country. The expedition was an important one, for the chiefs, who had come to Quebec on an official mission, were returning to their country at the same time, having been assured of the protection of the French authorities against their Iroquois enemies. On 1 Aug. 1642, 12 canoes, carrying some 40 persons, left Trois-Rivières. The departure did not escape the vigilant eyes of the enemy sentries. On the first evening of the journey, when the convoy had barely reached the entry to Îles-du-Sud in Lac Saint-Pierre, they halted for the night [*see* Ahatsistari]. The next day, at dawn, they were on the point of setting out when scouts discovered tracks on the shore. They started all the same, but less than half an hour later the little band heard firing and returned hastily to land. Goupil, a novice in forest lore, was quickly captured. Jogues, who had hidden for a moment in the undergrowth, surrendered himself to the Iroquois in order not to abandon his companions. Couture thought the missionary was in a safe place and managed to flee; but not finding him anywhere and not wanting to leave him, he returned towards the site of the ambush. On the way he encountered five Iroquois; one of them took aim at him but missed his target; Couture fired in his turn and killed his adversary. The four others captured him, and as the dead man was their chief Couture experienced Iroquois vengeance for the first time. His nails were torn out, his joints were broken, and then the palms of his hands were slowly pierced. One finger was sawn off with a shell. Couture bore all this without a cry, for not far away his companions were suffering in silence. The prisoners who had not been killed outright were borne off to the Mohawk villages, where further tortures awaited them. All were stripped naked, and were forced to pass between two rows of men armed with whips and clubs who struck them in turn. Couture headed this ghastly procession, which was repeated in each village.

In accordance with custom, Couture was turned over to the family of the chief whom he had killed so that they could dispose of him as they thought fit. He was made to witness the horrible death meted out to the chief Ahatsistari, details of which he later gave to Father Jogues. He was then adopted by a widow of the tribe, who dressed his wounds and treated him well. He was to acknowledge later to Jogues that, despite the proposals that were made to him, he remained faithful to his vows as a *donné*.

Goupil was murdered on The third november 1642. Jogues succeeded in escaping in November 1643, with the complicity of the Dutch nearby, and eventually got to France. Couture could have joined him, but he did not want to compromise the missionary's flight, and decided to wait for another opportunity. He continued to improve his knowledge of the Iroquois language, observe customs, and note particularly the intentions of the chiefs. He adapted himself readily to his new kind of life, and his peaceful attitude won him the confidence of the members of the council. One *Relation* mentions that “the Iroquois held him in esteem and high repute, as one of the first men in their nation. Consequently he assumed the position of a captain among them, having acquired this prestige by his prudence and wisdom.” Léo-Paul Desrosiers was correct in writing that “Couture is therefore the first Frenchman to win a great influence in the Iroquois country, after being adopted there, and, right in this enemy territory, to play a role favourable to France. Like several of his successors, he was to rise within this strange nation from the state of prisoner to that of chief.”

Thus in July 1645 he accompanied the chief Kiotseaeton, the recognized diplomat and great warrior of the Mohawk tribe, to a council held at Trois-Rivières by the governor general, Huault de Montmagny, and François de Champflour*, the commandant and local governor. Couture was dressed in Iroquois style, like his companions. He identified himself, but everyone, including Father Jogues, who had returned from France some time before, hesitated to recognize him, for all hope of seeing him again had been lost. “As soon as Couture was recognized,” notes the *Relation* of 1645, “each person threw himself on his neck. They looked on him as a man come back to life who gives joy to all who thought him dead, or at least in danger of spending the rest of his existence in a most bitter and barbarous captivity.”

It was indeed with a genuine desire for peace that the Mohawks brought back their precious prisoner, for Couture had convinced them of the friendly intentions of the French. But Couture's idea went still further: he would have liked to be the instigator of a permanent peace between all the indigenous nations and the French colony. To this end he agreed to return with the Iroquois ambassadors, to try to encourage them to open serious peace negotiations with the Hurons.

When he returned in the spring of 1646 from this embassy to the Mohawks, Couture sought from the Jesuits authorization to break his vows as a *donné*, because he intended to get married: perhaps he wanted to marry an Iroquois girl with a view to strengthening the alliance between indigenous and white people. The superior, Jérôme Lalemant*, gave his consent on 26 April. Couture continued his peace parleys at Trois-Rivières and Quebec with the chiefs of the various nations. He was on the point of succeeding when on 18 Oct. 1646 Father Jogues, who since his escape had returned twice to the Mohawks as an emissary, and his companion Jean de La Lande* were murdered. Negotiations were broken off. The Algonkins and Hurons were secretly delighted, for they alone would retain the friendship of the French. Couture, in no way discouraged, went to the Huron country in 1647 to try to renew the treaties of alliance. His efforts were fruitless, but on his return the population of Trois-Rivières and loyal aborigines welcomed him warmly at the instigation of Father Jacques Buteux, who had a high regard for him and who in a report dated 1652 called him "the worthy Couture." A similar welcome was given him at Sillery, "with joy on the part of all the Huron, Algonkin and Anniehronnon [Mohawk] Indians," as the *Journal des Jésuites* noted.

In this same year, 1647, Couture entered into partnership with François Byssot de La Rivière, and went to settle at Pointe-Lévy, on the Lauson seigneurie. He agreed to clear a tract of land and erect a main building for his partner, the latter providing the money and materials. The building was finished in the autumn; Byssot gave Couture 200 *livres* for his work, and allowed him to remain in the house until he had completed his own dwelling on a neighbouring piece of land. On 15 Oct. 1648 both obtained official title to their land grants from the seigneur, Jean de Lauson. On 18 Nov. 1649 Couture married Anne, one of the three Esmard sisters, who had come together from Niort, in the province of Poitou. (The others were Barbe, wife of Olivier Letardif, and Madeleine, wife of the son of ancestor **Zacharie Cloutier**.) The marriage ceremony, presided over by Abbé Le Sueur, took place "in the house of the said Sieur Couture at Pointe-Lévy," according to the register of the Roman Catholic church in Quebec.

Although Couture wanted to stay quietly on his property and make it bear fruit, his knowledge of indigenous languages and his experience of life in the woods were often made use of by the authorities. There can be no doubt that in the relation of Father Buteux the detailed part that concerned Father Jogues' captivity was to a large extent inspired by Couture. Apart from a few Hurons, he was the sole witness of it.

He was called upon in 1657 to be an interpreter for the founding of a mission among the Onondagas, a mission earnestly requested by the tribe itself. In 1661 he agreed to take part, along with Fathers Gabriel Druillettes and also Claude Dablon, Denis Guyon, and François Pelletier, in an expedition sent by Governor Voyer d'Argenson to discover the northern sea. The guides, dreading the presence of Iroquois in the region, abandoned the French at the watershed. Two years later Couture accepted Governor Dubois Davaugour's invitation to assume command of an expedition to accompany "the Indians northwards as far and as long as he shall deem it expedient for the service of the king and the good of the country: and he may go himself or send others to winter with them, if he thinks that his own safety may thereby be ensured and that some public advantage may ensue." The expedition was an important one: to find an inland route to the northern sea. Two Frenchmen, Pierre Duquet, later a notary, and Jean Langlois, a shipwright, accompanied Couture; the others were indigenous men. In all there were 44 canoes. In an affidavit which he swore in 1688, Couture went over the itinerary they had followed: the group left Quebec in mid-May, started up the Saguenay River, and reached Lake Mistassini on 26 June. A sudden storm left a foot of snow. The group pushed on, and reached a river [Rupert] "that empties into the Northern Sea." The French were unable to continue on their route, for the guides refused to go any farther. Couture thus affirmed in 1688 that in 1663 he was unable to make his way to the northern sea. Nevertheless, this daring expedition permitted him to become acquainted with the vast region to the north of the St Lawrence, a region peopled with tribes whose customs were very different from and more peaceful than those of the Iroquois and Hurons. In 1665 he arranged with Charles Amiot, Noël Jérémie, and Sébastien Prouverneau that they would accompany Father Henri NOUVEL, who was going to preach the gospel to the Papinachois. The following year he was delegated by the governor to go to New Holland to protest against the murder of two French officers by the Mohawks. He went to the Iroquois and ordered them to hand over the murderers, under threat of a punitive expedition. He returned to Quebec on 6 September with two Mohawks, one of whom was the leader of the group that had killed Lieutenant Chazy. This

episode marks the end of Guillaume Couture's adventurous career. From that time on he seldom left his domain at Pointe-Lévy.

On 15 May 1647, Guillaume Couture was granted a concession, 5 arpents of river frontage by 40 arpents deep. He cleared and settled this land at Pointe Levy and it became the ancestral home. His first neighbor was Francois Bissot; their property was separated by a brook.

On May 15, 1647, Mr. de Montmagny granted him a piece of land of five arpents in front by forty arpents in depth at the Pointe de Lévis. This house is next to the one granted to François Bissot. A stream separates the two lands. On November 4, 1647, he comes to an agreement with François Bissot concerning this stream. He gave him the rights to it and in return Bissot authorized him to grind his grain for free for twenty years at the flour mill he built there. He settled permanently on his land at the Pointe de Lévis and practiced all the trades there. He was seneschal judge of the Côte & Lauzon, captain of the militia and even a notary, which did not prevent him from continuing his explorations of the country. On August 20, 1651, he gave power of attorney, along with several others, to Jean Juchereau de La Ferté, to intervene on their behalf with the captain of the ship L'Espérance in order to make him accountable for everything he had negotiated in their name. On September 16, 1653, he came to an agreement with Guillaume Durand who claimed 225 livres for the services he had rendered him. He promised to pay him half in peas and half in eels.

In 1656, he is called to go to the Onontagués and returns on May 22, 1657. His role as interpreter often called him to Québec. He obtained a site in the Lower Town, on which on September 7, 1658, he hired the carpenters, Charles and Nicolas Huot, to build a house of twenty-four feet by seventeen feet. He promised them 80 pounds at the beginning of the work and 100 pounds at the end. His house is hardly built when he enters in lawsuit with the neighbor Catherine-Françoise Desnaguets. To avoid costs, they come to an agreement on August 26, 1659. His house exceeded her property by two feet on one side and by eight feet on the other side. In exchange, he gave her six feet wide on her site by feet deep. In 1661, he began a series of explorations in the direction of the North Sea. n left in this with the Jesuits, Gabriel Druillettes and Claude Dablon, accompanied by Denis Guyon and François Pellder. He undertook a similar expedition with Jean Lanlois and Pierre Duquette in 1663. On May 28, 165, he joined forces with Charles Amyot Noël and Jérémie de Lamontagne to make the voyage to the northern nations. They agreed to share all the profits of this expedition between them. They left on May 30 with Father Henry Nouvel. Charles Amyot prepared for this expedition by making a gift of thirty-five beavers to the Amerindian nations, so that they would have free passage. On his return from this trip, he undertook another one in July 1666 in New Holland, to protest the death of Monsieur de Chasy. He returned from this expedition in September 1666. His great period of explorations ended in this way and he settled permanently in Lauzon. On April 22, 1668, he sold to Nicolas Gauvreau his site in Quebec City for the sum of 150 livres.

His final return to Lauzon caused a stir among his neighbor, François Bissot, who complained to the Sovereign Council on August 4, 1670, that he did not want to fence his land along the creek and that his animals were going onto his house. The Sovereign Council ordered that the area near the creek be fenced off according to their previous agreement since the creek belonged to Bissot. A new disagreement over the use of the fishery brought him back before the Sovereign Council on August 22, 1671. He was authorized for one year to use this fishery in company with Guay. Was he a quarreler? A spat with the notary Romain Becquet forced them both, on July 14, 1672, to submit to the judgment of the arbitrators Charles Legardeur de Tilly and Mathieu Damours. The latter condemn Romain Becquet to pay him 20 pounds of civil interest and to compensate him for all the legal costs. Moreover, the arbitrators specify the following: "Becquet in our presence will embrace Sieur Couture asking him to forget what happened between them with a promise on both sides to live as good friends in the future. As seneschal judge of Lauzon, on June 14, 1675, he made a request to the Sovereign Council so that the inhabitants of Lauzon who paid all their tithes would have the right to mass every Sunday and not only from time to time. In the 1681 census, he declared that he owned four guns, seven head of cattle and twenty acres of land.. Son died on January 17, 1700. On the following June 28, he officially donates 600 livres to his son Joseph-Augier before the notary Genaple.ot

The Jesuits had some land nearby to the east on which was built a modest shelter called the "Cabin of the Fathers." The first Mass was probably celebrated there on 12 April 1648 by Father Pierre Bailloquet. Then in 1667, they built a beautiful church on the land of Bissot, where the first priest in residence was the Abbot Philippe Boucher. It was known as Saint Joseph up until 1690. The second neighbor of Guillaume, about 1651, was Charles Cadieu dit Courville, the fellow who operated an eel fishery. Guillaume also had a lot on which he built a house of 24 feet widthby 40 feet deep, in the Rue Sous-le-Fort in the lower town of Quebec City, on the Place Royale.

During his long absences his tenant farmer Guillaume Durand looked after things for him. 42 As it was necessary to rally to the defense of the colony when called upon to do so, about 1666 our Guillaume was named a Captain of Militia on the Lauzon coast, a very important responsibility at that time.

The 1667 census places him there, with his wife and nine children. He had 20 acres under cultivation and 6 head of cattle. In turn or simultaneously he held the most important offices in the seigneurie: captain of the militia, clerk of court, "judge of the seneschal's court for the Lauzon shore." According to an act of 16 Nov. 1684, drawn up by Nicolas Métru, he may also have acted as a notary. In 1675 he requested a resident parish priest for the seigneurie, where the copyholders were beginning to be numerous. Owing to the scarcity of priests, he did not obtain one until 1690. Through these different sources, one can feel that he was the moving spirit of the newly formed seigneurie. Yet in the 1681 census he reported only the humble title of carpenter.

In 1681 he had four field cannon in his force and it was reported that in 1690, at the age of 73, the Captain and his men opposed the advance of Phipps and his troops along the Lauzon coast. This Captain of Militia, because he could also read and write, was required to carry out the orders and proclamations of the Governor, command the troops, preside over census enumerations and convene citizen assemblies. Moreover Guillaume was Chief Magistrate of the same territory up until his death. We know that our Ancestors were quite capable of committing misdemeanors and it was the duty of the Magistrate to reconcile problems and differences before they went up to the Sovereign Council. The Magistrate became, in most of the litigations, judge, prosecutor, jury and arbiter. He even performed the duty of what today would be called the coroner.

One can give only an approximate idea of the last years of his life, which were those of an ordinary settler of the earliest period. The attack on Quebec by Phips in 1690 put the inhabitants of the south shore of the St Lawrence in a state of alert. It is probable that the former hero did not dissociate himself from the defence plans, but we have no precise indication as to his participation in them. The archives of the Conseil Souverain have preserved the details of misunderstandings that arose sometimes between Couture and Byssot, at other times between the two pioneers and the other copyholders of the seigneurie. An analysis of these documents clearly indicates that Couture did not seem to be easy to get along with, and that he intended to see that his rights were respected. According to the same documents, he appears sometimes to have exceeded his prerogatives as judge and captain of the seigneurie. Nonetheless, on several occasions he was invited to sit on the Conseil Souverain, in the absence of regular members. Meanwhile the majority of his ten children had formed connections by marriage with people of good family. Thus, in 1678 Marie married François Vézier, and five years later Claude Bourget; in 1680 Marguerite married Jean Marsolet, son of Nicolas Marsolet de Saint-Aignan; in 1688 Louise married Charles-Thomas Couillard de Beaumont.

His wife, Anne Esmard, was buried at Pointe-Lévy on 15 Jan. 1700. On 28 June following, Guillaume Couture acknowledged that he owed to "his younger son" Joseph-Oger Couture, Sieur de La Cressonière, the sum of 600 *livres* for having assisted his father and mother during the last six years, and "even long before."

It was Joseph-Augier, the youngest of his sons, who took care of him in his old age. As a reward, he promises him on June 13, 1695, the sum of 600 *livres* to be taken in priority from his goods after his death. He died on 4 April 1701. On 14 November an inventory was made of the possessions of "the late Guill. Couture, during his lifetime judge of the seneschal's court for the Lauzon shore, and Anne Hemard." We do not know the place where this hero of the early days of the colony is buried.

The Notary Lepailleur took an inventory of his belongings on 14 November that same year. Let us not forget that Guillaume Couture, in spite of all the service he rendered to the colony of New France, did not ask for nor did he receive any title of nobility or special privilege. He had only that given by the King of France to all those who had 10 or more children—a family allowance of 300 *livres* annually, and even that ended in 1681. During his lifetime Guillaume thought only of others; the indigenous, the French, his children. He had but one goal: Peace and Charity.

Strong Roy ties. Roy ancestors through three lines.



Guillaume COUTURE- b.1618 → Louise COUTURE- b.1655 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1697 → Jean- MOREL- b.1732 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guillaume COUTURE- b.1618 → Louise COUTURE- b.1655 → Joseph COUILLARD- b.1693 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guillaume COUTURE- b.1618 → Charles COUTURE- b.1660 → Marguerite COUTURE- b.1704 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CRÉPEAU Maurice (1637-1704)

Baptized on Wednesday, November 25, 1637, in the village of Les Roches-Baritaud, not far from La Roche-sur-Yon, diocese of Luçon in Poitou, (Vendée), son of Jean Crépeau and Suzanne Fumoleau, he married Marguerite Laverdure, daughter of Martin Lavergne and Jacqueline Leliot, of the parish of Saint-Nicolas-des-Champs in Paris, on Monday, October 12, 1665, before the notary Pierre Duquet. From their union nine children are born. On his arrival to Canada he declared that his mother was dead. He could not sign.

On July 15, 1662, he receives from Sieur Charles de Lauzon, a concession of three arpents of width in the seigneurie of Liret in the Ile d'Orléans. He was confirmed in Quebec on March 23, 1664 and settled in Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans on the land he had obtained in 1662. On March 23, 1664, we recognize Maurice Crépeau, 26 years old in Quebec City. He appears in the list of the 103 confirmands who were to receive the sacrament of Confirmation from the hands of Mgr de Laval, at Notre-Dame church. Maurice is in 88th place, between Jean Langlois, known as Boisverdun, and the 38 year old Norman Charles Hamel.

The year 1665 was a very important one for the colony. The Carignan Regiment rekindled the flame of hope and confidence among the inhabitants of the country. The king had financed the arrival of 38 girls to be married in 1663; the following year, only 17 came. But in 1665, 89 arrived, 36 of them from the city of Paris. It was royal. Without the arrival of these worthy, beautiful and strong girls, the country would not be what it is today. Maurice Crépeau, in 1665, had found the rare pearl: Marguerite Laverdure, more often named by the notaries Verdure. In her marriage contract signed before the notary Pierre Duquet, on October 12, 1665, Marguerite said she was the daughter of Martin La Verdure and Jacqueline Illiot, of Paris, parish Saint-Nicolas-des-Champs. The reading of the marriage contract between Maurice and Marguerite took place in the study of the notary Quebec. In addition to the prestigious presence of Daniel Rémy, sieur de Courcelle, governor, Alexandre de Prouville, marquis de Tracy, commander-in-chief of the troops, and Anne Gasnier, protector of the king's daughters, we must mention the witnesses Jean and Louis Levasseur, the friends and neighbors of the island of Orleans: Pierre Chalut and Jacques Raté.

Marguerite brought to the new community goods valued at 200 livres. Maurice gave his future wife "the dower or the sum of two hundred livres tournois". The mutual precipitate was fixed at 100 livres. The bride was about 19 years old. Thus began this love story between Marguerite and Maurice, a story whose marvelous waters continued to flow until our days. A missionary from the Côte de Beaupré or Quebec City gave them the nuptial blessing. The text cannot be found in our records.

At the time of the 1667 census, he owned one cow and nine arpents of land under cultivation. On January 21, 1668, after having settled his accounts with Charles Courtois, he declares owing him 34 livres and 12 sols which he promises to reimburse to him by the first of the following June, at the same time that he would deliver two minots of wheat to be deducted from the sum. Faithful to his promise, he obtained a receipt on August 19.

Maurice only took out two known loans in his lifetime, according to the documents we have. In a notarized deed, very difficult to read, signed by Romain Becquet on January 21, 1668, the ancestor owed 24 livres and 12 sols to the Norman Charles Courtois. On August 19, 1669, the latter gave him a receipt for this debt. During the inventory of the goods of Bertrand Chenay, sieur de LaGarenne, drawn up on February 13, 1671, the notary gives the list of the

debtors of the great financier. René Ouellet owes 8 livres; Isaac Pasquier, 91 livres; François Dupont, 33 livres; Maurice Crépeau, 57 livres and 1 1 sols.

Jean Houde, 23 years old, and Francois Ferland, 40 years old, are reported in the 1681 census as being neighbors of the Crépeau family, Saint-Pierre de l'ile. Maurice's family owned 3 horned cattle and 15 acres of land under cultivation. Six children eat at their table. This is not the Pactole but the life of humble peasants. The inhabitants of the neighborhood share more or less the same poverty and the same wealth. Jacques Raté seems to be one of the best off in the area with his 14 domestic animals and 20 acres of land under cultivation. In 1689, the map of the island of Orleans made by the king's engineer Rober de Villeneuve, cartographer, mentions the house and the barn of the Crépeau family, located between the owners Denis Roberge and Jacques Raté. Things remained the same until the beginning of the next century.

The son **Maurice** found the favorite of his heart in the family of Nicolas Audet, known as Lapointe. It was in the church of Saint-Jean de l'ile that he married **Marie Audet** on February 6, 1702. A dozen offspring were given to them. Maurice lived on his father's property. In 1720, he was lieutenant of the militia. He was buried in his hometown on December 3, 1753. The youngest daughter **Geneviève**, born on October 2, 1684, was the last to live. She died at the end of May 1764. She had first married **Jean Pichet** of whom she had 1 daughter; then, the widower Charles Pouliot, known as LaClergerie, with whom she gave birth to 9 children. 75 Crépeau had answered to the third generation.

His land was part of the new parish of Saint-Pierre de l'Ile d'Orléans and he still lived there at the time of the 1681 census. He owned three head of cattle and fifteen arpents of land under cultivation. In a deed dated March 24, 1687, his son-in-law Georges Plante, husband of Marie Crépeau, gave him a release for the sum of 53 livres out of the 100 livres promised in his marriage contract in 1685. With the consent of his wife in 1701, when he was too old to make use of his land, on March 31, he donated one of the three front arpents of their dwelling to their son Maurice on the condition that he take care of them until their death. At that time, it was not easy to settle the question of inheritance. The custom of Paris had its teeth and its requirements. The Crépeau family could therefore, while waiting for the division after their death, try to improve their lot. They gave Maurice one acre of land on which the buildings were located on the side of Jacques Raté, the neighbor. The son, after the death of his parents, will have his share like the other children in the movable goods and the cattle. In return, he will pay the cens and the rents of his portion: he will remain with his parents until the day of their death. However, Marguerite and Maurice, father, keep the general management of the farm and reserve the usufruct of the whole property: 3 arpents frontage. In short, the son accepted a somewhat complicated situation, which left him in a state of inferiority. Was it to avoid igniting jealousies? The donation was signed by the notary and two witnesses: Claude Pauperet, a merchant, and Jean de Lestage, also a bourgeois merchant and writer. Last chapter Maurice Crépeau died on Monday, September 8, 1704, probably at sunset. His funeral was held on Wednesday morning, the 10th. The priest, Augustin Dauric, a native of the diocese of Grenoble, was content to write in the register that his deceased parishioner was 68 years old; he spared his ink and paper. Did he not know that Maurice had been a brave and peaceful pioneer of his parish? In November 1704, there was an inventory of the goods left by the deceased and a partition. He left to his six heirs goods of a value of 1177 livres that they separated in equal parts between them receiving each 196 livres 6 sols and 8 deniers. On March 22, 1706, Marguerite Laverdure sold her son Maurice "half of the estate of what was between her and the said deceased Crepeau", that is to say the share which was rightfully his. The fls disbursed the sum of 400 livres or 12 cards of a value of 32 livres each...

Obviously, it was Maurice who had to sacrifice to give the money to his brothers and sisters. On February 27, 1710, Georges Plante, husband of Marguerite Crépeau, issued a receipt to his brother-in-law Maurice, for his wife's share of the successive rights. This succession caused some problems for the son Maurice and his mother. Thus, on February 21, 1711, there was an ordinance; it ended "the disputes between the widow Crépeau and her children concerning a land sold to one of them, Maurice". The son Maurice, because of his judgement and his balance, gained the esteem of his milieu. An order, on March 24, 1716, he gave notice to Sieur Gaillard of the appointment he had made with Jean-Charles Leclerc as his arbitrator and named Maurice Crépeau as arbitrator for the lady LaForest, absent in France. It was necessary to make an estimate of the income that 21/2 arpents of land occupied by the mill of the said lady LaForest on the land of the named Antoine Poulet, inhabitant of Saint-Pierre de l'ile, could yield per year

Marguerite Laverdure left her family on Friday August 22, 1727. She was buried the next day in the presence of the family and witnesses: Jean Bussière and Michel Maranda. She was 86 years old. The parish priest Pierre Caillet wrote in the register of St. Pierre that she had "died suddenly after a few years of childhood". Son **Maurice** was born 20 July 1673 in Saint Famille. He married **Marie Audet**. Daughter **Geneviève** was born 2 October 1684 in Saint Pierre. She married **Jean Pichet**. They were **Collette Ancestors**.

Maurice CREPEAU-b. 1637 → Maurice CREPEAU-1673-b. → Marie CREPEAU- b.1703 → Marie Ursule NOEL- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Maurice CREPEAU- b.1637 → Genevieve CREPEAU- b.1684 → Marie PICHET- b.1701 → Charles DENIS- b.1723 → Elisabeth DENIS- b.1754 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CREVET Marie (1621-1695)

Her daughter, ancestor Marie, was murdered in a skirmish by Hurons masquerading as Iroquois.

Marie Crevet was born about 1617 in Bénouville (arrondissement of Caen, diocese of Bayeux), Normandy, the daughter of Pierre Crevet and Marie Le Mercier, who were married 18 July 1613 in Bénouville. Marie lost both her parents before coming to Canada in 1637. On 25 October 1637, Marie married **Robert Caron** in Québec City. Though no marriage contract has been found for this couple, it is known that neither Marie nor her husband could sign their names. Robert's origins in France and his parent's names are unknown. He was in Québec City as early as 30 November 1636.

She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

Marie and Robert had seven children.. Robert Caron died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec and was buried 08 July 1656 in Québec City. At first, she lived on the Côte de Beaupré. After the death of her husband, she took over the family business. On July 27, 1656, Robert Drouin owed her 150 livres for the purchase of two oxen. On August 17, 1657, the same Robert Drouin transfers to her the sum of 75 livres owed to him by René Chevalier. Julien Fortin gives her a release, on January 18, 1659, of the sum of 500 livres for the purchase that Robert Caron had made to her of a land, on March 27, 1654. On May 24, 1666, she proceeds with the division of a house belonging to her son-in-law Jean Picard, husband of the late Marie Caron.

On 1 September 1673, the Caron children and their mother gathered to settle on a division of the property which they had inherited from their father. They had recourse to arbitration from ancestor **Paul de Rainville**, the clerk at Bécancour, as well as from Pierre Picard and Etienne Lessard, to reach a satisfactory compromise. The agreement was finalized by another act on the following 22 December. She reached a transaction and an agreement with the heirs of her first marriage on September 1, 1673. They appoint Paul de Rainville and Pierre Picart as arbitrators.

In 1666 she married ancestor **Noel Langlois senior**, widower of **Francoise Grenier**, in the parish church of Sainte-Anne. The contract was signed twenty days earlier in the home of Robert Giguere. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract drawn up 07 1666 July by notary Aubert, though Noel had learned to sign his name by 1677. This document tells us that Marie was the daughter of Pierre Crevet and of Marie Lemercier, from Bénouville, diocese of Bayeux in Normandy. For his part, Noel Langlois, who had arrived in Québec at the same time as Robert Caron, was said to be the son of Guillaume Langlois and of Jeanne Millet, from Saint Leonard-des-Parcs, in Normandy.

The same covenant also specifies that the marriage was made "in separation of property" due, it seems, to quarrels which were cropping up between the Langlois heirs. There had been rumblings of discord for some time and it was

necessary for paternal authority to rigorously assert itself to prevent further disharmony. Nevertheless, Noel did agree that Marie Crevet should receive 500 livres from his estate in the event that he predecease her, plus he agreed to take little ten-year-old Aymée Caron into his home. He and Marie did not have any children together. They can be found in the 1667 and 1681 censuses at Beauport. Noel continued to work as a carpenter and was sometimes called upon to serve as an expert witness on carpentry in disputes and trials: Noël Langlois had notary Michel Filion draw up an act of division of his property on 14 June 1683, seeing as he was "*confined by illness to his bed.*" He survived for another year, dying 14 July 1684 at Beauport..

On 15 July 1684, **Noel Langlois, said to be the oldest citizen of the country at the age of eighty years, was buried at Beauport.** The record noted that he had died the day before "in Christian piety, after having received the approbation of the Whole parish." A short time later Marie Crevet went to live at her daughter Catherine's home, at Baie Saint-Paul. It was from this place that she gave up her soul on 22 November 1695, in Baie St Paul at the age of 92 according to the burial record. She was, in fact, 86 years old. **Three daughters are ancestors.**

Marie (1639-1660) married Jean Picard in 1656. At the age of 21 she met a tragic death in early June of 1660, a victim of Huron renegades in quest of plunder on the Beaupré coast. Masquerading as Iroquois, they carried off the young wife, her daughter, ancestor Louise and three other children in her care. The thieves were overtaken and surprised by the French and some Algonquins at Pointe Levis. Marie and one of her charges were killed in the skirmish which followed. Little Louise escaped the massacre and was entrusted to the care of her grandfather Pierre Picard. As for Jean Picard, he remarried twice and had several children from each of his last two wives. **Louise married Louis Gagné. They were ancestors of the Roys.**

Marie CREVET-b. 1621 → Marie CARON- b.1638 → Louise PICARD- b.1659 → Louise GAGNE- b.1676 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean MOREL-241 b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Aymée. (1655-1685) married Noél Langlois dit Traversy and lived at Becancour. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Marie CREVET-b. 1621 → Aimée CARON- b.1655 → Marie Anne LANGLOIS- b.1675 → Helene COTÉ- b.1710 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Catherine (1649-1714) was married twice. First, to Jacques Dodier in 1662 at the age of 13. Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae. After Dodier's death she remarried in 1680 to Pierre Dupré, the Seigneur of Rivière-du Gouffre at Baie-Saint-Paul

Marie CREVET-b. 1621 → Catherine CARON- b.1649 → Barbe DODIER- b.1664 → Marie Louise GAGNE- b.1683 → Marie Reine DUFOUR- b.1707 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CREVIER Christophe, (1611-1662) (CRIVIER) sieur de La Meslée

He went back to France twice. He was a fur trader at first, then a seigneur. His bride was 14. He arranged a marriage for his 12 year old daughter. The marriage was later annulled as it had not been consummated.

When he signed his own name, he always spelled it Crispofle Crivier. He appears to have adopted a dit name of la Mélée, or la Meslé early on in New France, although as the only male Crevier of his generation in New France he did not really need a dit name to distinguish himself from other Creviers. As he acquired considerable land through purchase and trade, he seems to have often been afforded the honor of being called Sieur especially after he acquired all of Isle Saint-Christophe, even though his land was purchased, not granted. Near the end of his life, while still living in Cap-de-la-Madeleine, he obtained the true status of a seigneur, or person who was given a royal land grant, when he was granted a fief on the Gaspé peninsula, but he never lived there. Thus, he was called Christophe Crevier dit Le Meslé, Crevier De Le Meslé, Crevier, Sieur de La Meslée or occasionally Crevier dit Lemesle

Christofle Crevier, son of Nicolas Crevier and Anne Basiret, was baptized on 17 Feb 1611 in St-Candé-le-Jeune parish, in Rouen, Normandie, France. There are two records for his baptism. In both records, his godmother is identified as Catherine Basiret and his godfather as Christofle Michel.

At the age of 22, Christophe **married** 14 year old **Jeanne Évard** or Enard, daughter of Robert Évard or Enard, in Rouen, Normandie, France. The bans for their marriage were published in the parish of Saint-Cande-le-Jeune on 6 Nov 1633. The marriage ceremony was conducted in the bride's parish of Notre-Dame-de-la-Ronde in Rouen on 20 Nov 1633. Jeanne's father Robert Enard, Christophe's uncle Sebastian Crevier and his cousin Julien Crevier, who was married to Jeanne's sister Madeleine, were the witnesses.

Christofle Crevier was baptized 6 Oct 1634 in the parish of Saint-Lô with his great uncle Sébastien Crevier serving as godfather and Anne Dumouchel as godmother. He was buried the same day. Jeanne Crevier was baptized 4 June 1636 with her mother's sister Madeleine Évard serving as godmother and her mother's brother Robert Évard as godfather. The priest made an error listing her given name as Madeleine after her godmother as was common, but all other records for this daughter refer to her with the given name Jeanne which was her mother's name as well.

Around this time, Christophe apparently also owned a house in the parish of St-Candé-le-Jeune. It is unknown whether Christophe and Jeanne lived in this house for any time early in their marriage, but on 10 Jul 1635, Christophe sold it to his brother Hugues Crevier.

Around the time of his daughter Jeanne's birth, Christophe apparently signed on with the Company of One Hundred Associates (Compagnie des Cent-Associés) agreeing to go to New France to serve as a baker, which had been his family's business for many years.

During his first term of three years, on 14 May 1637, he served as godfather at the baptism of a native converting to Christianity in Trois-Rivières. Two and a half years later, he sponsored two more natives for baptism in Trois-Rivières on 7 Dec 1639.

The first mention of his wife in written records is her service as godmother at the baptism of a young native girl on 6 Jan 1640 in Trois-Rivières. However, she probably arrived in the summer or fall of 1639 as she gave birth to her third child in Trois-Rivières in May of 1640.

Although the specific reason is not documented, Christophe returned to France with his family in 1642 after the birth of his son Jean. They probably went back in late fall with the return of the fleet which arrived in the summer of 1642 as Jeanne was godmother of a native boy in Trois-Rivières on 1 Sep 1642. Sometime between 1642 and 1645 the family returned to France. We do not know exactly why, but our ancestor probably made this decision once his commitment contract was ended. Their first stay in Canada must have been for at least four years because they had four sons during this period: Antoine, François, Nicolas and Jean. They lived at La Rochelle where Christophe worked as a merchant and wife Jeanne continued to have children. Daughter Marguerite was born in 1645 and Jérôme, Joseph, Marie and Jean Baptiste followed at about yearly intervals. On 20 January 1647, Christophe attended the marriage of Barthélémy Gaudin at La Rochelle.

During the years 1650 and 1651, it is clear that Christophe and his wife Jeanne were planning to return to New France. From May to November of 1650, Christophe made what would have been in that time a quick round trip to Québec and back to La Rochelle to buy a house in Québec and make preparations to move his family back to New France.

On 19 Nov 1651, he purchased from Mathurin Franchetot a tract of land of 4 by 24 arpents in the Seigneurie Notre-Dame-des-Anges, on the north-east bank of the Saint-Charles River at Quebec (near modern day Beauport) for 430 livres. In August 1653, he sold 1/4 of this tract to Pierre Loignon and in March 1654, he sold 1/2 of this tract to Pierre Paradis. He kept the last quarter of the tract for himself] In February of 1652, in an act No. 181 before the Notary Guillaume Audouart, Christophe acquired from the Jesuits 7 additional arpents of land in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges near the La Cabane-aux-Taupiers stream] (This location is where Les Galeries de la Canadière, the first shopping mall in Québec was built in the late 20th Century.) Two and a half years later, he sold this land along with a house, barn and stable to Nicolas Le Vieux de Hauteville for 2500 livres.

On 9 Aug 1653, Christophe Crevier was appointed deputy syndic for the seigneurie Notre-Dame-des-Anges à Québec. A syndic was a representative of the inhabitant's interests with the governor and also had some responsibility for the construction of the church and other necessities for the local parish. Around the same time, he was also put in charge of the local militia for defending the coast of Notre-Dame-des-Anges from attack by members of the Iroquois tribe.

On 14 Oct 1653, Christophe Crevier appeared before the notary Guillaume Audouart in Quebec, acknowledged that he owed the carpenter Jean Lemire 75 livres and authorized Lemire to withdraw in part payment of that debt 53 livres from Benoit Ponsard who owed that amount to Crevier.

The Creviers' neighbor, ancestor **Pierre Miville**, sold his house (24 feet x 12 feet) on 9 Aug 1654 to Charles Philippeau, but by this time, the Creviers were spending far less time in Québec.

On 23 Aug 1653, Christophe Crevier's son-in-law, Pierre Boucher, was appointed commander of the fort at Trois-Rivières. A year later on 1 Oct 1654, Boucher was made governor of Trois-Rivières. The same fall, Christophe, his wife, and at least some of their children moved from Québec City to Trois-Rivières where they had lived when Christophe first came to New France. In addition to being near their eldest daughter, Trois-Rivières was a better location for the **fur trade in which Christophe's wife, Jeanne Énard, was heavily invested**. Additionally, on 25 Oct 1655, Christophe's partners, Pierre Boucher and Charles Le Moyne, had appointed him commander of the barque L'Espérance which the three owned and Trois-Rivières made a good base for its operations. A barque is a three masted ship usually used for transporting cargo. It is believed that the L'Espérance was primarily used for trading along the Saint-Lawrence River between Montréal and Tadoussac.

The Jesuits were granted the land of a large island in the middle of the Saint-Maurice River between Trois-Rivières and Cap-de-la-Madeleine on 20 Oct 1654. On 9 Mar 1655, Christophe Crevier acquired 2 tracts of land on the island measuring 2 arpents by 5 arpents. Other tracts on the island were acquired at the same time by Jacques Brasset, Jean Pacault, Pierre Dandonneau dit Lajeunesse and Michel Lemay, all residents of Trois-Rivières. On 20 Apr 1659, Christophe Crevier bought all the other lots from these men and the island was named Isle Saint-Christophe as it is still called today. Later still, Christophe Crevier traded the lands on the island to his son-in-law Pierre Boucher in exchange for other lands at Cap-de-la-Madeleine.

On 28 Jan 1656, Christophe petitioned the courts in Trois-Rivières to order Marguerite Hayet, wife of Médard Chouart, Sieur des Groselliers, to pay him 36 livres. He established the debt was due by presenting a notarial act passed before the notary Séverin Ameau. The court found the debt due, ordered Hayet to pay the debt and also fined Médard Chouart, Sieur des Groselliers an additional 10 livres for not showing up for court when summoned. It is not clear from this document why the Sieur des Groselliers owed Christophe this money.

The next month on 25 Feb 1656, Christophe was back in court in Trois-Rivières seeking compensation from Jean Thierry dit Saint-Martin for one of Christophe's pigs which Thierry had killed. Thierry's defense was that the pig had wandered off of Christophe's property and done damage to Thierry's property. Several months later on 25 Sep 1656, the court ordered Thierry to pay Christophe 30 livres for the pig and Christophe was ordered to pay Thierry for the damage done by the pig. The document does not indicate that the court determined the value of the damage done by the pig.

Pierre Boucher sold to his father-in-law, Christophe Crevier, by act before the Notary Séverin Ameau in Trois-Rivières, on 20 Aug 1656 a tract of land 2 arpents along the front by 40 in depth through which the Faverelle River flowed, which Boucher had received from the Jesuits in 1649 and which adjoined the land of Philippe Étienne and Christophe Crevier at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. It is not known when Christophe Crevier acquired his first tract of land at Cap-de-la-Madeleine adjoining this piece acquired from Pierre Boucher through which the Faverelle River flowed.

On 14 May 1657 in Trois-Rivières, Christophe consented to or perhaps **even arranged a marriage between his 12 year old daughter, Marguerite, and Jacques Fournier**, son of Michel Fournier (a lawyer in Paris) and Michelle Coyer (or Coier). The witnesses were Monsieur Godefroy and Monsieur de Saint-Quentin, Jacques Fournier was a corporal in the garrison at Trois-Rivières at the time of the marriage. **The marriage was annulled in August 1660 as it had not been consummated**. Several contracts in 1660 and 1663 recognize the marriage and the later cancellation of the marriage contract including Fournier's payment of 1,200 livres to Marguerite's father, Christophe Crevier because of the cancellation of the marriage contract.

On 28 Jun 1657, Christophe and Sieur Toupin filed an action in court in Trois-Rivières against Bertrand Fafard dit la Framboise seeking 20 livres in freight charges for transporting a barrel and 8 livres for transporting two men. Bertrand Fafard dit la Framboise asked for the amount to be reduced by the value of his pig which he said Sieur Toupin had possession of. The court ordered him to pay unless he could produce documentation that Sieur Toupin possessed a pig which belonged to him. This dispute was probably for transport aboard the L'Espérance.

A few months after Marguerite's first wedding, Christophe decided to sell his home in the upper-town of Québec. On 13 Jul 1657, he signed a contract before the notary Guillaume Audouart to sell his property on Saint-Louis Street to the master gunsmith and toolmaker Antoine Leboesme dit Lalime for the price of 600 livres.

Life as commander of the L'Espérance sailing the Saint Lawrence River from Montréal to Trois-Rivières and on to Québec and Tadoussac and back again was not easy. These small settlements were under constant attack by the Iroquois. In the fall of 1657, the Iroquois murdered three residents of Montréal, Nicolas Godé, Jacques Noël and Jean de Saint-Père. **Five of the Iroquois were lured into the fort at Trois-Rivières where they were captured and then picked up by Christophe Crevier and transported to Québec aboard the L'Espérance for imprisonment. They arrived in Québec on 3 Nov 1657.**

About a year later, on 15 Nov 1658, Christophe acquired a tract of land to the west of Trois-Rivières near Lake Saint-Pierre. His widow gave this land to their great grandson, Louis Gaultier of Varennes, 2 year old son of their granddaughter Marie Boucher and René Gaultier, Sieur de Varennes, on 17 Apr 1675.

On 14 Jul 1659, Jean le Moyne (Lemoine) sued Christophe Crevier seeking payment for 6 piles of cedar and 5 days of work. Christophe replied stating payment was due for only 3 piles and 3 days work. Christophe was back in court the next month this time in a dispute with Jean de Cognac. Christophe was demanding payment of 13 livres and 10 sols. In response, Jean offered to return two shirts valued at 10 livres as Christophe was refusing to accept payment in Indian corn as previously agreed. It was ordered that Jean return the shirts and Christophe pay Jean 3 livres and 12 sols.

Christophe and his wife Jeanne were back in court in Trois-Rivières on several matters in August of 1660. First, there was a dispute with the carpenter Jean Bouteiller (Bouteiller) who apparently failed to prove his case. Next, they asked the court to make an inventory of the estate of the late soldier Jean Hinard (Inard) dit Lamothe (Lamotte), particularly his herds of which they had custody

In March of 1662, François le Maistre (Lemaître) took Christophe Crevier to court claiming that Christophe owed him the value of his canoe because Christophe's servants had abandoned him allowing his canoe to be swept away by the tide and broken up. Christophe was found liable for the value of the canoe but the matter was held over for the appointment of an estimator to set the value of the canoe] Guillaume Pépin was appointed as estimator and valued the canoe at 16 livres] After the estimate was received, the court ordered Christophe Crevier to pay François le Maistre (Lemaître) 16 livres for the canoe.

On 4 Jun 1662, Christophe was granted the Crevier fief on the Gaspé peninsula which made him a seigneur. However, being between Sainte-Anne-des-Monts and Petite Tourelle, the land was far away from all his holdings around Trois-Rivières, and he was already too old and sick to do much with it. It was eventually abandoned by the Creviers.

With Christophe ill, it fell to Jeanne to continue to exercise her own business acumen for the benefit of the family. Many in the community already recognized her abilities. On 25 Jul 1662, Jean Garnier dit Nadau executed his testament in the Crevier's home in Cap-de-la-Madeleine before the notary Louis Laurent (Donation entre vifs ie donation between living people). He named Christophe Crevier as a beneficiary and Christophe's wife, Jeanne Énard, as the executrix of his estate. Earlier that month, on 3 Jul 1662, Christophe had sold his rental property in the lower town of Québec, which was occupied by the tenant Jean Jarlais dit Saint-Amant, to Aubert de la Chesnaye for the sum of 700 livres before the notary Guillaume Audouart. [On 8 Oct 1662, Jeanne Énard entered into a contract with Claude Herlin before the notary Laurent, acting as agent for and person in charge of Christophe Crevier.

Between 5 Oct and 9 Oct 1662, Christophe and his two sons-in-law, Michel Gamelin and Nicolas Gatineau, Sieur Duplessis were summoned to appear before the court in Cap-de-la-Madeleine being accused of mistreating the bodies of two men encountered outside the forts. After hearing several witnesses, the court ruled the defendants had exceeded their rights in regard to the bodies by stripping the bodies of valuables and burying the bodies like dogs in shallow graves. The court ordered that soldiers be sent out to recover the bodies and turn them over to the priest for proper burial

On 1 Dec 1662, in Trois-Rivières, Christophe Crevier executed his testament before the notary Sévérin Ameau. His wife, Jeanne Énard, his son Jean Crevier, and his three sons-in-law, Pierre Boucher, Michel Gamelin, and Nicolas Gatineau were all present and witnessed the testament. The testament indicates that in Dec 1662, Christophe was ill and confined to bed.

The precise dates of Christophe's death and burial are unknown as the parish registers of Cap-de-la-Madeleine from 1661 to 1673 were lost. However, it is known that he died before 23 Mar 1663 as Jeanne Énard is said to be his widow in a lease of that date of her farm to Abraham Callaut and Nicolas Chavignaux before the notary Louis du Portail. Christophe is also listed as deceased on 26 Nov 1663 when his son Jean Crevier married Marguerite Hertel.

First it was called Ile du Milieu because it was in the middle of the river of Trois Rivieres, where it flowed into the Saint Lawrence. Then it was known as Ile Pepin because in 1647 it was given to Guillaume Pepin and his partners

Pierre Lefebvre, Guillaume Isabel and Sébastien Dodier Finally, in 1655, the Jesuits divided it into seven parts, two of which were assigned to Christophe Crevier dit Lameslée. From that time, it was simply called Saint Christophe, and so it is known today. **Son Michel Bellerive married Marie Angéline Masse. Direct ancestors of Seraphine Bellerive, mother of Joseph Roy. In the second generation after Christophe the name Crevier was changed to Bellerive**



Christophe CREVIER- b.1611 → Nicolas CREVIER- b.1646 → Michel BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1670 →
Antoine BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1716 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph
BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

CROSNIER Martine (c.1645-post 09-02-1713)

A Crowded Ship of Young Women

Martine Crosnier arrived in Quebec during one of the peak years of the *Filles du Roi* program, on a boat that carried over 100 prospective brides. Martine was born in about 1645 in Fontaine-le-Bourg, France, a small village north of Rouen. Her parents were Pierre Crosnier and Jeanne Rotreau, but nothing else is known of her childhood or family.

Whatever the circumstances of Martine's life, at about age 24 she was a prime candidate to be recruited as a *Fille du Roi*. For the past six years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

This initiated the signing up of more *Filles du Roi*, one of whom was Martine. She joined at least 108 women onboard the ship *Saint-Jean-Baptiste*, which started out in Dieppe, then left from La Rochelle on May 15, 1669. Nearly half of the women were from Paris, and most of the others were from Normandy, with one said to be from Belgium. Accompanying them was a chaperone, Anne Gasnier, who had a great deal of involvement in the program over the years, frequently as witness to their marriage contracts. The ship also transported two stallions and twelve mares, also desperately needed by the men in New France; it was reported that one horse died during the voyage.

Upon arrival at Quebec City on June 30th, Martine and the other women were taken to a place where men could

come to court them. This is where she met her husband, **Phillippe Destroismaisons**, a shoemaker originally from Picardie. Besides whatever personal qualities Martine had, she also brought a dowry of 200 *livres*, and an additional 50 *livres* directly from the King's treasury.

Martine's wedding took place on November 18, 1669 in the settlement of Château-Richer. The newlyweds acquired land there the following year, and Martine gave birth to her first child in October. She would have a total of twelve by January 1691, only losing one son who died at age 10. The family moved to Sainte-Pierre-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River in 1679. The death records of both Martine and Philippe are mysteriously missing. The last known date when she was alive was February 9, 1713 when both of their names appeared on "an act of donation to their son Jacques." To avoid disputes between their children, she and her husband proceeded with the inventory and division of their property. The date of her death is unknown. Martine was a distant ancestor of Madonna. **Son Charles Destroismaisons** — B. 22 May 1684, Montmagny, New France; D. 13 Apr 1750, Montmagny, New France; married **Marie-Madeleine Blanchet** (1676-?), 27 May 1709, Montmagny, New France; (2) Marie-Madeleine Boulay (1699-?), 30 Sep 1721, Montmagny, New France; (3) Marie-Anne Fontaine (1707-1783), before 1733, New France **Ancestors od Lottie Mae Collette on her mother's side (Amelia Samson.)**

Martine CROSNIER-b. 1645 → Charles DESTROISMAISONS- b.1684 → Marguerite DESTROISMAISONS- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DAVID Jacques (1631-1681) dit Pontife

Descendant of Julien David of St. Etienne born 1175 in Lyon, France All in Normandy who bear the name David are descendants of the old Jewish family of David which descends from Theodoric David born in 730. Son of Blaise David and Flavie Morel, from Notre-Dame de Bracquemont, archdiocese of Rouen in Normandy, he married in Château-Richer, on Tuesday August 29, 1662, Marie Grandry, daughter of Claude Grandry and Jeanne Toussaint, from the parish of Saint André-des-Arts in Paris. From their union six children were born. He made a marriage contract before the notary Gourdeau, on August 10, 1662.

According to a deed of 1659, he had been in the country since 1654 or 1655. He joined forces with Jacques Lesot and on December 3, 1658, they bought together the land of Mathieu Hubou on the Côte de Beaupré, for the sum of 280 livres, of which they paid 120 livres in beaver, which suggests that they were involved in the trade. On May 15, 1659, as they wished to continue their association which had lasted for four years, "until it pleased God to separate them by death", unless one or the other married, they made a mutual gift of all their goods to the last dying person. He was confirmed in Château-Richer on April 11, 1662. After his marriage, he proceeds to the division of the goods of his association with Jacques Lesot. As good friends, on October 29, 1664, they separate the land of four arpents of widththat they had bought together. There is a house on the south-western part of the land and another one that is not finished on the north-eastern part. The fate wants that he inherits this last part and in compensation Jacques Lesot pays him 70 pounds. He gives him a receipt on April 2, 1671.

He is listed in the 1666 Beaupré census as an "mathelot califateur" (a sailor and ship repairman). His job was to caulk the seams between the wood planks to make them water tight.In those days they used hemp rope and forced it in between the planks with a chisel In the 1667 census, he owned two head of cattle and eight acres of land. On May 22, 1677, he signed a contract with François Guion Després to sail from May 1 at 30 livres per month. The date of his death is not known exactly, but he was present at the marriage contract of his daughter Marie to Noël Faveron on October 31, 1680, and he died at the time of their marriage on February 10, 1681. His widow had an inventory of his property made on August 19, 1686. He owned a dwelling of two arpents of land widthby a league and a half in depth with a small house of eighteen feet by sixteen and a small stable of fourteen feet by twelve.

Jacques was born about 1632 in Notre Dame de Bracquemont, Dieppe, Rouen, Normandie, France, and died Bef. 10 Feb 1681 in Château Richer, Montmorency QC. He married **Marie Granderie/Grandin** 29 Aug 1662 in Château Richer, Montmorency, QC, daughter of Claude Grandin and Jeanne Toussaint. She was born about 1646 in St. Andre des Arts, Paris, France, and died 29 Jun 1728 in Château Richer, Montmorency QC. The son of Blaise David and Flavie Morel. He was confirmed as being at Château-Richer on 11 April 1662. He is listed in the 1666 Beaupré census as an "mathelot califateur" (a sailor and ship repairman).His job was to caulk the seams between the wood planks to make them water tight.In those days they used hemp rope and forced it in between the planks with a chisel.

The rope would swell up and keep the water out. In the 1667 Beaupre census he was recorded as being 35 years old and Marie was 22. They had 8 arpents of land under cultivation and two cows. Jacques David dit Pontiffe died at Chateau Richer some time before 10 Feb 1681. Daughter Jeanne David-dit-Pontife, born 05 Nov 1669 in Château Richer, Montmorency, QC; died 11 Nov 1698 in Château Richer, Montmorency, QC. She married Germain Gagnon on the 27 July 1688 in Chateau Richer.

Jacques David

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Jacques DAVID- b.1631 → Jeanne DAVID- b.1669 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1693 → Madeleine SIMARD- b.1718 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DE BURE Marie (c.1648-)

A king's daughter, she was beaten by neighbors. She was later hospitalised, said to be crazed. Her husband Jean Bernard was found frozen to death.

Marie DeBure. Marie, born about 1647, was the daughter of Vincent DeBure and Suzanne Golin. She had a sister Suzanne who was born about 1636 and brother François born 29 March 1640 and baptized in Saint-Saveur in Rouen. The girls left France and first appear in Canadian records in 1665. Suzanne made the trip with her husband Louis Lefebvre dit Batanville, a brewer, and their four year old daughter Angelique. Marie joined the ranks of the **fille du roi** since her parents had died and thus were unable to provide her with a dowry to marry. They sailed aboard le St Jean-Baptiste de Dieppe and arrived in Québec 18 June 1665. There were 90 young women seeking a good match, and 30 men who contracted to perform various services.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

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In the new world, with money and goods from the King in hand a marriage was made with Gilles Énard on 6 October 1665 in ville de Québec. She could not sign. He came in to the service of the Jesuits in September 1646 at the age of 10. They did well by him, giving him a concession of land in January 1652 at Sillery. He ultimately sold that parcel and he and Marie settled in Charlesbourg or Notre-Dame-des-Anges. The notary Duquet tells of his sad fate when on 12 September 1666 he declared Gilles had died at the age of thirty, before the 22 August baptism of his daughter Marie. The baby died within weeks. **Jean Bernard dit Hanse.** Jean's parents were Jean Bernard and Catherine of Sainte-Croix, Thionville, Lorraine. He is found listed among those being confirmed in ville de Québec on 1 May 1666. He soon met the young widow, Marie DeBure. Her sister had settled in Québec with her husband and child and no doubt took her in after her she lost her own husband and child in September.

But the frontier did not always allow for long periods of mourning and she signed a contract with **Jean Bernard** on 3 December 1666. They were married on the 27th and settled in the village of Saint-Bernard at Charlesbourg. They had **thirteen children** including Marie-Madeleine b. 03 October 1667 Louis b. 11 October 1668 Nicolas b. 07 June 1670 Angélique, our ancestor, b. 29 August 1672 Charles b. 14 December 1674 Jean b. 01 October 1677, our ancestor Marie-Madeleine b. 20 December 1680 Marie-Anne 28 February 1683 Jeanne dit Marie-Thérèse b. 17 April 1685 Recensement.

The 1667 census records one animal with 6 arpens of land being worked. In the 1681 census of the village St-Bernard at Charlesbourg: Jean Bernard 43, 3 bestiaux (animals): 2 cavalles; 10 arpents land being worked , Marie Debure 34, children: Louis 13, Nicolas 11, Angélique 9, Charles 8, Jean 4, Pierre 2 Angélique.

Her husband claimed compensation from the Sovereign Council for the abuse that Claude-Philiberte Pahin, wife of Pierre Coirier, had committed against Marie. On June 15, 1686, according to the testimony of Marie De Lamare, wife of Guillaume Renaud, we learn that because she wanted to prevent the daughter of Philiberte Pahin from passing through her wheat fields carrying "fardoches", **Marie de Bure was beaten with feet, fists and sticks** by this girl and her mother. Condemned on August 2, 1686 to pay 50 livres in civil interests to Jean Bernard and his wife, including 15 livres to pay the expenses of the surgeon, the Coiriers appeal in vain to the Sovereign Council on March 3, 1687. She was hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec in July 1691. We read in the register: "*the woman is crazy.*" And in August, the register is no less explicit: "**the woman of an inhabitant named ance who is crazy**, left on the 26th".

In a cold winter Jean Bernard dit Hanse was found frozen to death on the Lac Saint-Pierre. He was buried 15 February 1698 at Champlain. Marie Debure was hospitalized in Hôtel-Dieu of Québec on 11 October 1700 and died there the same day. Her funeral as recorded in the register does not name her, she is given the age of 69, *la femme d'Ance* (Ance's wife), resident of Québec.

Daughter Marie-Madeleine married **Robert Vermette** in 1703. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Marie DE BURE-b. 1648 → Marie HINSE- b.1680 → Pierre VERMETTE- b.1704 → Jean VERMETTE- b.1745 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DE CARUELLE Charles (-1708) dit Belleville

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor, originally from Le Havre in Normandy. Around 1687, he married **Marie Dubuc**, widow of Jean Decaux. From their union three children are born. He is in the country since 1687. On October 1, the Hospitaller nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec sell him a piece of land of six arpents in front by forty arpents deep at Côte de Lauzon. This land belongs to them through the purchase they made from Marie Pelletier widow of Denis Jean. It is located between the houses of Abraham Méhot and Robert Coutart. There is a small house "*of wooden pieces on top of each other, with a chimney of earth.*" He pays 125 livres and promises to pay this sum in one year. He leaves the Côte de Lauzon to go and live in Saint-Laurent de l'île d'Orléans. His wife is buried there on December 6, 1708. He survives her only three weeks and dies on December 27. He is buried on the 29th.

Daughter Marie married **Jean Bouffard**. They were ancestors of the Roys.

Charles DE CARUELLE- b.1670 → Marie DE CARUEL- b.1691 → Jacques BOUFFARD- b.1710 → Françoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angélique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DE CARUELLE Marie (1688-1742)

Born in about 1688 in Rouen, daughter of Charles De Caruelle and Marie Dubuc. She came to Canada as an infant. She married Jean Bouffard on April 9, 1709 in St Pierre Ile d'Orléans He was born on January 26, 1680 in St Pierre Ile d'Orléans . He was the son of Jacques Bouffard and Anne Leclerc. They had three children. Jean died February 7, 1716, at the young age of 36. Marie then married Pierre Gosselin on 11 January 1617. They had 2 children. Her son **Jacques Bouffard** (1710-1754) married **Geneviève Gosselin** (1700-1751) on 26 November 1731. They were **ancestors of the Roys**.

Marie DE CARUEL- b.1691 → Jacques BOUFFARD- b.1710 → Françoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angélique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DECHARD Jeanne (1646-1686)

A marriageable girl (fille à marier), she died in childbirth

Jeanne was born about 1641 in Mézy-Moulins (arrondissement of Chateau-Thierry, diocese of Soissons), Picardy, the daughter of Claude Déchard and Jeanne Billard. Her last name is sometimes given as "Dexhard," "Decharte" or "Richard." Jeanne arrived in Canada in 1667, at about age 26. That same year, she appears in the census of Montréal as a **fille à marier ("marriageable girl")** living with the Filles de la Congrégation Notre-Dame at the Maison Saint-Ange in Montréal. On 16 February 1668, she fulfilled her mission, marrying **Jean Collet dit Le Picard** at Montréal. No contract has been recorded, but it is known that Jeanne was able to sign her name, while her husband was not. Jean Collet was born about 1637 in Dangu (arrondissement of Les Andelys), Picardy, the son of Nicolas Collet and Marguerite Julien. He arrived in Canada September 1665 as a soldier in the Petit Company of the Carignan Regiment. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

Jeanne gave him five children. She died in childbirth in Batiscan, the 6 August 1686, and was buried the next day. After she was buried 10 September that same year Jean Collet married ancestor *Fille du Roi* Marguerite Eloy with whom they had three children. Marguerite was previously married to Jean Cosset with whom she had ancestor Marguerite Cosset. On March 9, 1687, Jean Collet had the inventory of his community property with Jeanne Deschard taken. On August 19, 1698, after having acknowledged before a notary that **Marguerite Éloy** had brought 180 livres in furniture to their community, they made a mutual gift to the last deceased of all their goods.

Daughter Marie-Jeanne (born 01 January 1673), at Boucherville married **Francois Brousson**. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais** lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being **Lottie Mae Collette**. Famed Métis leader **Pierre Bottineau** married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Ceanne Dechard

Jeanne DECHARD -b 1646→ Jeanne COLLET=b. 1672→ Luc BROUSSEAU- b.1701 → Marguerite BROUSSEAU- b.1732 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DECHAUX Françoise (1621-1695)

She was poorly trated by her children in her old age, buried in the cemetery of the poor.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor, originally from Notre-Dame-de-Lubersac, diocese of Limoges in Limousin. She married in Saint-Porchaire de Poitiers, on Sunday February 9, 1642, the master turner **Louis**

Chapelain, baptized on Tuesday September 19, 1617, in Saint-Porchère de Poitiers, son of Hilaire Chapelain and Marguerite Pain. From their union three children are born. Her husband came to work in Quebec in 1658 with their oldest son. She comes to join them in 1661 by bringing her two other children. She lived in Quebec City. Having been hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on June 22, 1689, she was still there on July 18 and seriously ill. She also dictated her will to the notary Gilles Rageot asking to be buried in the cemetery of the poor of the Hôtel-Dieu. She wanted a dozen low masses to be said on the day of her death. She bequeaths half of her goods to the Hospitaller nuns and the other half to the poor. . On June 30, 1691, with the consent of his wife, Louis Chapelain gave his house on Buade street to his son-in-law ancestor **David Létourneau** and his daughter Françoise. These people commit themselves to lodge them in their home at the Ile d'Orléans and to take care of them until their death.

This revealing act tells us how they were treated "*that instead of the sweetness and rest they had been flattered with (by donating their house and going to live with their daughter), they found themselves in a very short time with contempt, harshness, hardness and ingratitude, they were reduced to the necessity of returning to this city to live from their work as before: why they agreed to cancel the donation.*" (" *qu'au lieu de la douceur et du repos dont Ils avoient été flattés (en faisant don de leur maison et en allant demeurer chez leur fille) Ne sestant veu en fort peu de temps, qu'avec mepris, rudesse, dureté et ingratitude, Ils se trouverent reduits et dans la nécessité de revenir en cette ville vivre de leur travail comme devant: pourquoi ils consentirent a annuler la donation.* ")

She recovered from this illness, but returned to the Hôtel-Dieu on May 10, 1692, and left on the 30th. She died at the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec on January 25, 1695. We read in the register: "*Françoise de Cheon la tourneuse aged 70 years of poitier died on the 25th. Daughter Françoise married David Letourneau. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette*

Francoise DECHAUX-b. 1621 → Francoise CHAPELIN-b. 1646 → Louis LETOURNEAU- b.1669 → Antoine LETOURNEAU- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DENIS Pierre (1663-1727) dit Lapierre

Soldier in the company of Sieur de Vallerosne

Son of Blaise Denis and Jeanne Laponche, from Saint-Martin- de-Layrac, diocese of Condom in Gascony, he marries at l'Ange-Gardien, on Wednesday, October 8, 1687, **Marie Godin**, born at Château-Richer, on Thursday, April 27, 1662, daughter of Charles Godin and Marie Boucher and widow of Louis Goulet. From their union nine children are born. He did not sign his marriage contract before the notary Étienne Jacob until Friday, October 5, 1691. He comes to the country as a soldier working as a sergeant in the company of Sieur de Vallerosne and settles first at l'Ange-Gardien and then at Saint-Laurent de l'Île d'Orléans. He lives in Saint-Laurent de l'Île d'Orléans in 1691. With his consent, his wife, who was the widow of Louis Goulet, he gave Pierre Godin a receipt for the sum of 115 pounds from the estate of his deceased father on June 1, 1710. On the same day, Louis Goulet de Beaupré gives them a receipt for 100 livres from the estate of his parents. He is in Montreal on March 3, 1719 and before the notary Tailhandier, he buys in the name of his son Charles and Jean Pouliot a concession of two hundred and forty acres in Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade, belonging to Louis Masson, inhabitant of the Bouchard Islands. They have to pay 1400 livres including 20 livres in bribe. On October 28, 1723, his brother-in-law François Gariépy, inhabitant of Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade, sells in his name to Nicolas Rivard a piece of land of three arpents width by forty arpents depth which belongs to him at this place, close to the houses of Jean-Baptiste Guion dit Lachapelle and of René Bertrand. He obtains 120 livres of which he gives receipt on November 15. He died in Saint-Laurent on the Île d'Orléans on September 18, 1727 and was buried the next day. **They were ancestors of the Collettes through 2 sons.** Charles married **Marie Pichet.** Jacques married **Véronique Mathieu.**

Pierre e denis

.Pierre DENIS-b. 1663→ Jacques DENIS- b.1696 → Véronique DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Pierre DENIS- b.1663 → Charles DENIS- b.1694 → Charles DENIS- b.1723 → Elisabeth DENIS- b.1754 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PIERRE DENIS DIT LAPIERRE In 1687, Denonville had been in charge of New France for some two years. Faced with the red peril of continual Iroquois incursions, the colony was experiencing one of the darkest periods in its history and the new government decided to strike a blow by waging war on the enemy side. the Tsonnontouans. On June 13, more than 2,000 naval troops, militiamen and allied natives left Montreal, sailed up the St. Lawrence River, stopped at Fort Frontenac (Kingston), continued their advance to Niagara, and then returned to their starting point, which they reached on August 13. The expedition did not result in many casualties, but neither did it achieve the hoped-for results of a lasting peace with the dreaded marauders.

The 832 troops who took part in this lightning war, if it was one, formed the heart of this small army. They were divided into four columns: one of them was commanded by Captain Philippe Clément du Vault de Valrennes, who had arrived in the country at the same time as Denonville, in 1685, and who had just put down roots in Canada by marrying, on April 7, 1687, Jeanne Bissot, granddaughter of Louis Hébert and sister-in-law of Louis Jolliet. We know from his marriage contract that Pierre Denis dit Lapierre, whose descendants in America are important, was in 1687 sergeant of the company of Sieur de Valrennes. Did he take part in the engagement of Gannagaro on July 11?

Probably. On that day, the Tsonnontouans decided to attack first and oppose the passage of the French. *The event that triggered this sudden attack resounded in the forest like thunder*, writes the historian Jean Leclerc. *The rest of the army approaching the pass was seized with stupor and panic, Denonville and Vaudreuil had to quickly restore discipline, firing on all sides as a precaution and beating the drums. Valrennes with his battalion was the first to advance at a run on the top of the hill that dominated the shooting, and engaged the Tsonnontouans, thus reversing the tactics of the Gannagaro leaders. The engagement was short-lived. On both sides the fire was very heavy. The Tsonnontouans left 27 dead and a greater number of wounded, a number deduced from the traces of blood left on the ground. On the French side, the losses were not as high as the Iroquois had hoped...: six dead Frenchmen and five Indians; five soldiers and six wounded inhabitants, including the chaplain of the coureurs des bois, Father Enjalran, plus five allied Indians.*

The evening of the engagement, the historian continues, was marked by a scene that the French would have preferred not to see. The allied Indians, according to one of their customs, feasted on the flesh of the dead Tsonnontuan warriors. They cut up the dead in quarters as one would do in a butcher shop, then cut them into pieces and threw them into the boiler. They bit into the fresh flesh as the brave would do in war. As much as the Outaouais had been cowardly at the time of the attack, they were very much a part of this cannibalistic feast. Cowardice has its ways of liquidating its aggressiveness.

On August 30, soldiers and militiamen went home to the barracks or to their homes. If Pierre Denis had witnessed the carnage of Gannagaro, as one would be inclined to believe, it would not be surprising that he quickly exchanged the military uniform for the more modest life of a simple peasant. He probably did not wish to see such a scene of horror again.

Had he already been seeing the young widow Marie Godin, who would become his wife just over a month after his return to Quebec City before leaving for the war? It is possible because at that time, soldiers often found refuge under the humble roof of the settler. During the afternoon of October 5, notary Étienne Jacob went to the house of Charles Godin, L'Ange-Gardien, to meet with the relatives and friends of the future spouses and to write the clauses of the marriage contract of Pierre Denis on the one hand, Sergeant of the Company of Monsieur de Valrennes, captain of infantry in this country, son of the deceased Blaise Denis and Jeanne de Laponche, stipulating for himself and in his name; and on the other hand Marie Godin, widow of the late Louis Goulet living in this seigneurie (of Beaupré) and daughter of Charles Godin and Marie Boucher. The act reveals that the future spouses will live in community of goods and that the dowry promised by the soldier will be 500 livres. François Gariépy and Charles Letartre act and sign as witnesses. The other signatories are the future husband, Charles Goulet, brother-in-law of the future wife, and the notary.

Three days later, the marriage itself was celebrated in the chapel of L'Ange-Gardien. The parish priest Charles Amador Martin, who presides over the ceremony, writes in the parish register that Pierre is the son of Blaise Denis

and the deceased Jehanne Iaponche, from the parish of Saint-Martin in the town of Lerac (Layrac), diocese of Condom. The witnesses mentioned are François Gariépy, son of François, master carpenter, **Nicolas Roussin** and Charles Goulet. All sign at the bottom of the act, except Roussin who declares himself unable to do so.

Pierre Denis is thus of Gascon origin. The small town of Layrac, now enclosed in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, is located about halfway between Agen and Condom. In the Middle Ages, it was a fortified town dominating the confluence of the Gers and the Garonne. Its population, like that of the region, was probably the result of a combination of Iberian, Gallic and Roman peoples. Marie Godin, whose paternal and maternal ancestry was Norman and Percheron, was born on April 27, 1662, and was baptized two days later at Chateau-Richer. Her parents, Charles Godin and Marie Boucher (daughter of Marin and Perrine Mallet) had married in that same parish on November 6, 1656. The eldest daughter, Marie, was thus twenty years old when she married Louis Goulet, son of ancestor Jacques and Marguerite Muller, on September 7, 1682. How long did this marriage last? Very little. We know that Louis, the only offspring, was born on August 26, 1683. The baptismal act recorded in the register of L'Ange-Gardien the next day indicates that the father has already passed away. Under what circumstances? We don't know. The obituary of that time forgot or lost this detail.

After his marriage, Pierre Denis stays only a short time in L'Ange-Gardien, one or two years at the most. Pierre, the eldest son, was baptized there on September 13, 1688. The little family soon settled in Saint-Laurent, on the south side of the island of Orleans, facing the seigneurie of Beaumont which Charles Couillard des Islets had acquired in 1672 and which still had few residents at that time. On May 23, 1690, at the baptism of Marie, the abbot Jean-Henri Tremblay notes that the family now lives in Saint-Laurent. Moreover, the godfather and godmother are Marc-Antoine Gobelin and Marie Chabot, wife of Charles Pouliot, neighbors of the Denis family.

On January 28, 1694, at the request of Joseph Goulet, tutor of young Louis Goulet, notary Étienne Jacob made an inventory of the goods of the parents of the orphan, the late Louis and Marie Godin. The document mentions that the deceased had acquired the land of Saint-Laurent from miller Pierre Bissonnet by a contract made before Claude Auber on March 6, 1679. The said concession and dwelling, inherited by Marie Godin and her son Louis, has two and a half arpents of frontage over a depth reaching the middle of the island. Its immediate neighbors are Joseph Renaud and Marc-Antoine Gobelin. About fifteen acres are now cleared, plowed or dug. A small log house built, estimated at 50 pounds, and an almost new shed worth twice that amount dominate this rustic environment. The inventory also lists the furniture, utensils, accessories, tools, clothing, grain, etc., estimated at about 135 livres, as well as the farm implements, an ox, two cows, two pigs, eight hens and a rooster, all worth 189 livres. The document also mentions 56 livres of active debts and some papers, including the contract of Marie's first marriage made before Paul Vachon on April 7, 1682, the day Louis Goulet offered her a dowry of 200 livres. The inventory bears the signatures of Pierre Denis, Denis Quentin (subrogated tutor of Louis Goulet son), Mathurin Thibaudeau and Jean Moreau. Joseph Goulet and Marie Godin declare that they cannot write or sign.

The map drawn in 1709 by the surveyor Gédéon, of Catalonia, and that his associate Jean-Baptiste de Couagne, was redrawn in 1974 by Gérard Galienne. This map situates the land occupied by the Denis family at the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century at number 243 on the Island of Orleans, between those of Joseph Renaud and Guillaume Dufresne. The seigneurie of Orleans Island had passed through the hands of several owners since the Company of New France had first granted it on January 15, 1636. In 1725, Guillaume Gaillard, Councillor to the Superior Council, was put in charge of its administration in the name of his heirs. On August 25, he reported to the intendant Michel Bégon and listed his residents. His enumeration mentions that Pierre Denis dit Lapierre still occupies the same lot in Saint-Laurent: a house, a barn and a stable now overhang the establishment comprising about forty arpents of arable land as well as two arpents of meadow. Guillaume Dufresne is still his neighbor; on the other side, Joseph Renaud has given up his place to ancestor **Gabriel Gosselin**.

A few years earlier, Pierre Denis moved to Boucherville. He went up the river to establish his son Charles at Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade. He made this detour because it is in the city founded by Pierre Boucher where the notary Marien Tailhandier resides. On March 6, 1719, he summoned Louis Masson, inhabitant of the Bouchard Islands, to his study, claiming to have sold Pierre Denis, inhabitant of the parish of Saint-Laurent de l'Ile d'Orléans, who accepts in the name of his son Charles and Jean Pouliot, son of Jean, a concession of 240 arpents, six in width and forty deep, located in the seigneurie of monsieur de La Pérade, in Sainte-Anne, in front the river called Sainte-Anne, and in the back the unconceded lands. The neighbors are the widow Chatelleraux and the priest Jean-Baptiste Arnaud. Acquired at the price of 1380 livres card money, plus 20 livres for the pins, the said concession includes about

fifteen acres already under cultivation. Lapierre therefore promises to pay the sum of 1400 livres. From day to day, he is liable for all costs, damages and interest, until full payment is made, thereby mortgaging all his present and future property. However, on the following June 19, this agreement will be modified following the withdrawal of Jean Pouliot. This time, Charles is present with his father at the notary Tailhandier. Louis Masson and Catherine Ricard agreed to give them only the three arpents on the priest's side that had already been paid for with 700 livres.

Charles will never occupy the land of Sainte-Anne. On June 22, 1720, before notary René Gaschet, he accepted a concession from seigneur Joseph-François Morel de la Durantaye and went instead to settle in Saint-Vallier, much closer to his family than Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade. The previous fall, Charles had married Marie-Madeleine Pichet, but he would not leave Saint-Laurent until a few years later. The land of Sainte-Anne was put up for sale. However, it would not find a buyer until 1723. On October 28, Pierre Denis delegated to Batiscan his brother-in-law François Gariépy, who was then tax attorney of the seigneurie of Orvilliers. The deed written by notary François Trotain mentions a considerable loss for the ancestor, because the latter gets rid of it, so to speak, for the ridiculous sum of 120 livres, to Nicolas Rivard dit Loranger, son of Claude. It was almost six times less than the price Pierre had paid four years earlier.

After these events, Pierre and Marie had only a few years to live, which they spent quietly in Saint-Laurent, their adopted parish. The pioneer died on September 18, 1727, and was buried the next day with the usual ceremonies in the cemetery of this parish, at the age of about 74 years. The act written by parish priest Riche reports that Pierre died in such an unexpected manner that he did not have time to receive the last rites. Nicolas Lapointe, Jacques Denis (son of the deceased), Guillaume Dufresne and Joseph Gendreau, witnesses named at the burial, all declare that they are unable to sign the burial act. As for Marie Godin, she lived another six years. The parish priest François Martel puts the title of the burial act of *the good woman Lapierre* in the register of Saint-Laurent, on October 16, 1733. Marie Lapierre was buried with great service and after having received all the last sacraments, at the age of 70 years (she was in reality more than 71), in the presence of Joseph Labrie, who declared that he did not know how to sign. Pierre Denis and Marie Godin raised ten children, including Louis Goulet from Marie's first marriage.

DESHAYES Marie (1655-1707)

A fille du roi, because of her business sense they became wealthy landowners in Montreal.

We do not know the filiation of this ancestor who, according to her act of confirmation at Chambly on May 20, 1669, is from the archdiocese of Rouen in Normandy. She came to Canada at age 13 and was joined 2 years later by her sister Marguerite also a *Fille du Roi*. On May 20 1668 she was confirmed at Chambly. Around 1668, she married **Adrien Bétourné** dit Laviolette. He came to the country as a soldier in 1665. He was identified with Laviolette of the company of Sieur de Berthier. He is confirmed in Quebec on August 24, 1665. We do not know the filiation of this ancestor who, according to her confirmation act in Chambly, on May 20, 1669, is from the archdiocese of Rouen in Normandy. From their union are born two children.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average,

a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

She lives in the seigneurie of Autray then in Repentigny from 1677. We learn by the will of her husband on November 1, 1679, that her dowry is 300 livres. She is the one who takes care of most of their business. On April 14, 1694, she rents to Jacques Pruneau for six months, for 44 livres, their house on Saint-Gabriel street. On July 26th she entrusts to the carpenter René Vary several carpentry works in their house on Saint Paul street, among others the construction of a two-story core staircase and a flat ladder to go down into the cellar with a small drum on top and the raising of the chimney, all for livres, a pair of French shoes and two jars of vinegar. On the following October 26th she rents the small house on Saint Gabriel street to René Dardaine for one year, for 60 livres.

All these transactions carried out by her lead her husband on August 30, 1695, to make a declaration in her favor before the notary Maugue. He recognizes that they had nothing when they got married, but that all that they possess, as well their house of Repentigny as their houses of Montreal which returns to them at 3500 livres, he owes it mainly "to the great care, industry and good management of the said Dehaye his wife. "He declares that the purchases, among others, of a land in Saint-Lambert and of a site on Saint-Gabriel street are due to the savings of his wife. On April 11, 1702, she rents to Pierre Menault, for one year, their house on rue des Outaouais in Montreal, at the price of 100 livres. She gives him a discharge on April 28, 1704. Again, on September 28, 1707, she rents to René Migneau, for three years, their house on Saint- Paul street, at the price of 80 livres per year

On August 12, 1706, a judgment favors them concerning a site they bought from Jacques Lacroix on June 10, 1697. The Sulpicians had decided to take over thirteen sites by expropriation. Their site and the building that stood on it were among them. After evaluation, they obtained 1205 livres. This was one of Marie Deshayes' last transactions. This is one of the last transactions of Marie Deshayes, because she dies at the Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal and is buried on December 18, 1707. The notary Adhémar proceeds with the inventory of the goods on January 4, 1708. They are evaluated at 7288 livres and 9 sols. Adrien survives his wife for many years, but does not carry out any important business. Adrien died at Mouille Pieds 01 March 1772 and was buried at Laprairie. Ancestor of Pierre and Justin Trudeau. **Son Pierre married Jeanne Ronceray. Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Marie DESHAYES- b.1655 → Pierre BETOURNÉ- b.1669 → Louis BETOURNÉ- b.1696 → Angelique BETOURNÉ- b.1726 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DESHAYES Pierre (1647-1732) dit Saint-Cyr

He was first hired as a servant

We do not know the parentage and the place of origin of this ancestor. He married, around 1677, **Marguerite Guillet**, born at Cap-de-la-Madeleine on August 17, 1660, daughter of Pierre Guillet and Jeanne Saint-Père. From their union, eleven children are born. He was hired as a servant by the widow Étienne Lafond in Trois-Rivières, at the time of the census of 1666 and 1667. He received a concession of three arpents widthby twenty-one arpents depth in the Dutort fief on the Saint-Michel River in Becancour on February 22, 1672. He will not settle there immediately, because the Jesuits give him the titles of a land grant of four arpents of widthin Batiscan, on September 14, 1674. This land had previously been granted to Alexandre Téchenay who had given it to the Jesuits, which authorized them to sell it to him on the same day, at a price of 600 livres. He will settle there. On May 25, 1676, in company with Jean Lariou, he undertook to build a barn thirty feet long by twenty-four feet wide for the lord of

Lanouguère, at the price of 55 livres tournois, one pound of tobacco and six days of workmen. He lived in Bécancour when, on June 27, 1678, Pierre Leboulanger rented him a cow for three years at 20 livres per year. In the 1681 census, he owned one cow and eight arpents of land under cultivation. He did business with Sieur Le Boulanger to whom he owed 355 livres on September 18, 1689. He declares that he owes thirty minots of wheat for the rental of harness oxen to Sieur Pierre Lesieur dit Lapierre de Batiscan, January 10, 1694. He sells to Jacques Sauvage de Champlain, on November 20, 1696, a land of three arpents by twenty arpents that he owns at the Bécancour River. He obtained 200 pounds. He is captain of the Bécancour militia. On November 6, 1720, he bought a land of five arpents from Jean David dit Lacourse. He died there on June 6, 1732. Daughter Angélique married François Arsenault. They were ancestors of Joesph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

pierre deshayes

.Pierre DESHAYES-b1647.→ Angelique DESHAYES-b1692.→ Marie ARSENAULT- b.1730 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DESBORDES Mathurine (1634-1698)

Her husband and a daughter died on an infected ship's perilous 2 month crossing. Her first marriage in Montreal was annulled because her husband was already married.

.She was the daughter of Jacques Desbordes and of Marie Catureau She married Pierre Guiberge, son of Pierre Guiberge and of Marie Chauveau from the village of Aumalles, in the parish of Saint-Étienne de Marans, diocese of La Rochelle in Aunis, around 1655. From their union four children were born.. On May 5, 1659, she committed herself to Jeanne Mance in La Rochelle, with her husband and their two daughters. Jeanne Mance advanced them, before the notary Demontreau of La Rochelle, the sum of 225 livres for their passage to Montreal, where they arrive on September 29, 1659. They have two other children who do not come to the country. On November 10, 1669, she obtained a receipt for the sums advanced to her by Jeanne Mance for her passage in 1659

The ship the *Saint-André* left La Rochelle in July 1659. For 2 years, it had served as a hospital for the troops of the navy, but had not been disinfected in any way. There will be around 18 deaths by illness during the voyage because of this. The trip lasted 2 months, with multiple storms slowing it down. It finally arrived before Québec city on 7 September 1659, a number of passengers being sick. Her husband and a daughter died during the crossing. She and her daughter, Jeanne Guiberge survived. Finally, on 29 September Marguerite Bourgeoys, who was also on this voyage, would arrive in Montréal with the recruits able to get there.

She married Pierre Bissonnet, a miller son of Jacques Bissonnet and Guillenette Debien, of Saint-Pierre de La Roche-sur-Yon, dioceses of Luçon in Poitou, before notary Basset on Saturday, April 24, 1660. She married him in Montreal on May 3, 1660, but the marriage was annulled on August 1, 1663, because Pierre Bissonnet was already married in France. From this union was born a child considered to be out of wedlock.. Mathurine and Pierre lived a happy life for a few years until 1663, when a new arrival from France brought some startling news: Pierre had a wife in France who was still alive. This would make Mathurine's marriage invalid and her son she had with Bissonet illegitimate. Pierre eventually admitted to the bigamy, acknowledging that he left wife Marie Allaire in Poiré-sur-Vie (arrondissement of La Roche-sur-Yon), Poitou. However, he claimed that he tried to make his first marriage work, but could not, as he claimed that Marie was a **witch**. Mathurine appeared before Father Gabriel Souart (the bishop's delegate in Montréal) on 01 August 1663, asking to have her marriage annulled by the Church. Three witnesses were heard: Gilles Lauzon, Pierre Chauvin and another, all of whom testified that Pierre admitted to having a wife in France, whom he left because she was a witch. A few days after Mathurine presented her request, Bishop Laval declared her marriage to Pierre annulled, since Pierre had a wife living in France, also giving permission to the said Mathurine des Bordes [sic] to remarry whomever she chooses. " After the annulment, Pierre Bissonnet fled to Québec City. On 03 September 1664, the Conseil Souverain asked notary De Monchy to draw up an arrest warrant for Pierre. He apparently spent a few years in prison. After his release, Pierre married Marie Dallon in 1668 and had seven children with her. He died 07 August 1687 in La Durantaye and was buried the next day at Lauzon.

She married again before notary Basset on Monday, 16 August 1663. Michel Bouvier, baptized on Friday, July 29, 1633, at La Flèche in Anjou, son of the late Louis Bouvier and Anne Darondeau, of Saint-Thomas de Laflèche, dioceses of Angers in Anjou, and married him in Montreal on Thursday, August 16, 1663. From their union, four children are born. . Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract drawn up 30 July by notary Basset. A master mason, he is sometimes identified as "Brunier." Michel enlisted to go to Canada at La Fleche on 15 April 1653, with notary Lafousse drawing up the contract on behalf of Monsieur de La Dauversière. Michel acknowledged receiving 98 livres advance wages before departure. He arrived at Montréal on 16 November 1653 with the *Grande Recrue*, aboard the ship *Saint-Nicolas*. After his contract was up, Michel returned to France in 1658, but apparently longed for life in the colony again, for he re-enlisted at La Rochelle on 29 June 1659 for three years at 80 livres per year in the service of Claude Robutel (notary Demontreau). In 1663, Michel enlisted in the squadron of Montréal's Sainte-Famille militia. He and Mathurine had four children. Suzanne was baptized 24 June 1664 at Montréal, followed by Urbain (12 July 1666), Jean (03 February 1669) and a second Jean (18 June 1671}. Sadly, the second Jean was buried only one week after his baptism. In the 1681 census, Michel is listed as an architect. 1667 Census: Montréal Michel Bouvier, 30 ; Mathurine Desbordes, his wife, 34 ; Jeanne, 10 ; Suzanne, 3 ; Urbain, 1 ; 1 head of cattle. 1681 Census: Montreal: Michel Bouvier, mason, 40 ; Mathurine Desbordes, his wife, 45 ; children : Urbain 15, Jean 13 ; 1 gun ; 2 head of cattle ; 15 arpents in value.

Mathurine Des Bordes and her husband Michel Bouvier renounced their community property in favour of their children: (Jeanne Guiberge, wife of the late Pierre) Cabassier (Cabazié), (Suzanne Bouvier, wife of Louis) Brien an on 3 November 1698 before notary Antoine Adhémar. This would appear to be a registration of the act by the notary after Mathurine's death. Mathurine Debordes, wife of Michel Bouvier mason, died on 22 October 1698 in hospital and was buried the 23rd in Montréal , the record giving her around 62 years of age. Michel dit Mathieu Bouvier died 04 August 1703 at Lachine, when he accidentally fell from some scaffolding while building a home for Jacques LeBer, Sieur de Senneville. He was buried at Lachine the next day. Daughter Jeanne married. **Pierre Cabazier Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Mathurine Débordes-b. 1634→Jeanne GUIERGE-b.1657→ Suzanne CABASSIER- b.1684 → Pierre RAINVILLE- b.1714 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DESFOSSÉS Françoise (1646-1711)

A king's daughter

When Françoise Desfosses was born about 1649, in Paris, Île-de-France, France, her father, Georges DesFossés, was 28 and her mother, Marie Ledoux, was 29. She entered into a marriage before the notary Duquet, on Wednesday, October 2, 1669, with **Jacques Bidet** dit Desroussels, son of Pierre Bidet and Marie Allaire, from Le Chenet, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, and married him at Sainte-Famille on the Ile d'Orléans on Friday, October 18, 1669. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract drawn up 02 October by notary Duquet. . He was confirmed 24 August 1664 at Quebec City. They were the parents of at least 1 son and 5 daughters. In 1669, at the age of 20, her occupation is listed as *fille du roi*.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average,

a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term “founding mothers” is more than appropriate.

The couple settled in Sainte Famille. This king's daughter with the quota of 1669. She had a dowry of 100 pounds, not counting a gift of 50 pounds from the king. She lived at the Island of Orleans. She died in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans on November 18, 1711 at the age of 62 and was buried the next day. Jacques Bidet died after Françoise and before 26 October 1712. Daughter **Françoise married François Elie. Ancestors of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier)**

Françoise DESFOSSÉS-b.1646 → Françoise BIDET- b.1670 → Jean ELIE- b.1709 → Jean ELIE- b.1739 → Françoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DESPORTES Pierre

One of the First Settlers in Quebec. Father of the first European child born in what is now Canada

Pierre Desportes was one of a handful of people who settled at the original outpost founded by Samuel de Champlain. Nothing is known of Pierre's origins other than he was born in about 1594 somewhere in France. He seems to have been educated because was literate. There was a man named Pierre Desportes a generation older who was a prominent investor in the Canadian colonies, but no records exist to give a connection to the Pierre Desportes of this biography.

It's believed that Pierre married **Françoise Langlois** in France before the two of them joined Champalain's settlement on the St. Lawrence River sometime between 1617 and 1620. The couple arrived with Françoise's sister Marguerite and husband Abraham Martin. Pierre's wife gave birth to the first European child in what is now Canada, a girl named Hélène, born in 1620. It isn't known if they had any other children. Pierre Desportes probably came to Québec in 1614 with Abraham Martin: their wives were sisters. Desportes' occupation is not known, but he must have had some standing in the community and sufficient education to be able to write, for he signed on behalf of the inhabitants the document of 1621 appealing to the king. Pierre managed a warehouse dealing in the fur trade, as well as serving as the town baker, meaning he probably tended a public oven to make bread. The settlement was tiny and by 1625, there were only seven families living there.

In 1629, Englishman David Kirke invaded and took over the outpost. Most of the French colonists were forcibly taken back to France by way of England, and Pierre and his family were among them. It's believed he died in Dieppe, France sometime between 1629 and 1634. His wife died in 1632, but when the English gave up Quebec, their daughter Hélène returned there, probably with her aunt and uncle, Marguerite Langlois and Abraham Martin. **They had by the end of the 19th century 6515 married descendants, and thus ranked eighth among top New France pioneers in terms of number of married descendants.**

Pierre was an ancestor of Madonna, Céline Dion, Pierre Trudeau and Justin Trudeau.

Daughter **Hélène Desportes** – B. 1620, Quebec, New France; D. 24 Jun 1675, Quebec City, New France; Married **Guillaume Hébert** (~1614-1639), 1 Oct 1634, Quebec City, New France; married (2) **Noël Morin** (~1609-1680), 9 Jan 1640, Quebec City, New France

Ancestor with two husbands through 4 lines.

Ancestor of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette in three lines.

Pierre DESPORTES - b.1594 → Helene DESPORTES - b.1620 → **Françoise HEBERT**- b.1637 → Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 → Madeleine BLANCHET- b.1676 → Marguerite DESTROISMAISONS- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Pierre DESPORTES X- b.1594 -> Helene DESPORTES - b.1620 -> **Françoise HEBERT**- b.1637 -> Françoise FOURNIER- b.1671 -> Marie Françoise BOULET- b.1687 -> Augustin MORIN- b.1728 -> Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 -> Charles SAMSON- b.1790 -> Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 -> Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 -> Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 -> Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Pierre DESPORTES - b.1594 → Helene DESPORTES - b.1620 → **Louise MORIN**- b.1643 → Elisabeth Ursule CLOUTIER- b.1660 → Genevieve GAMACHE→ b.1692 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Ancestor of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier).

Pierre DESPORTES - b.1594 → Helene DESPORTES - b.1620 → **Françoise HEBERT**- b.1637 → Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 → Pierre BLANCHET- b.1672 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL-241 b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DESPRÉS Geneviève (c.1639-1706)

Seigneurress

Daughter of Nicolas Després and Madeleine Leblanc, from the city of Paris, and sister of Anne Després, married to Jean de Lauzon, of Étiennette Després, wife of Guillaume Guillemot and of Nicolas Després, she married in Quebec City, on Tuesday April 29, 1653, **Louis Couillard de l'Espinay**, baptized in Quebec City, on Friday May 18, 1629, son of Guillaume Couillard and of Guillemette Hébert who were married 26 August 1621 in Quebec City.. Both Genevieve and her husband could sign their names. From their union, six children are born. She is in the country from 1651. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband. On January 4, 1652, she is godmother in Trois-Rivières as is her sister Étiennette. She lives in Quebec City.

As a child, Louis was a student of the Jesuits in Québec City. In 1646, at age 17, Louis and four friends made a trip to France. In 1650, Louis and seven other young men formed an association for the purpose of seal hunting. At that time, seal hunting was a valuable source of oil for the colony. The seal-hunting industry in Québec produced enough oil so that it could be exported to the Antilles for a profit. Geneviève and Louis had six children. Jeanne was baptized 04 June 1654 at Québec City, followed by Charles, who was baptized 06 December 1655, but buried 17 June 1656. Jean-Baptiste was baptized at Québec City 02 May 1657, followed by Louis (29 November 1658), Genevieve (24 October 1660) and Jacques (05 June 1665). The 1666 and 1667 censuses find the family in Québec City, with Louis listed as a bourgeois. Louis and his brother Charles were given letters of nobility in March 1668, but these were not registered with the Conseil Souverain by 1669, when Louis XIV did away with unregistered titles of nobility. These letters were an attempt to re-ennoble the family, after Guillaume Couillard had been given letters of nobility in December 1654, only to have them revoked. Even though the letters were not registered before the abolishment of unregistered titles, they were never questioned and in 1692 the Conseil Souverain ordered that Louis' title be officially registered. Louis' businesses and success grew along with his family. In October 1656, he caught a record 1,000 cod in a single day at La Malbaie. He also caught 220 seals in 1659 on Ile Rouge, a small island opposite Tadoussac. He was later granted this island as his exclusive hunting ground. In 1664, the Conseil Souverain granted Louis 1,000 livres as reward for his discovery of a mine. In one three-week period of seal hunting in 1665, Louis earned an impressive 800 livres. His motto was *Prix des travaux n'a rien de vil*, "There is nothing vile about hard-earned money." In 1674, Louis began to settle the seigneurie of Riviere-du-Sud (including the Iles-aux-Oies

and the Ile-aux-Grues), which he had bought in two parts in 1654 and 1655. He had a 40-by-24-foot manor home built, as well as a water-powered mill, at the cost of 900 livres. The manor was surrounded by a palisade to protect the inhabitants against an attack by the Iroquois. He gave the seigneurie the name La Couillardière, but this was later dropped in favor of the name Riviere-du-Sud. Today it is the parish of Saint-Thomas in Montmagny.

Geneviève had to take care of the goods left by her husband after his death in 1677. Notary Becquet drew up an inventory of his estate On July 12, 1677, she had a tutor elected for her minor children. It is she who takes charge of their goods. Her husband at the time of his death leaves considerable debts. On September 24, 1678, she has the notary Becquet proceed with the inventory of the goods. François Provost, major of Quebec, to whom Louis Couillard owes a lot of money, sues her. She is obliged to give him, for the sum of 1450 livres, her house in Quebec and for 1550 livres, and her seigneury of the Rivière-du-Sud. The latter however makes an arrangement with her, on November 27, 1683. He left her the seigneury of the South River. It is precisely because she is seigneur of this place that Gilles Rageot and Marie-Madeleine Morin and the other Morin heirs, possessors of the fief of Saint-Luc, formerly Pointe-à-la-Caille, in her seigneury of the Rivière-du-Sud, lend her faith and homage on October 15, 1683.

Lord Alexandre Berthier, in his own name and that of Sieur De La Durantaye, brought her before the Sovereign Council on December 5, 1684, demanding that the lands of their seigneuries be aligned in order to determine what was due to each. Because of the good work that her sons Jacques and Louis Couillard carried out in the seigneury of Rivière-du-Sud, **she donated it to them** on November 9, 1685, while remaining seigneur of the place. On December 16, 1690, she gave her son Jacques Couillard Després the official title to the ten arpents of frontage land he owned in the seigneury of the South River, on the sole condition that he give her faith and homage. On April 28, 1698, Sieur Alexandre Berthier again asked the Sovereign Council for a survey of their land. The surveyor Jean Le Rouge was appointed to carry out this work. She died in Quebec City and was buried on May II, 1706. **Son Jacques** married Elizabeth Lemieux. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy' mother Seraphine Bellerive.

genevie despres

Genevieve DESPRÉS=b. 1639→ Jacques COUILLARD- b.1665 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1692 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DESPRÉS Madeleine (1653-1712)

A fille du roi she was an orphan who came to Canada very young.

Daughter of François Després and Madeleine Legrand, of the parish of Saint-Sauveur in Paris, she contracted marriage before notary Becquet, on Saturday August 30, 1670, with **Nicolas Audet** dit Lapointe, baptized on Sunday July 12, 1637, in the parish of Saint-Pierre de Maulais in Poitou, (Deux-Sèvres), son of innocent Audet and Vincente Roy (Reine), and married him at Sainte-Famille on the Île d'Orléans, on Monday September 15, 1670. Having built a house, Nicolas sought to make it a home. To this end, he courted **Madeleine Despres**, a young girl of fourteen years, *She was a fille du roi*. One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in

New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

The future bride was sponsored by "*Dame Anne Gagnier, widow of the late Master Jean Bourdon and by Mademoiselle Elizabeth Etienne.*" In accordance with the custom of the time, Magdeleine would bring Nicolas a dowry, a considerable one it seems. She had saved or acquired 200 livres, but also she would receive "the sum of 50 livres given her by His Majesty, in consideration of her marriage." In short, these two were hardly poor in material goods. This help given Madeleine by the King signifies that she was alone in Canada, most likely an orphan. We know that she could write; she penned herself as the daughter of Francois Despres and of Magdeleine Le Grand from the Parish of Saint-Sauveur in Paris. This young lady, born about 1656, she was one of many generous girls who came to Canada under the protection of the King of France. At Sainte-Famille the following September 15th, the missionary priest Father Thomas Morel, blessed their union in the presence of the witnesses ancestor **Pierre Rondeau** and Mathurin Dube. When Pierre and Mathurin were married the year before, each in turn had asked Nicolas to stand up for him, now the favor was being returned. He also had dealings with ancestors **Nicolas Leroy** and **Pierre Morin**.

Innocent's father Jean, born about 1580, was a miller at Maranzay. Nicolas came to Canada in 1663 and was confirmed 23 March 1664 at Québec City. He worked for Bishop Laval, first at the Saint-Joachim farm near Cap-Tourmente in 1666, then as a caretaker at the bishopric and seigniorial manor in Québec City in 1668. In return for his service, Bishop Laval granted him land on the île d'Orléans on 22 June 1667. From their union are born **twelve children**.

This king's daughter came with the contingent of 1670. She lived in Sainte-Famille then in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans where son Nicolas was baptized 21 September 1671. He may have died within a year, for on 21 September 1672 another Nicolas was baptized at Sainte-Famille. Pierre was baptized 22 July 1674, followed by Jean-Baptiste (01 December 1675), Madeleine (29 September 1677) and Joseph (born about 1678). Nicolas was baptized at Saint-Jean, île d'Orléans between July and October 1680. Marie was baptized 04 September 1682 at Saint-Jean, followed by Francois (12 April 1684), Marguerite (11 December 1686), Innocent (16 April 1689) and Joachim (born about 1691). Nicolas Audet dit Lapointe died 09 December 1700 and was buried the next day at Saint-Jean. All were born in the Parish of Sainte-Famille except the youngest three who were born at Saint-Jean. These ten children founded the family line: they were all married on the Island except Marguerite. She married Louis-Emery Coderre at Boucherville on 26 August 1722. It is believed that she followed her brother Joachim there, after the death of her parents, when he married Louise Roberge.

In 1689 old Nicolas fell gravely ill, a situation from which he never fully recovered. He was hospitalized for 19 consecutive days in the heat of the August summer and in September he spent 26 more days under the care of the nursing sisters at the Hotel-Dieu in Quebec. Heretofore he had always worked his farm with a stubborn tenacity, but no more would he be active. He had seen to the marriage of three of his children: Nicolas, Pierre and Madeleine, but that still left seven children at home, to be cared for by the strong arms of his wife alone. But he could still plan ahead and, on 9 July 1696, he acquired yet another concession. This grant of land was of 3 arpents in river frontage some distance to the west of his own place. On 2 August 1698, he gave this land to his son Jean-Baptiste.

There were so many things yet to be done, but the bell tolled for Nicolas when he was 59 years old. He was buried on 10 December 1700 in the cemetery at Sain-Jean, where his headstone bore the surname Lapointe. His widow passed on her inheritance by donation to her son Joseph on 1 October 1703. An inventory of the belongings of old Nicolas was made by Notary Etienne Jacob on 27 September 1706. It recorded 75 arpents of usable land, a nearly new house measuring 18 X 24 feet, a shed and a stable. After the death of her husband, she asked to be tutor for her minor children, on September 27, 1706. Elected tutor, she made an inventory of the goods the same day. On the first

of October following, she donated to her son Joseph Audet, half of the land that he inherited. He undertakes to take care of her for the rest of her life.

Madeleine Despres survived her husband for twelve years and at her death children Joachim and Madeleine were still unmarried. After the death of her husband, she asked to be tutor for her minor children, on September 27, 1706. Elected tutor, she made an inventory of the goods the same day. On the first of October following, she donated to her son Joseph Audet, half of the land that he inherited. He undertakes to take care of her for the rest of her life. She was buried beside him, on 19 December 1712, at the age of 56. **Their daughter Marie married Maurice Crepeau. They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

madeleine despres

DESPRÉS Madeleine 1653 → Marie AUDET- b.1682 → Marie CREPEAU- b.1703 → Marie Ursule NOEL- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DESROSIERS Antoine (1620-1691)

His servant was killed by an Iroquois. They also captured him later with another person who was burned to death.

Desrosiers after his arrival in the colony, had settled in the Quebec region. Antoine's name appeared in the baptismal book at Sillery, where, on 10 January 1642, he is called "A servant in this house." This minute detail allows us to fix the arrival of ancestor Desrosiers at about 1641, when he would have been about 24 years old. Antoine was born on 14 April 1617 at Forez, the son of Antoine and of Sophie Trou. Others claim that he was originally from Renaison, a town in the Department of the Loire, District of Roanne, Province of Auvergne. Both Forez and Renaison are nearby Lyon. Antoine, an active and practical man, lost no time in being accepted among his trifluvien companions, both as a colonist and a carpenter. The time he had spent with the Jesuits, serving as a domestic, had given him a knowledge of the country: the land, the climate, the people. He was a man who would fly on his own wings. 67 On the 28th of October, 1649, Monsieur D'Ailleboust, at the Chateau Saint-Louis in Quebec, granted Antoine, in writing, a piece of land of 20 square arpents for cultivation. It was located on the right bank of the Saint-Maurice River, on the outskirts of Trois-Rivières. This grant was approved by Pierre Boucher on the 28th of July, 1656. Antoine paid 6 deniers." The next year, on 2 June 1650, Desrosiers found himself a pied-a-terre in the market town of Trois Rivières on Rue Notre Dame, northwest side. This plot was 128 feet square, on which he built a house and a very small stable. Seventeen years later he sold it to Michel Godefroy dit Lintot for 150 livres. It was on this very same spot that Major of the Militia of Trois Rivières, Monsieur de Gannes, built his house in 1756. On 8 June 1657,

Antoine obtained a concession of 10 arpents at Rivière aux Sables, Point du Lac, from Pierre Boucher. Pierre Lefebvre and Guillaume Pepin already had some land in this corner of Lac—Saint-Pierre. The financial obligation of our concessionnaire was but to pay 10 deniers of "cens" per arpent of frontage. Urbain Beaudry acquired this land in 1674 for 50 livres. In April of 1664, on the Ile aux Cochons at the mouth of the Saint Maurice River, Desrosiers acquired a small strip of land between Pierre Dizy and Jacques Leneuf. Finally, Quentin Morel granted him a plot of land at l'Arbre a la Croix, the former fief of Jacques Hertel at Cap de-la Madeleine which he then sold to Pierre Proulx on 3 September 1679 for 300 livres. This plot was 5 arpents wide by 40 deep. According to the words of Father Charlevoix, the Iroquois "Came like foxes, fought like lions and fled like birds." Their rolling river roads were the Richelieu and the Saint-Lawrence. The situation was most tragic for a long time. "On the 7th of August, 1651, there was killed by the Iroquois at Trois-Rivieres, one Maturin, the domestic of Antoine des Rosiers. Having left at 4 o'clock 68 in the morning to go and shoot crows in his fields, he was found dead on the road, With two shots in his chest and a tomahawk in his head." This tragedy is only one of many reported in the Jesuit Journals. We know that in 1653 Governor de Lauzon ordered all able bodied men, 16 to 60 to stand night watches in Trois-Rivieres. Antoine took up his duties just like the others. "A canoe has arrived from Trois-Rivieres which informs us...that Antoine des Rosiers Was rescued from the hands of the Onondagas near Lake Ontario and that he has returned to Trois Rivières." As a matter of fact, Antoine had been captured around the 26th of May at Lac Saint-Pierre, along with two other companions, of

whom one was tortured and put to death by fire. We could never depict accurately enough the anguish and the suffering of our ancestor and his family during those eleven weeks of his absence. This adventure reminded Antoine of the fact that he had asked too quickly for an inventory of the assets of Adrien Jolliet the preceding year. On 13 June 1658, Jolliet had been taken away "that day." We know that the latter had pulled through alive, and that he married Jeanne Dodier in January, 1664.

In 1634 Champlain ordered La Violette to build a small fort at Trois Rivières, and it was done. In 1649 Pierre Boucher, agent and clerk of the Company of New France, wanted a fortified enclosure for the defense of the town. Thus he commissioned Desrosiers, Sauvaget and Signoret to supply and deliver 500 stakes "eleven feet long" to the foot of the fort commanded by Jacques Leneuf. Two oxen, some rope and strong arms--that is all this task required of the contractors. Price: 15 livres per hundred stakes. 69 On another, more interesting occasion, Antoine was permitted to demonstrate his engineering talents. In 1668, as a master carpenter, he and Guillaume Larue undertook the construction of a windmill for the Jesuit Fathers at the Pointe de Sainte-Eloy, "away from the danger of the tide," according to the careful specifications of Father Beschefer, S. J. Without trying to identify the forty or so different pieces that go into the construction of a windmill, let us mention only the two sails, 48 feet long, with but 9 inches at the middle and 10 inches at the ends. "The hole (must be) well and duly squared and planed according to the judgment of the experts thus signed."

Antoine's energy was absolutely astounding. On the 17th of March 1665, Antoine Pézard made 50 grants in Champlain, one of which, 3 arpents in width by 40 deep, went to our ancestor. In 1667, Desrosiers lived at Cap de-la-Madeleine, where he owned, according to the census, 15 cultivated arpents and 5 animals. His son Michel had replaced the farm hand, Jacques Bourdin, for the work on the family farm. In 1668, therefore, Antoine became a colonist of Champlain. On 29 August 1669 he was named fiscal manager of the new seigneurie, a position which he filled until his death. He was also a trustee and a seigneurial judge. When Antoine arrived in New France he could not sign his name; therefore the presumption of illiteracy is logical. After some years we see his signature appearing quite legibly on numerous documents. Given the administrative responsibilities he assumed, plus the fact that he owned books at a time when their very presence was a rarity, we must assume that he was a self-taught literate of considerable talent. Upon his death, an inventory listed these tomes: some works on law and history, the Coutume de Paris in two volumes, the Ordinances Civile, and six small books by various authors. Antoine had understood the value of an education. As a result, he sent his daughter Marie to study under the Ursulines.

Antoine had a heart. He admired justice and detested chicanery. An example would be his agreement before Notary Ameau in regard to a problem arising between Hélie Grimard and himself. On 24 November 1647, Notary Flour Boujonnier (who died five years later in the disastrous expedition of Duplessis-Kerbodot against the Iroquois) drew up a "contract of marriage which, God willing, will be made in the presence of our Holy Mother, the most Catholic, Roman and Apostolic Church, between Antoine Desrosiers, native of Bourg de Ranaison, in the vicinity of Lyon in France, and Anne du Hérisson, a native of Bourg de Thierry in Normandy." Michel Leneuf du Hérisson, father of the young woman, bestowed upon his future son in law "a dowry of 500 livres in cash, plus two suits of clothes, a mattress with bolster, two blankets and twelve sheets, six tablecloths, three dozen napkins, twelve plates, twelve dishes, and a pot, all of pewter; the best one of three pregnant heifers and a pregnant sow;" All of which certainly must have made the newlyweds happy, considering the poverty in which most of the early settlers found themselves. Michel Leneuf, Squire de Hérisson, as well as his brother, Jacques Leneuf de la Poterie, signed the contract..

Antoine actually married Anne Leneuf in 1649. Her father, in addition to being one of the largest landowners in New France, was also a commercial brewer. On 9 March 1652, this Michel Leneuf granted himself the littoral and all the islands from Miscou to New Brunswick, actually as far as Cap-des-Rosiers in the Gaspe'. In 1663, says Marcel Trudel writing in "Le Terrier du Saint-Laurent," Hertel owned more than 807,514 arpents of land, something to make an Emir of the Persian Gulf envious. Anne, probably born at Caen in 1642, was only 4 years old when she disembarked at Quebec with her father in 1636. Therefore she must be considered a "Canadienne." The family lived at Trois Rivières for more than 15 years. For a time they lived in a house belonging to Jacques Hertel. History tells us that, on the 10th of August 1651, Jacques died suddenly in the house of his tenant, Desrosiers. Appointed guardian of the minor children of the late Pierre Artaud on June 1, 1678, he declared on July 18 that he had not instructed Lord Pezard to take legal action on their behalf.

In 1681 the census mentions that Antoine lived with his wife and four children at Champlain. The colonist Desrosiers had two domestics, four rifles, four pistols, nine animals and forty arpents of land under cultivation. With so many firearms one must assume that the family was well versed in hunting and self protection. Anne and Antoine had 8 children: Marie, was baptized on 16 June 1650 at Trois Rivieres,

married Alexandre Rault on 19 February 1664 at Trois-Rivières (contract 19 January by Ameau). They had ten children: 4 boys and 6 girls

The ancestor Desrosiers, covered with honors, was buried at Champlain on the 9th of August, 1691, at the age of about 72. As for Anne Leneuf, we don't know about her demise. We believe her to have been alive in Champlain in 1701 when "the Widow Desrosiers" gave a half minot of grain to the church, for the poor. The Desrosiers spread into all of the Quebec region, into the Maritimes and into New England, where their descendants are very numerous.. Their daughter Marie married Antoine Raoul. They were were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive in two lines.

Anne Leneuf et Desrosiers

Antoine DESROSIERS- b.1620 → Marie DESROSIERS- b.1650 → Joseph RAUX- b.1669 → Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Jacques LACROIX LEFEBVRE- b.1729 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Antoine DESROSIERS- b.1620 → Marie DESROSIERS- b.1650 → Joseph RAUX- b.1669 → Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Pierre LEFEBVRE Lacroix- b.1731 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DESTROISMAISONS Philippe (1637-post 20-08-1716) dit Picard Shoemaker from Picardie

Philippe Destroismaisons was one of the many young men who was attracted to populate New France in the 1660s, making a life as a shoemaker and raising a large family. He had his beginnings in the village of Montreuil-sur-Mer, located in Picardie, France, born there on October 15, 1637. His parents were Adam Destroismaisons and Antoinette Leroux, and he was one of at least five children. Philippe's curious surname "Destroismaisons" translates into "the three houses," which was the name of a village in Picardie where Philippe's grandfather had been born in the late 16th century. At one time, the village was known for its three houses, but the dwellings and the village are long gone.

Of Philippe's early life, little is known. His father was a gunsmith who died before Philippe was 12-years-old. His mother had passed away as well, and it's likely that Philippe was apprenticed at this time to learn the trade of *cordonnier*, or shoemaker. The job of shoemaker was that of a craftsman who made his product by hand, stitching pieces of leather over a form sized to the individual's foot. Fashion in the 17th century meant that Philippe would have learned to make tall boots as well as shoes for his customers.

At some point as a young man, Phillippe saw the opportunity to migrate to New France. It isn't known exactly when he arrived. By 1666, he was living in Beaupré, downriver from Quebec City, making shoes for the settlers. The following year, he had become a **servant** of Bertrand Chesnay de la Garenne in Château-Richer. Besides Chesnay and his family, his household had eight servants, and all were young men like Philippe. There were also 14 head of cattle, a substantial amount, and likely the hired men did farm labor for Chesnay.

In 1669, Philippe sought to start a family, and he arranged to marry one of the *Filles du Roi* who had arrived that year. His bride was **Martine Crosnier**, who brought a dowry of 200 *livres* plus an additional 50 *livres* as "the king's gift." The wedding took place in Château-Richer on November 18th. Their first child was born a year later, followed by 11 more, with the last born in 1691. Remarkably, only one of the children died young.

This shoemaker works for Sieur Bertrand Chesnay de la Garenne on the Côte de Beaupré during the censuses of 1666 and 1667.1 He settles in Château-Richer. On August 23, 1670, Nice las Durand gives him a receipt for the sum of 25 *livres*. The next day, Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye sells him, for the price of 1000 *livres*, a dwelling of two arpents in front by a league and a half deep in Château-Richer, where there is a house, a barn and eight arpents of land in value. This land is adjacent to those of Charles Cloutier and Jean Cochon. He promises to repay the purchase price with an annual redeemable annuity of 50 pounds. As he is not able to pay this annuity, he borrows 200 *livres* from François Bélanger. He acknowledges that he owes him this sum on February 8, 1679, barely one month after

having sold his house to Pierre Moisan who, on the previous January 3, had undertaken to sell the land and pay the rent to Sieur De Lachesnaye

He then left Château-Richer to settle in Cap Saint-Ignace where, according to the 1681 census, he owned five horned cattle and four arpents of land in value. On March 29, 1696, he donated to René Cloutier a land and a house five arpents by half a league deep in the seigneurie of Bonsecours. On June 29, 1709, with the consent of his wife, he donated two arpents and six perches of land fronting on the Rivière-du-Sud to their son Jacques, as well as half of the furniture, utensils, livestock and other effects belonging to them. In return, their son took on the responsibility of housing and feeding them until their death. However, their other children do not agree with this gift. In order to establish peace between them, at the request of the Intendant, he ordered an inventory of the property on February 9, 1713. On August 20, 1716, Jean-Baptiste Couillard de Lespinay and Louis Couillard, co-lords of Rivière-du-Sud, granted him a piece of land of four arlM1ts and six perches of frontage in their seigneurie. This land was next to the one he already owned.

It isn't known exactly when Philippe died, but he likely lived past the age of 80. He last appeared alive on a document dated August 20, 1716. Philippe was the 7G grandfather of Madonna and the 9G grandfather of Alex Trebek. **Son Charles Destroismaisons** — B. 22 May 1684, Montmagny, New France; D. 13 Apr 1750, Montmagny, New France; married **Marie-Madeleine Blanchet** (1676-?), 27 May 1709, Montmagny, **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.**

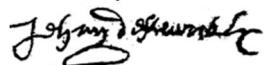
Philippe DESTROISMAISONS- b.1637 → Charles DESTROISMAISONS- b.1684 → Marguerite DESTROISMAISONS- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DESVARIEUX Jean

Impoverished, he returned to France and died at the age of 89

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor, originally from Saint Vincent d'Aubermail, Pays de Caux, diocese of Rouen in Normandy. He married in France, around 1620, Marie Chevalier. From their union several children are born, among them a daughter named Vincente.

Coming to the country with his daughter Vincente, he attended her wedding with Pierre Gagnon in Quebec City on Sunday, September 14, 1642. On September 21, he made a declaration in favor of his daughter. Because of his poverty, he did not give her anything for her marriage, but he intended that she share his property with his other heirs after his death. He is not heard from again afterwards. Daughter Vincente married Pierre Gagnon. **Ancestors of the Roys.**



Jean DESVARIEUX- b.1595 → Vincente DESVARIEUX- b.1624 → Pierre GAGNON- b.1646 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1674 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DESVARIEUX Vincente (1624-1695)

Vincente was born about 1622 in the parish of Saint-Vincent d'Aubermail (today: Saint-Vincent-Cramesnil, arrondissement of Le Havre, archdiocese of Rouen) in the Pays de Caux region of Normandy, the daughter of Jean Desvarieux and Marie Chevalier. When Marie-Vincente Desvarieux was born about 1622, in Rouen, Normandy, France, her father was 22 and her mother, was 26. She most likely came to Canada with her father in 1642. On 14 September 1642, Vincente married **Pierre Gagnon** in Québec City. She was 18 years old ,Pierre was 30. Though no marriage contract has been found for this couple, it is known that neither Vincente nor her husband could sign their names. Pierre was baptized 14 February 1612 in the parish of Sainte-Madeleine in La Ventrouze (canton of Tourouvre, arrondissement of Mortagne), Perche, the last of seven children of Pierre Gagnon or Gaignon and Renée

Roger, who were married about 1597 in Tourouvre. Renée Roger came to Canada before 1640 with sons Mathurin, Jean and Pierre. Pierre's sister Marguerite married Eloi Tavernier in France in 1624 and immigrated to New France with him. Father Jean Desvarieux declared on September 21, 1642 that he had given his daughter in marriage without giving her "any advantages". He intended that after his death, his daughter would be entitled to her share of the estate .

She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

After their marriage on 14 September 1642 at Notre-Dame of Quebec, they settled in Chateau-Richer. She came to this country with her father and lived in Quebec City. She is received, on July 30, 1656, in the Confraternity of Mount Carmel. On September 20, 1678, she and her husband made a mutual gift of their property. Pierre and Vincente settled at Château-Richer and had They were the parents of at least 6 sons and 5 daughters. all of Vincente and Pierre's children were baptized at Québec City.

Census 1667: Pierre Gagnon, 52; Vincente Desvarieux, his wife, 45; Jean, 13; Pierre, 21; Pierre Paul, 18; Joseph, 15; Marie, 12; Raphael, 9; Noël, 7; servants: Francois de la Croix, 26; Pierre Poupard, 27; Sanson Auger, 25; 17 cattle, 30 arpents in value. They lived on the Beaupré coast, Canada.

Census 1681: Pierre Gagnon 70; Vincente Devanier (Desvarieux) his wife, 60; Noël, their son, 22; servants: Jean Savard 24, Pierre 17, Noël Chapelier 14, Marie Chapelier. 12; 2 rifles; 22 head of cattle; 40 acres. They lived in the seigneurie of Beaupré, Canada.

Pierre and his Vincente donate their property to each other on September 20, 1678. On February 17, 1687, she agreed that her son Noël would receive the 1500 livres promised in his marriage contract only after their death, by paying himself out of the bulk of the property. She died in Château-Richer on January 2, 1695 in the parish of La-Visitation-de-Notre-Dame and was buried the next day. Her husband had the notary Étienne Jacob make an inventory of the goods on May 29, 1695. Vincente died on 2 January 1695 in Chateau Richer at the age of 73. Pierre Gagnon died 17 April 1699 and was buried in Chateau Richer the next day. They had 218 descendants in 1729. Their son **Pierre** junior married **Barbe Fortin** in 1669 at Chateau Richer. They were **ancestors of the Roys**.

Vincente DESVARIEUX- b.1624 → Pierre GAGNON- b.1646 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1674 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DODIER Jacques (1638-1677)

Condemned for beating a soldier.

Son of Fiacre Dodier and Catherine Melenel, from the parish of Champaissant, diocese of Le Mans in Maine, he contracts marriage before the notary Auber, on Monday May 29, 1662, with **Catherine Caron**, born in Quebec City on Tuesday November 23, daughter of Robert Caron and Marie Crevet, and marries her at Château-Richer, on Thursday November 30, 1662. From their union five children are born. In company with Pierre Pointel, he buys, for 850 livres, on November 30, 1656, the land of six arpents of width belonging to Jacques Goulet in Château-Richer. However, he cancelled this purchase on March 4, 1657. On September 30, 1660, the churchwardens of Notre-Dame de Québec granted him a land of five arpents of width that belonged to Martin Grouvel. He pays 80 pounds to acquire it. He obtains a receipt for this sum, on November 6, on a bill from the Ursulines. In company with Pierre Cochon dit Lafontaine and Richard Dumesnil, on February 16, 1662, he admits owing 300 livres to ancestor **Julien Fortin**, for the purchase of a rowboat. He settled in Château-Richer. On March 21, 1663, he gives the land he received from the churchwardens to Noël Rose who must pay the 80 livres promised at the time of the concession. The bill of the Ursulines must not have been changed. Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye granted him, on March 23,

1664, a land of three arpents in front by one and a half leagues in depth, that is to say two arpents on the side of Cap-Tourmente and one arpent on the side of the Grande Rivière. This land adjoins those of Pierre Maigneau and Laurent Migneron. It is there that he is found in the census of 1666 and 1667. He owns three arpents of land under cultivation

On July 21, 1667, he was condemned, along with his wife and Suzanne Rocheleau, Marie Trotain and Anne Saint-Denis, to a fine of 25 livres for having beaten with a stick the sergeant of the Côte de Beaupré, Nicolas Huot dit Saint-Laurent. He also had to pay part of the costs of the trial that had been going on since March 8, pay 100 sols for having perjured himself and publicly ask for forgiveness to the victim. He objected to this ruling on July 25, but the Sovereign Council cancelled this protest on the following July 30. This misadventure seems to have kept him away from the notaries and the courts. On February 8, 1670, Louis Bibet gave him a receipt for what he owed him for the construction of his house and other carpentry work. He is mentioned in the division of the property of the Caron heirs, on June 24, 1666, in a transaction between ancestor **Marie Crevet** and her children, on September 1, 1673, and in a receipt concerning this inheritance, on February 18, 1675. He died at Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap on November 30, 1677 and was buried there only on December 7. His widow had an inventory of his goods made on June 14, 1680. **Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Jacques DODIER- b.1638 → Barbe DODIER- b.1664 → Marie Louise GAGNE- b.1683 → Marie Reine DUFOUR- b.1707 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DOUCET DE LA VERDURE Germain (1620-)

He went to England to recruit Scottish settlers. Commander at Port Royal. He returned to France where he died.

Germain was born in Couperoue en Brye (Coupru en Brie), today "Coupru" in the Aisne, Picardie, France. Around 1620 Germain married a French woman whose name is Unknown Doucet. Between 1621 and 1641, Germain had four children: Two With his unknown first wife (European) Pierre b. 1621, Sedan, Ardennes, France Marguerite b. 1625, France One adoptrd Amerindienne and maybe one biological with a Wabanaki second wife (Native). It is unknown if Germain Doucet lived with his adopted children's mother(s).

It's possible that Germain arrived in Acadie as early as 1632, but certainly by 1640. The earliest historical reference that Germain Doucet was in Acadia is in 1640 from Stephen White[and Massignon. There is also a reference to Germain Doucet (La Verdure) that he served as 'The Captain at Arms' at Fort Pentagoet with a high standing as d'Aulnay's 'right hand man' and chief armorer. With Germain Doucet's record as d'Aulnay's right hand man and kept in his will (in recognition for his many years of loyalty and affection), and Doucet's record of taking over from d'Aulnay after his death and becoming deputy guardian of the young d'Aulnay children, it is reasonable to assume Doucet was there all along, since the arrival of '300 elite men' in 1632.[. Two ships, the St-Jehan and the L'Esperance-in-Dieu, left from d'Auray in Brittany on the 23rd of July, 1632. Germain Doucet was an officer [a Major (Captain of Arms)] among the small group of soldiers that accompanied this mission.

Doucet was accompanied by his son, Pierre, and his daughter, Louise-Marguerite [or Marguerite-Louise-Judith]. The family landed first at La Heve [La Have], where Germain assisted in the construction of Fort Sainte-Marie-de-Grace. Shortly after his arrival, at Port Royal, those English colonists who wanted to leave the colony and return to England were boarded on the St-Jehan and sent first to La Heve. Germain Doucet then accompanied the St-Jehan to England to return the Scottish settlers. From there, Doucet returned to France, where he met d'Aulnay aboard the *Esperance- en-Dieu*, and they returned to Acadia with new French colonists.

In 1654 he left for France. Germain's last known date of existence was in August, 1654. Although Germain left for France, his children Pierre, Marguerite, Jeanne, and Germain remained in Port-Royal, as did most Acadians.

Germain Doucet lived the prime of his life in Acadia and took part in some of the key historical events of early Acadian history. He left Acadia as part of a legacy of the Acadian French inter-married with Native Americans. It was these relationships that allowed many Acadians to survive in Acadia when the British evacuation took place.

He was probably the main contributor of the name Doucet (Doucette) in North America (through son Pierre Doucet, he had 17 great-grandsons, and through adopted Mi'kmaq or Abenaki son Germain Doucet, he had 22 great-grandsons).

Germain was in the farthest southern part of Acadia. He was Master at Arms at Pentagöuet (now Castine, Maine). Amerindians lived around the fort; they were probably Mi'kmaq brought from the Port Royal area. The Amerindians around Penobscot Bay were the Penobscots, enemies of the Mi'kmaq, but related to them as well.

1645: After numerous sieges and naval encounters with La Tour and his men over the years, d'Aulnay finally succeeds in taking over all of Acadian territories and the lucrative trade business they provide. In the last encounter, d'Aulnay executed all of the Huguenot men at La Tours fort at riviere Saint-Jean. In 1645, following the death of the commander, Isaac Pessely, Doucet was named commander of the garrison at Port Royal. By 1647, the forces loyal to d'Aulnay had consolidated their power over the colony, and La Tour was forced to take refuge in Quebec.

1650: Five years later d'Aulnay died in a canoe accident. Germain Doucet is named acting commander at Port Royal and guardian of d'Aulnay's Metis children. When the Sieur d'Aulnay died, Germain was remembered in his will. In recognition for his many years of "loyalty and affection". Doucet received 200 livres and with his wife, a promise of free food and 50 écus of rent per year for the rest of their lives. In 1651, Jeanne de Mottin married her late husband's rival, Charles de La Tour, and through this marriage, La Tour retook power in the colony. Doucet signed as a witness to their marriage, and La Tour left Doucet in command of the garrison at Port Royal

1654: Germain was the Sieur de La Verdure and Master at Arms in Acadia, Adjutant Of Governor D'Aulnay. He was the Port Royal Commandant at the time of surrender to Roger Sedgwick on 16 Aug 1654. Germain Doucet dit La Verdure negotiated the terms and Sedgwick allowed the defenders to march out of the fort with flags flying, drums beating, and muskets at the ready. The soldiers and employees at the fort were offered transportation back to France and given enough pelts to cover their wages. Daughter Marguerite married **Abraham Dugas**. Ancestors of **Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

Germain DOUCET- b.1595 → Marguerite DOUCET- b.1625 → Claude DUGAS- b.1649 → - DUGAS-b.1689 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DOUCET Marguerite (1620-1707)

Marguerite is the ancestral matriarch of the Acadian Dugas family. She was born around 1625 in France. Marguerite was the daughter of Germain Doucet and an unknown mother. Marguerite married **Abraham Dugas** around 1647. Between about 1648 and 1667, the couple had eight children: Marie, Claude, Anne, Martin, Marguerite, Abraham, Madeleine, and Marie. The family lived together in Port Royal in 1671 when she used the name Marie Judith. By 1678 the family had only three children living at home.

In 1686, all the children had grown and gone, and Abraham and Marguerite were a couple living alone. Their solitude did not last long, however, because by 1693 their oldest son Claude was living with them along with his wife and 10 children. Perhaps they were tending to the family homestead as by now Abraham was 74. The farm had grown significantly to 26 arpents

After about 50 years of marriage, Abraham died before the 1700 Census, as Marguerite is now a widow still living in Port Royal with her son Claude and his family. Marguerite died on December 19 1707 at Port-Royal. She was buried at the St-Laurent Chapel. Son **Claude** married **Françoise Bourgeois** They were ancestors of **Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

Marguerite DOUCET- b.1625 → Claude DUGAS- b.1649 → - DUGAS-b.1689 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DROUET Élisabeth (About 1650-1700)

We do not know the parentage and place of origin of this ancestor who married **Vivien Jean**, around 1668. They were in the country in 1668 because on March 7, 1669, Philippe Gauthier de Comporté, acting as Jean Talon's

attorney, rented to him for two years and in exchange for half of the grain, the state land of Talon village. From their union two children were born. She arrived in the country in 1669 and lived in Quebec City and Beauport. On July 24, 1700, in the register of the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec, we read the death of: « la bonne fame vient ». We can afford to doubt that it was her.

Their names do not appear in the 1681 census. Being too old to use his land, they made an agreement on June 10, 1696 with son Pierre and his son-in-law Pierre Bourgeois, husband of his daughter Marie. Pierre Bourgeois gave up his house in Beaumont to his brother-in-law Pierre Jean. In return, this one gives him his rights on the succession of his parents. Vincent Jean and Elizabeth then give all his goods as well as their land of Beaumont to son-in-law Pierre Bourgeois and daughter Marie, on the condition that they take care of Vivien and his wife until their death. Élisabeth Drouet died at the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec on July 24, 1700. He died in Beaumont on June 9, 1708. Her daughter **Marie Jean** (1669-1741) married **Jacques Turgeon** (1653-1729). on the 26 November 1704 in Beaumont. **They were Collette ancestors.**

Elisabeth DROUET → Marie JEAN- b.1669 → Elizabeth TURGEON- b.1712 → Charles François LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DUBOIS René (1639-1699) dit Brisebois

Speed dated. He died deeply indebted.

René Dubois dit Brisebois. Cissé is a town of barely a thousand inhabitants. Towards the north are Neuville, Mirebeau and Loudun. Still further north are Tours, Orleans and Paris. Cissé is almost on the outskirts of Poitiers, the capital of Poitou, "this is a province of wide-open land where mostly peasants, sailors, 'businessmen and manufacturers live... Among the French, Poitou has a reputation for balance and stability. This sense of equilibrium, so evident in the even rows of the crops, blessed by its uniformly moderate climate, extends as well to the soul of the race." Poitou is land attached to traditions, to memories which testify to monuments from all periods of time; it is the meeting place of peoples, religions, civilizations, languages and lifestyles... "Its actions and reactions usually were oriented in a civic direction: that which was consistent, not always to its provincial interest, but to the greatness and the spirit of the country of France.

At least three generations of Duboises lived at Cissé before the arrival of ancestor René to New France. André, the grandfather, was buried there on 19 October 1634, at the age of seventy, in the presence of his son Louis, and witnesses Hilaire Moine and Noel Savin. Less than two years later, on 21 January 1636, Louis married Jeanne Naudin who gave him two children: Perrine, baptized on 31 October 1636, and René, the Canadian, baptized on 27 March 1639, whose godparents were Michel Lanaire le Jeune and Renee Naudin. At that time the Naudins were very numerous in Cissé. Mathurin, father-in-law of Louis Dubois, had married Louise Godu. And coincidentally, René's maternal grandparents died a few days apart, in April 1642: Mathurin was seventy and Louise sixty. They were the parents of at least three daughters, Jeanne, Renée and Nicole, and one son, Pierre, married in 1640 to Jehanne Mousnier.

In the beginning of the second half of the seventeenth century, the region of Poitiers was almost entirely engaged in agriculture. The neighboring fruit marketing town of Neuville possesses dolmens, (proving the presence of humans during the bronze age) and seems as unchanged as time itself. René Dubois must have visited these secular places may times since he was a young man when he decided to cross the ocean. He debarked at Quebec at the latest in July of 1658, perhaps at the same time as the Vicomte d'Argenson, in the company of Captain Tadourneau.

Fargy is an anagram for the name of Giffard. Situated between two rivers, the Ecailles and the du Buisson, this village is located today in the heart of the town of Beauport, around the present town hall. Originally, it had an area of about 450 arpents including the commons, and it fronted on the Saint Lawrence river. On 27 February 1659, René Dubois, a laborer living on the Beauport coast, was summoned to the townhouse of Robert Giffard. The seigneur gave and ceded, by virtue of cens and seigneurial rents payable in good pistoles, on Christmas day, "the area of ten arpents of land in standing wood situated near the village of Fargy in the said Beauport". The tenant agreed to pay an annual rent of ten sols toumois, a denier for the cens and a fat hen for each arpent. He was also obliged to have his grain ground at the seigneur's common mill and to build a home at Fargy, or nearby. In return, he will have the right to hunt and fish from the little meadow to the du Buisson river. He could also use the commons to pasture his animals and to get heating wood, by contributing two "workdays", according to the good will of the seigneur. This document, drawn up by notary Paul Vachon, also reveals that in case of war, the tenant will be allowed to take

shelter in the seigneurial house at Beauport "in order to follow the ordinances and to observe them". Giffard was also committed to cede other lands to Dubois should it happen that the latter so desired. Finally, the master of the house directed his new vassel to build a home "in the location of the village of Fargy or in another for himself in the present year of one thousand six hundred fifty nine and to cultivate the lands and to continue in the future otherwise the present concession is annulled without damages and interests, nor restitutions of the debts which he could have made whether for building, clearing or other work done by him On the following 22 March , Robert Giffard, "Squire Seigneur of Beauport who, desiring to satisfy the duties which he had to the messieurs of La Compagnie de la Nouvelle France", drew up a list of his censitaires as follows: (sic) "*Item, At the Village offargis, To Pierre Lefebvre, Paul Vachon, Michel Baugis, Jean Creste, Toussaint Girou, Rene' Chevallier, Paul derinville, Leonard Leblanc, Pierre Marcou, René Dubois, Jean Jacquereau from the Named said Seigneur To the names above leased To each an arpent of width by six in depth Joining on one side Jean Guyon on the other side lands of the said Seigneur not ceded at one end of the Village offargis & at the other end lands not ceded to the said Seigneur all these lands are given at ten sols in Seigneurial rent & not redeemable for each arpent of widtheach year & one Sol in cens for each concession & one fat hen each year from the tenants payable each year.*"

Did René Dubois settle on the Ile d'Orléans in 1660? Several subsequent acts still say that he was an inhabitant of Fargy. It is quite possible however, that he lived in both places during the ten years in question. What is certain is that on 10 August 1660, he decided to set up his cabin on the Ile d'Orléans, on land ceded him that day by the Seigneur and Squire, Jacques Gourdeau, Sieur de Beaulieu.

Gourdeau made certain conditions to this concession. Notably, Dubois was obliged to build a house and barn and he could not leave before he had cleared and planted twenty arpents. The seigneur also reserved for himself the right to seed a part of the land, to receive 25 livres, three live capons and six deniers in cens each year. The contract was signed in the presence of the clerk Bonnaventure Nau and Michel Fillion who signed with the seigneur and the notary. As for René, according to the custom, he declared not to know how to write or sign his name. From all of this, it would seem that Robert Giffard wanted to keep the presence and labor of his tenants. On 26 February 1662, he summoned René Dubois, "one of our inhabitants of the village of Fargy ", and reminded him "that those who wanted To build & settle will be obliged to do as much for him", ie., they must leave him a free path for access to his properties. In 1663, Dubois was among the new concessionnaires of Charles de Lauson.

This land with two-and-a-half arpents of frontage on the river went as far as the road which extended into the center of the Ile d'Orléans (about 55 arpents). It bordered a piece of unceded land where the first church of Saint-Pierre was erected about 1680.

Metz is the homeland of Paul Verlaine. Two hundred years before the famous poet from Lorraine, a humble girl was born there who, in 1665, voluntarily went to participate in the populating of New France. At the same time as many other "King's Daughters", **Julienne Dumont** sailed to meet her destiny in Québec. That year, the Jesuit Journal noted the arrival of several ships including those carrying the Carignan Regiment. On 16 July, Captain Poulet debarked, among other things, eight horses and eight girls. On 12 September, the ship *Saint Sebastien* brought the Governor Courcelles and the Intendant Talon. Two days later, the ship *Justine* transferred more than one hundred sick passengers, part of whom were cared for at the hospital, and part of them in the church. Finally, on 2 October, the vessel *de Normandie* arrived with 82 women and girls, fifty of whom were "from the house of charity in Paris, where they had been very well instructed. " Also "I30 work men all in good health: an excellent cargo for the company & at a good price. All the communities had there all that came to them from France". The courtship of René Dubois and Julienne Dumont was--the case was very common at that time--of short duration. In the afternoon of 15 November, the two young people were summoned to the house of Francois Blondeau, on the street of the Hotel Dieu,in the Upper Town of Quebec, in order to conclude a marriage contract, the terms drawn up by the notary Pierre Duquet.. René, son of Louis Dubois and Jeanne Naudin, his father and mother of the parish of Cissé, promised to marry Julienne, daughter of Samuel Demont (sic) and Marie-Anne d'Anglure, her father and mother of the parish of "Maix en lorraine". The marriage was in joint community for the "furniture and property acquired on the day of the wedding according to la coutume de Paris The bride received a dowry of 400 livres tournois "to take the best part" of her husband's property. On 25 November, René and Julienne validated their union through the bonds of the sacraments at the church of Notre-Dame de Quebec. The pastor Henry de Bemieres received their consent "after engagement and publication of only one ban, Msgr the Bishop having dispensed with the others", he performed the nuptial blessing in the presence of "known witnesses Mr du Boismaurel, Jean-Baptiste Patoulet, Guillaume Fournier and Jacques de la Meterie ".

The censustakers of 1666 and 1667 confirmed that the Dubois family belonged both in the village of Fargy and on the Ile d'Orléans. The ancestor was noted there three times: first with his wife, between his neighbors Estienne

Brunet and Marc Girard, in the seigneurie of Beaulieu; then in the village of Fargy, in the seigneurie of Beauport, where his land was set in between those of ancestor **Leonard Leblanc** and Mathurin Chaillé; finally, again on the island, where Julienne Dumont and young Dorothée, eleven months old, were found. This land, four arpents of which was worked, ajoined those of Jean Marandeau and Jacques Paradis

In this year of 1667 began a series of land transaction sales, purchases and concessions which show that René Dubois was very active in this field without it making him rich. On 11 September, Pierre Lavallée, Paul de Rainville, bailiff of the seigneurie of Beauport and Notre-Dame-des-Anges, and the notary Paul Vachon went to the house of Léonard Leblanc, Dubois's neighbor, in order to participate in the sale by the latter to Michel Lecourt of a piece of land situated in the village of Fargy. This land with twenty arpents was covered with standing wood broken up by a little workable soil. A house and a small yard overlooked it all. The concession was charged with 20 sols of seigneurial rent, 10 sols and two fat hens for the cens, and one sol for the right to use the commons. The transaction was concluded for 500 livres tournois payable in three payments. The following year, René Dubois replaced this land with another that he bought from Jean Chambre. This time the contract was signed in the study of notary Vachon on 22 December, and once again in the presence of Pierre Lavallée, son in law of Leonard Leblanc.

This new property that Dubois acquired was also found in the village of Fargy; it had been ceded to the seller by the Seigneur Joseph Giffard on 15 March 1667. It had an area of 42 arpents "with what he can have there of land and wood. The neighbors were Estienne Dauphin and Pierre Lavallée. It was a veritable bargain since Chambre only required 30 livres tournois, which Dubois paid in cash on the barrel, promising in addition to pay three livres in land rent and two sols and two deniers for the cens and two live capons, due on each celebration of Saint-Martin's Day, at the seigneurial estate at Beauport. On 26 February 1669, Dubois again enlarged his domain, this time towards the Ile Orleans. The contract, again drawn up by Paul Vachon, took on the style of "pomp and circumstance" so well illustrated at the beginning of our century by the composer Elgar. Why so much emphasis? It is because the donor was none other than the Bishop of Québec. The document begins thus: "To all to whom these presents shall come, Francois de Laval by the grace of God and the Holy See, Bishop of Petrée, apostolic Vicar of New France, appointed by the King as first bishop of this land, Seigneur of Beauport and the ile d'Orléans, Greetings!" By this document, the prelate acknowledged "having given and ceded to René du Bois dict brisebois this gift and accepting through cens and seigneurial rent the number of three arpents of front land on the river Laurent (sic) passing to the north to take in the said Isle d'Orléans our Seigneurie of Lirec bordering on one side Mathurin Chabaut on the other side Robert Jeanne in front of the said river in back by the road which crosses the said Isle from point to point charging the said du bois of establishing a home there or another for him in one year from this day to cultivate the lands and to continue in the future otherwise

The present concession is void without damages and Prohibited even from discharge of the work that he could have made whether for building or clearing for which he is obliged to pay each year to the said Seigneur the sum of twenty Sols tournois for each arpent of widthfor rented land inherited and not redeemable twelve deniers for the cens for each of the said arpents of frontage only and for the entire said concession two live capons or thirty sols toumois for each of the said arpents payable at the Seigneurial domain of the said Seigneurie or other place which will please the said Seigneur to indicate to him", etc.,etc., The same contract directed the tenant to leave on each side of his concession a path fifteen feet wide and as much along the river, with the duty of enclosing it if necessary. A special clause also promised to give the seigneur bishop an arpent of land or about "in order to make a mill and, in case the said René Dubois had cleared the said arpent, the said seigneur was obliged to reimburse him for what it cost him to clear it The bishop signed "La presente and here places the seal of our arms", all "*done in our Episcopal house at Québec*". Jehan Creste, inhabitant of Fargy, and Paul de Rajnville, bailiff, were present. All signed with the exception of René Dubois, who still pleaded his ignorance in matters of writing and signing. A year later, again in the presence of Vachon, Dubois got rid of a concession which he owned in the village of Saint Joseph, for 100 livres. The act drawn up on the first of March 1670 mentioned an area of 42 arpents of land and wood, bordered by the properties of Michel Baugis and Pierre Lavallée; everything was signed in the seigneurie of Beauport. Finally, the same lawyer reports another sale by the ancestor, this time to Henry Chatel dit Francoeur. The contract drawn up on 18 January 1673 reveals that René Dubois, inhabitant of the seigneurie of Beauport, relinquished his concession of two arpents of widthsituated in the village of Saint Michel. This land, composed of wood and full-grown trees, had been ceded by Joseph Giffard in a contract signed in the presence of Vachon on 10 December 1668.

Several summons of the ancestor of the Brisebois family to appear in court, especially before the Sovereign Council whose interventions are better known, reveal some aspects of his activities of which we would otherwise be unaware. Therefore, on 4 July 1667, we learn that the civil lieutenant agreed with René Dubois referring to a request for restitution of payment for two and a half barrels of eels. Laurent Poyré appealed this decision before the high

court of the land. The appeal was accepted and Dubois was summoned to appear before the counsellor Jacques Cailhaut de la Tesserie. Who won the case in this matter? We do not know. On 22 July 1669, Marie Renouard, widow of Robert Giffard and tenant for life in the seigneurie of Beauport, with her son Joseph, sued the inhabitants of Fargy in order to reduce by one arpont the properties which they held in the village. A request in this sense presented on 18 June pointed out that the latter must remove the fences which bordered this area and that the rest of the land must become common land until the new inhabitants were lodged elsewhere. The official act mentions the concession received by Rene Dubois on 27 February 1659, ten arpents situated near the village and sold to Michel Lecourt, on 12 November 1667. There was a receipt for the lots and ventes on 7 December 1668, "the said Contract also contained the Sale of a house with a barn, a small yard, land to make a garden, situated in the village of Fargy". Also reported was the permission which Robert Giffard granted to Dubois, on 26 February 1662, to occupy a lot in this village.

The suit by Marie Renouard is full of interesting details on the life of this community. Among other things, Giffard reserved for himself a place to build a church, to set up a fair and a public market. He had ordered the inhabitants to work at clearing the commons. In 1668, they had tried in vain to prevent their lots in the village from being measured and having boundaries placed. Finally, the Sovereign Council agreed with the widow Giffard, supporting her in the property in the village of Fargy, and ordering the inhabitants to reduce their lands by one arpont, to remove their fences at their own expense, even their buildings. One area was reserved for the market, another for the communal oven and another space "*to make the necessary street for the convenience of the inhabitants*". On Friday, 10 July 1671, René Dubois appeared before the Provost of Québec. Jean Chaudreau, an inhabitant who lived in his neighborhood on the Ile d'Orléans, claimed 12 livres 10 sols from him for work done and straw sold. The plaintiff also demanded that the defendant rebuild the fences which he took down "& that he is forbidden to take them down and to allow his cattle to pass through and not to threaten him René must comply, the court decided, except that the expenses be changed to 20 sols. In the end, the parties agreed "to respectfully clear the woods in the lanes on the said homesteads. The same year, a judgment by the Sovereign Council dated Monday, 5 October, noted that Dubois was farming the land of Catherine Gernier, widow of Louis Dupin, another neighbor on the Ile d'Orléans. Catherine tried to take back her rights to the homestead in the presence of Jacques Charier who argued her right to do so before the Council. She also requested that the court "forbid the said Dubois famer of the said land from giving any sum or revenue from it to anyone other than the plaintiff". It seems that this case resulted in a will made in favor of Charier and which Dupin wanted to have broken before her death to the benefit of Antoine Brault, son of the plaintiff. (15) Finally, on 11 August 1676, another citation against Dubois was brought before the Sovereign Council. This time he was sued by the shoemaker Charles Palentin dit Lapointe and ordered to pay 56 livres 10 sols "except deducting 22 livres 10 sols for one party & and the other party without expenses".

At this time, the Dubois family ended their stay in the Beauport region. The ancestor still lived at Saint-Pierre on the Ile d'Orléans. A fifth child, Francoise, had just been born. Clearing the land and then farming it was not enough to provide adequate sustenance for a growing family. On 23 May 1674 René became a long sawyer. He signed an agreement with Jean Levasseur, bailiff at the Sovereign Council, which obliged him, during the coming winter, to cut and square the pines which Levasseur will provide him, then to make as many planks and beams as he can from them. Dubois received 33 livres for one hundred planks ten feet long, and 43 for the same number of beams of the same length. One—third of the amount was to be paid in silver and the other two—thirds in wheat. Dubois then moved north. An act on 20 April 1677 said he was an inhabitant of Saint-Michel-sur Beauport. On that day the pioneer sold Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre a concession which he owned in the depth of the seigneurie. The frontage of two arpents ran along the line which separated the villages of Saint Joseph and Saint-Michel. On one side was the property of the buyer, on the other that of Jacques Tardif. Dubois had acquired this land from the couple Jean Perier and Marie Gaillard on 2 February 1673 . The duty was 50 sols in seigneurial rent, two sols in cens and two live capons, all payable at the chateau of the Seigneur dc Beauport on Saint-Martin's Day in November. The transaction between Dubois and Toupin was carried out for 400 livres tournois; 80 livres were paid immediately and 20 on the next All Saint's Day, the balance to be paid at the rate of 50 livres a year beginning on Christmas 1678 until the debt was paid off. The contract was initialed in the house of Pierre Marcou, a mason living in the village of Fargy. Pierre Lavallée and Nicolas Bellanger signed the act with Marcou and the notary. On 23 December 1677, the Dubois family was still living in the Beauport region, as verified by a document signed by Vachon. At the end of that year, René acknowledged having received from Nicolas Bellanger 100 livres toumois for the sale 101 of a concession acquired by decree and taken from Henry Chatel dit Francoeur, who owed him the same amount. Jehan Creste and Joseph Vandendaique signed the bottom of the act as witnesses.

In 1681 there was a great bustle at the Dubois home: They packed their bags and went to settle at Cap-de-la Madeleine. The census of the same year still noted their presence at the Petite Auvergne, a settlement situated

almost halfway between Charlesbourg and Quebec. All the children were born, with the exception of Elisabeth who was baptized in 1683. The family only owned one gun, two head of cattle and had four arpents under cultivation. This small amount of property explains the instability of the ancestor and his preference to work for others: he continually wanted to improve his fate, but he had no more success than a cat who chases its tail. On 18 August 1681, Dubois and his son-in-law Jean Janvier became the farmers for the Jesuits at Cap-de-la Madeleine. They were hired "for nine seasons finished and complete, beginning on the following day and feast of All Saint's". Father Pierre Raffeix acted in the name of the seigneurs. Two official reports by Jean Cusson describe the beginning of the equipping of father-in-law and son-in-law, with the delivery by the Brother Joseph Boursier, Jesuit administrator, of cattle, harnesses, furniture and other tools, both at the mill and the farm. This was done on 7 October 1681. Exactly eleven months later, Father Raffeix delivered the buildings and some other goods.

The title of farmer did not prevent Rene from trying a new venture. Like many colonists of this era, he was drawn to the mysteries of the West. On 3 May 1685, in the presence of Pierre Duquet, he was hired to accompany the merchant Jacques de Faye on a journey which the latter was preparing to take to the "Ottawas and other strange nations following the permission of Monseigneur the vicar general De Faye provided "all the merchandise and other necessary things for the said journey. The employer kept half the profits for himself, the other half went to Dubois and two other companions. On 6 November 1688, the Jesuit seigneurs had had enough of this and showed their intentions of breaking the farm lease signed in 1681. They won their case in the jurisdiction of Trois-Rivières, but René Dubois and his wife did not agree. On 29 November, they had recourse to the Sovereign Council to annul this order. The official report drawn up by Bochart Champigny shows that the appellants had been constantly asked to leave the house and to empty all the buildings and the mill which they held, except for the barn which they could occupy until the grains were threshed. If they left the place, the Dubois family would be compensated for two-thirds of the rest of the lease. The offer seemed reasonable, but our ancestor refused to renounce ownership "*of the harvest of the grain, the mill, Land and farm of the seigneurie of Cap de la Madeleine, with deserts and meadows, house, barn Stable And garden which belong to it and two other Lands situated In the said seigneurie*". Did the premature death of Jean Janvier have some effect on the decision by the Jesuits to evict René Dubois? It is possible. For his part, in a letter which he sent on 15 September, Father Raffeix explains to his farmer that he must replace the miller. Was this a valid reason? The Sovereign Council did not believe it, agreed with Dubois and ordered the seigneurs to respect their lease until the end. Two years later, the Poitevin colonist found other work. On 2 October 1690, the Seigneur Michel Peltier de la Prade invited him to become the farmer for his land at Gentilly. This lease is known to us by an act found in the records of Francois Genaple on 2 March 1692. This time, it was Dubois who stated that he found it impossible to continue the lease "not being able to provide for his family. He then begged his patron to accept what was owed him for the year that he had owned it and to also take back the concession by way of the cens and rents mentioned in the same lease. The seigneur agreed to this, provided that his farmer repay him for the rights, rents and income that he received from the tenants "willingly giving back all the other compensations that he could claim for the eight years which remain until its Expires". For these eight years, it was ancestor **Francois Chorel** de Saint Romain who took over for Dubois.

Among other facts, this is known to us by the official report signed by Dupont concerning a sentence rendered on 19 October 1699 by the Jurisdiction ordinaire de Trois-Rivieres, a sentence which the Sovereign Council tried to revise on 27 July 1700. This document tells us that the Seigneur de la Prade still experienced difficulties with his farmers, notably Chorel, who allowed the land at Gentilly to deteriorate. Witnesses testify having had knowledge "of the State to which Were the said buildings And Land during the time that the late René dubois dit Brisebois formerly locksmith of the said place received them from the said la Prade, and that the said St Romain took and continued his lease at the same terms and conditions And of the State to which Theya re presently Another document recorded by Séverin Aneau and which we can no longer find in his records, reveals another attempt by our ancestor to settle down, this time at Saint Francois du- Lac. On 30 November 1694, Joseph Crevier, in the name of his mother, Marguerite Hertel, widow of the seigneur Jean Crevier, ceded him an island situated on the northwest side, across from the land of Monsieur Plagnol.

We are unaware if Dubois really lived on this island, but it is certain that he was living at Batiscan at the end of his life. Moreover, he was buried there on 20 March 1699, by the curate Nicolas Foucauld, "*after having received the sacraments according to the form of our Holy mother Church in the presence of the Sieurs Pierre Bertrand and Jacques Stilson*" This fact is confirmed in the inventory made by Anne Dumont, "*widow of the late Dubois, living at Batiscan, who died on 20 March of the present year*". The act was drawn up by the notary Francois Trotain, on 23 July 1699. Anne declared herself guardian of her children "by natural laws", not having the means of being chosen by the court. The same document informs us that the ancestor died in his house. It also provides us with the list of the objects, clothes, furniture, buildings and cattle belonging to him. These rather meager assets had a counterpart in

rather large debts. The ancestor owed, among others; 604 livres to Monsieur DesRuisseaux, 140 to Madame Babie and 186 to Madame Ameau.

A brief estimate of the assets and debts concludes that the deceased left debts worth more than his property. Pierre Lemoyne and Jean Baril acted as clerk-auctioneers; the witnesses Mathurin and Nicolas Rivard, and the provost judge of Batiscan, Guillaume de Larue, closely followed the progress of the inventory. After the death of her husband, it appears that Anne (Julienne) Dumont would end her days at Saint Francois du Lac, at the home of her son Charles or her daughter Elisabeth, married to Jacques Ritchot, an Englishman. The valiant pioneer went to rejoin her husband in the hereafter during the summer of 1704. Her death certificate is lost, but we know that she was still living at the time of the marriage of Jean-Baptiste, on 25 June; she was no longer alive when Charles took a wife on the following 3 August.

At least eight of the nine Dubois-Dumont children were married, half of them went to live in the Montreal region at the time of their marriage or afterwards. **Francoise Dubois dite Brisebois**, born at Saint-Pierre and baptized at Sainte Famille, Ile d'Orléans, on 3 March 1674. married at Champlain on 21 June 1695 (contract Normandin, on the 19th), to **Joseph-Francois Raoult** (1669- 1733 or 1734), son of Alexandre and of Marie Desrosiers (2 sons and 8 daughters). This family settled at Champlain. **Ancestors of Joseph Roy twice through his mother, Seraphine Bellerive...**

René DUBOIS-b. 1639→ Françoise DUBOIS-b. 1674→ Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Jacques LACROIX LEFEBVRE- b.1729 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

René DUBOIS-b. 1639→ Françoise DUBOIS-b. 1674→ Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Pierre LEFEBVRE Lacroix- b.1731 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1771 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DUBUC Marie (1658-1708)

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor, who was married around 1685 in France, to Jean Decaux. She came from the region of Le Havre in Normandy. From their union a daughter was born. Around 1690, she married **Charles Decaruel dit Belleville** in France. She came to this country with her second husband and daughter in 1690 and her name is recorded in the register of patients at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on December 13 of the same year. We read in the register: "Marie belle ville famme de Charles de Caruel aged 38 years from the parish of Val de Grasse in Normandy left on the 27th.

Charles is in the country since 1687. On October 1, the Hospitaller nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec sell him a piece of land of six arpents in front by forty arpents deep at Côte de Lauzon. This land belongs to them through the purchase they made from Marie Pelletier widow of Denis Jean. It is located between the houses of Abraham Méthot and Robert Coutart. There is a small house "*of wooden pieces on top of each other, with a chimney of earth.*" They leave the Côte de Lauzon to go and live in Saint-Laurent de l'ile d'Orléans.

She was hospitalized again on September 6, 1692 and was discharged on September 30, 1692. She lived in Quebec City and in Saint-Laurent on the Île d'Orléans. It is there that she died on December 6, 1708. Her husband is buried in the same place on December 29. **Daughter Marie** married **Jean Bouffard**. They were **ancestors of the Roys**.

Marie Dubuc-b. 1658→ Marie DE CARUEL- b.1691 → Jacques BOUFFARD- b.1710 → Françoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angélique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DUCLOS François (1627-1711)

His son in law, ancestor Gabriel Lefebvre drowned.

Francois Duclos The year 1660 left a profound mark on the history of New France. It was the year when the Iroquois threatened to annihilate the new-born colony; when the French pioneers asked themselves, more than ever

before, why they had come to this unhealthy hornet's nest; and finally, it was the year of the attack on the Long-Sault. The majority of historians agree that the sacrifice of Dollard and his companions probably tipped the balance to the side of those who would resist, rather than to the side of those who would give up. "The devotion of Daulac (Dollard des Ormeaux), wrote Francois-Xavier Garneau, stopped the first efforts of a storm which was going to swoop down on Canada, because the Iroquois enemies, who had suffered considerable casualties were so frightened by this resistance that they abandoned a large attack that they had planned to make on Québec, where the news of their approach had spread consternation. After having taken control of this city, their plan was to fall back on Trois-Rivières and Montréal, and to put the countryside to fire and the sword. All the convents of Québec were fortified, and slits were made in the walls for weapons and arms. A group of inhabitants retreated to the forts; the others prepared to defend their homes; people barricaded themselves in the Lower Town which was surrounded by a corps of guards. The entire population was armed and on watch night and day; each was determined to sell his life dearly."

The year 1660 was probably also the year of the arrival of Francois Duclos, a Norman of strong character, who had seen without doubt many others like himself caught in a civil war which had barely come to an end, and in which he had probably participated. On 8 June, around midnight, the news reached Québec about the defeat "of 40 Hurons who remained and went to war with 17 Frenchmen and 4 Algonquins, and this by an army of 700 Iroquois prepared to come to Québec, and were diverted from their plan by this encounter." The Jesuits reported that four days later, on the 12th, the first ship arrived from Normandy, and Francois Duclos could well have been on board. On 7 July the same ship left for France and the next day Governor Pierre d'Argenson left for Trois-Rivières in the company of Father Albanel.

On 15 September, Duclos was mentioned for the first time in a document which is known to us: the official report of the Provost of Trois-Rivières. On this day, another colonist from the Trois-Rivières area, Quentin Moral dit Saint-Quentin, sued for damages. Then, a complete silence enveloped Duclos until 18 October 1664. That day notary Jacques de Latouche drew up a bill of sale in which it says the Etienne de Lafond, residing at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, transferred a house to Duclos situated near Port Saint-François. A few days later on 2 November, ancestor **Pierre Juyneau (Juneau) and his wife Anne Roussel (Rousseau)**, who lived "in the small town below," sold a piece of land to Francois situated at Cote Saint-Marc. One month after this acquisition, on 11 December, Father Jacques Fremin, in the name of the Jesuit seigneurs, ceded to him a plot of land 2 arpents by 40 in depth, bordering on the southeast by that of Pierre Prou, and on the north by the seigneurial domain.

More than five years after his arrival in the country, our colonist, was now ready to take a wife. Alas! Wives were rather rare in this rough era where it was necessary to convert land with "standing timber" into arable and profitable soil. The King of France understood this problem and he sent hundreds of his "daughters" destined to become the wives of his faraway bachelor or widower subjects. Francois Duclos was one of a group of very interested men. **Jeanne Cerisier**, born in 1641 in the town of Amboise in Touraine, was the daughter of Jacques and of Marie Lalande. She probably arrived in Québec on 15 May 1664; on the following June she received the sacrament of confirmation from the hands of Msgr de Laval. Jeanne hurried less than others to take a husband. Some "King's Daughters," even at the age of 13 or 14, were married several weeks after their arrival; Jeanne, nearly an old maid at the age of 23, waited a year and a half before saying yes to someone: That someone was Francois Duclos. On 26 November 1665, notary Jacques de Latouche drew up their marriage contract. This document reveals that Francois was the son of Charles Duclos and of Madeleine Boutart, from Manerbe in Normandy. Father Godbout, who did the research in this area, discovered the birth record of the ancestor; he was baptized at Blangy on 12 March 1627. His mother was not a Boutart, but a Bouffart. Blangy is a small locality situated near Manerbe, diocese of Lisieux, district of Pont-l'Eveque, in Normandy (Calvados). The religious ceremony must have followed the signing of the marriage contract, but we know neither the place nor the exact date. We may presume that the nuptial blessing took place at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, the groom's place of residence.

In the census of 1666, the year of the birth of Nicolas, his eldest son, Francois Duclos was said to be 30 years old and he was classified among the volunteers, non-married or married in France. Evidently the census taker was not up to date on the latest news. A year later, another census was taken. This time it was established that the ancestor resided at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, that he was 37 years old (age less inexact than in the preceding census), that his wife was 30 years old and that they had a year old son: Nicolas. Their immediate neighbors were Nicolas Gaillou and Claude Houssard.

On 1 March 1666, our ancestor accepted from Father Jacques Fremin, the Jesuit administrator, two pieces of land, each of 2 arpents in frontage along the river: one situated at Cote de Batiscan, the other at Cote Saint-Eloy. Each one was 40 arpents in depth, the first was bordered on the southwest by that of Mathieu Rouillard; the second had as neighbors, on the southwest, Martin Fouzezi (Foisy) and, on the northeast, Francois Bibaud.

On 19 April Francois Duclos The year 1660 left a profound mark on the history of New France. It was the year when the Iroquois threatened to annihilate the new-born colony; when the French pioneers asked themselves, more than ever before, why they had come to this unhealthy hornet's nest; and finally, it was the year of the attack on the Long-Sault. The majority of historians agree that the sacrifice of Dollard and his companions probably tipped the balance to the side of those who would resist, rather than to the side of those who would give up. "The devotion of Daulac (Dollard des Ormeaux), wrote Francois-Xavier Garneau , stopped the first efforts of a storm which was going to swoop down on Canada, because the Iroquois enemies, who had suffered considerable casualties were so frightened by this resistance that they abandoned a large attack that they had planned to make on Québec, where the news of their approach had spread consternation. After having taken control of this city, their plan was to fall back on Trois-Rivières and Montréal, and to put the countryside to fire and the sword. All the convents of Québec were fortified, and slits were made in the walls for weapons and arms. A group of inhabitants retreated to the forts; the others prepared to defend their homes; people barricaded themselves in the Lower Town which was surrounded by a corps of guards. The entire population was armed and on watch night and day; each was determined to sell his life dearly."

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The year 1669 marked, it seems, the final settling down of the family Duclos at Batiscan. On 20 July , Etienne Morneau, ceded, with certain conditions, his house at Batiscan to associates Francois Duclos and Antoine Lécuyer. The Duclos, therefore, were counted among the pioneer families of this parish. A few years later, Francois acquired some buildings in the Grondines, by way of an exchange with Pierre Tousignant dit Lapointe. Records of notary Guillaume de La Rue, dated 26 July 1674, and of notary Antoine Adhémar, dated the following 19 September, attest to this fact. Did Duclos toy with the idea of moving to this parish? We doubt it because on 18 November 1675, he sold his land at the Grondines to Antoine Beaudoin. On 23 January 1677 we see our ancestor accepting some concessions from the Hotel-Dieu of Québec on behalf of Pierre Tousignant and Claude Roy. Other transactions were entered in his name in the records of notaries Antoine Adhémar, Daniel Normandin, and Jean-Baptiste Pottier, between 1682 and 1708. In the census of 1681 the Duclos listed seven children: Nicolas Anne, Genevieve, Louise, Francois, Madeleine, and Marguerite; they owned a gun, 4 head of cattle and had 8 arpents under cultivation. That year Genevieve was also listed as a servant in the home of René Robineau at Pontneuf.

At the turn of the century, the pioneer, now more than 70 years old, realized that he was getting on in years. On 30 June 1702, he had his will drawn up by notary Francois Trotain. All of his daughters were now settled; Charles, the youngest child, died before reaching his 21st birthday, whereas Nicolas and Francois were still waiting to set up a home. The eldest, a future judge, was more than 40 years old when he decided to end his bachelorhood. Francois Duclos and Jeanne Cerisier were buried at Batiscan 2 years apart; Jeanne on 17 September 1709, Francois on 4 December 1711, at the ripe old age of 84. The ancestor had worked for more than 50 years in his adopted country, always on the land in the region of the Mauricie.

Of the 3 sons and 5 daughters from the marriage of Francois Duclos and Jeanne Cerisier, daughter **Marie-Louise (1672-1733), married Gabriel-Nicolas Lefebvre dit Lataille**. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais** lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

François DUCLOS-b. 1627 → Marie Louise DUCLOS- b.1673 → Françoise LEFEBVRE- b.0 → Françoise LEFEBVRE- b.1744 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lotte Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DUFOUR Robert (-c.1720)

He Drowned

Dufour means: an attendant at a community oven, a neighbor to an oven or to a baker. This surname, very widespread in France, found its way to New France. And finally, Robert Dufour, the ancestor who is the subject of this chapter. The ancient Normand Dufour families have a star and three crescents on their coat of arms.

The son of Francois Dufour and of Francoise Morin was originally from the parish of Saint-Jacques in the town of Lisieux. Was it at the baptismal font of this church that he was christened about the year 1670? It may be, but we have no proof. Lisieux, the principal town of the arrondissement in the department of Calvados, lies on the right bank of the river Touques. It claims to be the place where Robert Dufour was born and raised. This Dufour was to become the founder of a large Canadian family. Lisieux, the capital of Lexovii, was in existence before the conquest of the Gauls by Caesar. The Romans called it Noviomagus. This prosperous town was coveted by many conquerors, who ruined it time after time. For more than a thousand years, up until the French Revolution, Lisieux was the episcopal seat dedicated to Saint-Pierre. The Church of Saint Jacques, the one that Pierre Dufour knew well, was built from 1496 to 1501, by the architect Guillemot de Samaison. Who gave Robert the idea of coming to America? Young Dufour was not an educated man, but at the time of his marriage contract he bore the title of maréchal. Did he come to the Saint Lawrence Valley as a sergeant in a company of la troupe de la Marine? Or was he simply a capable artisan whose trade was to shoe horses?

The first mention of Robert Dufour in our civil archives appears on Saturday, the first of May 1694, at the house of Laurent Migneron, at Saint-Joachim. The notary Etienne Jacob was accompanied by two witnesses from L'Ange Gardien: Pierre Tétu, Sieur DuTilly, militia captain, and the shoemaker Charles Letarte. Both were ready to witness the marriage contract between Robert and Anne Migneron. They had three children. She died before August 1703.

On November 9, 1693, Abbot Soumande chose him and three other inhabitants to evaluate the possibilities of colonization in the Saint-Féréol area on the Côte de Beaupré. He settled in Saint-Joachim. During that same year 1694, he received the sum of 84 livres 3 sols and 4 deniers "for three months and eleven days during which he drew the rock and Work" for the church of Sainte-Anne du Petit-Cap, at 25 livres per month. On May 2, 1695, his brother-in-law Jean Magneron authorized him to give François Robin the sum of 80 livres for the withdrawal of lineage rights. Pierre Migneron exchanges with him, on January 14, 1698, an acre of land on the Île d'Orléans for the half acre of land in Beaupré inherited by Anne Migneron. Pierre Migneron undertakes to pay her 420 pounds after the death of Laurent Migneron, father of his wife. His father-in-law sells him a piece of land of one and a half acres in front and one and a half leagues deep in Saint-Joachim on January 15, 1700. He promises to pay 1500 livres for this purchase. His father-in-law gives him the 300 livres promised in dower to his daughter, during their marriage contract. To pay the remaining 1200 livres, he commits himself to lodge, to feed, to launder and to maintain his father-in-law and his children of minor age under his roof. On the following March 9, his brother-in-law, Pierre Migneron, sold him an acre of land on the Île d'Orléans for 120 livres.

Being the owner of the whole of this land of three arpents in front, he sold it to Nicolas Asselin, on the following April 19, for the price of 695 livres and 10 sols of principal and 75 livres "of pins". Asselin obliges himself to reimburse the 250 livres owed to the Hospitaller nuns for this land, by remitting the annual rent of 12 livres and 10 sols. On July 12, 1700, he claimed before the bailli de Beaupré the withdrawal of a portion of land that Noël Simard had bought from Jean Migneron. He wins his case on August 4, 1701

How could Robert Dufour hope to raise his three little girls and farm his land alone? He looked for and found **Louise Gagné**, an understanding, friendly and devoted person. She was the 20 years old daughter of Ignace and of Barbe Dodier, then living at Baie St Paul. Louise and Robert signed a marriage contract on 26 August 1703. Where and when did the religious ceremony take place? The registries do not give us the answer. Louise and Ignace went to live at Saint-Joachim. On 26 February 1704, Robert admitted owing 340 livres, 12 sols, 9 deniers to Etienne Mirambeau. He was a merchant of Québec and the new husband of Marie Anne Fortin, widow of Jean Picard. According to the law, because of the death of his first wife, Robert had an inventory of his property drawn up on 21 April 1704 by notary Etienne Jacob. We cannot list here all of five pages of this detailed document. Besides the 117 minots of different grains in the storehouse, the horse and the mare in the stable, the 8 pigs and 4 geese in the barn, we also discover the contract for the late Laurent Migneron's land. It was signed on 15 March 1666 and included an official report of the survey going back to 1672; receipts, accounts payable and receivable, etc. The neighbors were Ange Dodier and Antoine Buteau. In short, Robert Dufour owned a beautiful farm on the Beaupré Coast. And life continued in this way for more than fifteen years.

On February 26, 1704, he owes 340 livres 12 sols and 9 deniers to Étienne Mirambeau of Québec. He has the notary Étienne Jacob proceed to the inventory of the goods of his first marriage, on September 21 of the same year. His land of Saint-Joachim measures three arpents in front. There is a house of twenty-one feet by twenty feet, a barn and a stable. He was elected tutor of the minor children of the late Germain Gagnon at the end of 1708. As such, on April 9, 1709, he bought the share of land that belonged to Pierre Ouimet and Jeanne Gouin for 120 livres. On the following May 25, he leased the land of the late Germain Gagnon for three years to Raphaël Gagnon.

He had the land divided on July 17, 1713. His brother-in-law Jacques Gagné sold him a share of land at Petite Rivière Saint-François on October 22, 1716. Marguerite Gagnon gives him a receipt for the sum of 503 livres and 5 sols for her share in the estate of her parents on March 15, 1717. On the same day, he gave Prisque Gagnon a receipt for 214 livres, the auction price of the house of the late Germain Gagnon his father. The next day, March 16, Raphael Gagnon owed him, as guardian of his minor brothers and sisters, the sum of 107 livres and 4 sols for a plow, a stable, and other items purchased at auction from his deceased father's property.

The question of the Migneron inheritance gave him trouble; the matter of mother-in-law Marie Guillaume's garden was resolved through an ordinance on 31 March 1711. On 22 October 1716, Robert obtained, through inheritance coming to his wife Louise Gagné, a portion of land located between those of Michel and Louis Tremblay at Petite Rivière. Robert paid the respectable amount of 850 livres. Our ancestor even took it upon himself to manage the property of Marguerite Gagnon, daughter of the late Germain Gagnon. On 15 March 1717, she admitted having received her fair share, 503 livres and 5 sols, from her guardian Dufour. The next day, on 16 March, Raphael Gagnon, Marguerite's brother, admitted owing 107 livres and 4 sols to Dufour. Robert drowned in June of 1720. Louise Gagné remarried to Guillaume Boisly. They had one child when Louise was 45. She died in September of 1747.

Seven Gagné Dufour children, four boys and three girls, were the living heirs of this second family: Marie-Reine, Ignace, Louise, Joseph, Barbe, Bonaventure and Gabriel. All their baptismal records were lost. It is only through marriages that we discover the members of this family. It may even be that some sisters or brothers died young, having fallen into oblivion forever. **Marie-Reine became the wife of François Xavier Tremblay**. She had 11 children.

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Robert DUFOUR--> Marie Reine DUFOUR- b.1707 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DUFRESNE Pierre (1627-1687)

He came as a sailor. Jack of all trades.

We do not know the parentage and the place of origin of this ancestor. He contracted a private marriage in Dieppe, on Saturday February 6, 1655, with **Anne Patin**. From their union seven children are born. This sailor was in the country as early as 1663, as evidenced by a judgment of the Sovereign Council of November 3, condemning him, under the faith of his oath, to pay two hundred eels to Henri Breau. He settled on the Île d'Orléans where, on March 10, 1664, Charles Aubert De Lachesnaye, attorney for the seigneurs of the Île, granted him a three-arpent land on the south side. On May 25, 1666, he owed the merchant Mathurin Morisset of La Rochelle the sum of 30 livres for a remaining barrel of brandy. In the 1667 census, he owned eight acres in value. The surgeon Jean Madry rents him a cow for three years, on October 15, 1667, for twenty-four pounds of butter per year. To earn his living he worked in all kinds of trades.

On February 14, 1670, with Antoine Cassé, he sold five hundred pine boards to the commissioner of the wars, Mr. Jean-Bapiste Patoulet, for the sum of 45 pounds per hundred boards. In 1672, he went to Lac Saint-Jean. He was the godfather of an Amerindian woman on June 10. On November 14, 1673, he undertook to deliver to Pierre Normand dit Labrière fifty pipes of charcoal at 50 sols per pipe. In the 1681 census, he still lived in Saint-Laurent on Île d'Orléans, and declared that he owned a firearm, six head of cattle and fifteen acres of land. He died at Île d'Orléans on November 29, 1687. He was buried in Saint-Laurent the day after. His widow had the notary Vachon proceed with the inventory of his goods on April 20, 1689. Her husband left her few things and what he left her was of little

value such as an old iron pot worth 4 pounds, an old copper one valued at 6 pounds. "In the bad attic of the said house there were thirteen minots of wheat valued at fifty sols each". The clothes of the children are judged of little value. It is the animals and the land that save the day. Among other things, two oxen are worth 140 livres and the land is valued at 600 livres. Anne died in Saint-Laurent de l'ile d'Orléans where she was buried on November 29, 1700 Daughter Jeanne married René Mineau They were Roy ancestors.

Pierre DUFRESNE-b1627 → Jeanne DUFRESNE-b1666 → Anne MINEAU- b.1685 → Geneviève FONTAINE- b.1715 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL-241 b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DUGAS Abraham (1616-)

Abraham was involved in the rebuilding of Port Royal after the British occupation.

Abraham is the ancestral patriarch of the Acadian Dugas family. Abraham was born around 1616 in France. His parents are not known, but one theory is that they are Abraham Dugas and Marguerite Carsonne. They have not been connected because there is no evidence to support their inclusion. Stephen White suggests that Chouppes, in the diocese of Poitiers, France could be the place of origin of the Acadian DUGAS family. He arrived in Port-Royal around 1640, where he was given the designation of Lieutenant General. He was armourer to the king.

He married Marguerite-Louise Doucet around 1647 in Port Royal. Between about 1648 and 1667, the couple had eight children: Marie, Claude, Anne, Martin, Marguerite, Abraham, Madeleine, and Marie. Abraham owned a lot adjoining the side of the old Fort (which, according to Stephen White was expropriated in 1701 to extend the Fort in Port-Royal). It is not clear how long the family lived there.

When their third child Anne was born in 1654, Port-Royal was captured by Robert Sedgwick, who led 300 British soldiers and volunteers.

"The [French] soldiers at Port-Royal, who numbered about 130 ... put up a brief defence against Sedgwick. Setting up an ambush between the landing site of the English troops and the fort, the Frenchmen fired on the attackers but proved no match for the experienced Roundheads. The French soon "took their heels to ye Fort." On August 16 the fort surrendered... Sedgwick granted honourable terms, allowing the defenders to march out of the fort with flags flying, drums beating, and muskets at the ready. The soldiers and employees working at the fort were offered transportation back to France and given enough pelts to cover their wages."

Although the commander of Port Royal left for France, most Acadians, including the Dugas family, remained in Acadia. They were permitted to retain their land and belongings and were guaranteed religious freedom. Dunn describes life in Acadia during the 16 years of nominal British rule:

"During the years of British rule, most of the Port-Royal population moved upriver away from the town. Using the agricultural practices initiated under D'Aulnay, the Acadians dyked and cultivated extensive salt marshes along the river and raised livestock. Through necessity, residents had reached an accommodation with New England traders who had become their sole source for the goods that they could not produce themselves... New England traders exchanged their goods for Acadian produce and furs... There were seventy to eighty families in the Port Royal area in 1665."

The 1671 census of Port-Royal lists Abraham, a gunsmith age 55, living with his wife Marie Judith (sic) Doucet, 46, and their 8 children. They own 15 "arpents" of land, 19 head of cattle and 3 sheep.

By 1671 the British had ceded Acadia to France and French settlement resumed. Abraham was involved with the rebuilding of Port Royal: "In June 1673 men from the St. Jean Baptiste parish in the Port-Royal area met at the request of their church trustee, Abraham Dugas, to organize funding for construction of a parish church... Mass was being held in a borrowed room. The Acadians had maintained their faith throughout the long period of English rule."

In 1678 there are 3 children living in the Dugas household. Abraham and Marguerite own 20 head of cattle, 12 "arpents" of land and 1 gun. In 1686, the children had flown the nest and Abraham and Marguerite were living on their own. Within four years, their relative peace would be shattered by King William's War (1689-1697) with France.

In May 1690, Sir William Phipps captured Port Royal, destroyed the church, plundered the settlement, and forced the inhabitants to swear an oath of allegiance to the English crown. He appointed Charles La Tourasse, a former sergeant of the French garrison, to serve as English commandant and leader of a council to keep the peace and administer justice. Phipps left Port-Royal within 12 days of arrival. Before the end of the summer, seamen from two ships looted Port-Royal and burned and looted between 28 and 35 homes and habitations including the parish church.

An English garrison was never established, possibly because the inhabitants refused to guarantee that the Indians would not attack if one was formed. Dunn describes the feelings of the residents during this unsettling time: "Throughout this period of nominal English rule, French and English vessels anchored at Port-Royal at will, contributing to a sense of unease among the residents. New England vessels came to trade, to check on the inhabitants, and to take French prizes. When the English were not around, French privateers operated out of the port, attracting local young men as crew with the promise of plunder, and outfitting the ships from local suppliers... Port-Royal residents did not always appreciate the presence of the French privateers.".

In 1693, an encounter between the vessel of French privateer Pierre Masionnat dit Baptiste and an English frigate brought further misery. English investigations into the role of Acadians' assistance of privateer Baptiste resulted in the burning of nearly a dozen homes and three barns of unthreshed grain. At that time Abraham and Marguerite were living with their son Claude and his family. Claude's farm was situated west of the Fort on the south side of the Dauphin (Annapolis) River.

Abraham may have lived long enough to witness the effects of the 1697 Treaty of Ryswick, when Acadia was restored to France with Port-Royal its capital¹ He died between 1693 and 1700 and his wife is listed as a widow in the 1700 Census. Son **Claude** married **Françoise Bourgeois** They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother **Séraphine Bellerive**

Abraham DUGAS→ Claude DUGAS- b.1649 → - DUGAS-b.1689 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DUMONT Anne-Julienne (1646-1704)

A king's daughter. Speed dated.

Daughter of Samuel Dumont and Marie-Anne d'Anglure, from the parish of Notre-Dame, in the city of Metz in Lorraine, she got married before the notary Pierre Duquet, by Father Henri de Bernières on Monday November 15, 1665, to **René Dubois dit Brisebois**, farmer and ploughman, baptized on March 27, 1639 in Cissé, diocese of Poitiers, son of Louis Dubois and Jeanne Naudin, and she married him in Quebec City on Wednesday November 25, 1665. René's parents were married 21 January 1636 in Cissé. He was in Québec as early as 1658, received a plot of land at Beauport 27 February 1659 and another on the île d'Orléans in 1660.

Metz is the homeland of Paul Verlaine. Two hundred years before the famous poet from Lorraine, a humble girl was born there who, in 1665, voluntarily went to participate in the populating of New France. At the same time as many other "King's Daughters", **Julienne Dumont** sailed to meet her destiny in Québec. That year, the Jesuit Journal noted the arrival of several ships including those carrying the Carignan Regiment. On 16 July, Captain Poulet debarked, among other things, eight horses and eight girls. On 12 September, the ship *Saint Sébastien* brought the Governor Courcelles and the Intendant Talon. Two days later, the ship *Justine* transferred more than one hundred sick passengers, part of whom were cared for at the hospital, and part of them in the church. Finally, on 2 October, the vessel *de Normandie* arrived with 82 women and girls, fifty of whom were "from the house of charity in Paris, where they had been very well instructed. " Also "130 work men all in good health: an excellent cargo for the company & at a good price. All the communities had there all that came to them from France".

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

The courtship of René Dubois and Julienne Dumont was--the case was very common at that time--of short duration. In the afternoon of 15 November, the two young people were summoned to the house of Francois Blondeau, on the street of the Hotel Dieu,in the Upper Town of Quebec, in order to conclude a marriage contract, the terms drawn up by the notary Pierre Duquet The marriage was in joint community for the "furniture and property acquired on the day of the wedding according to la coutume de Paris The bride received a dowry of 400 livres tournois "to take the best part" of her husband's property. On 25 November, René and Julienne validated their union through the bonds of the sacraments at the church of Notre-Dame de Quebec. The pastor Henry de Bemieres received their consent "after engagement and publication of only one ban, Msgr the Bishop having dispensed with the others", he performed the nuptial blessing in the presence of "known witnesses Mr du Boismaurel, Jean-Baptiste Patoulet, Guillaume Fournier and Jacques de la Meterie ".

From their union are born ten children. This king's daughter arrives with the contingent of 1665 at age 19. She lived on the Côte de Beaupré, on the Île d'Orléans, in Quebec City and finally in Saint-François-du-Lac. The censustakers of 1666 and 1667 confirmed that the Dubois family belonged both in the village of Fargy and on the Ile d'Orléans. The ancestor was noted there three times: first with his wife, between his neighbors Estienne Brunet and Marc Girard, in the seigneurie of Beaulieu; then in the village of Fargy, in the seigneurie of Beauport, where his land was set in between those of ancestor **Leonard Leblanc** and Mathurin Chaillé; finally, again on the island, where Julienne Dumont and young Dorothée, eleven months old, were found. This land, four arpents of which was worked, ajoined those of Jean Marandeau and Jacques Paradis

We are unaware if Dubois really lived on this island, but it is certain that he was living at Batiscan at the end of his life. Moreover, he was buried there on 20 March 1699, by the curate Nicolas Foucauld, "*after having received the sacraments according to the form of our Holy mother Church in the presence of the Sieurs Pierre Bertrand and Jacques Stilson*" This fact is confirmed in the inventory made by Anne Dumont, "*widow of the late Dubois, living at Batiscan, who died on 20 March of the present year*". The act was drawn up by the notary Francois Trotain, on 23 July 1699. Anne declared herself guardian of her children "by natural laws", not having the means of being chosen by the court. The same document informs us that the ancestor died in his house. It also provides us with the list of the objects, clothes, furniture, buildings and cattle belonging to him. These rather meager assets had a counterpart in rather large debts. The ancestor owed, among others; 604 livres to Monsieur DesRuisseaux, 140 to Madame Babie and 186 to Madame Ameau.

A brief estimate of the assets and debts concludes that the deceased left debts worth more than his property. Pierre Lemoyne and Jean Baril acted as clerk-auctioneers; the witnesses Mathurin and Nicolas Rivard, and the provost judge of Batiscan, Guillaume de Larue, closely followed the progress of the inventory. After the death of her husband, it appears that Anne (Julienne) Dumont would end her days at Saint Francois du Lac, at the home of her son Charles or her daughter Elisabeth, married to Jacques Ritchot, an Englishman. The valiant pioneer went to rejoin

her husband in the hereafter during the summer of 1704. Her death certificate is lost, but we know that she was still living at the time of the marriage of Jean-Baptiste, on 25 June; she was no longer alive when Charles took a wife on the following 3 August.

At least eight of the nine Dubois-Dumont children were married, half of them went to live in the Montreal region at the time of their marriage or afterwards. **Françoise Dubois dite Brisebois**, born at Saint-Pierre and baptized at Sainte Famille, Ile d'Orléans, on 3 March 1674. married at Champlain on 21 June 1695 (contract Normandin, on the 19th), to **Joseph-François Raoult** (1669- 1733 or 1734), son of Alexandre and of Marie Desrosiers (2 sons and 8 daughters). This family settled at Champlain. **Ancestors of Joseph Roy twice through his mother, Séraphine Bellerive...**

Anne Julienne DUMONT-b, 1646→ Françoise DUBOIS-b. 1674→ Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Jacques LACROIX LEFEBVRE- b.1729 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Julienne DUMONT-b, 1646→ Françoise DUBOIS-b. 1674→ Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Pierre LEFEBVRE Lacroix- b.1731 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1771 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DUMONT Julien (1648-1715) dit Lafleur

Constant court cases. Interaction with many ancestors.

Son of Jacques Dumont and Marie Maubert, of Bernières, diocese of Bayeux in Lower Normandy, he contracts marriage before the notary Becquet, on Tuesday October 2, 1667, with **Catherine Topsan**, daughter of Charles Topsan and Marie Clémence, of the parish of Saint-Jacques of Dieppe in Normandy, and marries her in Quebec City, on Wednesday November 2, 1667. From their union are born seven children. His wife died in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans and was buried on Saturday November 28, 1693. He contracts marriage before the notary Genaple, on Tuesday October 19, 1694, with Marie-Madeleine Tourneroche, born in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans, on Thursday July 27, 1684, daughter of Robert Tourneroche and Marie Targer.

He is confirmed in Quebec City on August 24, 1665. On June 2, 1667, he received from Monseigneur de Laval a land of three arpents width at Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans. Hippolyte Thivierge rents him for three years in company with Pierre Lafausse dit Legemble a land of two arpents of width on the Île d'Orléans with the buildings, for thirty minots of wheat per year and two arpents of new land. He settled in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans. His neighbors were Guy Boidin and ancestor **Pierre Rondeau**. Jean Royer sells him, on June 15, 1668, his dwelling of three arpents of width in Saint-Jean for the price of 60 pounds. This land adjoins those of Pierre Rondeau and Charles Allaire. Pierre Normand sells him a piece of land of two arpents of width by forty arpents deep in Lauzon on February 5, 1674. He paid 300 livres for it.

At the end of 1674, along with his neighbor Pierre Boidin, he had a disagreement with their other neighbor Pierre Rondeau. Condemned by the bailiff of the Île d'Orléans, they appealed to the Sovereign Council on January 7, 1675, but the sentence was upheld and they were forbidden to misunderstand each other. This first disagreement led to constant court cases. Charles Allaire, guardian of the minor children of his deceased brother Jean Allaire, leased him the latter's land for five years on March 28, 1677, for twenty-four minots of wheat, three minots of green peas and three minots of white peas. On June 15, 1678, he owes the minor children of the late Jean Allaire the sum of 151 livres and 10 sols. On April 16, 1678, he asks the Provost of Quebec to have his cattle returned to him by his neighbor Pierre Rondeau. He owes cens and rents to monseigneur de Laval. On February 27, 1680, he was condemned to pay him 43 pounds. In the 1681 census, he owned three head of cattle and four arpents of land under cultivation.

His neighbor Pierre Rondeau had him brought before the Sovereign Council again on August 23, 1685, for a matter of demarcation of their lands. The trial that followed was not completed until April 29, 1686. After a survey of their land by ancestor **Jean Guyon** and Jean Lerouge, Rondeau had to have a boundary stone replaced and pay the costs of the trial. He had sold to Jean Pépin, on February 13, for 500 livres principal and 10 livres bribe, his land of three arpents of width in Saint-Jean, between the houses of ancestor Pierre Rondeau and Guy Boidin. On October 5 of the

same year 1686, Michel Maillou sold him the undivided half of a thirty-nine foot site at Sault-au-Matelot. In payment, he undertakes to build a house of thirty-nine feet by twenty feet, half of which will belong to the seller. On the following October 10, he buys from Mathurin Dubé, for 80 livres, a land of three arpents of width on the Île d'Orléans. Ancestor **Jean Pépin** paid 200 livres for the purchase of his land. He still has 300 livres to pay, but this house is mortgaged with this sum to guarantee the dowry of Catherine Topsan.

To legalize the contract, he had this guarantee cancelled on November 14 of the same year. He gave final release to Jean Pépin on October 9, 1689. Marie Prévost, widow of Michel Aubin, claimed from him, on March 13, 1691, 4 livres and 10 sols for two minots of wheat that her husband had sold to her fourteen years earlier.

Catherine was hospitalized at the Hôtel- Dieu in Quebec City on June 14, 1693 and was discharged on the 17th. She died at the age of 55 in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans where she was buried on November 28, 1693. In 1694, Julien married Marie-Madeleine Toumeroche, who gave him ten children.

On July 29, 1697, he buys from René Venday a piece of land of three arpents in front by forty arpents in depth between the houses of Charles Dumas and Mathurin Comeau at La Durantaye and pays 120 livres. Robert Pépin and Élisabeth Royer donate, on August 2, 1701, their successive rights, following the death of Jean Royer, to Marie-Madeleine Tourneroche, for the good services she rendered them. The same day, for this transfer of successive rights, he recognizes owing to Robert Pépin the sum of 300 livres. The latter claimed this sum before the Sovereign Council on the following November 12. On April 2, 1704, he sold half of his land in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans to his neighbor Étienne Fontaine for the price of 500 livres, and that same year he moved to La Durantaye. On October 13, 1708, he sold to Pierre Lefebvre, for 130 livres of principal and 20 livres of "pins", a land of three arpents of width that he had received by concession at La Durantaye. On June 22, 1711, he gives an account of the guardianship of the minor children of the late Pierre Blais. On October 1, 1712, ancestor seignure **Olivier Morel** grants him a three-acre land between the land of the estate and that of the mill. While in Quebec City on November 2, 1714, he hired his son Jean, aged ten, as a servant of Michel Guay for a period of eight years, in exchange for his food and lodging and new clothes at the end of his contract. He died in La Durantaye and was buried there on May 17, 1715. His widow married Pierre Lavoie for the second time at La Durantaye on February 10, 1716. **Daughter Marie Anne married Jean Baptiste Nadeau. They were Roy ancestors**

Julien DUMONT- b.1648 → Marie Anne DUMONT- b.1673 → Elizabeth Isabelle NADEAU- b.1699 → Jean ELIE- b.1739 → Francoise ELIE- b.1778 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

She was hospitalized at the Hôtel- Dieu in Quebec City on June 14, 1693 and was discharged on the 17th. She died at the age of 55 in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans where she was buried on November 28, 1693

DUPIL Rémi (1641-1700)

Suprised in bed with his mistress by her husband he beats the jealous man with a club and is imprisoned.

Son of Martin Dupil and Françoise Lemercier, from Ponchon, diocese of Beauvais in Picardy, he married in Neuville, on Thursday January 8, 1682, **Anne Lagou**, daughter of the late Pierre Lagou and Marie Boiscoachin from the parish of Saint-Etienne de Le Mans in Maine and widow of Pierre Valière. From their union seven children are born.

We hear about this ancestor for the first time in an act of notary Gilles Rageot, dated December 20, 1666. This document having disappeared from the registry, it is impossible for us to know its content. The title of the act however speaks for itself. Jean Talon authorized **the prisoners** Jacques Prévost and Rémi Dupil to work. His name does not appear in the 1667 census. As he was a carpenter, we can believe that he worked on the construction of the Richelieu forts. On December 16, 1668, Jean Juchereau de Laferté hired him and Pierre Renaud to demolish a barn sixty feet long by twenty-four feet wide, located on his property in Beauport, in order to rebuild one measuring fifty feet by twenty-four feet. He obtained 320 pounds for this work to share with Renaud. He worked by his own trade at that time and contracts did not seem to be lacking, for on December 2, 1670, in company with René Pelletier and

Nicolas Desmarais, he undertook to deliver to Intendant Talon all the lumber that they would be able to make during the winter. They obtained 15 deniers per foot.

In 1671, he had an unusual adventure that led him to prison. He became the lover of Marie Durson, wife of Jean Chénier. Surprised in bed with his mistress by the jealous husband, on July 12, he defends himself with a lot of strength and wounds his adversary by hitting him with a stick. Brought to justice, he was put in prison the next day, only to be released later without too much trouble. With Jean Marchand, he undertook, on February 25, 1676, to build the roof of a wall house for Gabriel Gosselin in the Lower Town of Quebec. He had to build this mansard roof with four dormers, all for 360 pounds. On May 1, 1678, Jean Thibierge sold him for 80 livres, a piece of land of three arpents in front by thirty arpents deep in the seigneurie of Maure. On May 2, 1679, he made a contract with Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye to build him the frame of a house. (The plan of this frame has been preserved.) He takes as an apprentice Roullet Ripeaux, but they cancel the apprenticeship contract on August 16, 1680. On December 11 of the same year, he owes 208 livres to Jean Delguel for food and merchandise. The latter gives him a final discharge on June 28, 1684.

Even though he lives at Rivière-des-Roches in the seigneurie of Maure, he continues to work at his trade. On December 27, 1683, he undertakes to do and complete the necessary carpentry work for a house of thirty-six feet by twenty-eight feet that Noël Pinguet is building. He obtains 542 pounds. (A plan of this house exists.) Marie Anne Dussaussaye hired him, on July 11, 1687, to build a roof of fifty-six feet by twenty-two feet on the walls of the burned house of Mr. de Villeray, for the sum of 500 livres, of which he gave receipt on October 15 of the same year. Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye entrusts him, on August 7, 1688, with the construction of a frame of fifteen feet high by twenty-five feet side on his site, opposite his house, as well as a new gallery and various other works for the price of 1800 livres. On January 10, 1689, it is François Paris who orders a house of sixteen feet by twelve feet, street Sous-le-Fort, for the price of 170 livres. For balance of all accounts towards Charles Aubert & La Chesnaye, he admits, on January 31, 1696, to owing him 312 livres. He died at Saint-Augustin where he was buried on December 7, 1700. Anne Lagou died 16 December 1728 and was buried the next day at Saint-Augustin. **Daughter Genevieve Dupil married Jean Baptiste Charon. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.**

Remi DUPIL-b. 1641 → Genevieve DUPIL-b.1689 → Madeleine CHARON Laferrière- b.1714 → Ambroise SAMSON- b.1740 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DUPONT Sainte (1604-1680)

Ancestor of almost all French Canadians and their their several million descendants. Our ancestor through 5 lines. One of her daughters, Anne was married at age 10, ancestor Louise was married at 13. .

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor who, widow of Michel Lermusier, from the parish of Feings au Perche, married Zacharie Cloutier, son of Denis Cloutier and Renée Brière, at Saint-Jean de Mortagne on Monday July 18, 1616. From their union, six children were born, five of whom came with them to the country in 1634. In April 1634, the whole family left Mortagne au Perche to go to Dieppe and from there to Beauport. They arrived in Quebec City on June 4 and then settled in Beauport. It is there that she lives until 1670, year in which with her husband, she will finish her days in Château-Richer with their elder son Zacharie. She joins the Confraternity of the Holy Family in Château-Richer. It is in Château-Richer that she dies on July 13, 1680. She is buried the next day. By 1800, Zacharie Cloutier and Sainte Dupont had 10,850 French-Canadian descendants, the most of any Quebec colonist.

They are common ancestor of the following people none of whom would have existed were it not for Sainte Dupont: Justin Bieber ,Joseph-Armand Bombardier, Isabelle Boulay, Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, Jim Carrey, Madonna Ciccone , Hillary Rodham Clinton , Céline Dion, The Dionne quintuplets, Marc-Aurèle Fortin, Ricky Gervais, Ryan Gosling, Angelina Jolie, Jack Kerouac, Beyoncé Knowles, Avril Lavigne, Alanis

Morissette, Prime Minister Louis St Laurent, Alex Trebek, Justin Trudeau , Pierre Trudeau, Shania Twain, Lottie Mae Collette, Joseph Roy

When the Cloutier family arrived in Québec on 4 June 1634, it was already complete: Father, mother and five children and no others would be born on Canadian soil. Here is some additional information on the first generation:

Zacharie, 16 August 1617, married **Madeleine Barbe Emard** (Aymard, Emard, Esmart, Eymard) on 4 April 1648 at Saint Barthélemy in LaRochelle, France. She was the daughter of Jean and of Marie Bineau (Bureau) of Niort in Poitou, France. Young Zacharie was a level headed man, charitable, friendly and a good farmer. They had 8 children, 5 boys and 3 girls, all of whom married neighbors. Zacharie died 3 February 1708. Barbe followed him on 28 May of the same year. They were both interred at Chateau-Richer. **They were Roy ancestors.**

Sainte DUPONT-b. 1604 → **Zacharie CLOUTIER**- b.1617 → Barbe Delphine CLOUTIER- b.1650 → Charles BELANGER- b.1688 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jean, 13 May 1620, became a carpenter like his father. He married **Marie Martin** on 21 January 1648 at Quebec. She was the daughter of Abraham Martin dit l'Ecossais and Marguerite Langlois. Jean and Marie had 14 children, 10 of whom were girls. Jean died on 16 October 1690 and Marie followed him on 26 April 1699. It was his descendants who kept the ancestral home for nearly three centuries.

They were ancestors of the Roys and Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.

Sainte DUPONT-b. 1604 → → Jean CLOUTIER- b.1620 → Jean CLOUTIER- b.1652 → Geneviève CLOUTIER- b.1683 → Jeanne BARETTE- b.1703 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Geneviève LACROIX- b.1777 → Geneviève GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Sainte DUPONT-b. 1604 → → Jean CLOUTIER- b.1620 → Marie Saint CLOUTIER- b.1661 → Mariel FORTIN- b.1695 → Marie Elisabeth GUIMOND- b.1721 → Francois Prosper GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Charles, 3 May 1629, was not interested in farming, so he too became a carpenter. On 20 April 1659, he married **Louise Morin**, the daughter of Noel and of Hélène Desportes who, was generally recognized to have been the first white child born in New France. Charles and Louise had 13 children, 6 boys and 7 girls. Charles died on 5 June 1709 and Louise on 29 April 1713. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.**

Sainte DUPONT-b. 1604 → Charles CLOUTIER- b.1629 → Elisabeth Ursule CLOUTIER- b.1660 → Geneviève GAMACHE- b.1692 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Louise, 18 March 1632, married Francois Marguerie, Sieur de la Haye, at **age thirteen**. He was one of the most colorful men of early New France. A guide and interpreter of Indian languages, he lived and worked among the tribes and even survived capture and imprisonment by the Iroquois. They were married 'on 26 October 1645 and went to live at Trois Rivieres. Shortly thereafter he was drowned in a canoe accident. Childless and **widowed at seventeen**, Louise returned to Quebec where, five months later, on 10 November 1648, she married the tailor **Jean Mignot dit Chatillons** They had **14 children**. Mignot died about 1680.

They were also ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.

Sainte DUPONT-b. 1604 → **Louise Marie CLOUTIER**- b.1632 → Sainte MIGNEAU- b.1653 → Marie Agnès GRONDIN- b.1673 → Pierre Augustin EMOND- b.1700 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DUPUIS François (c.1637-post 1716)

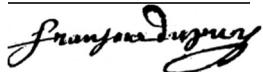
Son of François Dupuis and Marguerite Raisneau, from the village of Saint-Laurent-sur-Gorre, diocese of Limoges in Limousin, he married **Georgette Richer**, daughter of Jean Richer and the late Léonarde Bornay, from Chailly, diocese of Autun in Burgundy, on Sunday, September 14, 1670, and married her in Quebec City on Monday, October 6, 1670. Seven children were born of their union.

He first settled in the seigneurie of Maure. On September 29, 1671, Philippe Varnier rents him a goat for a period of three years, in exchange for half the royalties. On the following October 6, the Hospitaller nuns rented him their land of Coulonges for three years, in exchange for 120 pounds per year. On May 1, 1672, ancestor **Étienne Blanchon dit Larose** gave him a cow for three years, in exchange for twenty pounds of butter per year. He no longer had the lease on the land of Coulonges when, on November 20, 1673, he agreed with Louis Doré to cut down and clear nine arpents of wood on the land of François Chavigny de Lachevrotière, for 36 livres per arpent. Also with Louis Doré, he promises under private signature, on March 27, 1674, to provide sixteen thousand shingles to the taillandier Pierre Normand. On October 19, 1676, Jean Michel of the seigneurie of Maure leased his land to him for three years, in exchange for eight minots of wheat. In reality, he took over the lease held by René Branche. At the end of December 1676, he sells to Thomas Giroux the dwelling of three arpents of width by thirty arpents of depth that he owns in the seigneurie of Maure. He obtains 120 livres, of which 66 livres in cash. He gives final release, on December 31, 1677, by a bill written by his hand and of an excellent writing. He obliges himself, on February 25, 1679, to cut three acres of wood on the land of Nicolas Langard in the seigneurie of Maure, at the rate of 30 livres per acre and promises to sow the first acre for 17 livres tournois while paying four minots of wheat for his rent.

From 1681, he settles in Laprairie. The Jesuits granted him a land of five arpents in front by twenty-five arpents deep at this place, on the edge of the Saint-Claude River, on September 4, 1693. On the following September 13, he rents the land from Gabriel Testard for two years for fifty minots of wheat per year. His wife dictates her will to the notary Adhémar, on July 12, 1699, and dies at Laprairie where she is buried on January 24, 1700. After acknowledging an obligation of 250 livres to Charles Primeau on February 14, 1707, he dictated his will to notary Lepailleur on the following June 2, and asked that 150 livres be taken from his property to ensure his service and burial in the church. He wanted his land to be divided in three equal parts between his heirs René, Moïse and Marie-Anne Dupuis. He owned a thirty-foot wide plot in the Laprairie fort on Saint-Ignace Street. He exchanged it for a house of twenty feet square owned by François Monet. Both said they were satisfied with their exchange, on July 29, 1714. He owes 250 livres to François Primot de Laprairie, on November 18, 1715, and promises to repay this sum within the next five years.

François dictated his will to notary Lepailleur on the following June 2, and asked that 150 livres be taken from his property to ensure his service and burial in the church. He wanted his land to be divided in three equal parts between his heirs René, Moïse and Marie-Anne Dupuis. François Dupuis died at Laprairie after 14 February 1707. Son **René married Angélique Marie. Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

François DUPUIS- b.1637 → Rene DUPUIS- b.1671 → Marguerite DUPUIS- b.1702 → Angélique BETOURNÉ- b.1726 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919



DUQUET Denis (1615-1675)

Signature written in reverse.

We do not know the parentage and place of origin of this ancestor who was among the first to settle in New France. He married **Catherine Gauthier**, daughter of Philippe Gauthier and Marie Pichon, of the parish of Saint-Etienne-du-Mont in Paris, on Thursday May 13, 1638. From their union eleven children are born. He first settled in Quebec City where he received several land grants. The Sieur de Montmagny grants him thirty arpents on the Grande-Allée on September 15, 1645. He constantly had a hired man in his service. On October 7, 1652, he came to an agreement

with his hired man of the moment, named Jean Jouy, who left the Jesuits' service and promised to work for him for one year. Governor Louis Dailleboust granted him twenty arpents of land on the main road from Quebec to Cap-Rouge on April 6, 1654. This land was next to Denis Grandin's. He leases it for three years to Michel Poulin and Étienne Laniel, on June 29, 1656, for eighty minots of wheat and twenty-five minots of peas per year. Michel Poulin withdraws from this lease on June 20, 1657. During the same year, Charles Sevestre bequeathed him the sum of 800 livres in his will. He gave a receipt to his widow Marie Pichon on May 29, 1659. He is among those confirmed in Quebec City, on August 10 of the same year

Following the division of goods between the Gauthier heirs, on February 4, 1662, his wife becomes the owner of a land in the seigneurie of Lauzon. He will establish himself there afterwards. On November 28, 1664, because of several commodities provided to him by Marie-Barbe de Boulogne, he establishes for her an annual rent of one barrel of salted and well-conditioned eels. Less than a year later, on June 30, 1665, he sold her a house and a stable on a half-acre of land on the road from Quebec City to Cap-Rouge, obtained by concession from Mr. de Lauzon, a remainder of land in the Upper Town of Quebec, granted by Sieur Davaugour on July 20, 1663, and three arpents and sixty-seven perches of land at Cap-aux-Diamants. He obtains for these lands 2000 pounds of principal and one hundred planks. He gave a final discharge on September 6, 1666.

In the 1667 census, he lived in Lauzon and owned eight head of cattle and thirty acres of land under cultivation. He still owns land on the Grande-Aliée. His son-in-law Jean Madry leased it in his name to René Branche for six years on December 3, 1667, in return for 30 minots of wheat and 10 minots of peas per year. Notary Michel Fillion sold him, on August 5, 1669, land of two and two-thirds arpents of width by forty arpents depth in Lauzon for 450 livres. This dwelling was next to his own and to Georges Cadoret's. He sells his house on Grande-Allée to the Ursulines on March 12, 1671, for 1600 livres principal and 120 livres for his wife's "pins". Claude de Bermen concedes him a land of one arpent and three perches of width by forty arpents of depth, on the following April 14. This land was next to his own. His wife sells in his name to Philippe Varnier one hundred cords of wood, on November 26, 1671, for 300 livres. He died in Lauzon on November 26, 1675, and was buried the next day. Let us note again the originality of this ancestor's signature written in reverse. Daughter **Françoise** married **Olivier Morel**. They were ancestors of Absolom Roy's mother Serphine Bellerive. .



Denis DUQUET-b. 1615 → Françoise DUQUET- b.1645 → Louis MOREL- b.1671 → Charles Alexandre MOREL- b.1694 → Jean- MOREL-243 b.1732 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DURAND Françoise (1656-1713)

Ancestor Jean Chauveau dit Lafleur, and his wife ancestor Marie Albert spread rumors that Francoise Durand, her sister and her mother were prostitutes.

Born on Thursday, June 29, 1656 and baptized on June 30, in the parish of Saint-Esprend de Quimper in Brittany (Finistère), daughter of Martin Durand and Françoise Brunet, she married **Gabriel Samson**, baptized on Friday, August 28, 1643, son of Toussaint Samson and Catherine Chevalier, of Saint-Gatien-des-Bois near Lisieux in Normandy, on Thursday, November 21, 1669, before notary Duquet. She came to the country with her mother in 1663 and lived in the seigneurie of Lauzon. When the two Samson brothers (Gabriel and Jacques) decided to come to Canada in 1665, both their parents were dead. 23-year-old elder brother Gabriel, worked as a servant in 1666 for the Normand Francois Becquet, on the Lauzon Coast.

From their union are born ten children. In the census of 1681, we find them as neighbors of ancestor **Jean Guay** and Jacques Samson. Gabriel, 36 years old, his wife Françoise Durand, 24, and their five children owned 9 head of cattle and one gun. They also had 8 arpents of land under cultivation. On 3 August 1684, Gabriel complained to the Intendant de Meulles. His second neighbor, **ancestor Jean Chauveau dit Lafleur**, and his wife **ancestor Marie Albert** spread rumors that Françoise Durand, her sister and her mother had been prostitutes. Jacques de Meulle took action to extinguish the flames of this gossip. He made an agreement with **Jean Chauveau dit Lafleur** on August 3, 1684 to settle a dispute over slander. Jean Chauveau having spread the rumor that Samson's wife, his sister and their mother were "filles de joie", claims that he has no recollection of having said such things and declares on the

contrary that all these persons are good people. He agrees to pay 32 sols to cover the expenses of a beginning of lawsuit.

Her husband died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on Friday, June 30, 1690. . On July 30, 1690, one month after the death of her first husband, she admits to owing Marie-Ursule Philippeau, widow of Hugues Cochran, the sum of 172 livres. During the year 1694, she is hospitalized twice at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec. She entered the hospital on February 17 and left on March 1, and again returned on June 24 and left on July 28. On June 2, 1698, she hired her twelve year old son Louis for two years in the service of Charles Loignon, who provided him with room and board and promised to dress him in new clothes and to pay him 30 pounds in wages at the end of his contract. She married Yvon Richard, of Saint-Gilles- sur-Vie in Poitou, widower of Marie Doucet, on Monday, January 19, 1699, and married him in Quebec City on Wednesday, February 1, 1699. No child is born from their union.

On August 31, 1705, she appeared before the Sovereign Council in a case against Marguerite Amyot, widow of Jean Joly. The trial continued on March 29, 1706. She is condemned to pay 352 livres 12 sols and 7 deniers for outstanding accounts with the widow Jolly. She died in Quebec City on December 4, 1713 and is buried the next day. Son **Jean** married **Marie Charlotte Lecour**. They were **ancestor of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette. Gabriel was the patriarch of the Samsons,**

Françoise DURAND- b.1656 → Jean- SAMSON- b.1677 → Etienne SAMSON- b.1714 → Ambroise SAMSON- b.1740 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

DUTEAU Madeleine (1649-ant. 02-11-1694)

She was born a Calvinist.

Born on Monday July 5, 1649 and baptized on Tuesday July 13 in the Calvinist temple of La Rochelle (Charente-Maritime), daughter of Pierre Duteau and Jeanne Perrin who were married about 1638 in La Rochelle. Pierre Duteau was buried 12 December 1658 at La Rochelle. She was sister of Charles, husband of Jeanne Rivard and of Marie, wife of Michel Lemay.

Madeleine arrived in the country with her mother, brother and sister in 1658 on board the ship Le Pierre-Guillaume. Her godparents were Jean Nezereau and Madeleine Bouyer. Madeleine is the younger sister of Marie-Michelle Duteau, below. Her father, who worked as a porter in the Catholic parish of Saint- Nicolas in La Rochelle, was born 29 March and baptized 02 April 1607 in the Protestant church at La Rochelle, the son of Mathieu Duteau and Jeanne Pouvreau. Madeleine's mother Jeanne Perrin mother was born 26 May 1615 and baptized five days later in the Protestant church of La Rochelle, the daughter of David Perin and Jeanne Daniau or Daniel, who were married 04 August 1614 in the Protestant church of La Rochelle. On 16 April 1658, Jeanne Perrin enlisted at La Rochelle to go to Canada for five years as the servant of Jacques Le Neuf de La Poterie at Trois-Rivières. Son Charles enlisted the same day and daughter Marie (below) enlisted the next day. Jeanne received permission to bring Madeleine with her from husband Pierre Duteau, who did not enlist.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

On 02 November 1664, notary Latouche drew up a marriage contract between Madeleine and **Nicolas Leblanc dit Labrie** at Cap-de-La-Madeleine. He was the son of Nicolas Leblanc and Perrette Chesnart, from Chennevières-sur-Marne, archdiocese of Paris He is cited in a Trois-Rivières trial on July 15, 1662. It is not known if Madeleine could sign this document or when the couple was actually married, probably. at Cap-de-La-Madeleine. Nicolas, could not

sign his name. Before marrying Madeleine, Nicolas annulled a marriage contract with Marie Bourgery, drawn up 17 June 1664 by notary Ameau.

Madeleine and Nicolas had seven children. Son Nicolas was born about 1668, followed by Jean (about 1670) and Marie-Madeleine (about 1672). Twins Marie-Anne and René were baptized at Cap-de-La-Madeleine 23 November 1675, followed by yet another pair of twins, Alexis dit Pierre and Louise-Renée on 16 April 1678. Sadly, Louise-Renée died some time before the 1681 census and Alexis dit Pierre died sometime after this enumeration, which finds the family at Cap-de-La-Madeleine. Census 1681: Le Cap de la Madeleine : Nicolas Leblanc 44; Madeleine Dutault, his wife, 30; children: Nicolas 13, Jean 11, Madeleine 9, René and Marie-(Anne) (twins) 6; 1 gun; 5 head of cattle; 25 acres.

The exact date of her death is unknown, but she was no longer there on November 7, 1694, when her husband donated half of his land at Cap-de-la-Madeleine to his children who had inherited the other half from their deceased mother: Gift by Nicolas Leblanc dit Labrie, of Cape Town, to his children, Nicolas, René, Magdeleine and Anne, of half of a dwelling of 2 arpents; the other half belonging to them by inheritance from their mother, Magdeleine Dutost (November 7, 1694). Nicolas Leblanc dit Labrie died at Cap- de-La-Madeleine some time before 07 January 1704. **Michel Arsenault, married daughter Madeleine Leblanc . Daughter Marie Anne married Jacques Lefebvre.** Madceleine and Nicolas **were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother , Séraphine Bellerive three times.**

Madeleine DUTEAU-b. 1649 → Madeleine LEBLANC-b. 1672 → François ARSENAULT- b.1695 → Marie ARSENAULT- b.1730 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Madeleine DUTEAU-b. 1649 → Marie Anne LEBLANC- b.1675 → Jean- LEFEBVRE-4436 b.1696 → Jacques LACROIX LEFEBVRE- b.1729 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Madeleine DUTEAU-b. 1649 → Marie Anne LEBLANC- b.1675 → Jean- LEFEBVRE-4436 b.1696 → Pierre LEFEBVRE Lacroix- b.1731 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ÉLIE Jean (1617-1699) dit Breton

A lot of litigation over a pig. He married at age 52. Son in law Jean Fradet had 25 children.

Jean Elie dit Breton The name Breton or LeBreton comes right out and tells us that this ancestor was originally from Brittany. The Brittany of the Romans, Britannia, was England. From the fifth century to the seventh century, Bretons on the island immigrated to the continent and colonized an area called little Britain as opposed to Great Britain. The continental Britain, is also the land of the menhirs, long stones erected towards the sky, and the dolmens. Ancestor Jean Elie could have admired some of these stone slabs, since there are some at Ménéac, the village of his birth. During the French Revolution, Brittany, this great province of France, was divided into four departments: Cotes du Nord, Finistere, Ille-et Vilaine and Morbihan, the later divided into its own four arrondissements:

During Elie's time, this corner of land in Ménéac fed perhaps one hundred people. Today, a population of more than 3,900 inhabitants find shelter there. An old chapel dedicated to Sainte-Anne, situated near the old chateau of Riae, is still of interest to the devout pilgrims of the Mother of Mary. Ménéac relied on the episcopal authority of Saint Malo about the year 1621, the probable year of the birth of Jean Elie, Hélie or Hély; today the Catholics of this small village acknowledge the bishop of Vannes as their own.

If the word éli in Hebrew means sky, then he who bears the namesake must live from the fruits of the land. After the expiration of his servitude commitment in Canada which lasted the usual thirty six months, Jean Elie obtained a farm to work. On 15 March 1669, he went to notary Paul Vachon at Beauport where Jean Iger, an inhabitant of the Ile d'Orléans and owner of three arpents of front land, was waiting for him. Iger wanted to relinquish this concession obtained from Msgr de Laval on 2 June 1667. In addition to the amount of forty five livres toumois payable on the following St-Michel's day, Jean Elie gave a wooden box worth three livres. Bailiff Jean Bourdon dit Romainville and Rene Chevalier, master mason, signed the document. The purchaser did not know how to write. Jean Iger put his

old clothes in the beautiful wooden box and went to Québec. On 20 November 1670, he was still living in Canada. And the new owner went to live on his land on the Ile d'Orléans, in the future parish of Saint-Jean. The purchase contract had a little encouraging phrase "withall that he can have of cut and cleared wood." Jean Elie did not begin with nothing on this land which had been waiting 'for him since the beginning of the world. It was there that Jean Elie would live his entire life in Canada.

He was about forty-eight years old, the widower of Jacquette Chorret, and the son of the late Jean and of Jeanne Musnier. Did Jean have children from his first marriage? When did his first wife die? What trade did he practice at Ménéac or in the surrounding area? There were so many questions raised at the time of his marriage contract, initialed on 5 November 1669 by notary Romain Becquet. **Jeanne Labbé**, a King's Daughter, had no known family ties to ancestor Pierre Labbé dit Lacroix, husband of Marguerite Meunier. Jeanne probably arrived in New France in the summer of 1669. On 22 October, she decided to marry a certain Pierre Mercier, originally from Rouen. It was however, a short lived romance because she broke the engagement. This bride of Jean Elie was said to be the daughter of Charles Labbé and of Marie Francois, originally from St-Leu-et-St Gilles, in Paris. This twenty-nine year old wife brought a dowry of two hundred livres to the new family, in addition to the gift from the King of fifty. Jeanne knew how to write her name. Witnesses at the marriage contract were Anne Gasnier, chaperon of the King's Daughters; ancestor **Francois Noël**, married since 22 October to Nicole Legrand, a friend of the future bride; the gunsmith Gilles Dutartre dit Lacasse and the bailiff Jean-Baptiste Gosset dit DuBoisson. On Thursday, 28 November 1669, Abbot Thomas Morel blessed this union in the church of Ste-Famille, the only one on the Ile d'Orléans at that time. The ceremony was one of great simplicity, with but two witnesses: J. Elie Gauthier and Claude Lefebvre dit Boulanger. It was a double marriage ceremony. Simon Chamberland and Marie Boisseau stood at the foot of the same altar with Abel Turcot as witness.

In 1672, Jean Elie appeared thrice at the home of notary Becquet: 1) to make an agreement with tinsmith Francois Chaussé; 2) to settle a debt to woodworker Antoine Caddé and 3) to transact a deal with Jean Amiot. A proverb says "Opportunity makes the thief." Also a persons character is revealed by how he reacts. Was Jean Elie really an unreasonably irascible and cantankerous man? Here is a story on which you may pass judgment. In the spring of 1676, the pig of neighbor Martin Poisson got loose. The curious animal went rooting around on Elie's private property. Jean seemed to have lost his self control. A pig in his fields? It would destroy all his crops! In no time at all, the errant animal was dragged to Martin's gate, killed before his very eyes, then dumped in the river. Naturally, Boisson complained to the provost of the island, who found Jean Elie at fault. The latter appealed to the higher provost at Québec, where he lost his case on 31 July. Jean then brought his adversary before the Sovereign Council on Monday 121 17 August. Msgr Francois de Laval, the Bishop of Québec and a member of the Council, attended this meeting. Our ancestor Jean Elie was ordered to pay Martin Poisson for the dead pig, a two livre fine for maliciously destroying Poisson's grain field by dragging the dead pig through it, three livre fine for irreverence demonstrated against the court, five livres in damages and interest to Poisson and another livre for his foolish appeal... Did Jean learn his lesson? It seems not, because three days later he was again before the same court. Charlotte de La Combe, wife of Antoine Caddé, claimed that he owed her nine livres and eleven sols. Jean said his debt was only six livres! The court judged that he must pay six livres and two sols at once and the "remainder out of court", plus the expenses. As far as we know, Jean Elie never again went to this court which, he felt, condemned the innocent..

Jean Elie worked hard to provide for his growing family. In 1681 he was sixty years old, had five mouths to feed, seven head of cattle were in his stable and ten arpents of land were under cultivation. His neighbors were Martin Poisson and the surgeon René Cauchon dit Laverdiere. When cartographer Robert de Villeneuve drew up a map of the Ile d'Orléans in 1Q89, he gave the numbers 26 and 27 to the farm owned by "Jean Elie dit Le Breton", in the parish of Saint-Jean. By now Jean had a new neighbor, Georges Plante, husband of Marguerite Crépeau, father of two little girls. Our ancestor held on to life until a ripe old age.

It is rather rare to find a founding family which had not been subjected to important losses caused by illness or accidents. The five children of Jean Elie, like five hardy branches, all reached adulthood and produced new and numerous stems to ensure the growth of the third generation. Jeanne and Elie had five children, all born in Saint Jean parish on the island. However, they were baptized at the church of Sainte Famille, the only one in existence at the time. They may be listed as follows: 1. Ten days after his birth, **Francois** was baptized by Abbot Benoîr-Pierre Duplain on 22 May 1672. The bachelor Francois Chaussé was his godfather. Marguerite Provost, King's Daughter and wife of Martin Poisson acted as godmother. As an adult, Francois took as his wife **Francoise Bidet**, daughter of Jacques and of Francois Desfosses, on 23 September 1692. The wedding took place at Saint-Jean before Jean Brochu, René Cauchon, Pierre Dubeau and the future missionary to the Tonicas in Louisiana, the Abbot Antoine

Davions. After the birth of their first child at Saint-Jean, the Elie couple moved to La Durantaye where they were blessed with seven other children. 2. **Jeanne Elie**, god daughter of Pierre Rondeau and Marie Campion, wife of Mathurin Dubé, was the first of the family to be married. She took her vows with **Jean Fradet** on 12 February 1692. Jeanne and Jean had thirteen children. After Jeanne's burial at Saint-Vallier on 30 June 1715, her husband, Jean Fradet, married Marie-Madeleine Gosselin and they produced a dozen more to add to the original thirteen.

The sum of a lifetime is the balance between gains and losses over the years. We believe that the Breton from Ménéac and the King's Daughter from Paris had many happy days together on the island and in the county of Saint-Laurent. Jean Elie was about seventy eight years old when he was called upon to change course. "*On 17 December 1699 was buried in the Cemetery of this parish Jean Heli dit Le Breton Who died the day before after having received the last Sacraments and attended burial as witnesses Me Gabrielle thibierge and Jean Brochu Who Signed at the desire of the Ordinance. G. Courderoy C. Thibierge,*" The witness Gabriel Thibierge, husband of Anne Pérreault, became fiscal-procurer and militia captain of the island in 1708. Ancestress Jeanne Labbé survived her husband by almost sixteen years. Perhaps she ended her days during a stay at the home of her sick daughter Jeanne, wife of Jean Fradet. She was buried at Saint-Vallier on 27 May 1715. **Jeanne and Jean Fradet** were **Collette ancestors**.

Jean ELIE-b. 1617→ Jeanne ELIE-b. 1674→ Louise FRADET- b.1724 → Elisabeth DENIS- b.1754 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

François and Françoise Bidet were ancestors of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier)

Jean ELIE-b. 1617→ Francois ELIE-b. 1672 →Jean ELIE- b.1709 → Jean ELIE- b.1739 → Françoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ÉLOY Marguerite (1651-1728)

A king's daughter she arrived at age 16. After the death of her first husband ancestor Jacques Cosset, she remarried ancestor Jean Collet,

Margaret Eloy was born in 1651 in the parish of Saint-Jacques de Dieppe in Normandy, the daughter of Jean and of Marguerite Falaize. Marguerite left for Canada in 1667 at about age 16, bringing with her goods worth an estimated 300 *livres* for her dowry. For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who

immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

In 1667 a marriage contract was drawn up between Marguerite and Andre Poutre, but it was annulled. On February 12, 1668 **Jean Cosset**, made a marriage contract with Marguerite Eloy.

Pierre Cosset born 1678 died after 1698 and before 1710. The 1681 census places the family in the Seigneurie of Ecureuils. The head of the family was then 36 years old and his wife was 30, the children mentioned were Jean and Marie, and the list of property included 2 guns, 2 cows, and 6 arpents under cultivation.

Perhaps the same day that Jean Cosset and Marguerite Loy were married in Québec, a man whose name is almost a homonym, **Jean Collet** dit Boncourage, joined his destiny to that of Jeanne Dechard, but in Montréal. After having lived in Sorel and in Boucherville, the Collet family found itself in the seigneurie of Champlain in 1673, when the ancestor acquired a piece of land belonging to Francois Lancteau.

After first wife Jeanne's death how did **Jean Collet, an old soldier of the Carignan Regiment**, hear talk of or know about Marguerite Loy? Mystery! Still, it was he who turned up at Pointe-aux-Trembles in 1688 and proposed marriage to the widow Cosset. The wedding took place on 19 October and from this union were born three daughters: Marie, Marie-Isabelle, and Marie-Catherine. It seems that they all died very young. On 19 August 1698 . Jean Collet acknowledged that Marguerite Loy had brought to their joint property the sum of 180 livres as well as some furniture belonging to Jean Cosset. On the same day, they made each other mutual and reciprocal heirs of all their assets. Jean left Marguerite for a better world the following year. He was buried at Batiscan on 12 September 1699, at the age of 60 and some years according to the death certificate. A week later, Marguerite had the notary Normandin take her late husband's inventory, then she renounced the estate in favor of her children whom she still had under her guardianship.

During the next several years, the widow continued to take care of the land that her first husband had owned at Pointeaux-Ecureuils. This property was the subject of litigation brought by the intendant in 1709 and 1710 when it was operated by Jean Godin. Marguerite Loy, nearly 60 years old, almost entered a third union in 1710. On 7 September , she drew up a marriage contract with Etienne Bigué dit Lespine, widower of Dorothée Dubois, inhabitant of the seigneurie of Sainte-Marie, but the act was annulled the following 12 October. How long did she live after this date? Like so many of her contemporaries, it seems that the death notice was written in records which have been lost.

Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a Gervais daughter, he was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Marguerire ELOY-b. 1651→ Marguerite Cosset -b. 1681→Marguerite BARIBEAU- b.1707 → Prisque JUNEAU- b.1736 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → **Louis Pierre GERVAIS-** b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → **Lottie Mae COLLETTE-** b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ÉMARD Anne (1627-1700)

Her husband was a coureur de bois. He first wanted to marry an Iroquois girl. He was sent to New Holland to protest the murder of two Frenchmen by the Mohawks

Anne was baptized 22 October 1627 in the parish of Saint-André in Niort (diocese of Poitiers), Poitou, the seventh of nine children of merchant-tailor Jean Émard and Marie Bineau, who were married about 1620. Her godparents were master surgeon Jean Filleul and Anne Jouslard. Anne's father died at Niort some time before 29 March 1631 and her mother married tailor Antoinon Lebrun. Her mother was still alive on 21 May 1648, when sister Barbe married Olivier Lei Tardif at La Rochelle. Sister and ancestor **Madeleine** had married ancestor **Zacharie Cloutier** fils the month before in La Rochelle. Anne left for New France with her older sisters and their husbands later in 1648.

She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They

arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

On 16 November 1649, Abbé Le Sueur celebrated the marriage of Anne and **Guillaume Couture** in the groom's home at Lauzon, though the act is recorded in the registers of Notre-Dame de Québec. It is not known if Anne could sign the marriage contract drawn up 18 November by notary Audouart, but her husband could. A carpenter, Guillaume was born about 1616 in the parish of Saint-Godard in Rouen, Normandy, the son of Guillaume Couture and Madeleine Malet. He arrived in Canada 26 June 1641 as a donné of the Jesuits .

In 1646, he asked to break his vows as a donné, a request that Jesuit superior Jérôme Lalemant granted on 26 April. It is possible that he intended to marry an Iroquois girl to further cement the peace, but that October, Jean de La Lande and Father Jogues (who had escaped the previous captivity) were killed, ending all official peace efforts. In 1647, Guillaume became partners with Francois Bissot de La Rivière and settled at Pointe-Lévy in the seigneurie of Lauzon. Bissot gave him 200 livres for clearing the land and building a house, which Guillaume could stay in until he built his own on adjacent land. On 15 October 1648, Jean de Lauzon gave the two official title to their lands. Guillaume then built the home where he and Anne were married. Guillaume and Anne had ten children.

Both Anne Émard and Guillaume Couture were confirmed 10 August 1659 at Québec. The 1667 census finds the family at Lauzon and lists Guillaume as a militia captain. That year, Guillaume was sent to New Holland to protest the murder of two Frenchmen by the Mohawks.

Anne Émard died 17 January 1700 at Lauzon, where she was buried the next day. Guillaume Couture died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec 04 April 1702. **Strong Roy ties. Roy ancestors through three lines.**

Louise (19 April 1665) married **Charles Couillard** on 16 June 1686. Their daughter **Marie Couillard married Charles Morel, a direct ancestor of Léocadie Chevalier (Morel), mother of Absolom Roy.**

Anne Emard-b. 1627→ Louise COUTURE- b.1655 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1697 → Jean- MOREL- b.1732 → Jean-MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Louise's son Joseph Couillard married Genevieve Turgeon, granddaughter of patriarch Nicolas Leroy. They were Roy ancestors.

Anne Emard-b. 1627→ Louise COUTURE- b.1655 → Joseph COUILLARD- b.1693 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Charles Couture was born 29 November 1659 and baptized 16 June 1660. He married **Marie Anne Huard** on 13 June, 1695. Their daughter **Marguerite Couture married ancestor Pierre Leroy senior, grandson of patriarch Nicolas Leroy.**

Anne Emard-b. 1627→ Charles COUTURE- b.1660 → Marguerite COUTURE- b.1704 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ÉMARD Madeleine (1626-1708)

Baptized in the parish of Saint-André de Niort au Poitou, (Deux-Sèvres), on Saturday August 1, 1626, daughter of Jean Émard and Marie Bineau, and sister of Anne, married to Guillaume Couture and of Barbe, married to Olivier Letardif, she contracted marriage before the notary Teuleron in La Rochelle, on Friday, March 29, 1648, with **Zacharie Cloutier**, baptized at Saint- Jean de Mortagne au Perche, on Wednesday, August 16, 1617, son of Zacharie Cloutier and Sainte Dupont, and married him at Saint- Barthélémi de LaRochelle on Monday, May 4, 1648. From their union eight children are born. She lived in Château-Richer. She was confirmed there on February

2, 1660. With her husband, she donated her property to her sons Charles and Pierre Cloutier by an act of the notary Chambalon on March 31, 1708. She died in Château-Richer on May 28, 1708 and was buried the day after.

Daughter Barbe Cloutier and Charles Belanger were Roy ancestors..

Madeleine EMARD-b. 1626 → Barbe Delphine CLOUTIER- b.1650 → Charles BELANGER- b.1688 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ÉMOND Pierre (c.1664-c.1717) dit Le Baron

At seventeen he was already in New France, working as a servant.

Son of Isaac Émond and Marie Gatineau, of the parish of Saint Louis de Rochefort, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, he married at Rivière-Ouelle, on Tuesday, January 31, 1690, **Marie-Agnès Grondin**, born at Beauport on Tuesday, March 14, 1673, daughter of Jean Grondin and Sainte Mignault. From their union nine children are born. He was only seventeen years old in 1681, at the time of the census, and worked as a servant for Pierre Maufils in Saint-Joachim. He was still living on the Côte de Beaupré, when on March 26, 1687, he signed a four-month contract with the merchant Jean Lepicart of Quebec City, starting April 15. He must receive 15 pounds per month of work without counting his food and lodging. He gives receipt to the merchant Lepicart, on May 26, 1687. Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye granted him land of six arpents width by thirty arpents depth in Kamouraska near the Creux Brook on July 29, 1694. On May 15, 1698, he sold it to Pierre Albert for the sum of 140 livres and the arrears of cens and rents. However, he was still living at Anse-aux-Iroquois when, on June 16, 1710, he owed 230 livres and 18 sols to Guillaume Gaillard of Quebec for the balance of his merchandise account. On April 25, 1715, he sold to Joseph Bellefontaine dit Gellebert the land that belonged to him at Anse-aux-Iroquois, in the seigneurie of La Bouteillerie, for the sum of 400 livres in principal and 5 livres "for pins". The date of his death is unknown. However, we know that he was no longer alive when his son Joseph married Thérèse Mignault on April 30, 1719

They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette

Pierre EMOND- b.1665 → Pierre Augustin EMOND- b.1700 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephte GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ÉVAIN Marguerite (c. 1651-1718) (HÉVAIN)

Daughter of François Évain and Louise Robillard, from the parish of Drussac, diocese of Amiens in Picardy, she married **Pierre Richard**, son of Jacques Richard and Thiphaigne Merlet, from Écoyeux, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, on Monday, September 8, 1670. Pierre was confirmed 23 March 1664 at Quebec City and can be found in the 1666 census as the servant of Bertrand Chenay at Beaupré. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract. This king's daughter arrived with the contingent of 1670 after her father's death and lived in Ange-Gardien and Neuville. Marguerite left France aboard *La Nouvelle France* in 1670 arriving in Québec July 31, 1670. She brought goods estimated 350 livres including 50 livres from the king.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

.Pierre and Marguerite settled at Neuville. In the 1681 census, they owned three head of cattle and sixteen arpents of land . Pierre was buried 16 May 1709 at Neuville. She died in Neuville where she was buried on March 24, 1718. Son François born 31 January 1677 married Marie Bertrand. Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Marguerite EVAIN- b.1651 → François RICHARD- b.1677 → Catherine RICHARD- b.1715 → Françoise LEFEBVRE- b.1744 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ÉVARD Jeanne (c.1619-c.1682)

Married at the age of 14, she had business acumen and was heavily involved in the fur trade. She returned to France for a while.

She married **Christophe Crevier**, son of Nicolas Crevier and Anne Basiret, on 20 November 1633 at the age of 14 in Notre-Dame-de-la-Ronde parish in Rouen. Jeanne's father Robert Enard, Christophe's uncle Sebastian Crevier and his cousin Julien Crevier, who was married to Jeanne's sister Madeleine, were the witnesses. Christophe was apparently living in the parish of Saint-Lô in Rouen at the time of his marriage as the marriage record says he is from that parish. Christophe and Jeanne apparently continued to live there for a while, probably until Jun of 1636. They were in Saint-Lô parish when their first two children were born.

Around this time, Christophe apparently also owned a house in the parish of St-Candé-le-Jeune. It is unknown whether Christophe and Jeanne lived in this house for any time early in their marriage, but on 10 Jul 1635, Christophe sold it to his brother Hugues Crevier. Around the time of their daughter Jeanne's birth, Christophe apparently signed on with the Company of One Hundred Associates (Compagnie des Cent-Associés) agreeing to go to New France to serve as a baker, which had been his family's business for many years. His wife Jeanne and their daughter Jeanne stayed behind in France in the beginning. Apparently, Christophe saw a future in New France and decided to sign up for a second term and sent for his wife and daughter to join him.

The first mention of Jeanne Enard in written records is her service as sponsor at the baptism of a young native girl on 6 Jan 1640 in Trois-Rivières. She was godmother to another native girl on 2 Jun 1640. She probably arrived in the summer or fall of 1639 as she gave birth to her third child in Trois-Rivières in May of 1640. The family appears to have still been in Trois-Rivières in early September of 1642 as Jeanne was godmother at the baptism of another native, Alexander son of Simon Ketimagichih and Marie Outiskoueiabikoukoue on 1 Sept 1642.

Although Christophe made at least one quick trip back to Québec, the family stayed in France, in La Rochelle and Rouen until 1651 when they returned to Québec permanently. During this period, Jeanne presented Christophe with additional children. Nicolas Crevier was baptized on 17 Feb 1647 in the parish of Saint-Candé-le-Jeune in Rouen, Normandie, France. On 14 Apr 1648 in La Rochelle, Jeanne Enard and her daughter, Jeanne Crevier, were witnesses to the marriage of Zacharie Cloutier, son of the clerk for the Community of Inhabitants of New France, and Madeleine Émard. Both signed the marriage record

During the years 1650 and 1651, it is clear that Christophe and his wife Jeanne were planning to return to New France. From May to November of 1650, Christopher made what would have been in that time a quick round trip to Québec and back to La Rochelle to buy a house in Québec and make preparations to move his family back to New France. In late spring and early summer of 1651, Christopher and Jeanne borrowed from investors in La Rochelle to purchase goods to transport to New France and sell when they got there. On 17 Jun 1651 in La Rochelle, Christophe Crevier, described as a merchant of La Rochelle, and his wife Jeanne Enard signed a recognition of debt to Jacob Roy to cover the purchase of goods before the Notary Jean Langlois. The debt was to be repaid 8 days after their ship to Quebec returned to La Rochelle. On the 27 Jun 1651, Christophe signed another document in La Rochelle before the notary Guillaume Audouart recognizing a debt of 165 livres owed to Nicolas Tempeste for the purchase of six barrels of wine to be transported to New France aboard the ship Le Saint-Joseph to be repaid 15 days after the return of the ship to La Rochelle. On 4 Jul 1651, they borrowed money from Pierre Gauvin of La Rochelle to cover the cost of goods they have loaded on the ship Notre-Dame (sic should be La Vierge) on which they hope to travel to New France, promising to pay him 30% of the profits from the goods within 15 days of the ship returning to France.^{[26][25]} Four days later on 8 Jul 1651 in La Rochelle before the notary Michelon, Christophe Crevier and his wife Jeanne Enard acknowledge a debt owed to Marie Carpin, widow of Martin Poirier for goods previously provided to the Creviers. They agree to repay the debt on the next Christmas Day. Apparently, the Creviers failed to pay at least some of these debts in a timely manner as Christophe Crevier was summoned in Québec by Nicolas Tempeste's attorney in fact on 3 Aug 1658 in an effort to collect on the debt.

The Creviers still owned the house in the upper town of Québec City. In the early fall of 1653, Christophe was put in charge of the local militia for defending the coast of Notre-Dame-des-Anges from attack by members of the Iroquois tribe. Life was generally not safe out outside the walls of the fort around Québec City.

The Creviers' neighbor ancestor **Pierre Mivville**, sold his house (24 feet x 12 feet) on 9 Aug 1654 to Charles Philippeau, but by this time, the Creviers were spending far less time in Québec. They had not left Quebec entirely yet, however, as they were both present 4 Oct 1654 in Québec for the baptism of Antoine Huppé, son of Michel Huppé and Madeleine Roussin, born 29 Sep 1654. Jeanne was an important person in Trois-Rivières and a popular godmother both for baptisms of natives and for babies of the French settlers. She was also very much involved in the life and business of the community. In June of 1655, she went to court concerning a dispute with a neighbor regarding the raising of a calf. Jeanne claimed Marie Séillot, wife of Bertrand Fafard dit Lafraimboise, had agreed to give her half the calf in exchange for feeding it for three weeks. Jeanne prevailed and Marie was ordered to either give Jeanne half the calf if she chose to kill it or else she was to pay Jeanne half the current value of the calf plus an additional eight livres apparently for the cost of bringing the suit. Two years later, on 14 May 1657 in Trois-Rivières, Jeanne and her husband Christophe consented to or perhaps even arranged a marriage between their 12 years old daughter, Marguerite, and Jacques Fournier, son of Michel Fournier (a lawyer in Paris) and Michelle Coyer (or Coier). The witnesses were Monsieur Godefroy and Monsieur de Saint-Quentin. Jacques Fournier was a corporal in the garrison at Trois-Rivières at the time of the marriage. The marriage was annulled about 1659 as it had not been consummated. Several contracts in 1660 and 1663 recognize the marriage and the later cancellation of the marriage contract including Fournier's payment of 1,200 livres to Marguerite's father, Christophe Crevier because of the cancellation of the marriage contract.. With Christophe gone with the l'Espérance for days and weeks at a time, Jeanne handled a considerable amount of business on her own and on behalf of Christophe. She seemed to find herself in court quite often. Sieur Germain le Barbier was a clerk in Québec at the store of the Company of One Hundred Associates and was also an agent for merchants in Rouen who had provided credit to the colonists. On 19 Jul 1657, he sued Jeane Évard, as wife of Sieur de la Meslée, seeking to collect 67 livres from her for goods which had been delivered. She responded that she had sent beaver to Québec and promised to pay the amount due. She was ordered to pay the amount due within a fortnight with costs.

On 27 Nov 1657, while Christophe was off with l'Espérance to Québec, they were back in court again. This time, Sieur Germain le Barbier (who had been involved in the capture of the Iroquois whom Christophe had delivered to Québec a few weeks earlier), had been appointed attorney-in-fact by the merchant Ézéchiel Dioré of La Rochelle in an effort to collect interest on a loan made to the Creviers. Jeanne was ordered to pay 221 livres in interest on the debt. That same day, on behalf of Marie Gaucher, widow of Sieur Jean du Pont, le Barbier sought to collect the sum of 96 livres from Jeanne. She replied that the governor had reduced the amount to 50 livres and she was ordered to pay that amount.

In January of 1658, Jeanne sued the merchant Michel Moreau over ownership of an item she saw in his shop. After a short investigation, it was determined that the item belonged to the merchant and not Jeanne. The Creviers were

ordered to pay the cost of the suit. On 9 Mar 1658, she sued the surgeon François Bellerman claiming he had insulted her. He admitted he had insulted her but claimed he had acted in anger because she called him a scoundrel. He was ordered to pay her 20 livres because he had insulted the Dame Crevier while drunk.

Jeanne was back in court in Trois-Rivières, along with her husband Christophe, on several matters in August of 1660. First, there was a dispute with the carpenter Jean Bouteiller (Bouteiller) who apparently failed to prove his case. Next, they asked the court to make an inventory of the estate of the late soldier Jean Hinard (Inard) dit Lamothe (Lamotte), particularly his herds of which they had custody. The third matter for which they were in court in August of 1660 involved the marriage of their daughter Marguerite three years previously to Jacques Fournier, Sieur de La Ville. Marguerite had apparently returned to live with her parents. Fournier sued them for the return of their daughter. They objected, saying they would present their reasons in writing within 24 hours. The court ordered them to produce reasons within 24 hours or he would return their daughter to Fournier. The Creviers requested separation of body and property stating that they had provided more than 1500 livres of property to Fournier in connection with the marriage including a beaver, more than four dozen towels, sheets and other linens, but that Fournier had accounted for only about 1200 livres of the property provided by the Creviers. The marriage contract and marriage were cancelled because the marriage was never consummated. Three years later after Christophe's death, Fournier summoned Jeanne to court again, alleging she owed him 58 livres for goods purchased for her daughter Marguerite in 1660 from the merchant Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye. Jeanne prevailed as she was able to produce a receipt showing Fournier had not paid for the goods for Marguerite.

In October 1660, the Creviers returned to court three more times. The first of these appearances involves the settlement of a debt with André Terrien. Then they appear twice more on 9 Oct 1660 and 16 Oct 1660 for followup hearings involving settlement of the estate of Jean Hinard (Inard) dit Lamotheé. On 19 Feb 1661, Jeanne was back in court with another business dispute. This time, Pierre Disy (Dizy) dit Monplaisir claimed he had agreed to lend his oxen to the Creviers in exchange for 20 cords of wood but he was paid only 12 cords. The court ordered the Creviers to pay another 3 1/2 cords of wood. Two weeks later, Dizy goes back to court complaining that Jeanne has still not provided the 3 1/2 cords of wood to him as ordered. Jeanne is ordered to deliver 2 cords of wood to Dizy's door within the next 8 days and to pay Dizy's costs. The matter was still not settled on 12 Mar 1661. Dizy went back to court and got another order for the Creviers to deliver the wood and in addition to pay costs, damages and interest. She appeared again at the Prévôté de Trois-Rivières in the name of her husband, on January 5 and 11, 1658, and demanded a pint from Michel Moreau. On May 19, 1660, she demanded from Benjamin Anceau a list of goods supplied to his associate, the merchant Hyllaireau.

Their daughter Marguerite married Jacques Fournier in 1657. As no children were born from their marriage, she and her husband had her return to their home in 1660. On August 25 of the same year, at the Prévôté de Trois-Rivières, both refused to let her return to her husband for several reasons that they promised to put in writing. They win their case because the marriage of their daughter is cancelled. Pierre Dis Montplaisir brought her before the Provost of Trois-Rivières on February 19, 1661, to claim twenty "drags" of wood.

In May of 1661, Suzanne Duval, wife of Élie Ancquetin, sued Jeanne Enard for the equivalent of defamation alleging that Jeanne had called her a thief. At the first hearing Duval was ordered to produce witnesses and prove her case. Jeanne counter sued. After hearing the evidence, Suzanne Duval was found to be a thief and was condemned to reimburse Jeanne Enard and also to serve as an example to the public, she was ordered to hold a torch at the door of the church of Trois-Rivières on a Sunday.

In October of 1661, at the age of about 16, their daughter Marguerite married again, this time to 21 year old Michel Gamelin, son of Michel Gamelin, a wine merchant, and the deceased Françoise Bellanger, both of Paris, France. Her groom was a surgeon in Trois-Rivières. Marguerite and her new husband stayed with her parents until Gamelin obtained his own lands nearby in Cap-de-la-Madeleine..

In June of 1662, Jeanne's husband Christophe acquired the Crevier fief which made him a seigneur. However, he was already too old and sick to do much with it. It fell to Jeanne to continue to exercise her own business acumen for the benefit of the family. In September of 1662, Jeanne was before the court again, this time in a dispute between herself and her neighbor Claude Herlin who claimed she was allowing her pigs to get out and roam onto his land where they were damaging his wheat and pea crops. Herlin requested the court to come out to view Jeanne's fence. After hearing several witnesses, the court decided in Herlin's favor and ordered Jeanne to compensate Herlin for the damages her pigs caused to his crops.

Even before Christophe's death, Jeanne was becoming more active in business affairs. Many in the community already recognized her abilities. On 25 Jul 1662, Jean Garnier dit Nadau executed his testament in the Crevier's home in Cap-

de-la-Madeleine before the notary Louis Laurent. He named Christophe Crevier as a beneficiary and Christophe's wife, Jeanne Énard, as the executrix of his estate. On 8 Oct 1662, Jeanne Énard entered into a contract with Claude Herlin before the notary Laurant, acting as agent for and person in charge of Christophe Crevier.^[27] This contract appears to have occurred shortly after a dispute between Herlin and the Creviers about the Creviers livestock getting out of their fence and ruining Herlin's grain. Jeanne was ordered to pay Herlin for the damage her livestock caused to his crops.

On the 23 Mar 1663, after Christophe's death, Jeanne rented a farm to Abraham Callaut laborer, and Nicolas Chavignaux. They were to pay her 1/3 of the produce of the farm as rent. The agreement was done in her house before the notary Louis Laurent du Portail.^[15] Seven weeks later, they were in court with Louis Dettureau (Tétreault) whom Jeanne had apparently hired to clear the land so Callaut and Chavignaux could farm it. The dispute appeared to be over how much land had been suitably cleared and thus how much Jeanne owed for the clearing of the land. Around the same time, Jeanne's daughter Marie Crevier entered into a marriage contract with Nicolas Gastineau before the notary Louis Laurent du Portail on 1 Apr 1663. Later that same year, her son Jean married Marguerite Hertel November 26, 1663 in Trois-Rivières.

In 1664, Jeanne continued to litigate with people Christophe had done business with over his alleged debts and also to continue her own business of trading for furs. In a suit between Jeanne and Etienne Banchaul, he was ordered on 28 Jun 1664 to produce a receipt for the sum he alleged he had paid to Madeleine Albert, widow of Adrien Lecollier, on behalf of Christophe Crevier. She was ordered to pay 515 livres 10 sols and 3 deniers to Charles Roger on 9 Aug 1664, unless she could justify within a fortnight the expenses she claimed. On 14 Aug 1664, Jean Petit, merchant and attorney in fact for Alexandre Petit, sued Jeanne for the return of goods he had allegedly loaded on Christophe's barque, L'Espérance. A few days later on 21 Aug 1664, she acknowledged before the notary Jacques De la Touche that she owed 180 livres to the merchant Mathurin Moricet, of Quebec City for goods received which she agreed to pay the following year in beaver skins or silver. Two days after that, on 23 Aug 1664, she was sued by Charles Roger, Sieur des Colombiers in Québec. She did not reach a settlement of their debts and amounts due them from their 1651 investment in the Community of Inhabitants until 25 Jun 1665 when it was determined that she was due 72 livres and 8 sols on her investment of 80 livres in wine.

Later that year, having rented out the family farm, on 23 Nov 1664, Jeanne purchased from Jean Gladu dit de Cougnac a house with a garden in the town of Cap-de-la-Madeleine next to the home of her daughter Marguerite Gamelin. The price was 100 livres payable in beaver skins. Jean Gladu dit de Cougnac made his mark declaring that he did not know how to sign his name. In the spring of 1665 before the notary Jacques De la Touche, Jeanne entered into an agreement in Cap-de-la-Madeleine with Jean Lemoyne on 14 May 1665 to rent him Christophe's 1/3 share in the L'Espérance for one year. Callaut and Chavignaux apparently decided they did not want to continue farming, so on 29 Oct 1665, before the notary Jacques De la Touche, Jeanne entered into an agreement allowing Jean Hébert to assume the farm lease. Hébert continued to lease the farm through at least 1675.

Jeanne Évard and her son, Jean-Baptiste Crevier dit Duverné, lived in Trois-Rivières at the time of the 1666 census. At the time of the 1667 census, she was 45 and still living in Trois-Rivières, with her children, Jean-Baptiste, age 16 and Jean-François, age 22. She possessed 9 head of cattle. She also bought another house inside Fort Saint-François at Cap-de-la-Madeleine on 19 Apr 1666 from François Duclos and Jeanne Cerisier agreeing to pay 100 livres in moose and beaver skins. A few days later, on 28 Apr 1666, before setting out on a fur trading trip to Outaouais, François Collard dit Bataillon made out a will before the notary Jacques De la Touche stating that if he died on the trip he donated 1/3 of his furs to the church, 1/3 to Jeanne Énard the widow Crevier, one third to Nicolas Dupuis (chantre? of the parish).^[15] A couple of months later on 30 Jun 1665, she engaged Louis Beaudry before the notary De la Touche, to go on a fur trading trip for her.

The next summer on 30 Jun 1667, Jeanne engaged Louis Beaudry again to make another fur trading trip for her, again using the notary Jacques de Latouche. Several other agreements exist documenting her continued involvement in supplying the goods for engaging in the fur trade in 1667, 1668 and 1670. Jeanne, the widow of Christophe Crevier, on 1 Jul 1668 rented a house inside the fort of Trois-Rivieres on the Rue de Notre-Dame near the fence from the miller. The lot was 20 feet wide by 30 feet long.

Jeanne continued her work in the fur trade by contracting to supply fur traders traveling out to remote areas, particularly to Outaouaks. Some of these expeditions lasted for several years and were quite risky especially during the height of the Iroquois threat. In 1670, only three men survived from a total of nine from several parties that had combined to trade together. Jeanne had provided the supplies for three of the dead men in exchange for half of the furs they would bring back. Others had supplied the other dead men under similar contracts. On the return of the three

survivors, they argued that they were entitled to share in the dead men's share of the furs and a court had to decide how to divide the furs which were brought back. Jeanne Énard was awarded 52 skins or about half of the skins of the six dead men.

On December 1, 1671, she rents her land at Cap-de-la-Madeleine to Julien Latouche for five years, in exchange for thirty minots of wheat and fifteen minots of peas per year. She promises to provide him with a house to live in and a barn suitable for grain, two oxen, a cow and farm tools as well as the necessary seeds and twelve minots of wheat for his food. On May 24, 1672, she donated to Nicolas Gatineau dit Duplessis her share of the land and buildings at the place called Beauséjour in Trois-Rivières. Jeanne Picard brought her before the Provost of Quebec on Wednesday, May 24, 1673, to claim four pieces of 40 sols, three pieces of 20 sols and two louis of 5 sols from France. Following a long testimony by Charlotte Lacombe, she was condemned to pay back to Jeanne Picard the sum of 18 livres 6 sols and 8 deniers.

On March 8, 1675, she rents two cows from Jean Hébert of Cap-de-la-Madeleine for three years, for twenty-four pounds of butter each the first year and thirty pounds each the two other years. On April 17, 1675, she gave Louis Gautier de La Vérendry a piece of land located above Trois-Rivières. She then left the Trois-Rivières area for Montreal where, at the time of the census, she had Marguerite and Jean Gamelin at her service.

Jeanne appeared before the notary Aneau on 17 Apr 1675 and executed a deed transferring the land her husband had acquired near Lake Saint-Pierre to the west of Trois-Rivières on 15 Nov 1658 to Louis Gauthier of Varennes. At the time of the 1681 census, Jeanne, age 62, was living in Montréal with her 17 year old granddaughter Marguerite Gamelin, and grandson Jean Gamelin, age 11. Jeanne owned a gun.

Jeanne's business affairs were often risky and she was not always able to pay her debts. In the summer of 1683, she defaulted on a large debt of 5783 livres, 8 sols and 6 deniers to Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye. In a series of documents, letters and agreements between 4 Jul and 29 Aug 1683, she agreed to the seizure and sale of two tracts of land she owned in Cap-de-la-Madeleine to pay this debt. This large debt was probably for goods purchased to supply fur traders Jeanne had sent out to trade for furs in her fur business. Aubert de la Chesnaye was a major financier in Québec and also the owner of a very large store of goods. Her son-in-law, Nicolas Gatineau held a lease on one of the tracts and petitioned to have his lease continued to its maturity. His petition was granted. The process of actually seizing the property, giving notice to and time for other creditors to intervene with their claims, and getting to the sale of the property took several years. One of the intervening creditors was Pierre Boucher, another of Jeanne's sons-in-law. Jeanne's son-in-law, Nicolas Gatineau was put in charge of the auction, but he died on 10 Aug 1689 before the process was complete. On 9 Jun 1692, the properties were awarded to Marie Crevier, Jeanne's daughter and the widow of Nicolas Gatineau for the sum of 2200 livres. The dispute continued on with a hearing on 1 Jun 1693 to determine whether a plot in the town of Trois-Rivières was included in the seizure and sale. Marie Crevier, daughter of Jeanne and widow of Nicolas Gatineau, claimed the lot was included while Marguerite Crevier, now wife of François Renou (Renoux) claimed the lot was not included and had been given to her three years previously by her mother. The court decided the lot was part of the seizure and sale.

Jeanne had difficulty paying other debts as well. She signed an acknowledgement of debt and agreement to pay 267 livres, 4 sols and 3 deniers to Charles Le Moyne and Jacques Le Ber in three payments over three years on 7 Oct 1684 before the notary Benigne Basset in Montréal. In this agreement, she mortgaged all her property to secure the debt including two small houses and a store she had built on land owned by her son-in-law Pierre Boucher on Rue Saint Paul in Montréal. Despite these difficulties, she continued to engage in the fur trade. On the 4 Apr 1689, the Sovereign Council in Québec decided the claims to the furs of the deceased trader Cornelius Aubry dit Thècle. The Council ordered that two-thirds of the furs or their value be paid to the heirs of the deceased Thierry Delestre Le Valon, and Jeanne Enard, widow of Christophe Crevier LaMélée.

Jeanne Enard died after 1 Jun 1693 in the parish of Saint-François-Xavier-de-Batiscan. This date comes from a dispute between two of her daughters over property she formerly owned in Trois-Rivières. She was still alive at the time of this dispute. **Son Michel Bellerive married Marie Angéline Masse.**

Direct ancestors of Seraphine Bellerive, mother of Joseph Roy. In the second generation after Christophe the name Crevier was changed to Bellerive

Christophe CREVIER- b.1611 → Nicolas CREVIER- b.1646 → Michel 1BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1670 → Antoine BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1716 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

FAFARD Françoise (1624-1702)

The first marriage in Montreal. Her husband might have drowned.

Daughter of Jean Fafard and Elisabeth Tibou from the parish of Saint Jean-Baptiste and Saint-Patrice d' Agences, diocese of Bayeux in Normandy and half-sister of Bertrand, husband of Marie Sétilot, and of François, husband of Marie Richard. She was baptized in the parish of Saint-Jean-Baptiste d'Argences in the district of Caen in Normandy. Nothing is known about the circumstances that led Françoise to embark on the adventure and emigrate to New France, except that she was accompanied by her brother Bertrand during the crossing. She had found him in La Rochelle (France) where he had gone to the notary Pierre Teuleron, on December 18, 1646, to settle some personal business. Françoise was about 25 years old and she was orphaned from her mother. Her father had remarried to Antoinette Le Verdier from whom he had a son, François. Perhaps Françoise did not see a future for herself in France. Bertrand had certainly told her about this new colony where he had been living for ten years already. He had probably given her a glimpse of the possibility for her to get married there, to have children there and to settle down. And then, he would be there, as well as his wife, to host her and help her when she arrived. Once his decision was made and as soon as the sailing season opened in 1647, Françoise and Bertrand embarked on a ship bound for New France.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France..She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

Although the circumstances of their first meeting are not known, it was there that Mathurin met Françoise to whom he would unite his destiny three years later. Thus, on November 3, 1647, Françoise Fafard married **Mathurin Meunier**, son of René Meunier and Marie Leroux, of Clermont-Créans, diocese of Le Mans in Maine. This was a historic moment: the first non-aboriginal marriage celebrated in Ville-Marie since its founding in 1642. Present at the wedding were Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, one of the co-founders and governor of Ville-Marie, Gilbert Barbier Le Nivernais and Jean de Saint-Père Le Gatinois.

Three years after their marriage, following the death of their twins, Mathurin and Françoise left Montreal to settle in Trois-Rivières before moving to Quebec City two years later, and then to Château-Richer in 1660 where Françoise was confirmed by the bishop of Quebec, François Montmorency de Laval. Indeed, after having confirmed 376 people in 1659, the bishop repeats the following year. He went to Château-Richer, Quebec City and Montreal to make sure that his flock were good Catholics. Thus, forty days after the Nativity, on the day of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, Monday February 2, 1660, Monseigneur de Laval confirmed 175 people (53 women, 122 men) in the church of Château-Richer, on the Beaupré coast. One of them is Françoise Fafard.

Mathurin and Françoise had nine children, four girls and five boys. The first three children died at a young age while the other six married and became part of the family. They often chose important personalities to be the godparents of their children. We think of Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance, co-founders of Ville-Marie; Jean Pope, surgeon; Mathurine Godé, wife of Jean de Saint-Père, notary; Marguerite Hayet, wife of Médard Chouart Des Groseillers, explorer and one of the founders of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The family is listed in the census of 1666 with Mathurin Musnier, age 47, habitant, Françoise Fafar, age 45, his wife, and their children Jean, 15, Françoise, 13, Elizabeth, 10, Marguerite 6, Mathurin, 3, François, 2, living in Beaupré. In the census the following year they owned 4 cows and 15 arpents of land under cultivation. By the 1681 census Mathurin had died and Françoise Fafar, widow, age 50 was living with her children François, 17, and Mathurin, 16 and their owned one gun, 5 cows, and had 20 acres of improved land and still living in Beaupré.

Mathurin died at Château-Richer between October 8, 1676 and July 27, 1679 at the age of 59. He drowned on April 26, 1682. She donated, on March 5 1691, her successive rights to her sons Mathurin and François. She died on January 17, 1702, at Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré where she was buried two days later. Françoise and Mathurin are the

proud ancestors of the Meunier/Fafard line of America..**They are ancestors of Maddona and Celine Dion, René Levesque, Pauline Marois and Thomas Mulcair.**

Daughter **Élisabeth** (13 March 1656) married **Isaac Pasquier (Paquet)** dit Lavallée. He arrived in Quebec City on August 18, 1665, as a soldier in La Motte's company in the Carignan-Salières regiment, which had come to fight the Iroquois in order to restore peace in the colony. **She was 14 and he was 34.** They lived at Saint Laurent, Île d'Orléans. They had **fourteen children. They were ancestors of the Roys**

Françoise FAFARD -b. 1624→ Elisabeth MEUNIER- b.1656 → Charles 1 PAQUET- b.1673 → Jacques 1 PAQUET- b.1706 → Charles PAQUET- b.1737 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absalom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son François was born about 1664, most likely at Chateau-Richer, where the family can be found in the 1666 and 1667 censuses. **François** married **Angelique Jacob.** Born in 1671 daughter of Étienne Jacob, huissier, greffier, notaire seigneurial et bailli, and Jeanne Fressel, Fille du Roi who arrived in Nouvelle France in 1670. They lived at Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré and had 11 children. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Françoise FAFARD -b. 1624→ François MEUNIER- b.1664 → Angélique MEUNIER- b.1705 → Marie TALBOT- b.1732 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse 1 SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

FAYE Pierre (1637-1692) (FAGNAN) dit Villefagnan

A soldier with the Carignan-Salières Regiment. His wife's hair was shaved off for adultery she was beaten and jailed. He reconciled with his cheating wife.

Son of Jacques Faye and Isabelle Béguin, from the village of Villefagnan (hence his nickname) in Angoumois, he contracted marriage before the notary Lecomte, on Friday, August 10, 1668, with **Marie Chauvet or Quinquenel**, daughter of the sailor Jacques Chauvet and of the late Marie Michelette, from the parish of Sainte- Marguerite, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, and married her in Quebec City on Thursday, August 16, 1668. From their union are born nine children. He came to the country as a soldier in the company of Sieur Lafouille in the Carignan-Salière regiment. He arrived on September 12, 1665 aboard the ship Le Saint-Sébastien. He settled in Charlebourg. On September 2, 1668, he rented for three years the house of Jean Bernard dit Ance in Charlesbourg. He promised to pay each year forty minots of French wheat and seven minots of peas and committed himself to clear one acre of land per year for which he would receive 100 pounds. At the end of this lease he

Marie seemed to be unable to settle into married life in the beginning. She carried on affairs with both Pierre Vivien and ancestor Étienne Le Roy. After discovering that her husband was aware of her dalliances, she appeared before the Conseil Souverain on 2 January 1669 and accused Vivien and Le Roy of rape in an attempt to save her reputation. It was an attempt that the council saw through; and they charged all 3 parties with adultery. Marie's sentence was the shaving of her head and being beaten with sticks in the public square, along with a prison sentence; the latter of which was postponed because Marie was pregnant. After giving birth to a son in April of 1669 (he was buried 4 days later), her sentence was carried out on 8 July of that year. Marie's lovers were sentenced to 8 days in prison--shackled in irons and on bread and water rations. They also had to pay 28 livres each-15 to Pierre Faye, 10 to the hospital in Québec, and 3 for court costs.

Pierre and Marie moved to Charlesbourg after this incident and settled on a piece of land in the village of Saint-Claude. On August 2, 1671, Élie Jean sold him ten minots of wheat and one hundred bundles of long straw for 40 livres. The miller Charles Morin promises, on the following October 8, to provide him and his wife with flour for one year by bringing him one and a half minots of flour each month at Louis Lefebvre dit Battanville, for 64 livres, of which 30 livres are payable the same day and the rest in six months. Two days later, he owed 74 livres for goods to Bertrand Chesnay sieur De La Garenne, which he promised to repay in mid-May. On April 18, 1672, he rented for a period of three years the dwelling of Jean Chamart in the village of Saint-Claude, in exchange for half the grain. On the following November 17, he rents from Pierre Niel until the end of May, a house in the Lower Town of Quebec, at

the price of 45 livres. On December 16 of the same year, in company with Pierre Libault dit Lapensée, he made a deal with the merchant Nicolas Follin. They promise to cut down, cut, burn and clean ten arpents of wood before Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day on a land belonging to Follin and this at 35 pounds per arpent.

Pierre Jean declared, on March 17, 1678, that he had received from work on his part, the sum of 12 livres. In the 1681 census, he owned one cow and eight acres of land. On July 29, 1688, Jacques Glinel, the ferryman of the Saint-Charles River, claimed from him before the bailiff of Notre-Dame-des-Anges the sum of 40 sols for his passage. He was hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec in April 1691, and was discharged on the twenty-third, only to return the following July and be discharged again on August 18. Pierre Faye died on 27 December 1692 at the Hôtel-Dieu de Quebec hospital being buried on the same day in its cemetery.

A judgment of March 24, 1695, at the bailiwick of Notre-Dame-des-Anges, tells us that he owned two lands in this seigneurie, for which he had not paid the cens and rents for about fifteen years. At his death he owed the Jesuits 150 livres in cens and rents and 32 livres that he had borrowed from them. At the request of the Jesuits, his lands were then joined to the estate. There is some question as to whether or not Marie remained in the colony after her husband died. Their land was lost so she would have had nothing left. She is not mentioned as present at any of the known marriages of her children. Marie Chauvet died sometime after 10 April 1709. Daughter **Agathe married Jacques Gauthier. They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Pierre FAYE-b. 1637 → Agathe Faye-b. 1681 → Pierre GAUTHIER- b.1716 → Marie Anne GAUTHIER- b.1741 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

FERRÉ Catherine (c.1629-c.1694)

Daughter of Pierre Ferré and Marguerite Ferrier, of the parish of Saint-Barthélémi in Paris, she contracted marriage before the notary Latouche, on Sunday, November 4, 1668, with **Louis Lefebvre dit Lacroix**, son of Mathieu Lefebvre and Avoie Lefrançois, of the parish of Saint-Sulpice in Paris. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract .Louis came to Canada as early as 1646 where he can be found as a soldier at Trois Rivieres. Louis annulled a marriage contract with Anne Herlin drawn up 23 January 1663 by notary Aneau. From their union a boy was born. The notary Jacques de La Tousche drew up several other acts for Louis, notably his second marriage contract on 4 November 1667 to the King's Daughter Catherine Feret (FerréOut of a total of 88 King's Daughters who arrived in New France in 1667, nine settled in the region of Trois Rivieres.

This king's daughter arrived with the 1668 contingent. For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who

came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

She lived in Cap-de-la-Madeleine. Having reached the age of 55 or 56, Louis became a worn out man, exhausted from so much work and he felt his end approaching. On 4 December 1682, again at the home of his good friend Jean Cusson, he had his last will and testament drawn up. He dictated his will to notary Cusson on December 4, 1682. He bequeathed all his property to his wife on the condition that she did not remarry, in which case the will would become void. He asks her to raise their child in the fear of God and to take great care of him. On the following 2 May, he died of exhaustion. The next day, his funeral was held in the modest chapel at the Cap. In his rounds the missionary recorded in the parish registry that our humble ancestor had been buried on 3 May, following his unexpected death the day before, "after having received all the sacraments."

But the hourglass of Father Time did not stop flowing at the Lefebvre home: Catherine Feret continued seeing to domestic affairs. On 20 February 1684, again at the home of notary Cusson, she agreed to continue her lease with Guillaume Barette for six more years. In order to do this, she undoubtedly counted heavily on the help of her son Jacques, at fifteen, now almost a man. On 24 March 1687, Catherine made her mark on an acknowledgment of a debt of 311 livres, 11 sols and 3 deniers, for merchandise from the store of Pierre Le Boulanger, Sieur de Saint-Pierre. It appears that the widow had great difficulty meeting this debt because Le Boulanger brought suit against her and the judgment, issued on 24 January 1691, ordered her to pay what she owed. On 20 February 1692, Catherine signed another nine-year lease with Guillaume Barette, but we do not know if she lived long enough to see it through. It is more than likely that the lease was assumed by her son Jacques at whose home she lived. We do not know anything about her death. It even may be that she passed away after the premature death of her son in 1703.

Ob 24 February 1684 She leased her land of two arpents width by forty arpents depth at the same place for six years, averaging eighteen minots of wheat per year, to Guillaume Barette, February 20, 1684. She owes the merchant Pierre Boulanger, on March 24, 1687, the sum of 311 livres 11 sols and 3 deniers. Not being able to repay this amount, she is condemned to do so by sentence dated January 24, 1691. On February 20, 1692, she renews for nine years the lease of her land to Guillaume Barette, but this time for fourteen minots of wheat per year, but we do not know if she lived long enough to see it through. It is more than likely that the lease was assumed by her son Jacques at whose home she lived. We do not know anything about her death. It even may be that she passed away after the premature death of her son in 1703. The date of her death is not known, but she is still living at the time of the marriage contract of her son Jacques with Marie-Anne Leblanc on July 20, 1694. Marie Anne was the daughter of **Nicolas dit Labrie** and of **Madeleine Dutault**. They lived at the Cap and had one son and two daughters. **Jean Baptiste**, son of Jacques and of Madeleine, married **Marie-Anne Rault** at the Cap in 1720. They had ten children and it was he who finally launched the Lefebvre dit Lacroix line. **Jean Baptiste was a coureur des bois** before settling down at the Cap. He was still living in 1761. Another son of Catherine and Louis, Pierre married Charlotte Guyon. Catherine and Louis were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother, Seraphine Bellerive twice, Pierre on her father's side and Jacques on her mother's side.

Catherine FERRÉ-b. 1629 → Jacques LEFEBVRE- b.1669 → Jean- LEFEBVRE- b.1696 → Jacques LACROIX LEFEBVRE-b.1729 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Catherine FERRÉ-b. 1629 → Jacques LEFEBVRE- b.1669 → Jean- LEFEBVRE- b.1696 → Pierre LEFEBVRE Lacroix- b.1731 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

FERRON Marguerite (1642-1706)

A king's daughter (Fille du roi) born in Belgium.

Daughter of Jean-François Ferron and Antoinette Desvilliers, from St-Waast, archdiocese of Cambrai in Flanders, she married **Guillaume Bertrand**, son of ploughman Pierre Bertrand and Jeanne Boutin, from Sainte-Marie de Ré, archdiocese of La Rochelle in Aunis, on Wednesday, October 7, 1671, and married him in Quebec City on Monday, October 12, 1671. His godparents are Guillaume Bordé and Thomasse Jessé. Guillaume enlisted for three years with outfitter Pierre Gaigneur 01 April 1665 at La Rochelle (notary Teuleron) and came to Canada aboard the Cat-de-Hollande. He can be found in the service of Denis-Joseph Ruette d'Auteuil at Cap Rouge in the 1666 and 1667 censuses. Guillaume annulled a marriage contract with Fille du Roi Suzanne Lacroix, drawn up 07 November 1669 by notary Becquet.

After her father's death this King's daughter arrived in Quebec City on July 30, 1671 at the age of 30 aboard the ship Prince-Maurice. For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

She brings in dowry goods worth 300 pounds without counting 50 pounds in gift from the king. They had eight children. With her husband's consent, on September 28, 1692, she hired their daughter Marie-Marguerite, sixteen years old our, as a servant for Élisabeth de Chavigny and Étienne Landron, until she was old enough to get married. She lived in Neuville. It is there that she dies and is buried on June 13, 1706. Guillaume Bertrand was buried on 13 June 1706 at Neuville. Justin Bieber is a descendant. Daughter **Marie Angélique** was born 20 December 1678. She married **François Richard**.

Four generations of some of their descendants, beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais who married Marie Tremblay, lived in the United States from the 1820s to 1905 and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. A daughter of Louis Pierre and Marie, Marthe Gervais married famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau, great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Marguerite FERRON - b.1642 → Marie Angélique BERTRAND- b.1678 → Catherine RICHARD- b.1715 → Françoise LEFEBVRE- b.1744 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

FONTAINE Étienne (c.1661-post 07-1717)

Ship pilot and captain.

Son of Jacques Fontaine and Jeanne Colinette, of Isle- Dieu, diocesee of Luçon in Poitou, this master of the boat entered into marriage before the notary Vachon, on Thursday February 4, 1683, with **Marie Conille**, baptized at Saint-Nicolas de La Rochelle on Sunday September 27, 1665, daughter of Pierre Conille and Marie Giton, and married her at Saint-Laurent de l'Île d'Orléans, on Monday February 8, 1683. From their union, twelve children were born. He settled in Île d'Orléans. On July 27, 1689, he came to an agreement with his neighbor Jean Mourier called Father Veron. Mourier sued him to be reimbursed for the damages caused by the fire in his shed, following the fire he set in a meadow. For the current year, he promised to lend half of his shed to Mourrier to store his grain, and to build him a new shed before the harvest of 1690. He then worked on his land, more than he practiced his profession of **sailor** during the time of navigation. On April 2, 1704, Julien Du-Mont sold a piece of land to his eldest son Étienne. He attends this sale in the name of his son. On September 17, 1705, he hired himself out as a pilot to the merchant Nicolas Martin of Quebec for the duration of the navigation. He promises to navigate on the boat of Jean Toupin named *La Sainte-Anne*, to make two trips to Plaisance and back, for 60 pounds per month.

On February 23, 1708, as captain, commander and pilot of the vessel *Le Saint-Joseph*, of twenty tons, he promised to the merchant Louis Prat to go from Quebec to Montreal and back, to Plaisance and back, at 60 pounds per month. On October 29, 1710, he promised the same Mr. Prat to drive to Plaisance, for 100 livres per month, the brigantine that the latter had built. This brigantine was called *Le Saint-Louis*. He was the captain. In 1710, Mr. Bertet authorized him to sell a bundle of powdered tobacco weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds. On June 27, 1710, this same Bertet who resides in Plaisance declares that he received 237 pounds for flour and bread that he sold to him. Back in Quebec, he wishes to sell the tobacco that Bertet entrusted to him, but Gaulin claims to have received the same mandate from Bertet. The bundle of tobacco is weighed May 9, 1711. It reaches two hundred and eleven livres. He claims 237 livres on the sale of this bundle to pay himself flour and bread sold to Bertet. He was still living in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans, when on April 3, 1713, Pierre Perrot and Pierre Niort reenlisted as master and pilot to leave for *Mont-Louis* with three men at the melting of the ice in order to fetch the "caiche" named *La Marguerite* and bring it back to Quebec, then to make the trip to Plaisance, all at 100 pounds per month. We do not know the precise date of his death, but he is still alive on July 13, 1717 at the time of the marriage contract of his daughter Élisabeth with Louis Fortier. Son **Etienne married Anne Mineau**. They were **Roy ancestors**.

Etienne FONTAINE- b.1659 → Etienne FONTAINE- b.1686 → Geneviève FONTAINE- b.1715 → Salomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

FORTIER Antoine (1644-1708) (FORESTER)

He had an ability to make sound business deals.

Son of Noel Fortier and Marie Marthe Golle, was baptized at Saint Jacques in Dieppe, France on 26 June 1644. The exact date of his arrival in New France is unknown; we only know that he came with his father and that they ' « first settled at Beauport. The first mention in the archives was that of 3 June 1664, the date on which Antoine was confirmed at the H6tel-Dieu in Quebec. In the census of 1667, Noel Fortier was said to be 50 years old and a "sailor Working for Charles Bazire." Noel and Antoine both had a trade which they hoped to put to profit in their adopted country: Noel was a shipwright, that is to say, a specialist in the perforation of holes into which he fastened different pieces of the frame, whereas Antoine was more interested in going to sea to fish commercially. The few years spent at Beauport allowed father and son to evaluate the opportunities which were offered to new arrivals and especially to stabilize their financial situation. Moreover, Antoine seemed to have an **ability to make sound business deals**, if we may judge by an act of notary Rageot dated 17 October 1667. Therein, he signed an agreement with three partners, Louis Couillard de l'Espinay, Francois James and Jacques Lozier, for the purpose of equally dividing the profits coming from fishing for sea bass which they intended to do "near Lisle Rouge in the St-Laurent river." This was a very lucrative enterprise at that time. 53 Then, on 1 March 1671, again with notary Rageot recording, Antoine signed a contract making him owner of a piece of land on the Ile d'Orléans in the parish of St Laurent, at a place named l'Arbre Sec. It concerned three arpents of width which Antoine and his father would make fruitful. It was also the ideal place for them since a small shipyard already existed on the island.

It was in 1677 that our ancestor decided to take a wife, a certain **Marie Madeleine Cadieux**, daughter of Charles Cadieux, Sieur de Courville, and of Madeleine Macart, both from a high social class and associated with the richest families in the colony. The marriage contract was drawn up by Cadieux's neighbor who was none other than royal

notary Michel Fillion. The contract was dated 21 November 1677 and was made at the residence of Charles Cadieux in the Seig—neurie of Beauport. The numerous people present were among the most notable personalities of the era. It is a matter of record that Antoine's father, Norel Fortier, was not present at the gathering, probably unable to attend because of the infirmities of old age.

On 12 January 1693, Antoine Fortier concluded a transaction before a notary. At that time, our ancestor stated that he was "Master and Owner of the barge "La Sainte Anne "with a displacement of twenty-five tons." By this contract, he was obligated to the Messieurs les Sous Fermiers de la Traite de Tadoussac and the Sieur Macart, a merchant in the town of Québec and the principal party concerned as well as director of the said Company, to make three journeys with his barge and crew. The first journey was made as soon as the ice broke, from Quebec to Chicoutimi and Papinachois, or from Papinachois to the said Chicoutimi, depending on wind conditions, since the barge was so propelled. The second took place at the end of July, and the third, eight days after the return from the second. One important condition of the contract was that "*the said Fortier, the sailors of his crew or any other person, could not directly or indirectly trade or sell to Frenchmen or Indians any merchandise under penalty of losing his cargo totally.*" Another condition specified that Antoine was obligated to maintain the seaworthiness of his craft to prevent it from swamping or keeping the cargo from contamination by sea water. His salary? The sum of one thousand livres tournois "in silver coin of the country." How many journeys did our ancestor make? We are inclined to believe that he worked at this trade his whole life. By becoming owner of his own ship, Antoine Fortier showed a resourceful spirit, a tenacity for work and a great deal of determination. He was also a man with deep faith.

Antoine spent very little time with his family during the months of navigation, but his trade brought faith; the name which he gave to his ship proves the great confidence which he had in Sainte-Anne. He had an enviable prosperity, so that life on the Ile d'Oréans unfolded calm and serene. He was loved by ten children, eight of whom were boys, thus assuring him numerous descendants. It was in 1683 that God called Noel Fortier to Him at the age of 90. Noel had been a valuable aid to Antoine, especially during the first years of their settling on the island.

Antoine Fortier was a man with very solid religious convictions, a good—hearted man, loved and respected by all. At the time of his voyages on the river, the colonists waited for his passing with joy, because they could always count on his judicious advice, as well as on his moral and often material help. A document dated 9 October 1703 informs us that a colonist from the seigneurie of Beaumont, named René Faureau dit Deslauriers, having lost his wife, Elisabeth Boissonneau, was reduced to extreme poverty and could not meet the needs of his four young children. As a result, Antoine Fortier agreed to take charge of the four year old Marie-Francoise, "in order to assure her Wellbeing and to provide her with What is necessary for her life and her support until the age of 20 years." Let us not forget that at that time, Antoine and Marie—Madeleine Cadieux already had eleven mouths to feed: Marie—Madeleine, Antoine, Jean-Baptiste, Charles, Michel, Pierre-Noel, Guillaume, Jean-Francois, Nicolas, Louis and Joseph. On 11 June 1703, the Fortier parents laid to rest their twelfth child, the youngest, the one-and-a-half year old Anne. At the Fortier home, Marie Francoise Faureau took the place left empty by Anne.

A property inventory is a very revealing document of a person's life. It was actually a general review of the family's material condition. Concerning ancestor Antoine Fortier, the inventory made by notary Jacob on the morning of 11 October 1708, begins with the statement "the said deceased died at "Papinachois, at Riviere Assomption, during the last Feast of Pentecost." It goes on to reveals an extraordinary amount of detail found nowhere else. A list of the small objects covers eight pages of a notary's large notebook and the listing of the other property found in the house and the adjoining buildings is equally impressive. Let's not forget the important points: the land that Antoine left to his heirs, now represented 90 arpents under cultivation. The house, thirty to forty feet long by 18 wide had two rooms on one floor, with cellar and attic. It was covered in part with shingles. A part of the inventory informs us that the Fortier sons, namely Antoine, Jean, Pierre Noel and Michel were employed to pilot the family barge "La Sainte-Anne," as well as to perform other tasks on this same barge. We end on a rather sad note concerning the good ship "La Sainte-Anne." In the middle of the inventory is written: "The barge of thirty tons with generally all the gear and rigging, was put up for sale by the said nephew and major heirs, through the usual formalities and appraised at present for the sum of two thousand livres." It is evident that in the eighteenth century, as in the twentieth, the tastes and aspirations of the children do not always follow those of the parents. Marie Madeleine Cadieux died at Saint-Laurent on 26 February 1715, a few months before the **accidental death of her two sons, Jean Francois and Nicolas.** Mother Fortier was buried inland on the south side of the island on 27 February. The obituary record states that she had succumbed to a pain in her side after seven days of illness. What doctor of today would dare report this mysterious diagnosis? Abbot Yves Leriche, former missionary for the Abenakis, who was then the pastor of Saint

Laurent,presided at the funeral service. Son Pierre Noel married **Marie Anne Leclerc** They were ancestors of the Collettes

Antoine fortier

Antoine FORTIER-b. 1644 → Pierre Noel FORTIER- b.1686 → Louis FORTIER- b.1724 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

FORTIER Noël (1617-1683)

He came as a sailor he worked as a servant.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor who married **Marthe Golle** at Saint-Rémi de Dieppe in Normandy on Wednesday May 26, 1638. From their union were born at least four children. Sailor and ship's driller, he came to Quebec in 1663 with his son Antoine.

They first settled at Beauport. The first mention in the archives was that of 3 June 1664, the date on which Antoine was confirmed at the Hôtel-Dieu in Quebec. In the census of 1667, Noel Fortier was said to be 50 years old and a "sailor working for Charles Bazire." Noel and Antoine both had a trade which they hoped to put to profit in their adopted country: Noel was a shipwright, that is to say, a specialist in the perforation of holes into which he fastened different pieces of the frame,

On April 19, 1664, Jeanne Richer claimed 25 pounds from him before the Sovereign Council. In the 1667 census, he worked as a servant for Charles Bazire in Quebec City. He spent his last days with his son Antoine in Saint Laurent on the Île d'Orléans. It is there that he dies on March 30, 1683. He is buried the next day. **Antoine** married in **Marie Madeleine Cadieux** 1667. They were ancestors of the Collettes

Noel FORTIER-b. 1617 → Antoine FORTIER-b. 1644 → Pierre Noel FORTIER- b.1686 → Louis FORTIER- b.1724 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

FORTIN Julien dit Bellefontaine (1621-1689)

Daughter and ancestor Barbe Fortin was miraculously cured.

Arriving in the country after two months of suffering at sea, Julien Fortin dit Bellefontaine, lost no time getting started. Perhaps he had some money set aside, or some economic resources on which he could draw, because he bought a prime piece of waterfront property just in front of Sainte Anne-de-Beaupré on 26 December 1650; a fortuitous Christmas present to himself. He sold it to Robert Caron on 27 March 1654 for the sum of 500 livres. On 23 August 1657 Julien became part owner of both the Seigneurie of Beaupré and of the Ile d'Orléans. The seller was Sieur Charles de Lauzon-Charny, Commandant General of New France, the son of Jean and Louise Giffard. Our ancestor was obviously well connected. Julien paid 700 livres in beaver pelts for this fiefdom. On 11 February 1662, he sold it all to Mgr de Laval for 750 livres, but not without reward. On 4 June 1659 our prosperous Julien was given a concession at Cape Tourmente of 6 arpents of river frontage by a league and a half in depth. Today this territory goes by the name of "The Fortin Coast". The census of 1666, 1667 and 1681 tell us that he lived there. In 1667 he had two domestics in his employ, Leonard and Francois Jarivet; he had 8 arpents of cleared land and 7 beasts in the stable and he would live in Saint Joachim until his death. Julien also owned lot number 149, 12 arpents on the Saint Lawrence River by 42 arpents in depth. He purchased this land, located in the territory known as LaPetite Rivière de Saint Francois in Charlevoix county, for the sum of 280 livres from Pierre Laforest dit Labranche and his wife Charlotte Anne Godin, daughter of Elie and of Esther Ramage.

On 2 February 1660, the Feast day of the Purification of Mary, Julien was confirmed at Château-Richer by Mgr François de Laval, Bishop of Quebec. 63 On 6 October of the same year, before Father François LeMercier and Churchwarden Joseph Mace-Gravel, Julien made a gift to the Church of Notre-Dame de la Visitation at Château Richer, of 50 livres and a little wooden house. The following year, 6 October 1661, he testified by deposition before

the court on the subject of the Iroquois ravages: the sacking of the farms of Jean Picard, the widow Caron and Claude Bouchard, as well as the massacre of six people, among whom was Louis Guimond. Two gifts were recorded in the register of receipts and expenditures of the church of Saint Anne: 27 January 1665 "given by bellefontaine 20 S," that is to say one livre; and "received from bellfontaine two minots of wheat," early in 1676. As recorded by Notary Romain Becquet on 18 August 1680, Julien "gave to Pierre Voyer, Guillaume Boucher and Felix Auber, Wardens of Chateau-Richer, for the Churches of Chateau-Richer and Sainte-Anne, a house situated at Chateau-Richer nearby the church, with a bakehouse at one end, bordered on one side by Thomas (name illegible), for the use of the two churches equally . . . the said donation made to the said churches because of the great devotion that he has for them." Thus we see Our Ancestor Fortin as a man of generous faith and also of sincere attachment to Mary and Sainte Anne.

On 11 November 1652 Julien married the 17 year old **Genevieve Gamache**, daughter of Nicholas Gamache dit Lamarre and of Jacqueline Cadot. They were from Sainte Illiers, Diocese of Chartres in the Beauce region of France. Present at the ceremony were the father of Genevieve, Nicholas Gamache, the Sieur Le Tardif, Louis Gagne and Claude Auber, Father Ragueneau, SJ, blessed the marriage, 64 which took place in the home of Louis Gagne, at Cape Tourmente, which was at that time within the limits of Sainte Anne parish. The contract of marriage had been made previously at the house of Toussaint on the Cape, on 22 August 1652, by Notary Claude Auber. On 21 October 1654 there was great joy around the Fortin hearth for a daughter, Barbe, was born. On the 10th of the following month Father Paul Ragueneau went to the home of the said Bellefontaine on the Beaupre coast, to carry out the baptismal ceremony. The Grand Senechal of the country, Jean de Lauzon, acted as godfather. Barbe Aymont, wife of Sieur LeTardif, as godmother, gave the gift of her first name to the baby. Then, another baby came along just about every 23 months, until 15 June 1677, when the last was born. They were Charles, Eustache (later to be a major of militia at Cape Saint Ignace), Jacques, Genevieve, Joseph, Marie-Ann, Julien, Pierre, Louis, Jean and Marguerite the youngest. A total of 8 boys and 4 girls, all baptized at Sainte Anne-de-Beaupre. If great joy accompanies a large family so must there be a few crosses to bear.

.On August 23, 1657, he became lord of part of the Côte de Beaupré and Île d'Orléans by buying, for 700 livres, from Charles de Lauzon-Charny the share of an eighth of this seigneurie. He is already living comfortably because he is able to lend money. On February 24, 1658, Jacques Boissel takes out a loan of 400 pounds against him. The next day, on the 25th, he buys from Urbain Beaudry a piece of land of two arpents and two perches of frontage by a league and a half of depth, with a house and a barn; for the sum of 370 pounds of principal and 30 pounds of wine. To pay for this house, he immediately transfers to Urbain Beaudry the sum of 400 livres owed to him by Jacques Boessel. On the following June 26, he lends 200 livres to Louis Houde. He gives a release to ancestors **Marie Crevet, widow of Robert Caron**, for the sum of 500 livres, the purchase price of her land of Sainte-Anne, on January 18, 1659. With Claude Bouchard he makes a transfer of 40 livres to Jean Chesnier, on the following September 30. Urbain Beaudry gives a receipt in his name to Jacques Boessel on October 10.

On February 2, 1660, he is among the confirmed at Château-Richer. On the following October 6, he transfers a sum of 18 livres to François Bélanger and donates the same day to the Fabrique de Château-Richer a small wooden building of twenty feet square and a sum of 50 livres, which he promises to give to the workmen who will finish the gable of this building. In company with Olivier Letardif, on October 6, 1661, he gave Claude Bouchard a certificate in favor of certain families of the Côte de Beaupré ruined by the Iroquois incursions. He sold to surgeon François Fortin, on the following October 31, at a price of 1100 livres principal and 20 livres of pot-de-vin, that he had acquired from Urbain Beaudry in Château-Richer two years earlier. In February 1662, on the 11th, he sold to Monseigneur de La-Val for 750 livres his share in the seigneurie of Côte de Beaupré. On the 16th, Richard Dumesnil owes him 300 livres for a rowboat and the same day, with Pierre Cochon and Jacques Dodier, the sum of 36 livres for merchandise. Jean Chénier and Antoine Rouillard borrowed 310 livres from him on November 5, 1662. He sold to Michel Bouchard, on November 13, a certain building in the form of a "manable house" of twenty feet square for the sum of 100 livres. One month later, his neighbor from Château-Richer, Thomas Grandrye owes him the sum of 30 livres.

On June 25, 1663, he bought back from Nicolas Huot, for 600 livres, his share of the house he had obtained from François Fortin. On the following July 8, Grégoire Deblois owes him 103 livres which he promises to pay him in wheat. The churchwardens of Château-Richer give him a receipt on June 2, 1664, three years later, for the sums due to them from the sale to François Fortin. He himself gave Thomas Grandrye, on the following July 6, a receipt for the 30 livres he had borrowed from him in 1662. Jean Laffer of Île d'Orléans owes him 20 livres, on August 26, 1664. Nicolas Huot retrocedes to him, on February 10, 1666, all the site and house that François Fortin had given

him. On February 2, 1667, he gave a receipt for 310 livres to Jean Chénier and Antoine Rouillard and on March 18, 1667, for 750 livres to Monseigneur de Laval. In the 1667 census, he owned fifteen horned cattle and twenty acres of land in value. To thank his brother-in-law Nicolas Gamache for the services he rendered him at his house at Cap-Tourmente, on January 13, 1670, he gave him the two arpents of land he had received from Nicolas Huot at Château-Richer, as well as two oxen and a cow.

In the name of this same brother-in-law Nicolas Gamache, he sold to Mathurin Gagnon, for 200 livres, on January 16, 1674, a piece of land belonging to him in Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap. He is counted among the benefactors of the Sainte-Anne church. He gave 20 sols in 1665 and two minots of wheat in 1676. On January 13 of the same year, he gave Michel Bouchard a receipt for a debt contracted on November 13, 1662, and on the following January 27, he recognized that Sylvain Leviaux had paid in his name to the late Pierre Cochon dit Lafontaine, 100 livres that he owed him. On August 18, 1680, he donated the house he owned in Château-Richer to the churches of Château-Richer and Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap because of the great devotion he had for these churches. This house is the same one that he sold to surgeon François Fortin in 1661 and that the latter gave to Nicolas Huot in 1662, who gave it back to him in 1666. In the 1681 census, he owned two firearms, sixteen horned cattle, and twenty arpents of land in value at Cap-Tourmente. On March 2, 1685, he bought from Pierre Laforêt a house at Petite-Rivière Saint-François.

In 1687 Julien and Louise, ages 20 and 16 respectively, died in the flower of their youth. Some months later, on 10 August the same year, Pierre Gagnon, the husband of Barbe the eldest, was buried at Sainte Anne. All three were victims of epidemics of scarlet fever and the measles, which swept the region that year; then the smallpox epidemic of 1702-03 took Marie-Anne, Genevieve and Joseph.

In the year 1667, Father Thomas Morel set himself to the task of recording the miracles accomplished through the intercession of Sainte Anne of the Little Cape. The following paragraph tells of a prodigious event that happened to the Fortin family in 1666. "Barbe fortin, daughter of Julien fortin belle fontaine habitant of Beaupré age of twelve years or about was attacked by a pleurisy and in danger of death, having been recommended to Sainte Anne by her father and mother who made a vow and novena to her straight away received a perfect cure at the end of the novena."

He was godfather on June 18, 1689, to his granddaughter Marie Gagnon. A note recorded in the account book of the church of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit is as follows: "Paid to the widow Bellefontaine for a barrel of bacon by her furnished for the work of the Church, in 1689." She was thus a widow in July 1690 and since she was the one who supplied the lard in 1689, it seems that she was already a widow at that time. The work on the church was done during the summer and fall of 1689. Geneviève Gamache had the notary Étienne Jacob take an inventory of the property on July 9, 1704. She then retired to her son Charles in l'Islet where she died on November 5, 1711. She was buried the next day.

We do not know the exact date of death of Our Ancestor Fortin. We do know that on 18 June 1689, Julien was godfather to his granddaughter Marie, the daughter of Genvieve and of Noel Gagnon. Then nothing more! At the second marriage of Barbe to Pierre Lessard on 16 April 1690, Julien did not sign as a witness, so it is reasonable to assume that he died between those two dates, some say in September 1687. A note recorded in the account book of the church of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit is as follows: "Paid to the widow Bellefontaine for a barrel of bacon by her furnished for the work of the Church, in 1689." She was thus a widow in July 1690 and since she was the one who supplied the lard in 1689, it seems that she was already a widow at that time. The colony had lost a great man. Genevieve Gamache continued to live from the inheritance of her late husband, but she would end her days in the home of her son Charles at l'Islet, not far from the fief of her brother Nicholas Gamache dit Lamarre. She was buried at Notre Dame de BonSecours, at l'Islet, 5 November 1709.

Son Charles married Marie Sainte Cloutier They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette

Julien FORTIN- b. 1621 → Charles FORTIN- b.1656 → Marie FORTIN- b.1695 → Marie Elisabeth GUIMOND- b.1721 → Francois Prospère GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Daughter Barbe Fortin married Pierre Gagnon They Roy ancestors

Julien FORTIN- b. 1621 → Barbe FORTIN- b.1654 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1674 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

FOURNIER Guillaume1623-1699)

A Seigneur in Early Quebec He married 13 year old Francoise Hebert.

Guillaume Fournier gained status by marrying into Quebec's oldest family, and became of patriarch of a significant family of his own. He was born about 1620 in Coulmer-Argentan, France, which was in Normandie. His parents were Gilles Fournier and Noelle Gagnon, but nothing else is known of his early years.

The early settlers' plaque on the Louis Hébert Monument in Quebec City lists Guillaume as having arrived in 1634, but there is no evidence that he was there before 1651. On November 20th of that year, he **married Marie-Françoise Hébert, the 13-year-old daughter of Hélène Desportes and Guillaume Hébert**. Two years later, they had their first child, a boy who died as an infant. They would have 14 more children, the youngest being born in 1680. Through his marriage, Guillaume became a *seigneur*, or feudal lord. Land in New France belonged to the king and it was divided into *seigneuries*. Guillaume was granted a *seigneur*, and he presided over the *habitants* who lived on subdivisions of the land. The *habitants* were required to pay Guillaume a percentage of what they produced from the land, while Guillaume was required to build a gristmill for the *habitants'* grain.

In 1668, Guillaume acquired his first *seigneur* through litigation against his wife's family. The land, which was located in Sault-au-Matelot, had been granted to Louis Hébert as the very first *seigneur* in Quebec. Marie-Françoise's aunt Guillemette Hébert held the *seigneur* along with her husband, and since Guillaume's wife was also an heir of Louis Hébert, he felt he was entitled to a portion of it as well. The case was ruled in Guillaume's favor and he became *co-seigneur*. Later, the wife of Marie-Françoise's late brother Joseph, Charlotte de Poitiers, claimed some of the land was rightfully hers, and Guillaume had to concede a good portion of his *seigneur*.

By the early 1670s, Guillaume's *seigneur* was in what was becoming the heart of Quebec City. The new administrative leader sent over from France, Jean Talon, acquired the entire *seigneur*, and Guillaume received another *seigneur* in a different location away from Quebec City. The grant was given on November 3, 1672, described as "thirty acres on the river, two leagues in depth in the neighborhood of L'Islet, on the south shore of the St Lawrence." This would be incorporated as the town of Montmagny in 1678.

Guillaume's house on his new *seigneur* was described as being "built of squared beams," and was 22 feet by 18 feet, single story plus an attic. It had two windows and a door on the north side, and one window on the south side. Mass was held in Guillaume's house until they could build a church, and on December 21, 1685, Guillaume gave 3 or 4 acres of deforested land for it. This would become the St-Thomas-de-la-Pointe-à-la-Caille parish, and Guillaume is given credit as being its founder.

Guillaume died at Montmagny on October 24, 1699 and was buried in Saint Odilon de Montmagny Cemetery. His wife Marie-Françoise survived him by many years, passing away on March 16, 1716.

Daughter Marie-Anne Fournier — B. 5 May 1655, Quebec City, New France; D. 13 Nov 1717, Saint-Pierre-de-la-Riviére-du-Sud, New France; married Pierre Blanchet (1646-1709), 17 Feb 1670, Quebec City, New France

They were ancestors of Lottie Mae Collette on her mother's side (Amelia Samson.)

Guillaume FOURNIER- b.1623→ Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 → Madeleine BLANCHET- b.1676 → Marguerite DESTROISMAISONS- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

They were ancestors of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier)

Gillaume FOURNIER- b.1623 → Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 Pierre BLANCHET- b.1672 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL-241 b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Françoise Fournier B. 30 Apr 1671, Quebec City, New France; D. 15 Jul 1734, Montmagny married **Jacques Boulay** (1664-1738), 21 Apr 1686, Saint-Thomas, New France
They were ancestors of Lottie Mae Collette on her mother's side (Amelia Samson.)

Gillaume FOURNIER- b.1623 → Françoise FOURNIER- b.1671 → Marie Françoise BOULET- b.1687 → Augustin MORIN- b.1728 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son of Gilles Fournier and Noëlle Gaga, from Coulmer in Normandy, he married in Quebec City on Monday November 20, 1651, Françoise Hébert, baptized in Quebec City on Saturday January 23, 1638, daughter of Guillaume Hébert and Hélène Desportes. From their union, **fifteen children** are born. His alliance with the Hébert family brought him, at the same time as a certain ease, an appreciable amount of inheritance problems. Curiously, except for his confirmation in Quebec City on August 10, 1659, and the baptismal certificates of his children, the documents are silent about him until 1661, when on June 11, Nicolas Chaigneau declares that he owes him the sum of 72 livres for food he provided him during the winter. On January 15, 1662, ancestor **Jean Millouer** signed over to him a two-acre parcel of land for 60 livres, guaranteeing it against all troubles, except for the incursion of the Iroquois. According to a declaration of André Barbeau, who dated June 25, 1662, acknowledges owing him 60 livres for accounts made between them, and notably an advance of money in France, it seems that he returned to France probably in 1660. On July 25, 1662, Nicolas Picard owes him 48 livres for expenses that he made at his place. On the same day, to discharge René Rhéaume, he takes to his account an obligation of 63 livres on his part towards Vincent Verdon. Noël Morin, seigneur de la Rivière-à-la-Caille, gives him a discharge, on September 12, 1663, for the sum of 1000 livres for food delivered to Françoise Hébert, during the ten years before her marriage to him. We know that Guillaume Couillard, husband of Guillemette Hébert, died on March 4, 1663 and that his brother-in-law Joseph Hébert, husband of Marie-Charlotte de Poitiers, was killed by the Iroquois in 1660. As a result, he became heir to half of the land of the late Louis Hébert, grandfather of his wife.

This fief was located at Rivière Saint-Charles. Starting in 1664, he granted lands there, on January 6, to Simon Bourbeau, on May 26, to Pascal Lemaistre, on June 3, to Hilaire Chandonneau, on July 22, to Jean Galaup, the next day July 23, to Gervais Gaillard and later on June 8, 1666, to François Boucher. The succession of Guillaume Couillard and the late Joseph Hébert caused him a lot of trouble. On June 23, 1664, he compromises with his sister-in-law Marie-Charlotte de Poitiers. He claims that she cannot get the 300 pounds of dowry of his marriage and has all the rents he owes from this farm seized from Guillaume Lelièvre, farmer of the buildings of the late Joseph Hébert. A lawsuit follows. He settles the whole thing amicably as follows: his sister-in-law renounces all her claims on the inheritance of the late Joseph Hébert and in compensation he gives her eleven acres of land at Grande-Allée. On May 31, 1666, he sells to Louis Rouer a land of thirty-three arpents which still belongs to him by succession of Guillaume Hébert and Joseph Hébert at Grande-Allée. He obtains 2000 livres of principal and 20 livres of bribe. He gave a release on October 7.

Champion of the courts of justice, he had numerous appearances at the Provost of Quebec where he is represented by his wife, as well as at the Sovereign Council. On December 22, 1662, he demanded that Étienne Rageot dit Lyonnais accept the land he had granted him two years earlier. Rageot refused and gave him the land on the condition that he pay for the work he had done on it. This work is evaluated thereafter at 48 livres. He disagrees with Guillemette Hébert about the succession of the late Guillaume Hébert. On March 13, 1667, he reached a compromise with her by appointing Pierre de Gorribon and Louis Rouer de Villeray as arbitrators. In the 1667 census, he had four cattle and seventeen acres of land. On November 23, 1667, he undertook to deliver to the intendant Jean Talon, by the month of May, three thousand "damoiselles", half of which were one foot long by one and a half feet long and half of which were twenty feet long by one foot long, as well as one hundred "madereaux" of spruce forty to forty-five feet long by two and a half feet long. He receives 750 livres for the "damsels" and 140 livres for the "madereaux" for a total of 890 1 Following the compromise of March 13, 1667, he must give to Guillemette Hébert the sum of 500 livres. She claims this amount from him at the Prévôté de Québec on August 25, 1668, and he is condemned to give her this sum. For her part, her sister-in-law Charlotte de Poitiers questions the agreement that had been reached between them on June 23, 1664, concerning the succession of the late Joseph Hébert.

On November 11, 1668, she asked for an evaluation of the eleven arpents of land he had given her on Grande Allée, in compensation for the succession. He appealed in vain to the Sovereign Council on July 1, 1669, concerning the 500 livres he owed to Guillemette Hébert. On January 3, 1670, he undertook to deliver to Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye six hundred "madereaux" of spruce wood for the month of August, at 150 livres per hundred, for a total of 900 livres, plus ten jars of brandy. On the following March 5, he committed himself to Sieur Patoulet to drag lumber above the village of Saint-François on the edge of the road leading from Quebec to Côte Saint-Michel, at the rate of 6 deniers per foot. On the same day, Simon-François Daumont transfers to him his rights, starting June 5, 1670, on the engagement of Claude Davenne on the condition that he pays him his annual salary of 60 livres for the three years. As Davenne owes 60 livres to sieur Daumont of Saint-Lusson for his passage, he commits himself to work in advance for him, by beginning the same day, provided that he pays to his acquittal to sieur Daumont the sum of 30 livres.

He returns to the charge at the Sovereign Council, on April 14, 1670, against Guillemette Hébert, claiming that as heir of the late Louis Hébert and of the late Guillaume Couillard, he was entitled to half of the lands of the late Louis Hébert, and Guillemette Hébert obtained the other half while she was only entitled to a third. He therefore claims the share he is missing. Since 1667, he has been trying hard to prove that the lands inherited from the late Louis Hébert are seigneurial and consequently, on December 1, 1667, he lent faith and homage for his fief. He did not win, however, because these lands were not considered a seigneury and he had to be satisfied with his half of these lands. On the same day, however, he won his case against Marie Charlotte de Poitiers. He sells his fief of four arpents of frontage, with house and barn, to the Intendant Jean Talon for 6000 livres, on August 31. The Intendant agreed to give him a thousand pounds of lard, a "cavalle" and ten barrels of flour and to give him, in compensation, a fief of twice the size of the one he was giving up. On the following October 12, he ceded to the same Jean Talon, for the price of 6850 livres, the fourteen and a half arpents of frontage by four leagues of depth that he owned at the Rivière Saint-Charles, including the fourteen arpents and the manor house sold earlier. Meanwhile, on September 30, he sold two oxen for 240 livres to Jacques Renaud.

After all these transactions, wishing to live in peace, he buys from Jean Prou, on February 22, 1671, a dwelling of three arpents in front by forty arpents in depth at Rivière- à-la-Caille (Montmagny), for the price of 150 livres. On April 13, 1671, he establishes his accounts with Sieur De La Chesnaye, and in particular for the "madereaux" that he must provide him in company with Pierre Aigron dit Lamothe. He owes him 499 livres 8 sols and 8 deniers and Lamothe as much. Louis Couillard grants him a land of six arpents frontage by forty arpents depth in his seigneury of Rivière-du-Sud, on August 4 of the same year. On September 24, 1671, he bought from Denis Guion a harbour boat of five to six tons for 375 pounds plus 100 sols of pins. On August 22, 1672, Noël Morin granted him six arpents of land frontage by forty arpents deep in his seigneury of Saint-Luc. It is in this region where he owns several lands that he will establish himself, but in his own seigneury, since faithful to his promesse, the intendant Jean Talon grants him, on November 3, 1672, the seigneury of Saint-Joseph-du-Sud, that is to say thirty arpents of frontage land by two leagues deep, near the seigneury of the sieur de Lespinay, at Rivière-du-Sud. He granted land there on July 16, 1673, to Jacques Pozé, and on August 22, 1673 and November 20, 1674, to Jean Gautreau. He signed a contract with the mason Jacques Charrier to whom he claimed 74 livres and 5 sols on October 25, 1672, as well as the execution of his contract. He is condemned on July 21, 1673 to give to this same Charrier four shirts, a hood and a pair of shoes or to deduct it from the sum which he owes to him. He receives 48 livres and 10 sols of this sum, on April 6, 1676, by the hands of René Dubois.

His establishment on his lands of Saint-Joseph de Pointe- à-la-Caille forced him to go into debt. He owed 107 liyres and 12 sols to Sieur Aubert De La Chesnaye who, in order to be paid, had his boat seized. To recover his boat and to satisfy Sieur De La Chesnaye, he borrowed 107 livres and 12 sols from Jean-Baptiste Couillard de Lespinay, on November 10, 1680. He then joined forces with his son-in-law Jean Prou, on March 29, 1681, "to try to survive. He had a new boat built for himself, but it had no "equipment". His son-in-law offered to provide him with everything he needed to rig it and make it seaworthy, on the condition that they would each share half of the boat and make it worth half of the costs and profits. He comes to a compromise with the same Jean Prou who, by mistake, had removed some stakes on his land. Prou promises to give him, in compensation, 40 livres, payable by means of six minots of wheat, at 3 livres the minot. He promises to pay the remaining 22 livres in his name to **ancestor Jean Gautreau**. In the census of 1681, he owns three firearms, twelve horned cattle and ten acres of land in value. Unable to sell his fief of Saint-Joseph, he sold it to Ncestor **Jacques Bernier**, on October 15, 1683, for 260 livres and gave him a receipt on October 27, 1684. On the following October 18, he donated his share in the fief of Saint-Luc to Gilles Rageot and Marie-Madeleine Hébert. It is known that he made the market of "madereaux" to be supplied to Sieur De La Chesnaye with Pierre Aigron. The latter owes him 379 pounds. He claims them from the

Sovereign Council. To defuse the lawsuit, Aigron promised, on September 6, 1685, to give him two hundred **and twenty-five handfuls** of green cod, three quintals of dry cod and a barrel of nails of all kinds. He was summoned to Quebec City by the king's prosecutor on November 20, 1688, to give an account of the money he had found on the body of Claude Patu dit Belays, found drowned in front of Alphonse Morin's house. In front of the advanced state of decomposition of the corpse "which is so stinking that one cannot remain near it", he asked his children to dig a pit. One of his daughters with a stick touched the gusset of the drowned man. They found "26 livres in two white écus and in small coins of 4 sols," which he distributed to those of his children and grandchildren who had dug the pit. He **must give 20 livres which** belonged to Pierre Busson dit Subtile of Montreal.

No doubt desiring to return to Quebec, he was granted a site of twenty-four feet frontage by Nicolas Dupont in the Lower Town, on October 28, 1689. However, he did not settle there. On October 24, 1696, he donated to his sons Louis and Charles four arpents of frontage of his six-acre land in the seigneury of Saint-Luc, with the animals, on the condition that his children take care of him and their mother for the rest of their lives. While in Quebec City on October 26, 1696, he acknowledges owing 239 livres to Françoise Zachée for merchandise. On August 2, 1699, he donates all his goods to his son Charles, in order for him and his wife to "find the means to have no other embarrassment than to think about death and to make themselves worthy of eternal happiness. He died in Montmagny on October 24, 1699 and was buried the next day. His widow died in the same place on March 16, 1716.

FRADET Jean (1668-1743)

He had 25 children.

Son of Thomas Fradet and Anne Rousse, from the parish of Marcillac, city of Blaye in Guyenne, diocese of Bordeaux, he married **Jeanne Élie**, baptized at Sainte-Famille de l'Île d'Orléans on Monday, March 12, 1674, daughter of Jean Élie and Jeanne Labbé, in front of the notary Étienne Jacob, on Wednesday, January 24, 1691. From their union thirteen children are born.

His wife dies on Sunday June 30, 1715. He married Marie-Madeleine Gosselin, born in Saint-Laurent de l'Île d'Orléans on Thursday, February 14, 1692, daughter of the late Michel Gosselin and Marie Miville, before notary Barbel on Friday, August 23, 1715, and married her in Québec City on Saturday, August 24, 1715. From their union, eight children were born. He settles in La Durantaye on a three-acre piece of land that his parents-in-law promised to give to their daughter in the marriage contract. On July 2, 1701, ancestor Sieur **Olivier Morel** granted him a land of six arpents width by forty arpents deep in his seigneury of La Durantaye. On November 6, 1703, he owes the sum of 105 livres for merchandise sold to him by Pierre Duroy, and obtains a receipt on November 7, 1704. In August 1710, he enrolled in the Confraternity of the Scapular. He was one of the inhabitants of La Durantaye who, on January 12, 1712, with Jacques Corriveau, promised Sieur Philippe Boucher to build a church of sixty feet by thirty feet "in masonry, lime and sand", as well as a presbytery for the parish priest, to whom they obliged themselves to provide each year the quantity of fifty cords of wood for twenty years. On the following May 10, Nicolas Blaise de Bergères granted him a land of three arpents in front by forty arpents in depth in the seigneury of Bellechasse. On October 17 of the same year, Sieur Olivier Morel granted him all the space between Carrier's house and the Bellechasse cove.

On June 21, 1715, with his wife's consent, he sold all the rights of succession of the latter on the property of his father-in-law Jean Élie, to his brother in law Jacques Élie, for the sum of 300 livres. His wife dies a few days later in Saint-Vallier where she is buried on June 30. He then has the notary Gaschet proceed with the inventory of the goods of his first community on October 18 and the sharing follows on the 21st. He is able, on November 18, to give the accounts of the guardianship of his minor children Jacques, Agathe, Augustin, Marie-Josephe and Pierre. The furniture is worth 994 livres. They owe him 39 livres. He himself, for various debts and expenses for the good of his children, owes 571 livres and 3 sols. All accounts made, his children received only 62 livres each. However, he still owns half of his land in Bellechasse and the point of land that the seignure Morel conceded to him. On July 22, 1716, he recovers a piece of land that he sold to Jean Daniau on September 23, 1703, and on July 13, 1718, he buys one of three arpents width by forty arpents depth belonging to Étienne Fontaine at La Durantaye. He paid 100 livres for it. On December 26, 1715, he contracted an obligation of 400 livres to Jean Guillemot. Pierre Blais, guardian of the minor children of the late Jean Guillemet, gave him a release on August 3, 1720. He sold, on October 19, 1723, one of his houses in Saint-Vallier to ancestor **Ignace Gosselin** for the price of 200 livres. He sells another land he

owns in the same place to Gabriel Bilodeau for the principal sum of 150 livres and 10 livres of pins, on July 8, 1728. He gave him a receipt for 110 livres on April 15, 1729. He died in Saint-Vallier and was buried on February 6, 1743. His widow followed him to the grave on November 19, 1744. Daughter **Louise** married **Charles Denis**. They were **Collette ancestors**.

Jean FRADET- b.1668 → Louise FRADET- b.1724 → Elisabeth DENIS- b.1754 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

From fca my translation.

The only Canadian lineage of Fradet, Fradette and even since about a century Bradet is that of Jean Fradet, son of Thomas Fradet and Anne Rousse. Jean was originally from Marcillac, located in the canton of Saint-Ciers-sur-Gironde, arrondissement de Blaye, département de la Gironde, bishopric Bordeaux. The village of Marcillac is in the lands of Aquitaine, ten kilometers northeast of Blaye. Jean, according to our Quebec documents, was born around 1668.

Jean Fradet arrived in New France before 1691. On January 24 of that year, he accepted a matrimonial agreement with **Jeanne Élie**, known as Breton, proof that he had been working in the country for a year or two. Jeanne Élie, daughter of Breton Jean Élie and Parisian and daughter of the king Jeanne Labbé, had been baptized on March 12, 1674. Her parents now live in the parish of Saint-Jean de l'Île. As her father and mother were beginning to find the weight of years getting heavy, they gave as a dowry to the suitor Fradet "a land and concession situated in the Seigneurie de la Durantaye, containing three arpents of "front land" to a depth of 40. In addition, they obliged themselves to feed, house and shelter the future spouses for two years on condition that they work for their benefit. The nuptial blessing was delayed - the reason is unknown - until February 12, 1692. Had Jean continued **his military** service for a year? Here is why the question is asked. At the time of the blessing of his marriage were present at the ceremony. besides Thibierge, Francois Clie and ancestor **Jacques Bidet**, the following military men: J. de Mondyon. m'seigne, sergeants Lamérique and Tontiac, Captain Jean Bouillet, sieur de LaChassagne. The latter, in 1690, commanded the fort of Lachine; the following year, he had taken part in a pursuit against the Iroquois; in 1693, he was the guard of the Navy, in Quebec. How can we explain the presence of these members of the army, in winter, on de l'Île l'Orléans? Everything suggests that they knew Jean Fradet well. The latter does not have a nickname as a former soldier. His story is very similar to that of ancestor Jean **Tanguay**, known as Lanavette, married in the same place six years earlier. It is a real enigma.

Jean Fradet stays at his father-in-law's house for at least a year. His first child was baptized in the church of Saint-Jean de l'île, on August 5, 1693. We would like to know with more precision the location of the land of Jean Élie given to his son-in-law Fradet. In any case, the couple Fradet came to live in La Durantaye around 1694, since on May 25, 1695 they had their second child baptized there.

On July 2, 1701, Olivier Morel, seigneur of La Durantaye, gave Jean Fradet a concession of 6 arpents frontage by 40, joining on one side Louis Boutin and on the other Jacques Marceau. Jean receives at the same time the rights of hunting and fishing, "with the reserve of the partridge". The first salmon caught belongs to the lord and one thirtieth of the others. This landed property is in the future parish of Saint-Vallier, Berthier.

Pierre Duroy appeared before the notary Chambalon, on November 6, 1703, with Jean Fradet. The latter admits owing this merchant of Quebec the sum of 105 pounds for the balance of the account of goods "that he has sold and delivered to him". Marguerite Levasseur, wife of Duroy, on November 7, 1704, gives Jean a receipt for her debt. Nicolas Blaise des Bergères, sieur de Rigauville, new husband of Marie-Françoise Viannay-Pachot, widow of Alexandre Berthier, sieur de Villemure, cedes to Jean Fradet, on May 10, 1712, a piece of land of 3 arpents frontage by 40 deep located in Bellechasse, in the second row of today's Saint-Vallier. Everything was going well when a real ordeal struck the ancestor.

Let us recall that Jeanne Labbé, mother-in-law of Jean Fradet, probably died in the house of her daughter of the same name. The burial took place on May 27, 1715. In Saint-Vallier, then parish of Saint-Jacques and Saint-Philippe. On the following June 21, Jacques Élie buys from Jean Fradet and Jeanne Élie their rights in the succession. Value: 300 livres. The notarial act is signed by Gaschet at the Fradet house. On Saint-Jean-Baptiste day of the same year, Jean and Jeanne give a release to their brother.

The premature of Jeanne Élie was unexpected.. The burial took place on June 30, 1715, in Saint-Vallier, in front of the family in mourning and the priest Michel Poulin de Courval. It was a catastrophe. Thirteen children were born from this union, between 1693 and 1714

At the death of a spouse, the laws of the time were strict, like the custom of Paris. When the wife died the husband was entitled to a preciput, fixed by the marriage contract, and only half of the property. The rest was to be divided equally among the surviving children.

The inventory operation was expensive, because in addition to the notary it required many people to travel. Jean Fradet, "tutor elected by justice" and Noël LeRoy, subrogated tutor, ordered, on October 18, 1715, the inventory of Fradet's goods, before René Gaschet.

In the inventory , there was 50 pounds of butter and as much of bacon in the three salt cellars are of interest as much as the rack, the pots, the frying pan, the old grill, the chairs, the spinning wheel and the cloth loom. Should we mention: 7 axes, hoes, 2 *tilles*. 1 plough, 3 saws, 1 saw. 2 dragging chains, 2 trestles. 2 plains and the horse cart? The different objects scroll by in no particular order. One notices in passing 5 small pigs, 5 others of one year, 8 geese, 14 turkeys. No hen! Incomplete inventory.

On the following October 21, there was a summary statement of the division of goods between Jean Fradet and his children. The land of six arpents frontage, located between Louis Boutin and Jacques Marceau, will be divided into two equal parts, one for the father, the other for the children; the latter was then to be divided into seven equal parts, that is, 4 perches and 5 feet wide.

On November 18, 1715, the specialist and notary Louis Chambalon wrote a serious and detailed account of the property to be divided in the name of Jean Fradet and his children. The 78 articles inventoried by Gaschet are worth 994 livres. 63 livres is due to the community . Total assets: 1057 livres. Unspecified animals are reported: 1 four-year-old horse. 3 oxen, 3 cows, 2 heifers and 16 sheep.

Jean Fradet owns three pieces of land: first, a point of land in Bellechasse granted four years ago; a grant of standing timber in La Durantaye obtained on December 23, 1713 for son Jean, now deceased; and finally, his father's land of six arpents frontage, on which there is an old "stone on stone" house of 25 x 20 feet square, covered with boards with a "chimney in maconry". Add a shed, a barn and 30 arpents of plowable land. Note that the notary Chambalon asks 40 livres for his fees. In the end there remained only the sum of 485 livres 17 sols to be shared between Jean Fradet and his children.

The year 1715 was a memorable one for Jean Fradet: loss of his first wife, inventory and division of his goods, finally second marriage with Marie-Madeleine Gosselin. After having signed a marriage contract before Barbel on August 23, 1715, Jean and his new wife presented themselves the next day before Canon Goulvin Calvarin, vicar and canon of the Quebec cathedral, to receive the nuptial blessing. Marie-Madeleine, born in Saint-Laurent on February 14, 1692, was the daughter of Michel Gosselin and Marie- Michelle Miville. Jean Fradet confidently embarked on a new married life.

On October 23, 1716, Jean sold to Jean Groissard a piece of land of 3 arpents by 40 for the sum of 46 livres. The land of the future church of Saint-Vallier was given by Isaac-Laurent Taraud, known as Champagne, in 1713. On May 31, 1712, the parishioners had pledged to help the donor to compensate him for the land he had given. On February 11, 1717, an order from the intendant condemned 18 inhabitants, including Jean Fradet, to pay each one a minot of wheat and to provide a day's work to help Laurent Tareau build his barn.

Fradet, on July 13, 1718, buys from Étienne Fontaine apiece pf land of 3 arpents by 40, near Pierre Corriveau. He pays 100 livres in " card money". And, on August 3, 1720, Pierre Blais gives him a release for a value of 40 livres, a debt incurred on December 26, 1715.

Then, on October 19, 1723, Jean and Marie-Madeleine Gosselin ceded to Ignace Gosselin 3 arpents of frontage land, côte Saint-Jean, seigneury of Saint-Vallier. They receive 200 pounds cash. Finally Jean Fradet, on July 8, 1728, sells to Gabriel Bilodeau, a concession of 3 by 40 arpents. Price: 150 livres and 10 *pins* for the farm of the said vendor. This farm was then on the territory of the religious ladies of the Hôpital-Général de Québec, that is the part

of Saint-Vallier in the fief of Bellechasse. The inventory written by Roland Tessier in 1725 reveal the following, about the fourthpiece of land: That above is Jean Fradet who owns six arpents of frontage of the said depth ". which has a house, barn, stable and thirty arpents of plowable land and five arpents of meadow".

The ancestor Jean Fradet remained standing, like a great oak, for about three quarters of a century. On Wednesday, February 6, 1743, he was buried in the cemetery of his parish of Saint-Vallier. He had walked steadily until the evening of his life. Marie-Madeleine Gosselin lived surrounded by her children and grandchildren for more than 30 years. She also died in the parish of Saint-Vallier where she was buried on November 19, 1774. She was 82 years old, courageous and light. She had 12 children with Jean. Charles Denis, known as Saint-Pierre, became the husband of daughter Louise-Geneviève.

FRESSEL Jeanne (1653-1738)

A king's daughter

Daughter of André Fressel and Marie Avies, from the parish of Saint-Nicolas-des-Champs in Paris, she contracted marriage before the notary Becquet, on Sunday August 31, 1670, with **Étienne Jacob**, son of Edmé Jacob and Jeanne Bellejambe, from the parish of Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois in Paris. The contract was cancelled and then revalidated on the following October 10. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract drawn up 31 August by notary Becquet. She married him in Quebec City on Tuesday, October 14, 1670, and they had nine children. Etienne can be found in the 1667 census as the servant of Pasquier Nony at the Côte Sainte-Genevieve in Québec City. He had previously annulled a marriage contract with Fille du Roi Antoinette Lenoir, drawn up 29 September 1669 by notary Becquet.

This fille du roi arrived after her father's death at the age of 17. with the 1670 contingent and brought with her a dowry valued at 800 livres and 50 livres as a gift from the king. For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

She lived on the Côte de Beaupré in the parish of Ange-Gardien. Louise and Julien settled at L'Ancienne-Lorette and had 12 children. Madeleine Angelique was baptized 21 November 1671 at Sillery, followed by Pierre, who was born about 1673. Frangoise was born at the Côte Saint-Paul in Lorette and baptized 19 May 1676 at Québec City,

followed by Marie- Louise (02 September 1678, Sillery) and Marguerite (03 March 1681, L'Ancienne-Lorette). Marie-Charlotte was baptized at Québec City 13 January 1683, followed by Jacques (23 February 1685, L'Ancienne-Lorette), Marie-Frangoise (12 August 1691, Québec City). Pierre was baptized at Québec City 03 September 1693, but was buried at L'Ancienne-Lorette 11 April 1695. Marie-Anne was baptized 14 November 1697 at Québec City.

.With the consent of his wife, on March 22, Etienne had donated his land and property to his son Joseph, on the condition that he take care of them until their death. On January 28, 1721, he sold the land he had bought in Neuville to Louis Dery for the price of 1200 livres on an annuity of 60 livres per year. The precise date of his death is unknown. After the death of her husband, she is involved in the quarrel between her son Joseph and the innkeeper Jacques Beausang, concerning the succession of the late Pierre Allard. She died at l'Ange-Gardien on September 1, 1738. **Angelique married Francois Meunier. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.**

Jeanne FRESSEL-b. 1653→ Angelique JACOB-b. 1671 →Angélique MEUNIEUR- b.1705 → Marie TALBOT- b.1732 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAGNON Jean (1610-1670)

The Gagnons of Canada have four ancestors who came from France. More precisely, they came from the towns of Tourouvre and Ventrouze in the tiny Province of Perche, just south of Normandy. Initially, the brothers Mathurin, Jean and Pierre lived on a farm, in a little village called La Gagnonniere in the forest of Perche, between Tourouvre and Ventrouze. Their parents, Pierre Gagnon and Renee Roger, were tenants of his father and mother Barnabe and Francoise Crest, who had bought the farm from Gervais Roger and Marion Aubert on 28 December 1565. One should also note that they owned an inn on the same spot.

In 1635, one finds the three brothers, Mathurin, Jean and Pierre at Quebec where they opened a shop, 60 by 24 feet, on the Rue Saint-Pierre in the lower town. Their business partner was Mace Gravel who married Marguerite, daughter of the sister of these three first ancestors, on the 1st of May 1644 at Quebec. Later they sold this business to Pierre Pellerin on 9 October 1668. Afterwards they went to Chateau-Richer to settle down. There is some question, according to Raymond Gariepy, that they might have owned a place at Saint Charles of Cape Tourmente from 1640 to 1646.

Jean was born on 13 August 1610 at the same place as Mathurin, Tourouvre Perche. On his arrival at Quebec in 1635, at age 25, he too went into the family business. In 1640 he obtained a concession of 7 arpents in river frontage by 126 arpents deep, at Chateau-Richer. From 1640 to 1652 he too bought and sold land in Chateau Richer, but he always kept that original grant received in 1640. Jean married on 29 July 1640, at age 30, to **Marguerite Cauchon**, age 20, possibly at Chateau-Richer. She was the daughter of Jean and of Marguerite Cointal, originally from the town of Caux in the region of Dieppe in Normandy. Her mother died on 9 January 1633, then her father remarried on 4 April 1633 to Jeanne Abraham at Dieppe. Hence Marguerite, her brothers and sisters, came to Canada with their father and stepmother sometime after 1633. Jean and Marguerite settled down on the arpents of land which had been conceded to them in 1640.

(other article) He came to the country in 1640 and, with his brothers Pierre and Mathurin, he contracted an obligation to Sieur Olivier Letardif on October 11, 1647. He obtained a concession on the Côte de Beaupré. Sieur Jean de Lauzon, in the name of the Beaupré company, gave him the official title on July 20, 1652. On October 6, 1653, in the company of his brothers Mathurin and Pierre and Massé Gravel, he made a deal with the carpenters Michel Bourdet and Pierre Biron. The latter promise to make a floor for their house on the port of Quebec and various carpentry works for the price of 135 pounds. On the same day, he rents half of this same house for six months to the merchant Jean Garos of La Rochelle, for the price of 90 livres. On September 9, 1657, he owes Robert Tuvé the sum of 152 livres 9 sols and 6 deniers, which the latter paid for the passage, expenses and advances of a service man obtained from sieurs Gagneur and Massé, merchants of La Rochelle, who advanced this sum for him in France.

He was confirmed in Château-Richer on February 2, 1660. To remain free of all business with his son-in-law Jean Chapleau during the time the latter worked with him, on the following March 7, he admitted that he owed him 100

livres, which he promised to repay with a cow, ten minots of wheat and sixty livres of lard. On October 9, 1668, he sells to Pierre Pellerin dit Saint-Amand the house he owns in the Lower Town of Quebec

A map of 1663 shows the place to measure 16 arpents to the east of Mathurin, between Jean Chapeleau and J. Lesot. They had eight children: six were married, 2 boys and 4 girls, while 2 died at an early age. Two are our ancestors, Renée married Jean Ouimet and Germain married. Jeanne David. Jean was buried on 2 April 1670 at Chateau-Richer and as for Marguerite, no one is certain as to the date of her death or burial. **They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive and Lottie Mae Collette.**

Jean GAGNON- b.1610 → Renée GAGNON - b.1643 → Marguerite OUIMET - b.1667 → Simon TURCOT - b.1696 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Jean GAGNON- b.1610 → Germain GAGNON- b.1653 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1693 → Madeleine SIMARD- b.1718 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAGNON Pierre (1612-1699)

Pierre was born on 14 February 1612 at la Gagnonniere and was baptized at at Tourouvre au Perche, (Orne), son of Pierre Gagnon and Renée Roger and brother of Marguerite, wife of Éloi Tavernier, of Mathurin, husband of Françoise Goudeau and of Jean, husband of Marguerite Cochon. The elder Pierre son of Barnabé and Françoise Creste, worked as a ploughman at La Gaigonière in Tourouvre. He was 23 years old when he came to Canada and went into business with his brothers. Just as the other two, he obtained a concession at Chateau-Richer, between Mathurin his brother and Jean Cachon junior. His was a large grant of 6.5 arpents on the river by 126 arpents deep. On 13 May 1657, Pierre ceded a half arpent of his land to Nicolas Lebel, bordering that of Jean Cachon junior. He took it back on 29 December 1668. When Jean was 30 years old, he cast his lot with that of **Vincente Desvarieux**, daughter of Jean and of Marie Chevalier of Saint Vincent of Aubermail, town of Caux, in Normandy. His father-in-law Jean Desvarieux declared on September 21, 1642 that he had given his daughter in marriage without giving her "any advantages". He intended that after his death, his daughter would be entitled to her share of the estate

After their marriage on 14 September 1642 at Notre-Dame of Quebec, they settled in Chateau-Richer, where, in 1648, they obtained a concession from Olivier Letardif as a representative of the Beaupré company. With his brothers Mathurin and Jean, as well as Massé Gravel, he obtained a site in the Lower Town of Quebec, on which they built a house. On October 6, 1653, they entrusted the realization of carpentry work, including floors, to Michel Bourdet and Pierre Biron to whom they promised 135 pounds. The same day, with his brothers and Massé Gravel, he rents 'half of this house to the merchant Jean Garos, for a period of six months, at a price of 90 livres. On July 30, 1656, he is received into the Confraternity of Mount Carmel. On May 13, 1657, he gives to Nicolas Lebel half an acre of land in front of his house. The butcher Pierre Parent, on the following September 9, owed him 129 livres for an ox. For his sons Pierre and Jean, he acquires four arpents of frontage land belonging to Nicolas Quentin on February 21, 1667. He rents for one year to Alexandre Turpin, on September 27, 1668,

He obtained 40 livres annually. On November 29, 1669, in the name of his son Pierre, he buys a piece of land belonging to Charles Aubert De La Chesnaye in Sainte-Anne. His son Pierre-Paul being about to become a sub-deacon, he grants him an annuity of 50 livres per year, on March 21, 1670. Jacques De Laporte dit Saint-Georges who worked as a servant for the late Jean Doyon acknowledges, on May 25, 1670, that he received from him payment for his services in goods. After cancelling a contract for the construction of a house and a barn with the carpenter Jean Langlois, they gave each other a release on April 5, 1673. On the following May 6, in the name of his son Jean, who was absent at the time, he leased for seven years from Abbot Dudouyt the land called the Ferme en as at Cap-Tourmente, for 1300 livres for each of the first four years, and 1500 livres for each of the last three years. On the following August 12, he sold his house on Saint-Pierre Street in Quebec City to Michel Lecourt for 600 livres. The same day, his buyer, Michel Lecourt, owes him 100 livres for the furniture that he gives him by the same

transaction. He was qualified as a merchant from Côte de Beaupré when, while in Montreal on July 30, 1674, he gave Paul Dazé a receipt for the sum of 12 livres from a previous obligation of 60 livres. With a power of attorney from Étienne Racine, dated March 15, 1675, he acknowledges, on June 14, 1675, an obligation of 50 livres towards the nuns of the Montreal Hospital for the pension of Marie Racine. His neighbor Nicolas Lebel sells him, on September 30, 1676, for 800 livres, two arpents of frontage of his land. His son Pierre-Paul having acceded to the priesthood, he establishes for him, on December 31, 1677, an annual life annuity of 75 livres. He and his wife donate their property to each other on September 20, 1678. Jeanne Gagnon, widow of Jean Chapeleau, commits to his service, on October 17, 1678, her son Noël Chapeleau, aged ten, until he reaches the age of twenty-four and her nine year old daughter, Marie-Anne, until she is twenty-two. He undertakes to educate, clothe, feed and house them during this period.

On August 1, 1680, Jeanne Merrin, in the name of her husband René Moreau, transfers to him the sum of 67 livres on a bond passed in La Rochelle, in favor of her son Joseph, on January 10, 1679. It is his son Noël who is in charge of taking care of his parents at the time of his marriage contract, on July 7, 1683. They promise him the sum of 1500 livres and an annual salary of 50 écus, for him and his wife. On February 17, 1687, he comes to an agreement with him on this subject. They agree that this sum will be taken from the bulk of his property after his death. His wife dies in Château-Richer on January 2, 1695. He himself dies at the same place on April 17, 1699 and is buried the next day. where they had ten children. Their son **Pierre** junior married **Barbe Fortin** in 1669 at Chateau Richer.

They were Ancestor of the Roys.

Pierre GAGNON- b.1612 → → Pierre GAGNON- b.1646 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1674 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAGNON Robert (1628-1703)

Robert, son of Jean Gagnon and of Marie Geffroy, came from Ventrouze. He was born the 1st of March 1628 at Ventrouze, and was baptized in the same parish. He came to Canada in 1655 and obtained a land grant, of prime river frontage, on 2 April 1656, but it was only 4 arpents wide to a depth of about 64.5 arpents, up to where a road was going to be built. It was located between the property of Guillaume Landry and that of Jacques Perrot, at Saint-Famille on the Ile d'Orléans. According to the census of 1667, he had cleared 15 arpents and by 1681, 20 arpents were usable.

On 3 October 1657, at the age of 29 years, Robert married **Marie Parenteau**, age 16 years, Mgr De Queylus officiating. His dearly beloved was born in 1641, at Saint Nicolas de la Rochelle. She had come to Canada as a “**fille à marier**”: on the 1st of October 1657, during the forenoon, a contract of marriage signed by Notary Audouart was sent to her lodgings at a boarding house for young girls run by the Madames Bourdon and d'Aillebout. Marie said she was the daughter of Antoine Parenteau and of Anne Poisson. Her father was a carpenter and hewer of beams. Robert and Marie settled down on the land he owned on the Ile d'Orléans.

On June 12, 1670, he rents the salmon and fish fishery from Louis Couillard de Lépinay at the Rivière-du-Sud. He promises to give one sixth of the fish he catches there. On October 26, 1679, he claims 16 pounds from Pierre Lognon. On the following November 6, he buys from Philippe Guyon a piece of land of five and a half arpents frontage in the seigneurie of Lauzon by forty arpents in depth, for the price of 105 livres. On the following November 6, Philippe Guyon declares having sold him all the fishing tackle for the sum of 60 livres. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, six horned cattle and twenty acres of land in value. On March 17, 1687, he claims from the butcher Jean Mathieu, before the bailiff of the Île d'Orléans, the sum of 160 livres 11 sols et 5 deniers. He sells his land of the seigneurie of Lauzon as well as that of his son Jacques to René Demers for the sum of 350 livres, on August 19, 1691. He rents his land and his animals of the Island of Orleans for nine years, on January 18, 1695, to his son Jacques. The latter undertakes in return to take care of his parents until their death and to provide them with food and lodging. On October 29, 1697, he sells to his son Pierre an acre and a half of frontage of his land, for the price of 1200 livres. They raised their entire family on the same farm they had ten children: four boys and two girls married.

Son **Jean Baptiste** married **Jeanne Loignon**. Robert died on 2 September 1703. As for Marie, having made her will on 19 October 1705 (Notary Chambelon), she died and was buried on 17 November that same year. Both repose in the cemetery of Sainte-Famille. The descendants of Robert, who all live on the south shore of the river Saint

Lawrence, at Riviere Ouelle and at Rimouski, carry the surname Gagnon dit Belles-Iles or Gagnon dit Belzile. Some claim that Robert was a cousin of the three brothers. Significantly, nothing in the marriage contracts of any of them indicates this. In France there was no apparent kinship between the two families. If they were relatives they were surely distant ones. The father and mother of Robert were the people who lived in the village of Ventrouze in Perche. These are the only details that we have on the subject. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.**

Robert GAGNON- b.1628 → Jean GAGNON- b.1659 → Jean Baptiste GAGNON- b.1688 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephte GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAMACHE Geneviève (1636-1709) dite Lamare

Born on Monday October 13, 1636, in Bréval near Saint-Illiers- la-Ville, diocese of Chartres, (Seine-et-Oise), daughter of Nicolas Gamache and Jacqueline Cadot, and sister of Nicolas, husband of Élisabeth-Ursule Cloutier, and half-sister of Jacques, she contracts marriage before the notary Aubert, on Wednesday, October 23, 1652, with **Julien Fortin dit Bellefontaine**, a butcher, baptized on Tuesday, February 9, 1612 at Notre-Dame de Vair, diocese of Le Mans in Maine, son of Julien Fortin and Marie Lavie, and marries him at Cap-Tourmente, on Monday, November II, 1652, (the act is registered in Quebec). Father Paul Ragueneau, superior of the Jesuits, performed the service. Two bans were published — on 28 October and 03 November — and the couple was given a dispensation for the third. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract drawn up 23 October "in the home of Toussaint" at Cap Tourmente by notary Aubert.). From their union are born twelve children. She lives at Cap-Tourmente.

Genevieve's brother Nicolas was present at the contract signing. In the contract, he promised to give Genevieve clothes, furniture and linens in the amount of 200 livres and to feed the couple for two years. In return, they were both to serve him for this time, for which he would pay them 150 livres per year out of the inheritance of his and Geneviève's parents. A butcher, Julien was baptized 09 February 1621 in the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Vair (arrondissement of Mamers, diocese of Le Mans), Perche, the first of three children of butcher Julien Fortin and Marie Lavie, who were married 26 November 1619 at Notre-Dame-de-Vair. His godparents were François Loriot Denise Fouet, "the widow Fortin." The elder Julien is the fourth of five children of Simon Fortin, who was buried 10 April 1617 in Notre-Dame-de-Vair. Marie Lavie is the daughter of Gervais Lawe, innkeeper of the Cheval Blanc. Sadly, she was buried 24 November 1628 at Notre-Dame-de-Vair and Julien Fortin père married Julienne Guillemin at Saint-Martin d'Igé on 07 January 1630. Julien fils worked as a butcher's boy for his father, and then came to Canada as early as 1650, when he received a land grant at Petit Cap (present-day Sainte-Anne- de-Beaupré

.On August 23, 1657, Julien became lord of part of the Côte de Beaupré and Île d'Orléans by buying, for 700 livres, from Charles de Lauzon-Charny the share of an eighth of this seigneurie. We do not know the exact date of death of Our Ancestor Fortin. We do know that on 18 June 1689, Julien was godfather to his granddaughter Marie, the daughter of Genvieve and of Noel Gagnon. Then nothing more! At the second marriage of Barbe to Pierre Lessard on 16 April 1690, Julien did not sign as a witness, so it is reasonable to assume that he died between those two dates, some say in September 1687. A note recorded in the account book of the church of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit is as follows: "Paid to the widow Bellefontaine for a barrel of bacon by her furnished for the work of the Church, in 1689." She was thus a widow in July 1690 and since she was the one who supplied the lard in 1689, it seems that she was already a widow at that time. The colony had lost a great man.

After the death of her husband on 10 August 1692, she donates to her son, Joseph-Julien, an acre of land width by a league and a half deep on her land at Cap-Tourmente, on June 14, 1695, on the condition that her son takes care of her until his death. She renews this gift, on October 4, 1696, under the same conditions in favor of her other son named Joseph. On July 9, 1704, she proceeds with the inventory of the goods of her community with Julien Fortin. On July 11, she rents half of her land to Agnès Cloutier, widow of her son Joseph, for one year, in exchange for thirty minots of wheat. Genevieve Gamache continued to live from the inheritance of her late husband, but she would end her days in the home of her son Charles at l'Islet, not far from the fief of her brother Nicholas Gamache dit Lamarre. She died in l'Islet on November 5, 1709 and was buried the next day. Notary Étienne Jacob proceeds with the inventory of her goods on July 28, 1710. **Son Charles married Marie Sainte Cloutier They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Genevieve GAMACHE-b. 1636 → Charles FORTIN- b.1656 → Marie FORTIN- b.1695 → Marie Elisabeth GUIMOND- b.1721 → Francois Prospère GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Daughter Barbe Fortin married Pierre Gagnon They Roy ancestors

Genevieve GAMACHE-b. 1636 → Barbe FORTIN- b.1654 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1674 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY-

GAMACHE Nicolas

Returned to France where he died.

The filiation of this ancestor, father of Geneviève, wife of Julien Fortin, and of Nicolas, husband of Élisabeth-Ursule Cloutier, is unknown. He married Jacqueline Cadot at Bréval near Saint-Illiers-la-Ville, in the diocese of Chartres en Beauce, on Monday July 9, 1629. He lived at Cap-Tourmente on October 3, 1653, when he attended the signing of the marriage contract of his daughter with Julien Fortin. He seems to have returned to France and is no longer there at the time of the marriage contract of his son Nicolas, on November 8, 1676, with Élisabeth-Ursule Cloutier. Signature number 444. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette twice.

une galat

Nicolas GAMACHE- b.1601 → Nicolas GAMACHE- b.1639 → Genevieve GAMACHE- b.1692 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Nicholas GAMACHE → Genevieve GAMACHE-b. 1636 → Charles FORTIN- b.1656 → Marie FORTIN- b.1695 → Marie Elisabeth GUIMOND- b.1721 → Francois Prospère GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Also Roy ancestors

Nicholas GAMACHE → Genevieve GAMACHE-b. 1636 → Barbe FORTIN- b.1654 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1674 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAMACHE Nicolas (1639-1699) known as Lamare

The intendant Jean Talon granted him the fief and seigneurie of Vincelotte.

Born on Sunday, April 17, 1639, in Bréval pros de Saint-Illiers-la-Ville, diocese of Chartres en Beauce, (Seine-et-Oise), son of Nicolas Gamache and Jacqueline Cadot, brother of Geneviève, wife of Julien Fortin, and of Jacques he contracts marriage before the notary Vachon, on Sunday November 8, 1676, with **Élisabeth-Ursule Cloutier**, born in Quebec City on Wednesday July 28, 1660, daughter of Charles Cloutier and Louise Morin, and marries her in Chateau-Richer, on Monday November 9, 1676. From their union are born ten children. He seems to have come to the country with his sister and his father in 1652. He is witness to a baptism in Chateau-Richer on April 8, 1662. On January 13, 1670, in order to thank him for the work he did on his land at Cap-Tourmente and his site at Chateau-Richer, his brother-in-law Julien Fortin gave him two arpents and two perches of land of frontage at Chateau-Richer. On the same day, he exchanges these two arpents and two perches of frontage for three arpents of frontage belonging to David Étourneau in Saint-Joachim. The latter also pays him 400 livres for this exchange. On November 3, 1672, the intendant Jean Talon granted him the fief and seigneurie of Vincelotte, half a league of width by a league of depth. His brother-in-law sold in his name to Mathurin Gagnon, on January 16, 1674, his concession of La Grande Rivière in Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap, for 200 livres. Geneviève de Chavigny, widow of Charles Amyot, on July 10, 1675, grants him two hundred and eighty arpents of land in her seigneurie next to his.

He lived in his seigneurie of Islet. On October 31, 1679, he granted to Eustache Fortin some land in his seigneurie, from the boundary marker that separates the seigneurie of Islet from that of Lafresnaie, to the first creek on the north-east side. On October 18, 1680, he owed 180 livres and 19 sols to the merchant Jean Le Picard of Quebec. In the

1681 census, he owned two guns, nine head of cattle, and ten acres of land. He divided his seigneurie of Islet in half with Louis Gagné on November 1, 1689. The land he inherited by concession from Geneviève de Chavigny in the seigneurie of Vincelotte caused him problems, since Jean-Baptiste Couillard contested its ownership at the Provost of Quebec on October 17, 1692. The case went to the Sovereign Council on August 16, 1694. He won his case only on August 12, 1697. He died at Cap Saint-Ignace where he was buried on October 30, 1699, one week after his wife who died at the same place on October 23. Daughter **Genevieve** married **Jean Baptiste Gagnon**. They were **ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Nicolas Gamache

Nicolas GAMACHE- b.1639 → Genevieve GAMACHE- b.1692 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GANDIN Barthélémy (1613-1697) (GAUDN)

He returned to France to marry and bring back his wife. His wife's children were born when she was between 42 and 45 years old

Baptized on Wednesday, October 9, 1613, in the parish of Sainte-Marguerite in La Rochelle en Aunis, (Charente-Maritime), son of the baker Louis Gandin and Marie Frangois, he married **Marthe Cognac**, daughter of the late Guillaume Cognac and Yves (sic) Pinsonneau, of the town of Marans, diocese of La Rochelle, on Sunday, January 20, 1647, in front of notary Apvrilleau of La Rochelle en Aunis. From their union are born three children.

On June 5, 1643, he commits himself before the notary Teuleron of La Rochelle, towards ancestor **Guillaume Couillard**, to come and work in Quebec City as a **cooper** for three years, for 90 pounds per year. At the end of his engagement, he returns to La Rochelle. He returned to the country with his wife and obtained a land in Sillery in 1649. On September 24, 1651, he makes a deal with François Blondeau who agrees to help him sow and clear his land for 74 livres per acre. On August 17, 1655, the Sieur de Lauzon granted him a land of two arpents and ten perches of frontage on Côte Sainte-Geneviève in Quebec City. In 1651, he sold Pierre Boyleau, then captain of the ship named La Merge, two barrels of eels to serve as victuals. This same Pierre Boyleau being in Quebec as pilot of the ship *Prince Guillaume*, recognized, on September 3, 1658, to owe him the sum of 52 pounds and 5 sols for these eels. On July 7, 1659, Sieur Jacques Gourdeau de Beaulieu granted him an annual lease of 4 livres and 16 sols for one acre and sixty perches of land, adjacent to his land on Côte Sainte-Geneviève. He borrows Louis Dupont, for a value of 117 pounds in goods. The latter, in order to be repaid this debt, has his goods seized and wants to sell them in auction on October 6, 1663. But he is not able to prove that this sum is due to him. A deed passed on October 22, 1663 regularizes this loan. On July 1, 1664, Dupont had him appear before the Sovereign Council again to obtain payment of this debt. This time, the Council obliged him to reimburse half of it by Christmas and the other half a year later.

On June 19, 1667, he sold to Noil Pinguet, for the sum of 700 livres, his two pieces of land on the Côte Sainte-Geneviève. In the meantime, he had obtained a concession from the Jesuits on Côte Saint- Ignace, and in the 1667 census, he lived there and owned ten arpents. On July 17, 1668, through the intermediary of his wife, he appeared before the Provost of Quebec and successfully demanded payment of 37 sols and three pairs of snowshoes from André Dumet. The same day, René Branche made him appear to claim eels and a hoe. He admits the he owes, but asks for the payment of five six days of wages for having kept the animals of Branche. On August 7, 1671, he demands 15 pounds from Jean Chénier for the eels he sold him. René Baucher was condemned, on March 18, 1678, to reimburse him six minots of grain or the sum of 12 livres. His name does not appear in the census of 1681 although he lives in the seigneurie of Saint- Ignace. He is condemned on March 24 to reimburse 30 sols to Guillaume Bonhomme. On February 9, 1688, he rented his Côte Saint-Ignace land to Pierre Robin for nine years, for nineteen minots of wheat the first year and twenty minots the other years. His wife is buried in Neuville on May 29, 1689. He himself dies at the same place and is buried on March 19, 1697. Daughter **Genevieve** married **Antoine Boutin**. **They were ancestors of the Collettes**

Barthelemy GANDIN-b. 1613→ Genevieve GANDIN-b. 1649→ Jean BOUTIN-b. 1666→ Madeleine BOUTIN- b.1700 → Jean VERMETTE- b.1745 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GARAND Pierre (1644-1700)

He first was a servant. He had 16 children.

At the time of his marriage contract signed at Québec on 7 October 1669, Pierre Garand, son of Charles and of Anne Maillet, said he was originally from Rouen, region of Sainte Croix des-Pelletiers. But the old town of Rouen, then the capital of Normandy, today the head town in the department of the Seine—Maritime, is well known. It was there that Joan of Arc was burned in 1431, and that the great writer Pierre Corneille was born. Before the creation of the diocese of Quebec, the French colonists in North America relied, from the religious point of view, on the archdiocese of Rouen, Rouen is but 123 kilometers northwest of Paris. It was in the vicinity of this city, which was for a certain time the most populous in France, that Pierre Garand was born, about 1645. Pierre did not attend school and he could not write. Intelligent and active, the 20-year old Normand decided to risk his luck and his life in America. Did he leave his homeland from the river port of Rouen? A question with no answer. Garand or, more rarely Garant, like the English verb "to guarantee", means in the legal sense, to vouch for payment of a debt.

Pierre Garand arrived in New France in the autumn of 1665. The most direct proof lies in the registries of Notre-Dame of Québec. Msgr de Laval was attentive to all his sheep, especially the most vulnerable, the newly arrived. On Wednesday, 11 November of that year, he organized a confirmation ceremony for ten newcomers, such as Michel Arbour and Pierre Garand. Immigrants, then as today, provided cheap labor for those who needed help. According to the census of 1666, Pierre Garand lived as an **indentured servant** with Louis Guibault dit Grandbois, at the home of Pierre Niel, a merchant at Quebec. The following year, Pierre was still living at the capital, near Louis Lefebvre and ancestor **Jean Bernard dit Hanse**. That doesn't say much. Pierre Garand, perhaps in the autumn of 1668, obtained a concession from the Ursuline Sisters of Quebec, who owned a strip of land crossing through the Ile d'Orléans, from the present territory of Saint-Laurent to the North channel. The Garand property, three arpents in width, was located at Saint-Laurent, not far from la riviere a la Fleur, to the west of the present church, numbers 218 and 219 on the survey map. Unfortunately, this act of concession has not been found. At last Pierre Garand was ready to set up a home.

After the death of his first wife Pierre Garand was left alone with seven living children to care for. Perhaps a family at Chateau Richer adopted the little twins, since it was at this place that the two were married. Pierre looked for a friendly and charitable person to rebuild his home and he found her at the home of Pierre Labrecque and Jeanne Chotard. The **15-year-old Catherine Labrecque** was the youngest in a family of 5 children. On the afternoon of 12 November 1684, Pierre and Catherine went to the home of notary Gilles Rageot at Quebec, to have their marriage contract signed. Pierre gave his future wife a dowry of 200 livres. Jean Journet, cobblers apprentice, Guillaume Barre' and Jacques Cachelievre were the witnesses invited for the occasion. On Tuesday, 21 November 1684, the Garands and the Labrecques went to the church of Saint-Laurent, probably a private house which was used as a chapel. It was there that Father de Francheville blessed the union of Pierre and Catherine in the presence of the witnesses Charles Pouliot, Claude Salois and Charles Delage, respected local residents. Again, life followed its peaceful, regular course like the tick tock of a clock, for 16 years.

A swarm of Labrecque-Garand children lit up the new home: Marguerite-Angelique, Jeanne, Agnes-Marguerite, Jean and Jean, Pierre, Francois and Charles.. The eldest , Ancestor **Angélique**, found her prince charming, **Jacques Lavoie**, at Baie Saint Paul, on 15 February 1706. Still young at her death and the mother of 5 children, she was buried in the consecrated land of her adopted parish, on 17 May 1718.

On 7 January 1700, Pierre Garand said good-bye to his wife and children. Surely, he would have liked to live longer among his loved ones. The next day, a Friday, his body was carried in a procession to the church of Saint-Laurent. A Récollet priest presided at the absolution. This is all that history has left us as a funeral oration. During his lifetime, Pierre did not utilize the service of a notary. At his death, on 5 March 1700, his children had to hire ancestor **Etienne Jacob** to initiate an inventory of the property ordered by Catherine Labrecque. The administrator, the clerk of the court, Jean Chabot, guardian of the minor children, Pierre Leclerc, substitute guardian, and two sons-in law, all took part in this process mandated by law. The furnishings of the house, the farming tools, 1 pig, 4 hens, 2 oxen, 1

cow, 1 calf, etc. were valued at 577 livres, 10 sols. However, the succession showed debts worth 436 livres, including 400 to Jean Letourneau, a merchant from Quebec, and 14 livres for the funeral expenses.

On the following 30 April, the distribution of the meager estate took place. The most pressing debts were paid, the widow and the minor children protected and the children of the first and second marriages were compensated according to honest and detailed calculations. Finally, the ancestral farm was divided between the widow and the heirs. The slices of the cake were very thin. The system in force at that time was very restrictive because one of the heirs must buy the shares of the others if he wanted to work the paternal property. Catherine Labrecque got out of the situation by marrying again, on 7 June 1700, to Clément Dubois, childless widower of Catherine Guay. This union produced another miracle of life: Anne Catherine Labrecque Dubois was born at Saint-Laurent, on 18 April 1701. One last trial awaited Catherine. On 18 May 1703, she died in her turn following an unnamed illness, leaving her grieving second husband, young Garand orphans and a motherless Dubois daughter. The generosity of these founding ancestresses still awaits the stanzas inspired by a great poet to make their worthiness shine, to make their glory blaze. **Five generations of some of their descendants (Angélique and Jacques Lavoie) lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Pierre GARAND- b.1644 → Angélique GARAND- b.1686 → François LAVOIE- b.1708 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GARNIER Louise (1632-1712)

Her son in law, ancestor Noel Sommereaux drowned in Rivières des Prairies

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor, sister of Marie, wife of Olivier Charbonneau and of Michelle, wife of Simon Cardinal, originally from Marans, diocese of La Rochelle in Aunis. She married **Pierre Goguet** in France, around 1656. From their union seven children were born. She joined her husband in La Rochelle, on June 5, 1659, to Jeanne Mance, and arrived in Montreal on September 20 of the same year. She lives there. In the 1681 census, they owned six head of cattle and twelve acres of land under cultivation. On February 26, 1684, Pierre rented for five years the land of Philippe Boudier and Marie Valade, Côte Saint-François, for twelve minots of wheat and six minots of peas per year. But his wife and son-in-law cancel this contract on Wednesday April 12, the day of his death.

Her husband died in Montreal on April 13, 1684. On February 16, 1687, the Sulpicians grant her forty arpents of land at the end of the dwelling that belonged to her deceased husband on the Saint-François hill. On March 22, 1688, she has the notary Cabazié proceed with the inventory of her estate with the late Pierre Goguet. He owes 100 pounds to the surgeon Fonblanche. His land is increased to seventy arpents after his death. There are fourteen ploughed arpents. . She lived in a small house of eighteen feet by sixteen feet covered with straw, on a concession of seventy arpents in surface. The day after the inventory, she donated her movable and immovable property to her son Pierre, on the condition that he house her, feed her and take care of her until his death. She survived this donation for a long time since she was buried in Montreal on January 18, 1712. At her burial certificate, she is given the age of ninety-four. Daughter **Jeanne** married **Noel Sommereux**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Louise GARNIER-b. 1632→ Jeanne GOQUET- b.1660 → Charlotte SOMMEREUX- b.1678 → Jacques TALBOT- b.1704 → Marie TALBOT- b.1732 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse 1 SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GASNIE Louis (1612.1661) (GAGNÉ)

Probably Killed by Iroquois

There is a lot of circumstantial evidence to suggest Louis Gasnier was the victim of a brutal death at the hand of raiding Indians. He was born in Igé, France, a village in Perche, on or about September 13, 1612. His parents were

Louis Gasnier and Marie-Marguerite Launay, and he had at least three brothers. We know that Louis was literate because he signed many documents as an adult, and he did so with a flourish in his signature.

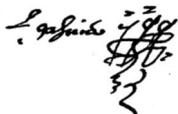
When Louis was in his 20s, he worked at a mill with his father. On June 11, 1638, he married **Marie-Madeleine Michel** at St-Martin-du-vieux-Belleme in Igé. They had a son born the following year, who died young, and a daughter born in 1642. Then in about 1644, Louis and his family migrated to New France. The family grew with the births of seven more children between 1644 and 1659.

The first place where Louis settled in New France was Cap-Tourmente, located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River near the eastern end of Île-d'Orléans. Cap-Tourmente was originally set up as a farm by Samuel de Champlain in 1626 to use as a source of food for the fledgling Quebec colony. The farm was attacked and destroyed by the English in 1628; after France regained control of their colonies, the farm was rebuilt, and in 1646, Louis signed a lease to live there for six years. Before that time was up, on October 6, 1650, he was also granted land of his own in the settlement of Beaupré. His property included 5 *arpents* of river frontage (about 367 feet) and had a length of four and a half miles. By 1653, Louis built a house and the family moved in.

About eight years later, Louis disappeared from the records, and it's believed he was among of a group of 8 people who were captured in a raid by some Iroquois on the morning of June 18, 1661. The settlers were forcibly taken to the tribe's village near Lake Champlain in what is now New York. There the victims were tortured, then killed; one of them was known to have been beaten with "clubs and iron rods" before being scalped by the Iroquois.

On July 14th, Louis' estate was inventoried, and because an inventory for a known victim of the Iroquois massacre was done the same day, it's a clue that Louis suffered the same fate. Louis' possessions at the time of his death included livestock, farm equipment and a small boat. His wife Marie-Madeleine remarried in 1666. She died in 1687.

Louis' children spelled the family name as Gagné. Other variations were Gagnier and Gagner. Louis was the 9G grandfather of Celine Dion. Hilary Clinton and Madonna are also descendants.



Daughter Anne Gagné — B. 27 Oct 1653, New France; married **François Normand Lacroix** (1641-1710), 11 Sep 1670, Beaupré, Mother of eleven children, she was still living in 1723. **They were ancestors of the Roys**

Louis GASNIER- b.1612 → Anne GAGNE- b.1653 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1693 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son Ignace Gagné — B. 12 Mar 1656, New France; D. 20 Jul 1702, Quebec City, After his marriage to **Barbe Dodier**, daughter of Jacques and of Catherine Caron, **Ignace Gagné** went to settle at Petite-Rivière. **Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Louis GASNIER- b.1612 → Ignace GAGNE- b.1658 → Marie Louise GAGNE- b.1683 → Marie Reine DUFOUR- b.1707 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

On September 1, 1666, Marie-Madeleine finally remarried. Her new husband was ancestor **Paul de Rainville** of Beauport, who had been widowed in February of that year. He had five children with his first wife, but only the youngest were still unmarried: a 13-year-old girl and a 14-year-old boy. Both of them were part of the blended household in the 1667 census, but of Marie-Madeleine's children, only youngest son Joachim was listed.

Marie-Madeleine moved to Bellechasse, appearing on the 1681 census with husband Paul. Then they returned to Beauport where Paul died on December 10, 1686. Marie-Madeleine went to live with her married daughter Anne in

Beaupré and died less than a year later on November 12, 1687. *The house in France where Marie-Madeleine and Louis lived still exists today.* Daughter **Anne Gagné** — B. 27 Oct 1653, New France; married **François Normand Lacroix** (1641-1710), 11 Sep 1670, Beaupré, Mother of eleven children, she was still living in 1723. **They were ancestors of the Roys**

Two Gagnés, brothers, were pioneers during the early days of the French regime: Pierre and Louis. Pierre, son of Louis Gagné and Marie Launay, native of Igé, married to Marguerite Rosée about 1639 at Saint-Come de-Vair, went to Canada with his wife, after the birth of his fifth child, Nicolas. The founding couple was at Quebec in the summer of 1653, because on 17 September they had their last child Marguerite, baptized. This ancestor died on the Beaupré Coast on 30 April 1656. A son of Pierre named Louis was awarded a seigneurie at Cap-Saint Ignace by Jean Talon in 1672, shared with Nicolas Gamache. Several descendants of the owner of the Lafresnaye fief bore the name of "Bellevance Louis, the elder, arrived on Canadian land about ten years before his younger brother. Pierre died five years before his brother Louis.

In the south-eastern part of Normandie, there is a village called Igé, with Belléme as the central place. It was at the church of Saint-Martin in Igé, that Louis Gagné, son of Louis and Marie Launay, was baptized on 13 September 1612. His godfathers were Francois Vaillant and Rene Laireau; his godmother was Francoise Launay, undoubtedly a relative. Why two godfathers? Very Catholic prudence! When one godfather died, the surviving one took over the obligations. The grandfather of little Louis was perhaps Christophe Gagné, widower in a first marriage to a woman whose name has been lost. This Christophe was married again, to Francoise Vallée, on 13 April 1587. Louis Gagné only had brothers: Noel and Jacques baptized at Saint-Come-de-Vair, and Pierre who would go to New France. Louis Gagné grew up, learned to write with elegance and flourish. He worked with his father as a miller at Guémansais, then probably alone, at the mill at Courteoulin, in the parish of Saint-Come. About the age of twenty-six, Louis decided to marry. About 1638, he found a rare pearl at Saint Martin-du-Vieux-Belléme. She had been fatherless since 28 September 1632. She was **Marie Michel**, daughter of the late Pierre and of Louise Gory. The couple lived at Igé where they had two children, the fruit of their love. Like many people of Perche at that time who dreamed of the New world, the Gagnés also had their eyes on this land with the immense river, endless forests, and inexhaustible riches. Louis Gagné lost his mother Marie Launay on 9 April 1640. The ties were broken. It was necessary to create new ones. Did the Gagné family cross the ocean in 1643 or 1644? A problem. The easiest answer to give would be 1643.

The godfather of daughter Marie Gagné was Noel Juchereau des Chatelets, a member of the Company of One Hundred Associates, an educated and influential man at Quebec. Why were the Juchereaus interested in the Gagnés? Was it because the Juchereaus had accompanied Marie Michel during the long and difficult crossing? Marie Michel, pregnant, thought she would be able to give birth at Québec. Did her time come early? The infant Marie was probably born at sea. In addition, is it not necessary to conclude that Louis Gagné was in service to the Juchereaus? He would be in their employ until 1646. The Juchereaus were originally from the Beauce, a province bordering Perche and Maine.

After their two-year stay in the vicinity of Québec, where did the Gagné family find lodging? On the Beaupré Coast. On 15 August 1641, Jeanne, daughter of Jean Gagnon and Marguerite Cauchon, was baptized "in the house at Beaupré". Although the Gagnons already had some concessions noted on the map drawn up by Jean Bourdon in 1640 at Chateau Richer, they lived "in the said town at Beaupré". This house was none other than the small farm or homestead at Saint-Charles. The Saint-Charles farm was comprised of a stretch of land beginning on the west side of the hill called Petit-Cap, more precisely from the property ceded later to **ancestor Julien Fortin**. In 1663, this Saint-Charles farm had forty—two arpents of front land on the river. The former church, burnt by Wolfe's soldiers in 1759, had been built on this south-east corner of this Saint-Charles farm, today the Grande Ferme, at Saint-Joachim. On 27 October 1646, a document by Henri Bancheron, registry clerk and notary at Quebec, informs us that Louis Gagné, laborer, went to reside there for three years where lived "*here in the presence of the named Gagnons.*" On 3 October 1647, in the presence of royal notary Claude Lecoustre, Olivier Letardif stated: "*Louis Gagne' will be grand patron of the said Saint Charles farm for six years, from All Saints Day 1646 to that of 1652*". On the farm there were oxen, cows and even some pigs, meadows, workable lands, a stable, barn, yard, a garden and house. It was probably the prettiest farm east of Québec. Olivier Letardif received the title of co-seigneur of Beaupré on 17

April 1646. He was a respectable man. Moreover, he himself also lived "near Cap-Tourmente". Were there several houses on the Saint-Charles Farm? Perhaps.

Louis Gagné was expected to work hard to satisfy the good Olivier Letardif and the Company of One Hundred Associates. On 31 March 1653, after the expiration of his lease, Letardif acknowledged that farmer Gagné had acquitted himself well of his obligations and that he could leave with his head held high.

Louis Gagné ardently desired to own a corner of his new country for himself. What could be more normal! On 20 October 1650, Letardif ceded him five arpents of waterfront property west of the Grande Riviere, in what would become Sainte-Anne du Petit-Cap, and later on Sainte Anne-de Beaupré. On the same day, **ancestor Pierre Picard** became his neighbor on the east side and, the following year Julien Mercier arrived on the west side.

In his free time, while living at Saint Joachim, the new colonist prepared a spot of land in order to build a house. This operation was called 'faire a desert,' i.e., to make a clearing. It was also necessary to hew pieces of scantling and gather stones for the foundations. In the summer of 1653, the Gagné family moved to the territory of Sainte-Anne. On 30 November, the marriage contract of their daughter Louise was signed in the house and residence of the said Gasnier. Louis harvested wheat, some green peas and probably many other products. The river was at the bottom of the slope, with its fish and wild ducks. The forest was teeming with wildlife: hare, deer, moose, etc. The experience of living on the Saint—Charles farm had given precious knowledge to Louis Gagné and Marie Michel. Just the same, life was difficult. Louis went into debt. We know that in 1661, he owed 134 livres to the Jésuits, 19 livres to Sieur de la Chesnaie, 15 livres to Denis Brière and 50 livres to the sailor Jacques Asselin of the Ile d'Orléans.

Nine children inherited life from the Gagné couple: Louis, Louise, Marie, Pierre, Olivier, Louis, Anne, Ignace and Joachim. **Anne** also had her baptism recorded at Québec, because there was no church on the coast at that time. Married to the **Normand Francois Lacroix** on 11 September 1670, mother of eleven children, she was still living in 1723. **Their son Pierre Lacroix married Jeanne Barette. They were ancestors of Absolom Roy on his father's side.**

After his marriage to **Barbe Dodier**, daughter of Jacques and of Catherine Caron, Ignace Gagné went to settle at Petite-Riviere. Their daughter, Marie Louise Gagné married Robert Fournier. One of their descendants was Marie Tremblay A widower and father of three children, he allied himself to the great Tremblay family by taking the ancestor's daughter Louise as his life's companion. She enriched the home with seven new Gagné children. Ignace died at the Hotel-Dieu in Québec on 20 July 1702.

Louis Gagné and **ancestor Louis Guimond**, two Percherons like Robert Giguere and Julien Mercier, lived at Sainte-Anne du Petit-Cap in the spring of 1661. The **two disappeared mysteriously**. Neither of the two has his burial recorded in the registers of the parish. A document preserved at the Séminaire of Québec, and mentioned by Madame Pierre Montagne, informs us that "*on the 18th of this month (June 1661) at 8:00 in the morning began the massacre of several people at Beaupré...which is found to be true*". René Cauchon dit Laverdiere drew up the inventory of the property left by ancestors Louis Gagné and Louis Guimond, on 14 July 1661, at Sainte-Anne.

The Relations des Jésuites mention a letter written by the captive J.-Francois Hertel: "*Do you know Louys Guimont, taken this Summer? He had been beaten with clubs and iron rods...he could only pray to God*". As for Louis Gagné, his inventory reveals that the Gagné estate owed 35 livres to the hospital. Because of his mortal wounds, had Louis been cared for by the Nursing Sisters of the Hotel-Dieu in Québec, where he would have died? A certain confusion is added to the mystery of the disappearance of the two Louis's. Which of the two was the first person miraculously cured by Sainte-Anne in 1658? The Relations in the year 1661 tell us that Marie Esther Ramage "*remembers that her husband had told her that in his presence Louis Guymond...had been suddenly cured of a great pain in his back...*" There is no doubt, it was Louis Guimond who was cured by Sainte-Anne. After his capture by the Iroquois **Louis Guimond was tortured, his lips were cut off because he was praying. He continued praying which angered his captors so they tore his heart out of his living body and threw in his face. This was seen by a witness who escaped. Louis Guimont didn't escape.**

Louis Gagne was an excellent Christian. He received the sacrament of confirmation on 2 February 1660 at Chateau Richer, accompanied by his wife and four of his children: Pierre, Olivier, Louise and Marie. The account book of Sainte-Anne du Petit-Cap recalls the presence of Louis Gagné at the closing of the fabrique's books on 10 December 1659. If Louis Gagné did disappear mysteriously, after more than three centuries he still shines in the heaven of glorious ancestors.

With her young children, the Gagné widow must face life. As the head of the house, she paid her tithe from 1661 to 1665. In 1661, she gave a minot-and-a-half of wheat, worth nine livres. On the other hand, in 1663, the fabrique of Petit-Cap paid her four livres for three days of work. She sold half of her property to her son Louis, on 2 April 1675. She repurchased it on 6 July 1679, only to resell immediately to Joseph Paré. Living at Beauport was **ancestor Paul de Rainville**, father of five children and the widower of ancestor **Roline Poete** since 16 February 1666. This educated man courted Marie Michel and proposed marriage to her. On the first of September 1666 they signed their marriage contract and had their union blessed. Until 1680 the bailiff of the seigneurie of Giffard and Notre-Dame des Anges lived at Beauport with Marie Michel, near their neighbor Pierre Marcoux. Then the Michel-Rainville couple moved to Bellechasse where they were listed in the census of 1681. They owned a gun and six arpents under cultivation. Having returned to Beauport, Paul de Rainville died on 10 December 1686. It seems that Marie Michel placed herself under the protection of her daughter Anne, living in the parish of Sainte Anne du Petit Cap. Abbot Germain Morin, curate, blessed her mortal remains on 12 November 1687, so that she might rest in the old cemetery of the ancestors, near her husband Louis Gagné. Francois Lacroix, her son-in-law, was the sad witness. All the Gagnés will remember that they have select roots, secluded but still alive, in the soil of Sainte-Anne de Beaupré.

GASNIER Louis dit BELLAVANCE (1643 - 1698) sieur de La Fresnaye

He married ancestor Louise Picard at age 14. She had been kidnapped in an ambush that killed her mother

Son of Pierre Gasnier and Marguerite Rosée, Louis Gasnier and godson of Michel Clouet and Catherine Dubois, wife of Jean Aveline, Louis Gasnier was baptized in France on January 28, 1643 in the church of Notre Dame de Saint-Cosme-de-Vair located in the diocese of Sées, the natural region of the Saosnois and the ancient province of Maine. It is estimated that he arrived in Quebec in 1653 with his parents, Pierre Gasnier and Marguerite Rosée, and his two brothers Pierre Gasnier and Nicolas Gasnier. He was confirmed on February 2, 1660 at Château-Richer].

On September 4, 1673, he signed a marriage contract in Québec before Master Paul Vachon dit Pomerleau, and on October 4, 1673, he married **Louise Picard**, daughter of Jean Le Picard and Marie Caron, in Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré. One year earlier, on November 3, 1672, Nicolas Gamache, seigneur de l'Illet and Louis Gagné dit Bellavance had obtained a concession of the Gamache seigneurie. On September 3, 1675, Louis Gagné increased the Gamache seigneurie and on November 1, 1689, he divided the Gamache seigneurie into two equal parts, keeping the southwestern part, which was to become known as the Gagné or La Fresnaye seigneurie. Upon the death of Louis Gagné, this seigneurie passed to his son Alexis Gagné.

He was buried on June 24, 1698 at Québec, the burial record indicating that he was a resident of Cap-Saint-Ignace, that Jean Dubreuil and Jacques Michelon were witnesses, and that François Dupré, parish priest, of Québec City had officiated at the burial. Daughter **Louise** married **Pierre Blanchet** They were **ancestors of the Roys**

Louis GAGNE- b.1642 → Louise GAGNE- b.1676 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean-MOREL b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GASNIER Pierre (1610-1656)

Pierre Gagné or Gasnier, son of Louis Gagné and Marie Launay, was baptized on January 2, 1610, in the church of Saint-Martin d'Igé, a commune in the Perche region of the Orne (France), which was the third major center after Mortagne-au-Perche and Tourouvre of Percheron emigration. He married in 1639 to a Sarthoise woman, **Marguerite Rosée**, born in Jauzé around 1615. From their union were born six children.

He was established in Saint-Cosme-de-Vair (today's commune of Saint-Cosme-en-Vairais) when he decided to leave around 1653 for Canada with his wife and three of their five children (Louis and Pierre, born in Saint-Cosme, and Nicolas, born in Courcival, in the Sarthe). Their son Jean died at the age of 8 in 1648 at Saint-Cosme-de-Vair. Another son Jacques died in France before 1653.

It appears that Pierre Gagné and his family joined his brother Louis and his wife Marie Michel, who arrived in New France around 1643-44. After living in Saint-Cosme-de-Vair and Courcival au Perche, he joined his brother Louis in Québec in 1653.

He died of "slow fevers" on April 30, 1656, and was buried in Quebec City the following May 1. His widow had the notary Auber make an inventory of his goods on May 1st. He leaves very little. According to the inventory, he only owns a gun, a sword guard, a pot with a lid, a medium "boiler holding about a seal, a small pot", three small dishes and a pewter plate, three old hoes, three old axes as well, an old coat, an old leotard, an old shirt, an old sheet, two old pockets, two old covers, an old chest. Pierre Gagné and Marguerite Rosée had, as of December 31, 1729, 258 descendants.

Marguerite Rosée, after the death of her husband, abandoned her Beaupré lands to her eldest son, Louis, who was still a teenager, and left with the other three for Montréal, where she remarried on June 17, 1657, to Guillaume Etienne, a Norman from Canteleu (diocese of Rouen). Son **Louis** married **Louise Picard**. They were **ancestors of the Roys**.

Pierre GASNIER- b.1610 → Louis GAGNE- b.1642 → Louise GAGNE- b.1676 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAUDET Denis (1625-1709)

After the brutal expulsion of the Acadiens, the Gaudets settled chiefly in the Memramcook area of New Brunswick. He died an old man.

Denis is estimated to have been born in France in 1625, his father is Jean Gaudet and his mother is unknown. While it isn't known exactly when the family arrived in Acadie (see father Jean), Denis married Martine Gauthier in Port Royal probably in 1645. They had five children between 1646 and 1657, all of whom married into well-known first families.

Jean Gaudet's son Denis Gaudet, with help from his two sons, carved a large domain for himself along the banks of the Port-Royal river. The community was known as "Village des Gaudet" and is now the town of Bridgetown, Nova Scotia. Denis Gaudet's son, Pierre dit le Jeune (the younger), became the owner of one of the largest establishments in the valley. His property included 23 acres of land, 20 cattle, 32 ewes and 15 hogs. After the brutal expulsion of the Acadiens, the Gaudets settled chiefly in the Memramcook area of New Brunswick, at Baie-Sainte-Marie in Nova Scotia (New Scotland) and in Saint-Jacques-de-l'Achigan in Québec."

In the census of the Port Royal river valley in 1671, Denis Gaudet gives his age as 46 years old, his wife Martine Gauthier was 52 years old. They had five children, two were married: Anne Gaudet was 25 years old (married to Pierre Vincent); Marie Gaudet was 21 years old (married to Olivier Daigre, who lived opposite Gaudet Village on the south bank); Pierre Gaudet l'Ainé, aged 20; Pierre Gaudet le Jeune, aged 17; Marie Gaudet, aged 14. All were farmers. Denis had six arpents of cultivated land, nine head of cattle and 13 sheep, some large, some small.^[4] By 1678 Martine had died^[5] and Denis lived either with or next to his son Pierre and Marie Blanchard.

In the census of Port Royal in 1693, Denis Gaudet was a widower aged 70 years. He was head of the household, living with his son Pierre le Jeune who married Marie Blanchard. He had a sizeable piece of property at 29 arpents. He was still living in 1698 next to his son Pierre the younger although now all the property was listed as Pierre's. Even though he isn't listed in any further censuses, Dennis died in Port Royal in October 1709, aged 97 years and was buried there 11 October 1709. Daughter **Anne** married **Pierre Vincent**. Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive.

Denis GAUDET- b.1635 → Anne GAUDET- b.1645 → Michel VINCENT- b.1668 → Agnes VINCENT - b.1694 → Madeleine BOUDREAU- b.1724 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAUDET Jean (1575-1678)

Age 96, was the oldest inhabitant of Port-Royal

Some family trees list Jean Gaudet as originating from Martaizé (Vienne) France. The Belle-Isle-en-Mer declarations in 1767 indicate that Acadian descendants of Jean Gaudet's daughters Marie and Françoise believed that they came from France with their husbands. Thus Massignon concludes that the Acadian surnames of Gaudet, Hebert, and LeBlanc were already allied in France. Moreover, a certain Jean Gaudet, was censitaire in 1634 on land at Martaizé (Vienne) in the Seigneurie d'Aulnay. A part of those that arrived in Acadia during the 17th century, were native of this commune. However, Massignon's research failed to find any relevant baptismal or marriage records.

White and Godbout interpret the phrasing of the Belle-Isle-en-Mer declarations regarding coming from France with their spouse as not necessarily meaning that the two came together and at the same time, but simply that both the husband and wife had come from France. Although it is not clear when Jean arrived, the timeline below sets out some of the events in his life in context with the history of Acadian settlement.

Jean Gaudet was born around 1575. About 1622, he married a woman whose name is unknown. The couple had 3 children born in France: Marie-Francoise, b. 1623, Denis, b. 1625, Marie, b. 1633. Around 1652, Jean married a second time, to Nicole Colleson. Around 1653 they had a son Jean.

First Spouse and Children. Some family trees identify Jean Gaudet's first spouse as Marie Daussy. This is based on a discussion in a French periodical describing a Gaudet family Jean from Abbeville Picardy who was 59 years old in 1727, the son of Jean Gaudet and Marie Daussy. The birth date for this Jean Gaudet Jr. (about 1668 in France) is inconsistent with the Acadian Jean Gaudet Jr, whose parents (Jean and Nicole Colleson) were settled in Port Royal Acadia at that time. Another hypothesis is that Jean's first spouse was Amerindian, and that Jean's daughters had two different mothers. Mitochondrial DNA from several descendants of Marie and Francoise indicate that their haplogroup was European , and identical to one another, indicating that they were sisters of the same European mother.

. The Gaudet families are found in the 1671 Acadian Census but when did they arrive there? Various time frames are proposed. 1) The ancestor Acadien arrived in America, shortly after 1634. Father Léopold Lanctot,, claims that Jehan Godet arrived in Acadia very early, by 1610 , with Charles de Biencourt. Some authors think that his first wife was Micmac but this is not very easy to prove In the work " A feudal colony in America " Edme Rameau hinted in a note that a Metis branch that. would have been a part of this family. On the other hand if he arrived with Razilly by 1634, his first children were born in France and his first wife would not be of MicMac origin.

2) Others think that Jean Godet arrived in Acadie by 1610, or even with Champlain in 1604, would have returned to France to look there for his family. This version is more reconcilable with the tenants of those who believe that he might have left by 1634.

3) In view of his age, he could have been part of the first expedition of Poutrincourt. He is one of those rare French that remained in Acadie after the siege of Port Royal by the Kirk brothers.

4) Stephen White lists the children's marriages as follows based on the ages of their first known children: Françoise married an unknown Mercier c1644 and Daniel LeBlanc c1650. Marie married Etienne Hébert c1650. Daniel LeBlanc was one of the signatories attesting to the accomplishments of d'Aulnay in Acadia. Since d'Aulnay died in May 1650, Daniel likely arrived in Acadia before that time.

"Father Archange Godbout described Jean Gaudet as the Abraham of Acadia, because of his numerous descendants." **Jean was the ancestor of 10% of the little Acadian settlement, with his two sons and two daughters, 22 grandchildren and 10 great grandchildren..**

By 1671 Jean Gaudet, age 96, is the oldest inhabitant of Port-Royal. He was living with his second wife Nicole, age 64, and their son Jean. His three oldest children were married. Jean died before 1678. **Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive twice.**

Jean GAUDET- b.1575 → Marie GAUDET- b.1633 → Emmanuel HEBERT - b.1650 → Jean HEBERT - b.1683 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jehan GAUDET- b.1575 → Denis GAUDET- b.1635 → Anne GAUDET- b.1645 → Michel VINCENT- b.1668 → Agnes VINCENT - b.1694 → Madeleine BOUDREAU- b.1724 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAUDET Marie (1633-1710)

Around 1633, Marie Gaudet was born to parents Jean Gaudet and an unknown mother. ¹Marie married Étienne Hébert, her father remarried (to Nicole Colleson) and her youngest sibling was born about the time of her third child.

Around 1650, Marie married Etienne Hébert, brother of Antoine. Between 1651 and 1670 Marie gave birth to 10 children: Marie, Maguerite, Emmanuel, Etienne, Jean, Françoise, Catherine, Martine, Michel, and Antoine. According to depositions from their descendants, Marie came from France with her husband.

Children of Marie Gaudet and Étienne Hebert are as follows Marie Hebert, bn. Abt. 1651, Port Royal, Acadia, d. Bet. 1677 - 1678, Port-Royal, Acadie Marguerite Hebert, bn. Abt 1652 in Port-Royal, Acadie Emmanuel Hebert, bn. Abt. 1653, Port-Royal, Acadie. d. 30 Nov 1744, Grand Pré, Canada Etienne Hebert, bn. Abt. 1654, Port Royal, Acadia, d. 02 Nov 1713, St. Chas. de Mines, Acadie, Jean Hebert, bn. Abt 1659 in Port-Royal, Acadie, Françoise Hebert, bn. Abt. 1661, bur. 17 Feb 1713, Port Royal, Acadia at approx. 50 years old Catherine Hebert, bn. Abt. 1662, Port-Royal, d. 3 Aug 1727, Louisbourg, Cape Breton, Martine Hebert, bn. Abt 1665 in Port-Royal, Acadie, Michel Hebert, bn. Abt 1666 in Port-Royal, Acadie, Antoine Hebert, bn. Abt 1670 in Port-Royal, Acadie

When Etienne died between 1669 and 1671, Marie married Dominique Gareau, Royal Sargeant, around 1676. They had one child Marie around 1677. She was widowed again between 1686^[6]and 1698

Marie Godet, wife of Hebert was buried at Port Royal on July 30 1710 aged about 80 years. Son Emmanuel married Andrée Brun. Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Marie GAUDET- b.1633 → Emmanuel HEBERT - b.1650 → Jean HEBERT - b.1683 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAUDREAU Jean (1649-1685)

He married Marie Leroy, daughter of ancestor Nicolas Leroy A carpenter, he built a church. He died at age 36. His bride was 14. She was 20 when he died.

Jean arrived in New France in 1665 at the age of 21. When he arrived he found employment at a farm owned by ancestor Mr. Leroy where he stayed for two years. Madame de Chavigny had been granted land on Cap St. Ignace across the river from the farm. She became very interested in settling this region and eventually 14 families set up households on the cape. She had heard that Jean was an excellent carpenter, so she hired him to build the first houses in her little settlement. He **married Marie Leroy daughter of ancestor Nicolas Leroy** on the 31 of July, 1679
The first house he built was for Jean Bernier, who had moved with his family from Ile d'Orléans. The second house was for his brother, Gilles, who also came from Ile d'Orléans with his wife and three children.

In 1693, the people of Cap St. Ignace decided to build their first church. The community had grown to 16 families and 47 souls. Jean was chosen by Mme. de Chavigny to be the builder of the church.

On August 22, 1673, Sieur Guillaume Fournier, seigneur of the seigneurie of Saint-Joseph la Rivière du Sud, granted him a piece of land of three arpents in front by forty arpents in depth, bounded on one side by the ungranted land and on the other by the land of the seigneur. On November 20, 1674, he granted him another one of the same size, bordering on one side the large stream and on the other the ungranted lands. However, this is not the place where he will settle, because on June 4, 1675, Geneviève de Chavigny grants him a land of one hundred and twenty arpents in area in her seigneurie of Vincelotte, near the houses of Jacques Bernier and Pierre Richard. On October 13, 1678, he owed 200 livres to the merchant Jean Le Picart.

In the 1681 census, he owns a gun and six arpents of land in value. We do not know the precise date of his death, but the inventory of his goods made by the notary Charles Rageot, on June 25, 1701, provides some precision on this subject. We know that he is still living in October 1684 since he has established his accounts with Pierre Normand dit

Labriere. On the other hand, he was no longer alive on April 28, 1685, when his wife, at a baptism, declared herself a widow. The inventory also tells us that before his marriage he cleared six arpents and sixty perches on his land for a value of 264 livres. He owns a house valued at 100 livres and measuring twenty-two feet long by sixteen feet wide. It is covered with straw, as is the barn, forty-two feet long by twenty-two feet wide, valued at 200 livres. During his marriage, he had time to plow ten acres and twenty perches more of his la

Jean died before 1686 at the age of 37. The papers concerning his death were lost and the cause of his death shall remain a mystery. After Jean's death, an inventory was done of all of the property left to Marie. This was conducted by a notary and witnessed by Gilles. The inventory is very revealing. Among Jean's belongings were found tools for a "sabotier". A "sabot" was a type of sturdy shoe which everyone wore in those days. Most people had only one pair of these shoes at a time as this was all they could afford. At the time of his death, Jean had approximately 50 pairs of sabots. We know that Jean was a carpenter, but through this inventory, we also discover that he was a shoemaker. Carpentry supplies were also listed with Jean's belongings. It was noted that he owned approximately 200 wooden planks. The inventory describes his house as being made of wood and covered with straw. It mentions that the house was made by Jean before marrying Marie Leroy the daughter of Nicolas Leroy. It describes the barn and the animals. Among the livestock on this farm were 5 cows (which were very expensive in those days) and 4 pigs. The document also declared that Jean was without debts.

Jean also built himself a house on land purchased from Madame de Chavigny. It is interesting to note that there were certain rules in those days concerning property. One was that a person could do whatever he wanted with his land, with the exception of cutting down chestnut trees. The wood of these trees was particularly good for making masts for sailing vessels, and so the trees were to be kept until needed for this purpose. Another rule, which was actually more of a cultural practice, was that before he could marry a man had to build a house. He would then show the house to his fiancé's parents and once he had received their approval and blessing on the dwelling, the couple could be married.

(NOTE: According to "Nos Ancestres", Jean left La Rochelle, FR on 25 April 1665 on the vessel "Chat de Hollande". The journey took 54 days. This source also states that in 1667, Jean was 18 years old. There is, however, no mention of Jean in the census, or at the wedding of his brother, Gilles, in 1671.) Died bet 9 Aug 1684 and 27 Apr 1685. Cap Saint-Ignace, Québec. Buried Cimetière Cap Saint-Ignac. Son **Jean Baptiste** married **Genevieve Bernier**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**.

Jean Baptiste GAUDREAU- b.1649 → Jean Baptiste GAUDREAU- b.1682 → Augustin GAUDREAU- b.1713 → François Prospère GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Joseph GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAUTHIER Catherine (c.1615-c.1702)

Many transactions after her husband's death.

Daughter of Philippe Gauthier and Marie Pichon, sister of Charles, husband of Catherine Camus, and of Guillaume, husband of Esther de Lambourg, she married **Denis Duquet**, of unknown origin, in Quebec City on Thursday May 13, 1638. He first settled in Quebec City where he received several land grants. From their union were born eleven children. She arrived in the country with her mother in 1636.

She lives in Quebec City and Lauzon. On October 5, 1652, she received the scapular of Mount Carmel. She enters the Confraternity of the Holy Family in 1664. Her husband died in Lauzon on November 26, 1675. She was then called to take charge of the family's destiny. On June 26, 1678, Pierre Normand sold her a house of two arpents width by forty arpents depth in Lauzon for 150 livres. This land is next to the one where she lives. On May 4, 1679, she borrows the sum of 1000 livres from Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, which she commits to pay back with an annual rent of 50 livres. On March 16, 1680, Claude de Bermen grants her a piece of land of eleven arpents width by forty arpents depth in Lauzon. This land is contiguous to that of the lord of La Chesnaye Gauthier. Interested in transporting merchandise, she bought from Pierre Loiseau half of the boat called La Sainte-Thérèse, on January 19, 1681, for 160 livres. On the following January 26, she hired the sailor Raymond Cornu, for the time of the navigation, and promised him 27 livres per month. On March 16, 1680, she granted Pierre Dumets a piece of land in her fiefdom located between the seigneury of Sieur La Chesnaye-Duquet and that of the Ursulines. This fief was later known as the seigneury of La Chesnaye-Duquet. On November 4, 1685, she granted a land of six arpents

frontage to Joseph Bisson, on June 28, 1687, to Pierre Bourgouin, Jacques Bourgouin and Jean-Baptiste Bisson, and on November 5 of the same year, to Jacques Houde. On November 27, she gives a receipt of 307 livres and 5 sols to Jean Dumets for the concession she made him on August 30, 1685

In 1688, on August 26, she rents Gabriel Duprat, in her fief of Lauzon, for a period of nine years, a site sufficient to build a lime kiln and a quarry to draw limestone. She asked him for 160 livres for the first two years and 200 livres for each of the other years. On the following November 19, she rented for three years to Jean Bourassa and Pierre Retail all the land under cultivation on her dwelling of eight arpents frontage, for 110 livres tournois and two hundred eels per year. On May 19, 1690, she owed 373 livres 6 sols and 6 deniers to Sieur Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye. It is to repay this loan that on May 23 following, she constitutes an annual rent of 18 livres and 15 sols. On July 26, 1691, she rents two pieces of land in her fiefdom of Lauzon to Jean Bourassa for three years. These lands measure respectively eight and six arpents in width by forty arpents in depth. For each year of the lease, she demands 133 livres tournois and two hundred and fifty eels. On April 3, 1696, she leased the same land to her son Jean Duquet for five years, at a rate of 100 livres per year and two hundred pickled eels. On November 19, 1697, a sentence of the *Prévôté de Québec* condemned her to pay 86 livres 17 sols and 4 deniers to Louise Legardeur. On March 25, 1698, she owed this sum to Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye who reimbursed it in his name to the lady Legardeur. On the following April 29, she sold to Joseph Duquet, for the price of 100 livres, the two arpents of width by two leagues deep that belonged to her by inheritance from the late Marie Pichon, between the seigneuries Dautray and Lavaltrie.

On May 10, 1698, she concedes lands to Jacques and Claude Houde in her seigneurie of La Prairie. On September 3 of the same year, the notary Guillaume Roger proceeds with the inventory of the goods of her community with Denis Duquet. A last act concerning her, tells us that on February 8, 1702, she sells to Robert Pépin for 77 livres and 10 sols a piece of land of four arpents width by fifty arpents depth in her fief of La Baziniere. The precise date of her death is unknown, but she is still living on August 3, 1702, at the time of the marriage of her son Joseph to Suzanne Choret. Daughter **Françoise** married **Olivier Morel**. They were **ancestors of Absolom Roy's mother Serphine Bellerive.**

Catherine gauthier

Catherine GAUTHIER- b.1605 → Françoise DUQUET- b.1645 → Louis MOREL- b.1671 → Charles Alexandre MOREL- b.1694 → Jean- MOREL-243 b.1732 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAUTHIER Jacques . (1670-1741) dit Sanscartier Soldier of the company of Sieur de Vaudreuil

Son of Francois Gauthier and Andrée (name omitted), from the parish of Sainte-Radegonde de Poitiers in Poitou, he married **Agathe Faye**, born in Charlesbourg on Monday, February 3, 1681, daughter of Pierre Faye and Marie Chauvet, on Wednesday, February 25, 1699. From their union were born ten children.

This soldier of the company of Sieur de Vaudreuil, was hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on August 1, 1691, and again on January 15, 1698. First established in Ange-Gardien, he later settled in Cap Saint-Ignace, but before that, on July 19, 1699, he received the scapular of Mont-Carmel. He lived in Cap Saint-Ignace and left few traces of his passage. He died there on August 11, 1741 and was buried the next day .His wife died 6 June 1760 in Cap St Ignace. Son **Pierre** married **Françoise Bilodeau**.They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Jacques GAUTHIER-b. 1670→ Pierre GAUTHIER- b.1716 → Marie Anne GAUTHIER- b.1741 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GAUTHIER Martine (1619~1675)

Martine was born around 1619. Around 1645 she married **Denis Gaudet**, a ploughman, son of Jean and an unknown mother. Between about 1646 and 1657 they had five children, 3 girls and 2 boys: Anne, Marie, Pierre l'aîné, Pierre le jeune, and Marie. The family was listed in the 1671 Acadian census at Port-Royal. There were 5 children in the household, ages 14 to 25. Denis 46 years of age, and Martine who was about 52 at the time, owned 9 cattle, 13 sheep and 6 arpents of land.

Martine died before the census of 1678 since that year Denis was counted as a widower in his eldest son's household. The death location of Rivière-aux-Canards, Grand-Pré is marked uncertain since there is no documented proof to support this claim.. Daughter **Anne** married **Pierre Vincent**. Ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother **Seraphine Bellerive**.

Martine GAUTHIER-b. 1619 → Anne GAUDET- b.1645 → Michel VINCENT- b.1668 → Agnes VINCENT - b.1694 → Madeleine BOUDREAU- b.1724 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GERVAIS Jean-Baptiste (c.1676-c.1724)

Soldier of the compagnie de Monsieur de Louvigny

Son of Charles Gervais and Jacquette Rosé, of Saint-Gervais, diocese of Rennes in Brittany, he contracted marriage before the notary Roy, on Sunday November 29, 1699, with **Marie-Jeanne Tessier**, born in La Pérade, on Tuesday May 22, 1685, daughter of Mathurin Tessier and Élisabeth Létouneau, and married her in La Pérade, on Saturday January 9, 1700. From their union, nine children are born

This soldier of the company of Monsieur de Louvigny was hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on September 8, 1698. He settled in Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade. On February 20, 1723, Sieur Pierre-Thomas de Lanaudière granted him a piece of land of four arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth, the Sainte-Anne River, not far from the rapids. The precise date of his death is unknown, but he is no longer with his son Jean-Baptiste when he married Marie-Jeanne Gendras on February 3, 1725. His widow married Pierre Lévesque at La Pérade on November 30, 1726. 29 September 1748 at Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade. Son **François** married **Marguerite Brousseau**. Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

J. gervais
Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1676 → François Marie GERVAIS- b.1722 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GIRAUD Marie (1641-1713)

Fille à marier. She claimed she was treated poorly in her old age.

Isabelle dite Marie Giraud was born about 1640 in La Tremblade (arrondissement and diocese of La Rochelle), Aunis, though her parents names are unknown. She arrived in Canada from Saintes, Saintonge in the summer of 1662 where she would marry **Abel Turcotte** a miller, who had arrived in Canada earlier in 1658. She was a Fille à marier. On 27 November 1662, Marie married Abel Turcot or Turcault in Chateau-Richer. No marriage contract had been found for this couple. It is not known if Marie could sign her name, but her husband definitely could not. One of the witnesses was ancestor **Jean Cloutier**.

She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a

marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

A miller, Abel was born about 1631 in Mouilleron-en-Pareds (arrondissement of Fontenay-le-Comte, diocese of Maillezais), Poitou, though his parents' names are also unknown. Abel lived at Chateau Richer for only a few years. He worked the farm of Msgr de Laval, but then in 1666 he moved to the Ile d'Orléans. The census taken that year tells us that he lived in the parish of Sainte-Famille with his wife and three domestics. As a man of honor, he spent the last years of his life doing other people's laundry to pay off his debts. Upon his death in 1687, he had accumulated enough capital to pay back his creditors and to leave his estate the sum of 84 livres, amassed by the sweat of his honest brow. We can be fairly certain that our ancestor lived in luxury, at least in comparison with the average habitant of the period. He had property and domestic help which was far more than the average poor citizen could boast. Abel Turcot or Turcault died 16 September and was buried 17 September 1687 at Sainte-Famille, Ile d'Orléans. Abel and Marie had six daughters and two sons.

Abel died le 16 september 1687 at Sainte-Famille de l'ile d'Orléans and is buried the next day. She has the notary Vachon proceed with the inventory of the goods, on February 5, 1688. Her deceased husband leaves important debts. He owed Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye the sum of 2212 livres in annuities, to sieur Berthelot that of 200 livres and Pierre Niel of Quebec, that of 750 livres. She appeared before the bailiff of the Ile d'Orléans on March 23, 1694. Michel Chartier wants to take possession of a piece land that the late Abel Turcot sold to Michel Chartier father. She declares that in reality this sale did not take place because Michel Chartier was not able to pay the price. On March 31, 1710, she donated half of a piece of land of Sainte-Famille de l'ile d'Orléans to her son François, to thank him for all the services he had rendered her since the death of his father twenty-three years earlier. She specifies that her deceased husband left considerable debts which are only paid by her son François who took care of her, three of her sisters, and one of her brothers until they got married

After seventeen years, the creditors of Mr. De La Chesnaye sold the Turcot's main house to pay the 2200 pounds that are due to him. Her son François has nothing more. She retires to Louis, another of her sons. However, it is with great difficulty that she manages to get along with him. She lost two oxen and two cows and many household effects. *"Not finding herself so comfortably or so gently treated as she had always been with her son François"*, she decided to return to live with him. As she only had six arpents of land left on the Sainte-Famille front, she gave him half of it free, on condition that he continue to take care of her until her death. She died in Sainte-Famille on February 23, 1713 and was buried two days later at Sainte-Famille.. Abel and Marie had six daughters and two sons.
Daughter Genevieve was born about 1666. In 1685 she married Antoine Bilodeau. They were ancestors the Collettes

Abel TURCOT-b. 1631→Genevieve TURCOT-b. 1664→ Françoise BILODEAU- b.1702 → Marie Anne GAUTHIER- b.1741 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son **François** was born on 16 September 1663 at Chateau-Richer. In 1688 he married **Marguerite Ouimet**. They had 9 Children; 6. boys and 3 girls. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive.

Abel TURCAULT- b.1631 → François TURCAULT- b.1663 → Simon TURCOT - b.1696 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GITON Marie (1649-1708)

Daughter of Denis Giton and Marie Pain, of La Rochelle, she married **Pierre Conille**, son of François Conille and Jeanne Cormeau, of Saint-Georges de l'ile d'Oléron, diocese of La Rochelle in Saintonge, on Tuesday, September 30, 1664, and married him in Saint-Nicolas de La Rochelle on Wednesday, October 1, 1664. From their union was born a daughter. Her husband having died, she came to New France with her daughter Marie. She contracted marriage before the notary Becquet, on Wednesday August 14, 1669, with Jean Mouflet dit Champagne. But the contract is cancelled on August 17. She married again before notary Duquet, on Saturday October 31, 1676, with

André Bernard, son of the late André Bernard and Marie Delezay, of La Rochelle, and married him in Quebec City on November 26, 1676. From their union, four children are born. She lived in Saint-Laurent on the d'Orleans. She died there on January 17, 1708. She was buried the day after. Daughter **Marie Conille** married **Etirennne Fontaine**. They were **Roy ancestor.s**

Marie GITON-b. 1649→Marie CONILLE-b. 1665→ Etienne FONTAINE- b.1686 → Geneviève FONTAINE- b.1715 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GOARD Mathurine (1648-1720)

A king's daughter

Daughter of Gilles Goard and Catherine Léger, of the parish of Saint-Sulpice in Paris, she married **Louis Marie dit Sainte-Marie**, son of Louis Marie and Marguerite Peigné, of the parish of Saint-Symphorien in Tours in Touraine, on Saturday, May 21, 1667, in Montréal on Tuesday, May 31, 1667. He arrived in Canada 17 August 1665 as a soldier with the Varenne company of the Carignan regiment . After having gone to the Richelieu for the construction of Fort Sainte-Thérèse, his company was sent to garrison Montreal where it remained until 1668. After the troops were discharged in the fall of 1668, he decided to stay in the country. He obtained a sixty-acre piece of land at Sainte-Marie, in Anse-Fondue. From their union were born eleven children.

This king's daughter arrived with the 1666 contingent at the age of 18. Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

She lives in Montreal where, in the 1666 census, she is mentioned as a marriageable girl. She lived with the Congregation's daughters Notre Dame at the Maison Saint-Ange in Montreal.. After the death of her husband in Montreal on December 2, 1702, she made an agreement with her daughter-in-law Marie Séguin, widow of Antoine Marie. To settle a dispute about the dowery and the precipitate promised to her daughter-in-law, and to settle any claims she might have about her son's succession, she leaves to her daughter-in-law all the movable goods she has from her marriage. She also leaves to her the concession she held from her deceased husband in Longueuil. In compensation Marie Séguin promises to reimburse 280 pounds of her mother-in-law's debts. On July 29, 1704, this

agreement is cancelled. François Hachin and Marie Séguin sell her this land of two arpents width by twenty arpents depth in Longueuil, for 300 livres. It is her son François who pays the price. The next day she gives him all her goods, including the said concession, for the sum of 400 livres, on condition that he lodges her, feeds her and maintains her until her death. She had a small house built on a piece of land in Montreal, on Capitale Street. The owners of this land, the heirs of Sieur Basset, rented it to her for nine years, on March 31, 1716, for 50 livres per year.

On December 5, 1720, she dictates her will to the notary David. She gives to the poor of the Sainte-Famille the sum of 20 livres. She asks that after her death one hundred masses be said for the repose of her soul. She bequeaths to her son Michel a lead barrel weighing one hundred pounds, thirty pounds of beaver pelts and a gold louis worth 35 pounds tournois. To the poor of the hospital of Montreal she gives one hundred and twenty pounds of beaver pelts and 45 pounds of French tournois. To her son François, she bequeaths a "stove with its pipe". She gives to her daughters Antoinette and Marie her house on Capitale street in Montreal and the linen for their use. To Antoinette she bequeathed 80 livres tournois, a cloth suit and a barrel of lead weighing twenty-five to thirty livres. To her daughter Marie, she leaves her cloth suit and the sum of 50 livres tournois. She died on December 9 at the Hôtel-Dieu in Montreal. **Daughter Angélique** Marie married **René Dupuis**.

Mathurine goard

Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Mathurine GOARD-b. 1648 → Angélique MARIE-b. 1676 → Marguerite DUPUIS- b.1702 → Angélique BETOURNÉ- b.1726 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GOBEIL Jean (1627-c. 1702)

The youngest child, Laurent, died in the shipwreck of the brigantine La Marguerite which was taking him back to France. Daughter and ancestor Marie married at the age of 13

Jean Gobeil arrived in Canada without fanfare, accompanied by his wife **Jeanne Guyet** and his five children.: Jean was from St André ,town and arrondissement of Niort, diocese of Poitiers. Niort, presently the head town of the department of Deux-Sevres, has a population of 56,000 inhabitants. Until the conquest of New France by England, the Canadian fur trade gave Niort prosperity. Four parishes share the territory of the city: Notre—Dame, St—Hilaire, St Etienne and St—André. It was in this last parish that the Guyet-Gobeil couple's life began, before 1653.

Had Jean Gobeil saved some money in order to go to the Lower Town of Quebec? Did he come with a promise of work or without contract? We find him for the first time on 23 December 1665, in the presence of notary Auber from Chateau Richer. Sieur Toussaint Toupin, a bourgeois of Québec, agreed to lease him a farm at Sault a la Puce for five consecutive years, beginning on the preceding first of November. Jean Gobeil was said to be a laborer. The new farmer began with a house and buildings to shelter 2 steers, 3 cows, 1 bull and 2 calves. This incomplete record ends on the second page. We have to wait a long time to know that Jean was responsible for the animals and that he must pay the agreed price should some die due to lack of care. In addition, the first year, in other words at the end of 1666, Gobeil paid the equivalent of 20 livres in butter for the price of the lease of each cow and 10 livres for the four following years. The neighbors of the Gobels were Jean Cloutier, owner of six arpents of frontal land since 16 July 1652, and Nicolas Huot dit St Laurent. It was here, near the heart of the future parish of Chateau-Richer, that the Gobels lived for five years on these six arpents of frontal land. During the following winter, on 21 February 1666, the 42-year-old Jean Gobeil, was confirmed by Msgr de Laval at Chateau Richer. Marie and Francoise Gobeil, his daughters, were also in this group of twenty—one. The censustaker in the year 1666 places the Gobeil family on the Beaupré Coast. The censustakers in 1667 give more details. Jean already owned 12 head of cattle and had 16 arpents of land under cultivation. Near his farm, there was the homestead of Julien Fortin and that of Jean Cloutier. Then, in 1668, Marie Gobeil was married to Robert Vaillancourt. The following year two other daughters left the paternal home to get married. But two new Canadian Gobeil children came to replace those who had left: Catherine and Barthlémy.

A tenant is never completely in his own home. After five years of work, Jean Gobeil looked across the river towards the beautiful Ile d'Orléans. The north coast had more abundant and larger wild game, and the soil of the island was

more fertile. On 28 October 1669, with his son-in-law Robert Vaillancourt, Jean bought a piece of land from Noel Rose. It was located on the Ile d'Orleans, in the parish of Ste Famille. And on the following 7 November, Jean obtained the three remaining arpents on which there were some buildings and two arpents of cultivated land. This entire property had belonged first to Jean-Paul Maheu and Barthélemy Verreau dit LeBourguignon, then to Noël Rose dit Larose, husband of Marie Montminy. At the time of this purchase, their neighbors were Robert Vaillancourt and Nicolas Patenotre. The purchase price: 300 livres, 87 of which were immediately given to the seller. The remaining debt was to be paid off in two years. It is difficult to verify if Vaillancourt and Gobeil had decided to live on the island right away. The scenario could have been: Gobeil would spend the winter at Chateau-Richer; Rose on the island. During the winter Vaillancourt and Gobeil would probably cut wood on their 116 new lot. In the spring, Noël Rose moved to the Saint-Charles River where he obtained a concession from the Jesuits at Sainte Anne in 1670. The Gobeil property was located across from Chateau—Richer, to the west of the present church of Ste-Famille, near the boundary of the parish of St Pierre ,according to the map of Robert Villeneuve. How to explain that on 14 January 1672, in another contract signed by Romain Becquet, Jean Gobeil, "habitant living on the Ile d'Orleans," bought the same parcel of land from Noël Rose for 280 livres? Had he not been able to pay his mortgage? In fact, on 14 January 1672, Gobeil acquired his property by means of a loan from Nicolas Huot dit St Laurent. Jean gave an annual rent of 14 livres tournois to St Laurent. Jean resold his farm on 16 March 1688 to Claude Panneton dit LeFifre, for 300 livres. Let's remember that on 16 March 1686, Jean Gobeil had not managed to pay off his rent of 14 livres and the arrears. Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye took care of it. For the first time, it was said that the Gobeil land was located at Pot au beurre, a popular name for a part of the parish of Ste-Famille.

Jean Gobeil had the characteristics of a nomad. Did he suffer from the fidgets? Perhaps also the weight of the years tired him. In the census of 1681, Jean was 57 years old, settled in the parish of St-Jean, on a piece of land with five arpents in frontage, with neighbors Antoine Leblanc and son-in-law Philippe Paquet, the husband of Francoise Gobeil. Jean only had five arpents of land under cultivation. The census takers noted no cattle in the stable. We are definitely not at the Palace of Versailles. The children, with the exception of two, earned their living elsewhere. It seems that the letters of acquisition for this concession have been lost. Jean and Jeanne Guyet worked hard on their farm for several years more, before bequeathing their inheritance. In 1695, twenty five arpents in area were under cultivation. The necessities of life allowed for no vacations nor any rest.

When the Gobeil couple crossed the ocean, they were accompanied by five daughters born in France. Two other daughters and two sons were born in Canada. Here are the names of the members of this second generation: Jeanne, Marie, Francoise, Marie, Jeanne-Angelique, Catherine, Barthélemi, Marguerite and Laurent.. The history of ancestor Marie, born about 1655, is known to us through that of her fiancé Robert Vaillancourt and through her twelve children, all born and baptized at the church of Ste-Famille on the island.

The weight of his 70 years lay heavily on the shoulders of Jean Gobeil. Moderate priced low income housing did not exist. It was necessary to get the family organized in order to survive with a minimum of freedom and security. To live out his old age in peace did not have the same sound of the bell as it does today. On 23 August 1695, Jean sold the farm to his son Barthélemi. This consisted of 25 arpents of cultivated land with his "sorry" house, his stable, the animals and his barn. His son immediately paid him 300 livres "in playing card money" which was legal tender at that time. This ancestral land remained in the Gobeil family hands at St-Jean through the whole of the French regime. The special thing about Jean Gobeil's situation is that he imposed no conditions at the time of the signing of his sale contract. Should we conclude that his son had verbally promised his elderly father to keep him at his home? Yes. We know that Jeanne Guyet died after 27 April 1689, the day on which she attended the burial of her Montminy grandson born dead, at St Laurent. This was the last notation of her presence among us. Jean Gobeil stayed eighteen days at the Hotel-Dieu de Québec during the months of January and February 1698. Then his story goes out like a beautiful candle at twilight. Jean Gobeil entered this country without announcing his arrival and he left it without leaving a trace of his departure. It may be likened to the stalk of an olive tree which disappears imperceptibly after having accepted new stems to replace it. Ancestor of Jim Carrey and Jack Kerouac. Daughter **Marie married Robert Vaillancourt at the age of 13** . They were ancestors of **Joseph Roy's mother's Serephine Bellerive**.

Jean GOBEIL-b, 1627→ Marie GOBEIL-b. 1655→Paul Vaillancourt-b.1682→Claude VAILLANCOURT- b.1707 → Marie 1 VAILLANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GOBEIL Marie (1665-1714)

Married at 13

Marie was born in France, in the Poitou region, at Saint-Liguaire, near Niort in the department of Deux-Sèvres. She was baptized on January 25, 1655. Sainte-Marie-Madeleine Church in Saint-Liguaire near Niort where Marie Gobeil was baptized. She was the daughter of Jean Gobeil and Jeanne Guyet. The Gobeils probably arrived in 1665, the same year as Robert Vaillancourt. Marie Gobeil was on the voyage with her parents and her three other sisters: Marie-Françoise, Marie (second of the same name) and Jeanne Angélique. Jean Gobeil's name appears for the first time in the colony's registers in December 1665 when he rents a fully equipped piece of land from Toussaint Toupin at Château-Richer on the Beaupré coast facing the Île d'Orléans. Marie was the eldest of a family of eight children. Two of Marie's sisters (Jeanne-Angélique and Catherine) worked as domestic servants in Montreal for the wealthy merchant Jacques Leber, brother of the famous recluse Jeanne Leber. The youngest, Laurent, died in the shipwreck of the brigantine La Marguerite which was taking him back to France. The name Gobeil will be transmitted to America by the only surviving son: Barthélémy.

She married Robert Vaillancourt born the 3rd October 1664 in St Nicolas d'Aliermont son of Robert Vaillancourt and Jacqueline Papin, on 30 Sep 1668 in Château-Richer, la Côte-de-Beaupré, Canada, Nouvelle-France. Marie was then barely 13 years old. Robert was 23. It was not uncommon for young girls to marry at a very young age at the time.

The Vaillancourt family settled permanently on the Island of Orleans. Marie Gobeil was 16 years old when she gave birth to her first child who was named Jean. Eleven others followed: five girls and seven boys who all, with the exception of the eldest who died in infancy, married and had children.

Census 1681. St-Laurent (Île d'Orléans) Robert de Liancour (Vaillancour) 38; Marie Gobert (Gobeil), his wife, 25; children: Marie 10, Marie 8, Jeanne 7, Robert 4, Louise 1; 2 head of cattle; 7 acres in value.

On April 12, 1700, ten months after the death of her husband, Marie Gobeil had the notary Jacob make an inventory of her goods: a lot of iron from France, tools of boilermakers. A lot of items, but not much of value. The house is unfinished. The exact date of Marie Gobeil's death is not known. We only know that she died after April 1714, the last written record. **They had a son Paul Vaillancourt who married Marie Guillot. They were ancestors of Seraphine Bellerive on her father's side.**

Marie GOBEIL-b. 1655 → Paul Vaillancourt-b.1682 → Claude VAILLANCOURT- b.1707 → Marie VAILLANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GODEBOUT Nicolas (1635-1674) (GODBOUT)

His Name on a River and Town —

There is a small river in eastern Quebec called Godbout River that was said to be named for 17th-century immigrant, Nicolas Godbout. And later, the river gave its name to a small settlement nearby.

Nicolas Godbout was born in Berneval-le-Grand, France in May of 1635 to Michel Godbout and Colette Caron; he was one of eight children. The village where he was from was close to the port city of Dieppe, which may have been why he was recruited to move to New France. It's said that he migrated in 1654, but there's no documentation of it.

The earliest mention of Nicolas in New France was in a land transaction of Jean Bourdon dated April 15, 1655. It's thought that Nicolas worked for Bourdon, who had lived in New France for many years as a surveyor and mapmaker. Two years later, Bourdon led an expedition to reach Hudson Bay, a trip that ventured far to the north. It's possible that Nicolas was one of the 16 men who went with him, but there's no way to say this definitively.

Nicolas was known to be a sailor and navigator, a useful skill in a place where boats were the only transportation. A contract in April 1658 identified Nicolas as being hired for an expedition "from Trois-Rivières in a boat of [Jacques Maheu] ...to make a journey to Tadoussac and other places coming back." For this he was to paid 30 *livres* per month. Among Nicolas' possessions at the time he died was a "naval chart on parchment with a logbook concerning

the voyage that he had taken at sea." This may have referred to his 1658 trip, or some other voyage not recorded in surviving documents.

At the end of 1661, Nicolas agreed to a marriage contract with **Marie-Marthe Bourgoin**, a woman who had been brought to Quebec City by Bourdon and his wife after a trip to France. The document signing took place at Bourdon's home on December 26th and was attended by some of the most important people in the colony, including the governor. Marie-Marthe had connections to the French government through her late father Jean Bourgoin, who once worked for King Louis XIII. The wedding was a couple of weeks later on January 9th at Notre-Dame church in Quebec City.

In August 1662, Nicolas bought land at St-Pierre on Île d'Orleans, but he seems to have kept his residence in Quebec City. Marie-Marthe gave birth to their first child in 1663, and they would have three more children born in Quebec City. Then by the end of 1671, they were living at St-Laurent on Île d'Orleans, where one more child was born.

In company with François Houde, he commits himself, on April 25, 1658, to work all the time of the navigation on the boat of sieurs Jacques Maheu and Ignace Sevestre, at the rate of 30 pounds per month. Sieur Nicolas Juchereau concedes him a land on the Ile d' Orleans on August 10, 1662. He lived on the Island of Orleans in the 1666 census, but in the 1667 census, he lived in Quebec City. Because of his frequent travels, he gave power of attorney to his wife on May 1st 1669. On April 11, 1671, ancestor **Olivier Morel De Ladurantaye** claimed 12 pounds from him. His wife gives a receipt to Jean Leclerc, on May 28 following. He contracts an obligation of 71 livres to **Pierre Gagnon** on October 18 of the same year. On February 26, 1672, he is condemned to reimburse 16 livres to Pierre Audivert. He commanded the boat of Sieur Leber of Montreal, when on August 5, 1673, he was obliged to let one of the sailors named Gabriel Cholet leave.

During his married life, Nicolas may have continued working as a navigator on boats that transported people and goods up and down the St. Lawrence. In a 1670 journal written by a Jesuit missionary was reference to a small river on the north shore, far downriver from Quebec City, called "Godebout River." It isn't known how the river became named for Nicolas, but it suggests he visited that remote area at some point in his life.

Nicolas was only 39 when he died at Hôtel-Dieu in Quebec City on February 5, 1674. At the time of his death, he had debts of over 640 *livres* that his widow Marie-Marthe had a difficult time paying off. She remarried the following year, but died in 1682. The lasting legacy of Nicolas Godbout is that his name is still on the map today, attached to a tiny fishing village next to the river that he may have only seen in person once. The third child is ancestor **Nicolas Godbout** — B. 14 Oct 1667, Quebec City, New France; D. 27 May 1720, St-Pierre, Île d'Orleans, New France; married **Marguerite Angélique Lemelin** (1668-1742), 16 Oct 1685, St-Laurent, Île d'Orleans, New France Ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Nicolas Godbout

Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Nicolas Godbout

Nicolas GODEBOUT- b.1635 → Nicolas GODEBOUT- b.1667 → Marie GODEBOUT- b.1704 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GODIN Anne (1639-1678)

Baptized in the Calvinist church, she died due to complications after giving birth.

Daughter of Elie Godin and Easther Ramage. Baptized in the Calvinist church of Villeneuve in La Rochelle on 18-10-1639 Godfather Jean Alamand (undersigned) and godmother Anne Letan. Anne Godin married **René de la Voye**, 25 year old son of René de la Voye and of Isabeau Bélanger, of the parish of St-Maclou in the city of Rouen, on 14 April 1656 in Notre-Dame de Québec, in the presence of Étienne de Lessar, Claude Poulin, and the parents of the

bride, the Jesuit priest Paul Ragueneau celebrating. She arrived with her parents from France arrived on the Beaupre coast sometime around 1654. Somewhere around the year 1654, René forsook his native city and made the several weeks' voyage across the Atlantic and down the St-Lawrence River to settle in the area of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, near Québec city. Québec city was not yet 50 years old at this time, having only been founded in 1608 as the first city in Canada. There were 6 known children to the couple, 4 known to marry. Their son, ancestor Jacques Lavoie married Angélique Garand.

1667 Census: côte de beaupré :René de Lavoy, 35 ; Anne Godin, 25 ; René, 10 ; Jean, 8 ; Anne, 4 ; Pierre, 1 ; 4 arpents en valeur

On 2 February 1660, René received the sacrament of confirmation administered by Msgr de Laval in the company of his wife Anne Godin, Esther Ramage and Elie Godin, not to mention **famous explorer Louis Jolliet**, and, Nicolas Lebel. Like his fellow citizens on the Coast, he suffered anguish at the time of the Iroquois attack in the spring of 1661, the earthquake of the winter of 1663, and the arrival of Phipps' army: 32 ships and 2,000 men, in the autumn of 1690. This man saw history in the making! Anne Godin, wife of René de la Voye, died on 26 February 1678 and was buried on the 27th in Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré. Her last child was born the prior month, so possibly she died due to complications after the birth.

On Tuesday, 11 March 1696, at Chateau Richer, when Pierre Allard, Jean Plante, Guillaume Morel and abbot Guillaume Gaultier accompanied René Lavoie to his final resting place, the colony wore mourning. The circumstances of the death of our ancestor deserve to be reported. On 11 March 1696, René Lavoie died at Chateau Richer where he had been staying, perhaps at the home of his daughter Marie-Madeleine, wife of Etienne Godard. The very touching burial act reports this: "...died rené de la Voye... dying suddenly in the road where he was beginning his walk to Holy Mass in the church of this parish." In his walk to church, René found the road to Heaven! To know the life of your ancestor is to explore a part of yourself.

Anne Godin, wife of René de la Voye, died on 26 February 1678 and was buried on the 27th in Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré. Her last child was born the prior month, so possibly she died due to complications after the birth. Born at Beaupre in 1669, anne and René's son, ancestor **Jacques took to wife Angelique Garand**, daughter of Pierre and of Catherine Labrecque, at Petite—Riviere on Monday, 15 February 1706. At the time of her unexpected death in May 1718, Angelique left five Lavoie children. Then Jacques married Marie Barbeau, widow of Jean Bernard, mother of two Bernard children, one of whom was living, to take over his home. Their marriage took place at Charlesbourg, but this new couple lived at Baie Saint Paul and added seven Lavoie children to the line. Jacques was buried in the consecrated ground of Petite-Riviere on 3 January 1752

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Anne GODIN-b. 1621 → Jacques LAVOIE-b. 1669 → François LAVOIE-b. 1708 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GODIN Charles (c.1630-1708) (GAUDIN)

He sued someone for impregnating his daughter.

Son of Jacques Godin and Marguerite Nieule, of Aubermesnil, archdiocese of Rouen in Normandy, he contracts manage before the notary Audouart, on Sunday, October 1, 1656, with **Marie Boucher**, born on the Cote de Beaupré, on Monday, April 11, 1644, daughter of Marin Boucher and Perrine Mallet, and marries her at Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap (act recorded in Quebec City), on Friday, October 6, 1656. From their union are born seventeen children. This ancestor is in the country in 1656. He obtains from Jean de Lauzon three arpents of land on the Cote de Beaupré on July 30, 1656. He settles on his land at l'Ange-Gardien. He is confirmed Château-Richer on February 2, 1660. On May 28, 1661, he cedes half an acre of width of his land at Longue-Pointe (l'Ange-Gardien) to Guillaume Marescot. In the 1667 census, he owned five head of cattle and seven arpents of land under cultivation. He was churchwarden of the parish of l'Ange-Gardien in 1673 and, as such, presented himself to the Sovereign Council on November 27, after having presented a request to Governor Louis Buade de Frontenac to propose his

defense against Gilles Rageot. He was deported and the ruling in favor of Rageot against the churchwardens of l'Ange-Gardien was maintained.

In the 1681 census, he owned a gun, six head of cattle and twenty acres of land under cultivation. 11 owes 22 pounds and 7 sols to the heirs of Sieur De La Garenne. After seizure of his goods, he was forced, on March 13, 1684, to pay them this sum. He goes to the Sovereign Council on February 26, 1692, to defend his daughter Madeleine, sixteen years old, who had been abused by Joseph Goulet and became pregnant. He demands that Joseph Goulet who is on the run be arrested. He does not win the case and Joseph Goulet is absolved. On Monday August 11 of the same year, Jacques Savaria claims that he gives his son Joseph, who worked for him during fifteen months, the clothes which he had promised. He declares that he is ready to clothe him with new clothes on the condition that he finishes his thirty-six months engagement. He was obliged to give the young man "a hood, two shirts and a canvas cannesson".

On May 2, 1699, with the consent of his wife, he sells his brother-in-law Guillaume Boucher, for the sum of 300 livres, the part of his wife's estate coming to her from her father and mother. He is chosen as an expert, on October 19, 1699, to evaluate a stable that Joseph Trudel built. He estimates its value at 240 livres. On March 29, 1702, he sells two arpents of land to his sons Pierre and Jean for the sum of 2000 livres that they must pay to their brothers and sisters after the death of their parents. Their sons commit themselves to house them, to lodge them and to feed them until their death. The precise date of his death is unknown. In the marriage contract of his son Pierre with Anne Mathieu, on April 20, 1704, he is said to be deceased. However, this word seems to have been added to the contract afterwards, which leads us to believe that at the time of this contract, he was still living, especially since on February 14, 1708, in a release from François Gariépy, husband of Geneviève Godin, his brother Jean-François, the notary does not mention him as deceased. On the other hand, he is no longer there on March 7, 1709, when Antoine Godin discharges his brother Pierre. **Ancestor of the Collettes.**

Charles Godin-b.1630 → Marie GODIN- b.1662 → Jacques DENIS- b.1696 → Véronique DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis 1 COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GODIN Élie (1621-1672) (GAUDIN)

Born a Calvinist, he came as a sailor. His wife was miraculously cured

Elie Godin & **Marie Esther Ramage** were married in a Calvinist temple. Elie was a sailor when he met his wife in her home town, the port of La Rochelle. Elie, Marie, and 2 children arrived on the Beaupré coast sometime around 1654. Their daughter Charlotte was born and baptized in 1655, so it is assumed the family converted to Catholicism before then. They were living with Louis Gasnier when Charlotte was born and where Claude Boucher gave her lay baptism. On Nov. 1st, Father Paul Ragueneau, S.J. supplemented the rites of baptism in the presence of godparents Julien Fortin and Martine Aymee Miville, wife of Robert Giguère.

On Feb. 25, 1659 Etienne Lessard sold two arpents of land to Elie Godin, where the family built a home.
"the history of elie gaudin and his wife esther ramage, couple from which you descend, is interesting and is identified with that of the beginnings of the parish of sainte-anne-de-beaupré.
about forty years after the founding of québec, a hugonot family, that of gaudin, came to settle in the seigneurie of beaupré. elie gaudin and his wife, esther ramage converted to catholicism and, the providence which had guided them to these shores, wanted to confirm the faith of your ancestors by providing favourable signs.
in 1662, esther ramage, aged 46, had suffered for 18 months of a very painfull sickness. she was so bent by the pain that she could only get around by dragging herself with a cane. she had lost all hope of recovery when she remembered the story her husband had told her about louis guimont who, in his presence, was suddenly cured of a very painful kidney disease as he was laying, in devotion, three stones on the foundation of the church of sainte-anne which was just being built. the poor cripple then prayed to the saint and implored her to grant to her the same miracle that was given to that man. at that same instant, forgetting her cane which disappeared, she found herself on her feet standing straight up, walking with all the ability that she ever had. from that moment, your ancestor remained in perfect health. this miracle, adds the old cripple from whom we have gleaned this story, served to confirm the faith of that family who had always lived within the reformed religion. (?)

two years later, in 1664. the husband of esther ramage, elie gaudin, aged 50, was ill of a debilitating sickness to which the remedies brought little pain relief or cure, thought himself near dead and summoned the missionary of saint-anne, who was then father thomas morel to give him the last rights.

the missionary counselled your ancestor to pray to the virgin mary and sainte-anne, and, proceeded to the church to say a mass for his intention. upon returning to provide holy communion, elie gaudin, with a serene look said to him: "sir, i am healed, please let me get up. while you were at the church, as i was praying with my beads, i gently fell asleep

and i saw two venerable ladies approach me. one held a box in her hand which she opened and showed it to me. inside i saw a long and narrow road which led to heaven. at this sight, i found myself filled with consolation and completely free of my ailment."

after holy communion, elie gaudin praised god, got up, and went to church and before he finished his novena, was in a state of health as before his sickness.

your ancestor elie gaudin lived for another eight years after this miraculous cure. his body was buried in the old cemetary of sainte-anne january 5 1672.

elie gaudin had four children with esther ramag. jacques gaudin, born in 1658, consecrated his life to the seminary of québec as a lay person and died at saint-joachim in 1735. with him died the name of this good and brave family. the descendants of the miraculous gaudin-ramage are through their daughter anne, your ancestor. "

We do not know the parentage of this master of the boat, originating from the diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, who married Esther Ramage, in the Calvinist temple of La Rochelle, on Tuesday March 22, 1639. From their union are born seven children. He was in the country as early as 1655, since he had a child baptized there on November 1. On January 27, 1659, Étienne de Lessard granted him two arpents of frontage land near Sainte-Anne on condition that he pay him each year, on the eve of Saint Martin's Day in winter, the sum of 20 sols per arpent of frontage and two capons. He was confirmed in Chateau-Richer on February 2, 1660 and is counted among the benefactors of the church of Sainte-Anne- du-Petit-Cap. In 1659, he gave two bushels of wheat and in 1663, the sum of 10 pounds. For five days of work, he receives 7 livres and 10 sols, in 1663. He gave one bushel of wheat in 1666, and received 1 livre and 10 sols for one day's work. On February 10, 1666, he owed Bertrand Chesnay sieur De La Garenne the sum of 21 livres for goods. In the 1667 census, he had one horned animal and six arpents of land in value. His wife appeared for him at the Provost of Quebec, on March 14, 1671, in a case opposing him to sieur tienne Mesnil, concerning the marriage contract between their daughter Jeanne, and Michel Bouchard. They had to strictly execute all the clauses of the marriage contract.

Elie Godin, fifty years of age, of the parish of Ste-Anne, being ill of dropsy (congestive heart failure) in an advanced stage, for which the usual remedies could afford him no relief, though he would prepare for death, and had me called to give him Holy Viaticum. Then I told him to have recourse to the Blessed Virgin and Ste. Anne; and, after preparing him to die, I went away to the Church to say Holy Mass for him. "Upon my returning thence to give him Holy Communion, he said to me with a serene countenance: 'Monsieur, I am cured. Permit me to rise. While you were at Church, as I was saying my rosary, I fell into a deep sleep in which I saw two venerable Ladies who approached me. One of them held in her hand a box, which she opened, and in which I saw a road, very long and very narrow, leading to heaven. At that sight I felt my heart overflow with consolation and I was entirely relieved of my suffering.' As a matter of fact, after Holy Communion, he returned thanks to God, rose and went to the Church; and, before completing his novena, he was in a condition to work the same as before his illness." He was buried 5 January 1672 at Ste Anne de Beaupré. We do not know the date of his wife's death which occurred after the 1681 census. Daughter **Anne** married **René Lavoie**. Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being **Lottie Mae Collette**. Famed Métis leader **Pierre Bottineau** married a descendant and was a great uncle of **Lottie Mae**.

Elie GODIN-b. 1621→ Anne GODIN-b. 1621→ Jacques LAVOIE-b. 1669→ François LAVOIE-b. 1708→ Apolline LAVOIE-b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

We do not know the date of her death which occurred after the 1681 census. Daughter **Anne** married **René Lavoie**.

GOGUET Pierre (1619-1684) (GOYETTE)

His son in law, Noel Sommereaux drowned in Rivières des Prairies

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor who came from Saint-Etienne de Marans, diocese of La Rochelle in Aunis. He married **Louise Garnier** in France, around 1656. From their union seven children are born. He commits himself to Jeanne Mance La Rochelle, on June 5, 1659, to embark with his wife and their daughter Marie-Anne, on the ship Le Saint-André.

He admits having received from Jeanne Mance, 175 pounds for their passage, and 24 pounds 9 sols and 8 deniers for their expenses La Rochelle, at the dwelling of Daniel Guevry, called Ia Grace de Dieu. Jeanne Mance gives him a receipt for his obligation on July 25, 1664. He settles in Montreal where the Sulpicians sell him a land of thirty arpents on Côte Saint-François on December 9, 1665. In the 1667 census, he owns three arpents of land under cultivation. Jeanne Mance gives a receipt for various commitments on November 10, 1669. The deed mentions for him a receipt of 223 livres and 12 sols. On February 25, 1681, he is called to testify about a complaint against André Demers and his children.

In the 1681 census, he owned six head of cattle and twelve acres of land under cultivation. On February 26, 1684, he rented for five years the land of Philippe Boudier and Marie Valade, Côte Saint-François, for twelve minots of wheat and six minots of peas per year. But his wife and son-in-law cancel this contract on Wednesday April 12, the day of his death. He is buried in Montreal on Thursday April 13, 1684. His widow has the notary Cabazié make an inventory of his goods on March 22, 1688. He owes 100 pounds to the surgeon Fonblanche. His land is increased to seventy arpents after his death. There are fourteen ploughed arpents. . The day after the inventory, she donated her movable and immovable property to her son Pierre, on the condition that he house her, feed her and take care of her until his death. She survived this donation for a long time since she was buried in Montreal on January 18, 1712. At her burial certificate, she is given the age of ninety-four. Daughter **Jeanne** married **Noel Sommereux**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Pierre GOGUET- b.1619 → Jeanne GOGUET- b.1660 → Charlotte SOMMEREUX- b.1678 → Jacques TALBOT- b.1704 → Marie TALBOT- b.1732 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GOSSELIN Gabriel (c.1620-1697)

He became one of the main bourgeois of Quebec.

Cambray is a commune in the department of Calvados, in the arrondissement of Falaise, five kilometers south-east of Thury-Harcourt in Basse-Normandie. It is the homeland of Canadian ancestor Gabriel Gosselin. This son of Nicolas Gosselin and Marie Dubreal was born at Cambray in 1621. The house of his birth still exists as well as the old church of Saint-Martin, no longer in use, where he was baptized. Today the population of the hamlet is no more than 200 people; it does not have a Gosselin, nor any descendants of his brother Jean, who was born in 1616, and died in 1690. About 1652, when he was more than 30 years old, Gabriel Gosselin crossed the Atlantic.

Eleonore de Grandmaison, wife of Francois de Chavigny, had obtained a fief on the western tip of the Ile d'Orléans from Olivier Letardif in March 1649. After the death at sea of her second husband, Eléonore, the first white woman to live on this island, married Jacques Gourdeau de Beaulieu on 13 August 1652. He was an educated and congenial man who, on 31 November of the same year, ceded to Gabriel Gosselin a piece of land with 4 arpents of frontage at the end of the island, today called Sainte Pétronille, with the express condition that he homestead within the year 1653 by building his hearth and home.

It is as a servant of Éléonore de Grandmaison that his name appears for the first time in the country in a deed dated February 13, 1651. He became one of the main bourgeois of Quebec and the richest landowner of the island of Orleans at that time. Jacques Gourdeau de Beaulieu granted him a land of four arpents in front of the island of Orleans, on November 30, 1652. He settles there. On September 14, 1657, Nicolas Chesneau sold him two thousand five hundred pickled eels in exchange for a canoe. On September 15, 1658, Jacques Gourdeau de Beaulieu

*delegates to him, for three years, the contract of engagement of Clément Ruel, thirteen years old, in exchange for his lodging, his food and his maintenance. He was confirmed in Quebec City on February 24, 1660. Pierre Murault sold him two acres of land on the north side of the island of Orleans on November 7, 1663. He buys from Pierre Guillebert, for the price of 95 livres, a land of two arpents of frontage, on August 14, 1664. The sieur de Mesnu

gives him six arpents of land in his fief of the Ile d'Orléans, on February 20, 1666. In the 1667 census, he owned twenty bétés cornes and fifty-five arpents of land under cultivation. Louis Coulombe left him, for a pittance, on July 2, 1667, a two arpents land on the Ile d'Orléans. He pays her 10 pounds. On the following October 12, Éléonore de Grandmaison granted him three perches of land on the north side, near Beaulieu Brook. These perches are in addition to the land he already owns at this location.

A marriage contract initialed on 22 June 1653 by notary Rolland Godet gives us valuable information on the subject of Gabriel and his future wife. From it we learn that the marriage took place at "the house of Mousseux situated near Sillery. We may surmise that **Francoise had come as a servant indentured** to Charles d'Aille out, "de Mousseaux", brother of Governor Louis, perhaps on the same ship as her future husband. Gabriel entered into the service of Gourdeau on his arrival.

Francoise Lelievre, a native of Nancy in Lorraine, was the seventeen-year-old daughter of Christophe Lelievre and of Georgette Cleément. She and Gabriel received their nuptial blessing on 18 August 1653 in the church of Notre Dame de Québec. Did the couple spend the winter of 1653-54 on the Ile d'Orléans? Did Gabriel have time to build this house, 36 feet long by 17 in width, made of stone and wood, covered with straw, that notary Becquet valued at 300 livres on 26 October 1677? The baptismal act of the first Gosselin child, Ignace, which has been lost, might have helped us determine the place of residence of this family. The second son, Guillaume, born on 25 September 1657, was baptized at Quebec, the closest church, on 7 63 October, by the Sulpician Father Gabriel de Queylus who, the following winter, was assigned to Sainte-Anne, a new parish on the Beaupré coast.

The first period in the Canadian life of Gabriel Gosselin extended from 1652 to 1677, a quarter of a century during which he toiled vigorously and happily, "allegro con brio," as it were, to become the largest landowner on the island, and the father of a large family. To the concession given Gabriel in 1652, Gourdeau added a second holding on 15 September 1658. When Seigneur Gourdeau died, his successor, Jacques Cailhaut, granted Gosselin two more, one of which was ceded on 12 October 1667. Then we note that Pierre Gilbert sold Gosselin 38 arpents of land in the territory of Saint Pierre on 14 August 1664. And sometime after 1666, at Saint-Pierre, Vincent Poirier dit Bellepoire, sold 207 squared arpents to Gabriel. This property may be located across from the present day pier of the bridge to the island. There was also a 100 arpent land acquisition by Gabriel from Jean Baptiste Peuvret de Mesnu in 1667, for 65 livres, and some property from Jacques Bernier on 28 April 1674 bought for 110 livres. Was this sufficient? Not for Gabriel Gosselin! The Ursulines of Quebec gave him 2 1/2 arpents of frontal land at Saint-Laurent, situated near Gabriel Lemieux, on 9 April 1675, for the sum of 60 sols in silver to be paid each year on 11 November, not forgetting "the two good live capons." Vincent Guillot bought this property on 16 June 1676. The Hospitalières also owned 2 arpents of frontal land, complete with outbuildings, at Saint-Laurent in the fief of Mesnu, the revenue from which went to the poor at the Hotel Dieu. Gosselin. On 21 November 1676, promised to pay 100 livres for this property, in addition to paying the cens and the seigneurial rents. To own lands is good, to cultivate them is even better. In that respect, Gosselin knew how to organize his holdings. In 1666, Francois Noel, Jean Pacault and Louis 64 Sinadier worked for him as domestic helpers. The following year, a new worker was added, Toussaint Gerdeau.

At an undetermined date, he obtained a site in the Lower Town of Quebec. He built a house there, which he rented to Gabriel Lemieux, on September 29, 1668, at the price of 70 pounds per year. He reserves a room for himself. Jacques Cailhaut concedes him in turn an acre of land in front of the fief of La Groisardiere, on October 21, 1668. He has several animals that he is able to rent out. On May 31, 1669, he rents out a cow to Jean Paulin, and on the following June 16, another one to Gabriel Lemieux, for a period of three years, 30 livres per year. On October 12, 1670, the same Gabriel Lemieux owes him 37 livres. On the preceding October 5, to cover a debt of 40 livres, he makes Claude de Bermen transport 67 livres and 10 sols to receive from Denis Avisse. On the same day, he rents for three years his house in Quebec City from Pierre Ducquet, at the rate of 75 livres per year, and François Bissot admits to owing him 101 livres. Always in search of land, on November 2, 1671, he buys the six-arpents frontage dwelling of Vincent Poirier, in the fief of Mesnu, for 275 livres. On the following November 12, he bought from Jean-Baptiste Peuvret de Mesnu, for 65 livres annual rent, one hundred arpents of land, known as the lands of the Fort des sauvages, the western tip of the island of Orleans.

Ancestor Nicolas Leroy hires his son Nicolas for one year, on April 14, 1677, 60 livres of wages. He made an inventory of his goods by the notary Becquet on October 26 following. If he owes 966 livres 7 sols and 6 deniers to various people, he is owed 3713 livres 7 sols and 4 deniers. He owns a considerable amount of land. On November 8, the notary Becquet draws up a list. On a dwelling of four arpents of frontage in the village of Beaulieu, one counts seventy-four arpents in ploughing. On the one of one hundred arpents rented to the lord of Mesnu, there are twenty-nine arpents in ploughing. On these other houses, which together make eighteen arpents of land, there are thirty-five arpents in ploughing. He has a servant named Jacques Damien. He authorizes Marguerite Gaillard, widow of Louis

Saucier, on November 10, to take him into her service. If the latter returns to France during the year, he must give 30 livres to the widow Saucier.

In order to amicably end a dispute with Jean Le Rouge concerning the masonry of four chimneys that he wants to move his house, he comes to an agreement with him on July 21, 1678. He cancels the previous contract and Le Rouge gives him a receipt for 1384 livres 7 sols et 4 deniers, and agrees to do the new work for 1644 livres 12 sols et 8 deniers. He gives power of attorney to Denis Avisse, on the following August 19, so that he receives in his name from the butcher Pierre Parent the sum of 300 livres that he owes him for animals that he sold to him. To remain free towards Nicolas Dupont de Neuville, for all that he owes him, he makes him transport on October 1st, of 1200 livres on the sum of 1500 livres which is due to him by Pierre Duquet. On October 27 of the same year 1678, he gives a release to the butcher Michel Lecourt for all the business they had together. The latter gives him a cow. For the fardoches that he sold him, Michel Roger promised, on July 27, to provide him with a thousand fresh eels.

Always enterprising, he sold to the butcher Guillaume Julien, on July 9, 1679, four cows, ten ewes, twelve lambs and one goat, for the price of 360 livres. On August 20, 1679, he rents his house in the Lower Town for three years to Jacques Lalande de Gayon at the price of 350 livres per year. On September 6, he sells Jacques Nolin, for 580 livres, payable by an annual rent of 29 livres, the land he bought from Pierre Guillebert in the fief of La chevalerie. Jean Le Rouge gives him a receipt, on November 1, 1679, for what he owes him for the work on his house. He made a transfer of 300 pounds to Nicolas Dupont on the following November 28.

To finish all the business he had with Louis Jolliet and in particular with regard to his marriage contract with Louise Guillot, Jolliet gives him, on February 19, 1680, the sum of 150 livres. He establishes his accounts with René Brisson, on March 8, 1681. He provided him with 1538 livres. Brisson owes him 428 livres. The carpenter Charles Pouliot commits himself, on April 27, to build him a staircase for the price of 100 livres. He rents his house in Quebec City for three years, on June 24, Guillaume Chanjon, at the price of 350 livres per year. In the 1681 census, he lived on his land in the Beaulieu Saint-Pierre fief on the Ile d'Orléans and owned two guns, forty-five bred cattle, a donkey, eighty sheep and sixty acres of land in value. On February 1, 1683, he had a stone wall built to enclose the courtyard of his house in the Lower Town of Quebec. The masons Claude Baillif and Jean Le Rouge commit themselves to do this work for 30 pounds per square meter, for a total of 700 pounds, of which they give him a final receipt on August 10. Denis Thibault hired his daughter Marie-Anne, aged nine, for seven years on the following March 1. On March 16, he promises for the next seven years to supply exclusively to the baker René Sénard all the wheat coming from his lands, payable by the minot according to the market price. The enclosure of his courtyard being finished, he hired Charles de Rainville, on September 23, to fill it with earth to raise it six feet, for 100 livres.

Monseigneur de Laval established an annuity of 200 livres on the sum of 1200 livres that he had lent him on October 8, 1678. On February 27, 1684, he gave him a receipt for the 200 livres he still had to pay. On the following March 8, while he was ill, he dictated his will to the notary Duquet. On April 22, in order to settle a dispute with Éléonore De Grandmaison whose land he had rented, they agree to choose Jean-Baptiste Peuvret and François Genaple as arbitrators. However, the next day, April 23, in order to settle this dispute, he agrees to sow the land the following summer, to repair the fences and to give three heifers, two yearling bulls, another yearling heifer and to give back twenty-one sheep as well as the wool he will have obtained from them, plus ten more pounds of wool. On July 4, he rents half of his house in Quebec City to Jean Gitton for 200 livres. On the same day, he discharges Gabriel Lemieux from an obligation he had made fourteen years earlier. Pierre Duquet, being in bed sick, at his request, declares to have rented half of his house in the name of Mr. Gitton, for whom he also rented the other half. On November 7 following, he proceeded to the division of his goods between his children. Once all the debts are paid, the children get 3594 livres 10 sols and 11 deniers. The livestock composed of six oxen, twelve cows, eight bulls and forty-two ewes is divided into two lots, half remains to him. The furniture is worth 991 livres 4 sols and 5 deniers. He proceeds to a readjustment with his heirs, on April 4, 1684. Once everything is counted, he owes them in reality 2769 livres 15 sols and 4 deniers.

He has the floors of his house raised by Joseph Vandandaigue, on May 20, 1685, at the price of 45 livres and one minot of wheat. He rents for three years, on June 4, half of his house from Jean Delgueil, at the price of 200 livres. Julien Boissy promises to pay, on the following June 8, the sum of 60 livres for one year's rent of the furnishings that he has built at the end of his house. On June 22, he rents the other half of his house for three years to Pierre Martel, for 200 livres. On July 22, he sells three young oxen, two cows and twenty sheep to Jean Mathieu and Joseph Rancourt, for the price of 420 livres. He establishes his accounts with them on March 26, 1687. They still owe him 196 livres and 13 sols. On March 11, he made a contract with Pierre Gacien to repair the roof of his house, for the price of 60 livres. He gives Jacques Nolin a release of 120 livres due from his annual rent of 29 livres, for the purchase of his land on May 18 of the same year 1687. He rents half of his house for three years, on June 8, to René-

Louis Chartier de Lotbinière, for the sum of 200 livres. He had stores built around his house. He rented the third one to André Cassan, on June 23, for the price of 30 livres. He ended the year 1687 by selling, on October 12, four oxen, two cows and seven sheep to the butcher Jean Mathieu, for 372 livres.

On February 1, 1688, he constituted an annual annuity of 130 livres to the Hospitaller nuns who lent him 2600 livres. On March 10, he rented his sons Michel and François two of his lands for seven years, as well as several animals, in return for eighty-six minots of wheat, fifteen minots of peas, 100 sols per ewe, 10 livres per cow and half of the "escrois" each year. As he rented for five years, 250 livres per year, half of his house to the lady Aramy on April 17, without knowing that his wife had rented the same half to Mr. Lambert Dumont, he cancelled the rent to the lady Aramy on April 19. He rents one of his cows for three years to ancestor **Jean Baillargeon** on November 14, 8 livres the first year and 10 livres the two others. He always rents half of his house in Quebec City, since he lives in ordinary time on the island of Orleans. On February 5, 1689, he rents half of it for five years from Gabriel Duprat, at the rate of 300 livres per year. However, this lease was cancelled on June 3 of the following year. "To draw God's blessings on his family, he donated to the poor, on May 7, 1689, all his remaining houses on the island of Orleans, including three arpents of his land in the Beaulieu fief, etc. In return, he asked that they be given to him. In return, he asked that a low mass be said for him and his family on the first Monday of each month, and that he be given an annual life annuity of 150 livres.

He still owns animals. On the following June 12, he rented a cow for three years, at the price of 12 livres per year, to Mathurin Amault and sold him two oxen for 150 livres. On July 17 of the same year 1689, he leased his land and dwelling as well as his animals to his son Michel for five years, in exchange for half the grain and "escrois". This lease shows that the gift he made to the poor was not followed up. On the same day, he rents for three years Jean Moreau, eight ewes, turkeys and a rooster, for 3 livres and 10 sols per ewe. He cancelled the lease of his house with Eustache Lambert on the following September 24. Still in possession of several animals, on April 27, 1690, he leased Michel Chabot a cow for three years, 10 livres per year, and another one under the same conditions from Denis Boucher, on the following June 30. In 1692, on March 20, he establishes by a gift of 100 livres a foundation of masses in perpetuity with the fabrique of Notre-Dame de Québec. Four masses were to be said each year, one on Tuesday and Wednesday of the week of Lent, another on Saint Gabriel's Day, March 16, and one on August 24, the eve of Saint Louis, at seven o'clock in the morning. On September 7 of the same year 1692, he rented for one year half of his house from Pierre Babin, at the price of 190 livres. On January 21, 1693, he rents a cow for three years, Nicolas Marion, for 12 livres per year. On the following June 21, he sold a land of two arpents frontage in the fief of Mesnu to his son Jean, for the sum of 550 livres. On December 29, he rented half of his house for three years to François Maingault, for 230 livres per year. He still owns a land on the Island of Orleans that he rents for five years for half of the grain and escrow " Joseph Roy, September 21, 1694. He sells, for 400 pounds, on January 26, 1695, his son Ignace, the dwelling of three arpents of frontage on the Island of Orleans, acquired from Vincent Poirier and to his son François, on the following February 28, the rent of 20 pounds on 400 pounds that Jacques Nolin owes him. On August 17, he rents for three years half of his house to Augustin Douaire, for 250 livres. 11 donates a land in the Orleans area to his son Michel, on October 7 of the same year 1695.

At that time, Gabriel had as many as 55 arpents under cultivation on the farm he acquired in 1652, and was raising some 20 head of cattle there. In addition to his house, a barn (18 by 20 feet), 2 sheds, a sheep pen (30 by 20), 2 sheds on the other farms, we discover a small building of mixed stone (27 by 19), with a foundation made of cedar posts, covered with straw, serving as a chapel for the traveling missionary. The registries of Chateau-Richer speak of the existence of this chapel on 27 September 1664. The Ile d'Orléans could not contain this man. As early as 1657, he bought a lot from Nicolas Chesneau in the lower town of Quebec. Within two years he had built a house on this 40 feet by 20 site. In 1662, this house was mentioned as having a balcony in front overlooking the port, near rue du Cul de Sac. Evidently this rental property brought in profits. ' In their home his devoted wife, Francoise Lelievre, possessed all the equipment for housekeeping and preparing appetizing meals, to wit: 1 pot rack with 5 pots, 1 kettle, 1 grill, 6 platters, 24 plates, 12 pewter forks, 24 spoons, 1 salt cellar, 2 silver cups for visitors, etc. She could serve chicken, stuffed turkey, bacon, and roast beef, lamb, wild game and wild birds of all sorts. With harvests of 250 minots of wheat, there was no problem in obtaining necessary flour for making golden loaves at the bake house, which measured 10 by 9 feet. Francoise served peas and corn harvested in quantity from the farm. There were 36 crocks in which "to put milk" and the churned butter. Five sheepskins could on occasion warm the chilliest of the 10 children sleeping in the family loft: 9 boys and 1 girl.

Alas! this buzzing beehive of activity suffered a terrible blow, probably in 1676. Francoise, the queen of the hearth, died. Her burial act is among the 10,000 other records missing from our French-Canadian registries. Was such unhappiness going to dishearten our 56 year old ancestor and his family? Hardly, Gosselin means "small boy" but

Gabriel did not resemble his name; he was a strong and active man. This misfortune did not discourage him, but he had to proceed at a more moderate pace - "andante." Gabriel knew the Guillot family whose mother was Marie d'Abancour. In her first marriage she was the wife of Jean Jolliet, the father of Louis the discoverer of the Mississippi. Louise Guillot, baptized at Quebec on 11 October 1659, daughter of Mathurin and of Marie d'Abancour, widow of Mathurin Renaud, entered into a marriage contract with Gabriel Gosselin on 28 September 1677. The curate of Sainte-Famille blessed their marriage on 4 October. Three weeks later, Gabriel went before a notary and witnesses for an inventory of his property. The new 18 year old wife took charge of the Gosselin home; she even gave him 2 more children: Pierre and Louis. In 1675, Gabriel sold his house in the lower town to Pierre Duquet for 1,500 livres. He built another one, considerably larger, on the Place Royal in 1677. It was 37 feet long, 26 wide and 28 high, built of masonry, with a fireplace in the center. It seems that he spent more than 3,500 livres for this 2-story building, which was erected on the lot obtained from Genevieve Chavigny the preceding year. Our ancestor made use of stones and wood from Port Huron, which he owned, on the island. We may note the fact that, on 23 February 1676: "he committed himself to furnish the Lerouge home with some stones for jambs and cornerstones which belonged to a fireplace at the former fort on the island." Alas! A fire devoured this homesite on 5 August 1682, but nothing seemed to stop Gabriel. In 1683, he requested the services of Claude Baillif, an architect who had drawn up the plans for the church of Sainte-Anne in 1676, to give him an estimate for work to be done on a 4 story house. The location of this beautiful piece of work, which was destroyed in 1759, may be found today at 21 rue Sous le Fort, in the lower-town of Quebec. In 1678 this active man presented himself 5 times before notaries; the following year, 7 times; as many times in 1684; and during his entire lifetime more than 90 times. On the Ile d'Orléans we know that a man named Allary and François Dubois worked for him.

In the census of 1681, Gabriel owned 2 guns for hunting wild game, 45 animals. In his stable next to the female ass and in the sheep pen there were 80 woolly creatures. For that era, what a great success! Gabriel continued his business affairs until 1689. He bought, sold, rented and even shared deals with his children. The year 1684 saw the high point of the crescendo. On 8 March, he made his will in which substantial gifts were offered to the church: 1,500 livres for Masses; 400 livres to the Seminary; 200 livres to the Récollets, etc. Did this business tycoon get a glimpse of his own mortality? Somewhere along the line he had "become like a paralytic (with paralysis) of the neck and arm wherein he can only with pain raise his head and turn himself. Having made a vow to Sainte-Anne, he received a cure and continued, every year, to go to his church at Petit-Cap to render his gratitude." This recourse to Sainte-Anne took place as a result of sincere devotion. Witness that in 1664, he had given 2 livres to the church at Sainte-Anne; the following year, 12 livres.

Our ancestor's last years 1689-1697, were those of an old man still threatened with paralysis. This was a hard blow to his morale since he had just brought his family to the lower town, on rue Sous le Fort. On 9 May 1689, Gabriel had an inventory made of his lands and altered his will. Msgr de Laval approved these new conditions and signed, in Gabriel's presence, with Msgr de St Vallier. The notary for the first time called him: "a bourgeois living in this town of Québec." In civil matters, this honor was like a crown placed on the head of an ancestor who did not even know how to sign his name. In the year of 1689 alone, our bourgeois signed 4 farm leases and the following year notary Rageot initialed 2 more. In 1691, Gosselin sold 3 pieces of land. We know that our man had possession of ten farms at the same time; he owned 7 of them outright. We may read in the records of Chambalon, dated 7 October 1692, about a lease for one year by Gabriel on half of a house in the lower-town near the large square. In a contract signed on 28 February 1695, the father gave 400 livres of principal to his son Gabriel

On March 8, 1696, he hired his son Pierre, aged seventeen, for three years at the Séminaire de Québec, in exchange for his maintenance, lodging and food. The churchwardens of Notre-Dame-de-la-Victoire gave him a place in the church on February 23, 1697. In reality, it was "the place of only one person who was empty and not occupied, not being able to build a bench because of its smallness in front of the church". It is decided to nail a folding seat and to place a moving prie-Dieu there. This rent costs 6 pounds per year. It is his wife who takes care of this lease. On July 4, he dictates his will to the notary Charles Rageot. Among other things, he asks that six hundred masses be said at the end of his life. He dies in Quebec City and is buried on Sunday July 7, 1697. His widow has the inventory of his goods made by the notary Char-les Rageot on July 10. His house in Quebec is evaluated at 3200 livres.

. And, a few months before dying, our ancestor was given a pew for life by curate François Dupré and the church wardens of Notre Dame des Victoires. On 6 July 1697, this more than ordinary man, this giant colonizer from the Ile d'Orléans, died. Fortified by the sacraments of the Holy Church, he was buried the next day at Quebec, at the age of 76 years. The colony had just lost a great man. In the records of the Sovereign Council, we see him as a farmer for Éléonore de Grandmaison, as a witness with G. Morency in the succession of Sieur des Mousseaux, as the guardian of the minor children of the late Sieur de Bondy and the widow Marguerite Chavigny, as guardian for a child of the

widow of Jacques Dubois, and many other community acts. On one occasion, on 1 April 1675, he was involved in some problem concerning the purchase of a jerkin, for which he had to pay 40 livres in fines to Martin Bouffard. Who among us has not been caught at one time or another in his life in a bad deal? Notary Romain Becquet wanted to drag Gabriel into court, but was denied his irrational appeal, and had to pay court costs. On another occasion, the merchant G. Duprat, Gosselin's tenant, complained about a defective chimney. On 10 July 1690, Gosselin was fined; rather I should say it was his architect... Time could not furrow the brow of our ancestor Gabriel Gosselin; he was an honest, judicious, peaceful, enterprising man, a Christian of good faith.

Ancestors of the Collettes and the Roys through son Francois and Francoise Labreque

Gabriel GOSSELIN- b.1620 → Francois GOSSELIN- b.1664 → Pierre GOSSELIN- b.1698 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Gabriel GOSSELIN- b.1620 → Francois GOSSELIN- b.1664 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1700 → Francoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Gabriel's son Ignace Gosselin married Marie Rate. They were also ancestors of the Roys

Gabriel GOSSELIN- b.1621 → Ignace GOSSELIN- b.1654 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1706 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GOULET Louise (1628-c.1706)

Baptized on August 26, 1628, Saint-Pierre de La Poterie, diocese of Chartres au Perche, (Ome), daughter of Thomas Goulet and Marie Chalumel and half-sister of Jacques, husband of Marguerite Mulier, she married **René Letartre** in France, around 1654. From their union, five children are born. She came to the country with her husband and children, around 1668. She lives in l'Ange-Gardien. Her husband died there on September 2, 1699. On September 24, 1706, she gives a release to her son-in-law Mathurin Huot and his daughter Marie Letartre for the sum of 600 livres. They provided her with this sum to help pay the costs of her lawsuit against the parish priest and the churchwardens of l'Ange-Gardien, and also for her needs and necessities. This sum is deducted from the 1250 livres they owe him for the purchase of their land on June 5, 1696. On the following October 6, because of this receipt, she reduced by half the rent they had to pay for the purchase of this land. They had to give her, from then on, fifteen minots of wheat, half a pig and twelve and a half pounds of butter every year. They also agreed to continue to house, feed and maintain her in their house until her death. We do not know the exact date of her death, but these last transactions before a notary indicate that her health left something to be desired. René died at Ange-Gardien on August 31, 1699 and was buried there on September 2. Daughrer **Anne** married **Jean Mathieu**. Daughter **Barbe** married **Nicolas Trudel**. Louise was an **ancestor of the Collettes and the Roys**.

Louise GOULET-b. 1628→ Anne LETARTRE- b.1654 → Rene MATHIEU- b.1674 → Véronique MATHIEU- b.1704 → Véronique DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Louise GOULET-b. 1628→ Barbe LETARTRE- b.1664 → Therese TRUDEL- b.1694 → Guillaume NOLIN- b.1718 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GRANDRY Marie (1653-1728)

She survived her husband by 47 years. He was a descendant of the old Jewish family of David. Fille à marier

Baptized on Thursday, August 7, 1653, Saint-André-des-Arts Paris, (Seine), daughter of Claude Grandry and Jeanne Toussaint, she contracted marriage before the notary Gourdeau, on Thursday, August 10, 1662, with **Jacques David**

dit Pontife, son of Blaise David and Havig Morel, of Notre-Dame de Bracquemont, archdiocese of Rouen in Normandy, and married him at Château-Richer, on Tuesday, August 29, 1662. It is not known if Marie could sign her name but her husband could. A sailor and a ship's repairman, Jacques was born about 1632. He was a descendant of Julien David of St. Etienne born 1175 in Lyon, France All in Normandy who bear the name David are descendants of the old Jewish family of David which descends from Theodoric David born in 730. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

From their union six children are born. It is through the inventory of goods made by the notary Étienne Jacob, on August 19, 1686, that we learn the date of his baptism. We read: "the baptismal certificate of the said widow draws from the registers of the parish of St André des Arts signs prevost of the septiesme aoust one thousand six hundred and fifty-three". She must have been baptized a few years after her birth, because she says she is twenty years old in the 1666 census. She lived in Château-Richer. In the 1667 Beaupré census Jacques was recorded as being 35 years old and Marie was 22. They had 8 arpents of land under cultivation and two cows. He is listed in the 1666 Beaupré census as an "mathelot califateur" (a sailor and ship repairman).

Her husband died in late 1680 or early 1681. On Monday, March 29, 1683, Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye claims the sum of 71 livres and 15 sols from her. She claims to owe him only 8 livres. She is elected guardian of her minor children, on August 19, 1686 and she proceeds, the same day, with the notary Étienne Jacob, the inventory of the goods of her community with Jacques David. On Wednesday, May 3, 1690, she asks for the registration of a decision of the Bailiff of the Côte de Beaupré which allows her son Jean David to take possession of half of the house and the furniture valued at 1024 livres and 15 sols. The Sovereign Council ratifies this decision of the bailiff. Jean David obtains possession of the house under the condition to keep and take care of his mother until her death, to lodge and feed his sister Anne, until her majority or her marriage and to pay 80 livres each to his sister Anne and his brother Jacques. This decision is contested thereafter, but the Sovereign Council maintains Jean David in his property. He kept his mother for several years because she died in Chateau-Richer, where she was buried, only on June 29, 1728. Daughter **Jeanne** was baptized at Chateau-Richer 10 November 1669. She married **Germain Gagnon** on the 27 July 1688 in Chateau Richer. **Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Marie GRANDRY-b. 1653 → Jeanne DAVID- b.1669 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1693 → Maddeleine SIMARD- b.1718 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

jacques bernier

GRENIER Antoinette (1638-1713)

Miraculous healing twice

Antoinette was born about 1637 in the parish of Saint-Laurent in Paris, the daughter of Claude Grenier and Catherine (unknown). She came to New France in 1656, as a *Fille à Marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

On 23 July 1656, Antoinette married **Jacques Bernier** dit Jean de Paris in Québec City, at the residence of Governor Jean de Lauzon in a ceremony celebrated by Father Jérôme Lalemant. No marriage contract has been

found for this couple, but it is known that Antoinette could not sign her name while her husband could. The couple was given a dispensation from all three banns, 'for legitimate reasons and causes,' according to the act drawn up by Father Lalemant.

Antoinette and Jacques had 11 children. In 1662, Antoinette was miraculously cured from paralysis. Towards the end of the year, Antoinette was walking along the shore of the Île d'Orléans with one of her children in her arms. Suddenly, she was struck with a paralysis in both arms and dropped the child. Unable to move her arms for an entire day, she prayed to Saint Anne, promising to visit the Saint's chapel on the Beaupré coast if she were healed. The third day after this strange occurrence, Antoinette was completely cured of her condition and paid homage to her saintly savior, as recorded in the archives of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré by Father Thomas Morel. The child that she was carrying may have been Charles, who himself was cured by Saint Anne three years later. Apparently afflicted by a hernia, Charles was brought to the chapel at Beaupré by Jacques and Antoinette. When they had finished praying for his recovery, they removed the bandage that had been wrapped around him and from that day forward Charles was no longer bothered by his injuries. This healing was also recorded by Father Morel.

Son Jacques was baptized 13 November 1664 at Chateau-Richer, since the parish of Sainte-Famille, Ile d'Orléans was not created until 1666. Son Jean-Baptiste was baptized at Sainte-Famille 30 August 1666 and that year's census finds the family on the Ile d'Orléans, though daughter Noelle was baptized at Québec City on 27 April 1666. The 1667 census also lists three servants with the family: Gilles Gautreau, Pierre Neveu and Guillaume Ferté. Daughter Élisabeth was born about 1669, followed by Genevieve, who was baptized at Québec City on 29 September 1670 and Philippe, baptized 15 January 1673 at Sainte-Famille. That year, the family moved once again, to Cap-Saint-Ignace, where Jacques had received a grant on 05 February from Genevieve de Chavigny, who had only been granted the seigneury by Intendant Talon three months earlier. Because of this, Jacques Bernier and his family are regarded by some as the first inhabitants of Cap-Saint-Ignace. The first Mass said at Cap-Saint-Ignace was said in the home of Jacques Bernier and Antoinette Grenier. Son Ignace was born at Cap-Saint-Ignace 06 April 1674 and was baptized at Québec City on 23 April. Daughter Antoinette was born about 1678. The family can be found at Cap-Saint-Ignace in the 1681 census. In 1684, the prosperous settler becomes a Seigneur through the purchase of land at Pointe-aux-Foins.

Antoinette and Jacques grew to be quite successful. **Jacques had a good head for business.** He operated a boat and transported wood that he had cut on his own land to Québec City. He then brought back goods that he bought in the city and sold them at a general store that he operated at Cap-Saint-Ignace. He used the money he made from these businesses to acquire land. On 15 November Jacques bought the seigneury of La Pointe aux Foins from ancestor **Guillaume Fournier**. In 1709, Jacques owned no less than 12 pieces of property between Montmagny and l'Islet. Antoinette Grenier died 17 February 1713 and was buried the next day at Cap-Saint-Ignace. Her husband Jacques Bernier dit Jean de Paris died on 20 Jul 1713 and was buried the next day."

Daughter **Genevieve** was baptized at Québec City on 29 September 1670 She married **Louis Coté** son of Louis Coté senior and Elizabeth Langois on 8 january 1691 at Cap St Ignace. **They were ancestors of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier Morel)**

Antoinette GRENIER-b.1638 → Genevieve BERNIER- b.1670 → Joseph COTE- b.1704 → Elisabeth COTE- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b.1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son Pierre married Marie Francoise Bouilet. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.

Antoinette GRENIER-b.1638 → Pierre BERNIER- b.1659 → Geneviève BERNIER- b.1690 → Augustin GAUDREAU- b.1713 → François Prospère GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephte GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GRENIER Françoise (1630 - 1709)

Françoise was born in St-Germain de Loise, Mortagne, France around 1634. She was originally from the parish of Saint-Germain de Loisé de Mortagne located in the diocese of Sées and the ancient province of Perche.

Françoise Grenier / Garnier, 23 years old, married Robert Boulay, 25 years old, on January 11, 1657 in Bivilliers au Perche in the presence of Gilles Garnier (his brother), Jean Juchereau, Madame des Moulineaux, Denis Le Saisy, and Marie Juchereau. Ancestor **Charles Turgeon** lent the sum of 20 livres for the trip between Mortagne and La Rochelle of Françoise Garnier and Robert Boulay on June 23, 1662 before the notary Pierre Moreau. Françoise migrated to Canada with her husband **Robert Boulay** and their daughter Jacqueline Boulay in 1662 and was mentioned for the first time in the new country on November 8, 1662 at Tadoussac. Françoise and Robert lived in Sainte-Famille l'ile d'Orléans and Montmagny.

1667 census for the island of Orleans - Robert Boullay, 36; Françoise Grenier, his wife, 36; Jacqueline, 9; Jacques, 4; Jean-Baptiste, 4 months; 5 cattle, 6 arpents in value.

1681 census for the seigneurie of Bellechasse - Robert Bouillé 50; Françoise Gremier, his wife, 44; children - Jacques 17, Pierre 12, Martin 9, Françoise 7, Robert 4, Jean 2; 1 gun; 6 head of cattle; 5 acres in value.

Her husband died on Monday, March 24, 1707 and she on January 28, 1709, aged 78. She was buried on January 29 in Saint-Thomas-de-la-Rivière-à-la-Caille (Montmagny) parish. They had 136 descendants in 1729. Over the years the Robert Boulay family had ten children: Jacqueline, Jacques, a boy whose first name has been lost, Jean-Baptiste, Pierre, Marie, Martin, Françoise, Paul and Jean. **Jacques**, the eldest of the Boulay sons, became godson of Jacques Letourneau on February 6, 1664, at Château-Richer, and his was the first name recorded in the registry of marriages at Montmagny, when on April 21, 1686 he married **Françoise Fournier**, daughter of Guillaume and of Françoise Hebert. In 1724, Françoise died. From their union were born ten children

Her son, **Jacques Boulet** married **Marie Françoise Fournier** on 24 April 1686 at Montmagny **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.**

Françoise GRENIER -b. 1630 → Jacques BOULET-b. 1664 → Marie BOULET-b. 1687 → Augustin MORIN- b.1728 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Daughter **Marie Françoise** married **Pierre Bernier**. They were also ancestors of **Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette**

Françoise GRENIER -b. 1630 → Marie Françoise BOULET- b.1674 → Genevieve BERNIER- b.1690 → Augustin GAUDREAU- b.1713 → Francois Prospere GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GRENIER Françoise (1610-1665)

The fourth Christian marriage celebrated in New France, she died suddenly of pestilential fever.

Francois Grenier was born on March 16, 1604 in Coutran, Laferte-Gauche, Champagne, France; the daughter of Guillaume Garnier and Michelle Marille. She arrived in the small French colony on June 25, 1634; possibly as the intended of **Noel Langlois**; who had been recruited by Robert Giffard as a ship's pilot (navigator). She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

They were married on July 25, 1634, in the church Our-Lady of Recouvrance, in Quebec; just the fourth Christian marriage celebrated in New France, and the first since it's restitution. No marriage contract has been found for this couple, and it is not known if Françoise could sign her name. In 1637, Noel Langlois could only make his mark, a backwards "N" but he had learned to at least sign his name by 1677 The Jesuit priest Father Charles Lallement performed the ceremony, and the couple settled down in Beauport. Noel Langlois was born on June 04, 1606, in St. Leonard des Parcs, Normandy, France; one of four children, to Guillaume Langlois and Jeanne Millette. His sisters, Françoise, Marguerite and Marie had gone to Quebec in 1620, but returned to France during British occupation of

the colony. Marguerite and her husband Abraham Martin were also returning with their niece, Helene Desportes.

On June 29, 1637, after honouring their agreement, Robert Giffard, conceded to Francoise and Noel, 300 arpents of land in Beauport, just west of the Montmorency Falls, where Noel was also employed as a carpenter, engaged in farming and the lumber business, and still acted as navigator when the need arose. They would have ten children.

Francoise died on November 1, 1665; from an accidental wound. There was a bit of mystery surrounding her death, taking place a day after she donated

a parcel of land to the church, and made arrangements to distribute her property to her children. There were several legal transactions later; with regards to her estate; and it would be several years before the matter was settled.

Another version is that Françoise was buried 01 November 1665 in the Côte de La Montagne cemetery in Québec City, leading to the supposition that she died of the "pestilential fever" epidemic that struck the colony that year, since the normal 24-hour delay was not observed before her burial. Further evidence that Françoise knew that she was dying is found the day before, when she and Noel made a mutual donation of all their goods to the surviving member of the couple, in addition to granting land to their two youngest sons. On 27 July 1666, **Noel married fille à marier ancestor Marie Crevet**, with whom he did not have any children. Françoise and Noe; were **ancestors of the Roys and the Collettes**. Son **Noel married Aymé Caron**. Her sister **Marie met a tragic death in early June of 1660**, a victim of Huron renegades in quest of plunder on the Beaupré coast. Masquerading as Iroquois, they carried off **Marie , her daughter, ancestor Louise and three other children in her care**. The thieves were overtaken and surprised by the French and some Algonquins at Pointe Levis. **Marie and one of her charges were killed in the skirmish which followed**. Little Louise escaped the massacre and was entrusted to the care of her grandfather **Pierre Picard**.

Francoise GRENIER-b. 1610 → Noel LANGLOIS- b.1651 → Marie Anne LANGLOIS- b.1675 → Helene COTÉ- b.1710 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b. → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Daughter **Elisabeth** married **Louis Coté**. Francoise GRENIER-b. 1610 → Elisabeth LANGLOIS- b.1645 → Louis COTE- b.1665 → Joseph COTE- b.1704 → Elisabeth COTE- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b. 1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Francoise GRENIER-b. 1610 → Elisabeth Isabelle LANGLOIS- b. 1645 → Elisabeth LEMIEUX- b.1672 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1692 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GRONDIN Jean (1640-1714)

He worked as a tailor and a soldier.

Baptized on Sunday, March 18, 1640, in Brouage, (Charente- Maritime), son of Pierre Grondin and Catherine Rigolet, he contracted marriage before the notary Vachon, on Wednesday, July 10, 1669, with **Sainte Migneau**, born in Quebec City, on Monday, January 6, 1653, daughter of Jean Migneau and Louise Cloutier, of Notre-Dame de Beauport, and married in Quebec City on Sunday, August 4, 1669. From their union eleven children are born. His parents marry in Brouage, on Thursday September 25, 1631. His father was from Angoulême. His brothers and sisters are baptized in Brouage in the following order: Marie, June 27, 1632; Pierre, January 18, 1634; Anne, November 22, 1635; Antoine, May 25, 1637; Jeanne, August 30, 1638; Catherine, June 8, 1642; Marguerite, July 18, 1644; Madeleine, April 14, 1646; Antoine, May 15, 1648; and Pierre, August 28, 1650.

He works as a servant for Nicolas Juchereau, in the 1667 census. He settled in Beauport on the two arpents of frontage land that his father-in-law gave his daughter, on the occasion of their marriage contract. In 1676, with the pitsawyers Olivier and Louis Gagné, he helped build the small church in Chicoutimi. After a few years in Beauport, he sold his land, house and barn to Raphaël Giroux on April 4, 1678, for the sum of 500 livres in principal and 10 livres in "pins. He then settled on a land he had received as a concession at La Pocatiere. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, three cows and an acre of land. This is where he ended his days. Considering his old age and that of

his wife, on July 11, 1708, he donated to his oldest son François all his movable and immovable goods, as well as his animals, on condition that he remit in their name a debt of 60 livres to Madame Laforêt and that he accept to house and feed them until their death. This act tells us that he lives poorly. There are only ten arpents of his land cleared and he lives in a sixteen by thirteen foot cabin. On January 2, 1711, in order to benefit their son Sébastien, they redonated their property to François. On January 26, 1714, he reunited his children in order to proceed with a new distribution of his property. He passes the following agreement with them, "six of them pressing and two apessant". He cedes again his goods to François and Sébastien. The latter must give him 40 pounds per year and feed his parents during the next three years, and François must for his part pay 25 pounds per year, and feed them during the next three years. He did not have to do so because his father decided to leave Riviere-Ouelle where he was buried on October 1, 1714. Jean died between 1679 and 1681. He worked as a tailor as well as a soldier.

They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.

Jean GRONDIN-b.1640 → Marie Agnès GRONDIN- b.1673 → Pierre Augustin EMOND- b.1700 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephte GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GUET Jean (1626-1691) (GUAY) (GUYET)

Jean is the direct ancestor of Genevieve Guay, paternal grandmother of Absolom Roy. She and her husband Hilaire Roy both lived to be over 90 years old. They both died in the 1890s.

Jean was born, on March 2, 1625 in Breneuil, (today called Berneuil) a small village situated about 13 km from Saintes, the capital of the ancient province of Saintonge. Berneuil today is a small locality of some 1000 inhabitants, which is part of the Charente Inférieure department. It is situated in small hills about 5 km, from the Seugne River. This department is divided in 6 parts; LaRochelle, Jonzac, Marennes, Rochefort, Saintes and Saint-Jean d'Angely. Berneuil the birthplace of Jean Guay is part of the Saintes division. That same division is divided in eight districts. Berneuil is part of the Gemozac district. The church of Berneuil has been placed under the patronage of Our Lady (Notre-Dame) and is very old. It is in this church that Jean Guay was baptised. Jean was the son of Jean Gué or Guyet or Guiet, and of Marie Dumont. Later on we shall see how this surname was changed to Guay. Jean came to New France in 1646 in the quality of a Volunteer Servant. (In French "*Donné*", meaning that he had dedicated his life to the Jesuits). He joined others that had already landed in this faraway and unknown land. History does not tell us what these people were. Were they peasants? It is possible. However we know that Jean was a carpenter, because but that was his occupation when he immigrated to Canada under the tutelage of the Jesuits. Under the patronage of the Jesuits, Jean Guay boarded the "*Cardinal*" in LaRochelle on July 18, 1646. This ship was under the command of the "*sieur De Repentigny*". Mr De Repentigny set anchor in Quebec on the 23rd of September, 2 months and 5 days after its departure from France, a reasonable length of time for an Atlantic crossing in those days. However, a Mr. C. de Rochemontoix may be right in writing that the ship left LaRochelle on June 13. According to the registry of the church of N.D. of Quebec, a child named J.B. Trottier was baptized with the mention that he "was born on the sea two months before on a ship coming from the "*Gaule*"(a name given to France). His godfather was the young son of the admiral of the fleet and director of the community of the "*habitants*", J.B. Legardeur and his sister Marguerite. The duration of the crossing would then have been 3 and 1/2 months, which meant that the trip had been rough and long. Records indicate that such a trip by Champlain in 1610 had taken 19 days, while other crossings lasted more than three months. The trip back to France was easier and calmer, because of the prevailing west winds.

At the end of September 1646, the Reverend Father Lalemant in Quebec wrote in his diary those who arrived this year, in addition to Father Quentin were Father Daran, Father Gabr. Lalemant... "for the Hurons, Desforges, Pierre Tourmenta, mason, Jean Guiet, carpenter, Brother Gouant, apotq. And the said Mr. De Laub At the beginning of the XVII century, ships would not have been larger than 200 tons. They were about 96 feet long and 30 feet wide. No more than 100 persons including the staff, could be accommodated in very modest conditions. Passengers were installed between decks and slept here and there on thin straw mattresses. Single men were in the forward part; in the center were married couples and the rear section harboured single women. When weather permitted hatchways and windows were opened to allow a change of air, but we can easily imagine the stench the passengers had to endure. The proximity of so many persons, the inadequate sanitary facilities, the impossibility of taking a bath, or washing their clothes contributed to a squalid quality of life especially when the cold weather or rough seas kept windows and hatches closed. A few ships had narrow cabins along the sides that were closed with a curtain. The only furniture would be a narrow bed. Quality travelers were assigned these cabins. Sick people and nuns also use these

facilities. The ceiling was so low that even tough men and women were shorter than they had to walk in a stooped position. *"When we left, we enjoyed beautiful weather, and for the first ten days, we traveled about 600 leagues, relate a passenger crossing in 1632, but a mere 200 in the next 33 days... We were three or four days on a try-sail (cape) using a mariner's wording, our rudder tied, allowing the ship to follow the waves that sometimes took us on high peaks and then in hollow valleys...."* How could the endless storms they had to withstand be described, while the ship was so shaken that it was impossible to stand erect, or even take one step without leaning on a wall or holding fast to whatever was at hand. Meals had to be eaten sitting on the floor and the pot had to be held to prevent it from spilling.

A religious nun relates that she was so affected, during such a crossing *"that a large quantity of slaverer came out of my mouth, especially when I was laying down, "I do not believe that it is exaggerated to say that I spewed a whole bucket, and that I did not have a greater enemy than the berth. So during these storms, I never went to bed; I would rather lean on something, day and night, because there was no other way to keep my head straight".*

However, travelers feared storms, icebergs or pirates, much less than epidemics. Such wretched sanitary conditions brought dysentery, scurvy, and furunculosis. Very seldom did such crossing take place without some deaths occurring. When the ship carrying Mgr. de St-Vallier, the new Governor Denonville and a regiment of officers and soldiers, reached Quebec, many among them were dead and those arriving were sick. They would have been taken immediately to the Hotel-Dieu, and *"we had to put some in the Chapel, in sheds and into the hen house"*.

What a relief it must have been for the members of the expedition, when they saw the shores of New-Foundland. They could not meet dangers worst than what they already had been through. Steep rocks cross currents channels would certainly worry them, but the large body of water at the opening of the St-Lawrence River would greet them; the shores were coming closer. At last they can breathe. They will soon find that there are far fewer risks for them on the rivers and in the forests of New France than on the Atlantic.

As they arrived at Quebec, they would have seen a large crowd waiting for them, alerted by those who lived along the coast. This was an occasion for the inhabitants of Quebec to meet people from their native land, and to receive mail from the relatives and friends they had left behind in order to come to New France. Jean Guay had "dedicated" himself to the Jesuits, and as such, had privileges and obligations. The Fathers supplied food and board and all the necessary spiritual helps, etc. In return, Jean through personal vows but without any special costume had pledged himself to the difficult life of hard labor that was the lot of the missionaries. He had to participate in the prayer sessions performed by the Fathers, and visit the Holy Sacrament daily. He was part of the "Volunteer Servants" who numbered over 20 amongst whom we find the illustrious Rene Goupil, who was made a saint in 1930.

Jean Guay did not go directly to the Huron country. The Jesuits, however zealous, were fine pedagogues. They even curbed the fervor of their students in the name of caution. From what we can research, Jean stayed in Quebec for two years to help the Fathers. His ability as a carpenter could be used anywhere. In 1648, Father Jerome Lalemant, founder of the "Volunteer Servants" system ten years before, organized the perilous trip 300 leagues long and 40 portage. On August 6, 50 to 60 Huron canoes that came to Three-Rivers to trade furs went back with 26 Frenchmen. *"5 Fathers, 3 children, 9 workers and 8 soldiers...one heifer and a small canon"*. Jean Guay was one of the 24 indentured servants. Some were destined for domestic services, others to work on a defense system, some to till the land, and even as combatants, wrote Father Ragueneau on the 1st of March 1649.

The French settlers had to very quickly learn to use the bark canoe, a true masterpiece of lightness and flexibility that allowed nomads such as the Algonquins or the Hurons to travel water ways, for at that time, roads were non-existent. Of course there were rough pathways from place to place, that were used to move heavy loads on short distances but they were not connected. However nobody seemed to worry too much about the long distances to travel. *"We leave on foot or in a canoe to go from Quebec to Ville-Marie (Montreal) or from both heads of the Great Lakes, happily and as light footed as if we had to go to the neighbor's house"*. This canoe which can be considered fragile and robust at the same time, required constant care. Shallow rocks, or drifting logs, could easily tear its side. The travelers would have had to bring a repair kit containing a roll of bark, animal skin string or small roots and fir-tree sap. When hard luck hit their canoe, the tear is quickly repaired with ochre.

Three or four days later, they could expect to reach Three Rivers. Traveling would have been done by day to avoid the shallow rocks. Tides, heavy winds and bad weather were many other factors that made these trips very rough. They had to be on constant alert to prevent being attacked by the Iroquois who were always on the lookout for travelers and Hurons, their favorite enemies. The food that they brought with them would be flour, peas, dry meat, but fishing and hunting provided most of their meals. Usually to avoid being attacked, the travelers had to sleep in their canoes in the middle of the river. One of them would stay awake to prevent sudden moves from those sleeping

so that the fragile canoe did not capsize. It is believed the fleet arrived at Saint-Marie about 35 days later, possibly on September 10, 1648.

When Jean Guay and his companions reached Saint-Marie, they saw ruins, desolation, and tears. In July of that year, the Iroquois had destroyed the Saint Joseph's mission and slaughtered 2000 Hurons. Early in the winter of 1649, it was Saint Ignace mission's turn; Rev. Fathers Brebeuf and G. Lalemant were tortured and martyred. The frightened Hurons begged the Fathers to follow them to Christian's island or Saint Joseph, 33 kilometers away. They spent the winter there but on March 13, a decision was reached to escape from Sainte Marie. They set fire to the fruit of 10 years of hard labor. In a few hours, nothing was left. What an ordeal! The next year, on June 10, 1650, the missionaries, their staff, including Jean Guay and 300 Hurons fled to Ville-Marie, and from there reached Quebec on July 28. They had witnessed, powerless the genocide of a whole nation. The colony itself was dying. A few Fathers, Brothers and Volunteer Servants returned to France. Jean Guay chose to stay in the country.

During his sojourn in the western region, Jean Guay became friends with Guillaume Couture, a famous bush adventurer (*coureur des bois*). During his youth and for that matter, all his life a friend of the Jesuits. When Jean later settled down in Lauzon, he was Couture's neighbor. Following this tragic but enriching adventure, Jean probably kept on working for the Jesuits as a "Volunteer Servants" in Quebec, at least during winter 1650-1651. What did he do next? The most reasonable answer would be as follows.

Around 1651, Charles Cadieu dit Courville had a plot of land between Guillaume Couture and Guillaume Gauthier dit Lachenaye at the Point Levy (Lauzon) Louis Lauzon de la Citière bought it for 1200 pounds. Five years later, the Jesuits became the new owners of this piece of land. In a 1656 report, the religious owners confirm that La Citiere had operated an eel fishery at high expenses and which gave 40 barrels of eels the same year that Mr. De Lauzon purchased it. Moreover the documents reveal that this plot of 4 arpents (French for 1 1/2 British acres) was obtained in exchange for another one situated on the Isle of Orleans and that it has 8 to 10 arpents cleared and one wooden structure. It was the same lot that Jean Guay acquired on July 10, 1658. Who cleared the 8 *arpents* of this lot in the 5 years prior to its purchase? Who also operated and took care of the eel fishery? Who built the crude structure? None other than Jean Guay! The Jesuits, who in turn leased the farm to him in 1658, would have hired him. And then conceded the land to him on June 19, 1666.

In the registry of Becquet, Public Notary on June 18, 1666, we find an act conceding this farm situated in Lauzon (Point Levy) to Jean Guiet by the Jesuits. This farm went from the shores of the ST-Lawrence River, and southward for 40 *arpents*. We also find in the same registry dated September 1670, a lease made out to Jean Guiet by the Jesuits and on June 20, 1671, another grant of land to Charles de Lauzon Charny, son of the Governor. By now Jean Guay was a mature 26-year-old man, an expert woodworker, a friend of the land and of the River would be looking forward to a happy family.

In the summer of 1652, a young girl aged 16, named **Jeanne Mignon** came to Canada. Female immigration happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. Six years after coming to New France, on November 10, 1652, at 26 years of age, Jean Guay now accustomed to this new life, felt it was time to create a new homestead. He proposed marriage to Jeanne Mignon whom had just set foot in Quebec as we have already seen. The marriage act of Jean Guay with Jeanne is kept in the Quebec Basilica of Notre-Dame (Our Lady) registry. Jeanne Mignon, the bride, 16 years old, had come from Saint-Sauveur (Holy Savior) in LaRochelle in the Old French Province of l'Aunis. Aunis and Saintonge, LaRochelle and Berneuil were close to each other. Both families could have met over there. Some evidence of this can be seen in this phrase in the wedding act: "*Who have given their mutual consent in the presence of the priest.*"

On his farm in Point Lévis Jean Guay raised a beautiful family. Eleven children would fill the Guay household.. Jacques married Marguerite Chauveau Every one of the Guay boys earned their living by working the land. In 1666, by order of the King of France, a census was taken detailing the inhabitants of the colony. This census gives us some interesting details on the first founders of the French-Canadian families. This is how Jean Guay (Guyet) was presented. "*Jean Guyet, 40, woodworker, settler; Jeanne Mignon 30; his wife; Guillaume, 11; Ignace, 8; Louis, 6; Jean, 4 Jacquette, 1.*" In 1667, another census was taken to complete the preceding year census. Jean Guay is described in this fashion: "*Jean Guay, 44; Jeanne Huault (Mignon) his wife, 32; Guillaume, 12, Ignace, 10; Louis 8; Jean, 5; Jacques, 3; 3 arpents in value. (An arpent is 1 1/2 British acres)*" We see that Jean Guyet is now Jean Guay, that his age should have been 41 on the first census and 42 on the second. There are also some differences in the children's age. But the ages given could have been right depending on the census dates and the birth dates of the

children. It can also explain Jeanne Mignon's age difference. The child listed as Jacquette is now Jacques. The name Huault is also unexplained.

We have already seen that Jean Guay purchased his plot of land from the Jesuits after having rented and cleared it. Nevertheless, he paid a minimal annual rent to the lordling. In return, he had to clear and till at least one acre and a half per year, and often he would clear more than that, because whatever he cleared remained his property.

In September 1670, Jean Guay as owner of the land purchased from the Jesuits, went to the Provost of Quebec to challenge Guillaume Couture's right to fish on that location. This time, the Provost decided in favor of Jean Guay, but left Intendant Talon to decide on the penalty. Talon turned over to the Sovereign Council the task. The Council decided that *Couture and Guyet (Guay) would enjoy the right to fish for that year.*

(August 22nd, 1671)

In 1681 a new census was taken in the country. Jean Guay was listed as follows: "Jean Guyet, 60; Jeanne Mignon, his wife, 46; Children: Ignace 23, Louis 21, Jacques 17, Pierre 14, Charles 4, 1 gun, 9 heads of cattle; 30 arpents (45 acres) tilled.

We find that there are still some errors in comparing the other two censuses of 1666 and 1667. Born in 1625, Jean would have been 55 or 56 depending on the date the census were taken, while his wife's age would have been 45. We also note that Guillaume had passed away and Jean who married in 1671 was certainly living on his own farm and would have been listed elsewhere, for he died in 1691.

According to Gabriel Drouin, Jean Guay was the forerunner of the ferry service between Levis and Quebec on the Saint-Lawrence River. He owned boats and hired men to man them. There was mention of boats in the inventory listing taken at the time of his death. Also listed in the registries of public notary Rageot, on the 21st of June 1689, was a contract by which he hired Jacques Daniau "*until the end of the current sailing season*".

In the "Bulletin des Recherches Historiques" dated 1897, on page 149, is found an excerpt of the registries of the Prévôté de Québec (Provost) from July 30, 1691, which reports that Jean Guay, surveyed Phipps flotilla besieging Quebec in 1690. He saw the admiral's ship abandoning its anchor when hastily fleeing under the thunder of the French canons, and he quickly took steps to retrieve it. With the help of 8 men, 2 boats and hefty expenses and efforts, acknowledging the importance of this trophy notwithstanding its value, he set to work. Jean Guay notified the authorities that his efforts had been successful in recovering the anchor. The Governor and the Intendant then ordered him to bring this precious object to Quebec and surrender it to the Admiralty. He quickly obliged and presented the Quebec authorities with a request, which seemed legitimate; he wanted to be reimbursed for his expenses.

It so happened that a King's Attorney, believing it was his duty to object to just about everything, pretended that in this case, there was a ruling that stated that anything pulled from the bottom of the river was subjected to a certain procedure. The item would be sold at auction and one third of the proceeds would be awarded to the author of the retrieval. The judgment ordered that an estimate be made of the anchor and that one third of the value be paid to Jean Guay. Let's hope that this preliminary judgment did not become definitive and that a more equitable one was made which considered the historic value of these objects. Jean Guay appeared to be more appreciative of the value of this item than the King's attorney and the judge who rendered the sentencing.

In any case, we are reproducing this excerpt from the registries of Quebec.

On what has been represented by the King's Attorney, clerk to the Provost and Admiralty, we advised that the said Jean Gué, living in Point Levy, having retrieved and pulled from the bottom of the river an anchor and its cable, which the British Admiral, abandoned in his haste to leave and flee the inconvenience he was submitted to by the canons of the city, and that he delivered it in his own boat by order of the Governor and Administrative Officer surrendering it to the Admiralty, following the Attorney's request to take us where was stored the anchor and cable. We were told that last year, he saw the British Admiral abandon the anchor and cable and that he retrieved these items at great costs after the enemy's retreat, using 8 men and 2 boats, one of which was his own, and wished that the value of these items be reimbursed to him if the King's Services require them". "The King's attorney has represented to us that according to a ruling of the Sovereign Council dating from last June 21, it is ordered that when items are pulled from the bottom of the River, and are not claimed by their owners within two months, they will be sold at auction and the proceeds of the sale distributed, one third to those who found, retrieved and saved them, one third to the Admiral, and the other third to His Majesty, after justice expenses". "This is why the said Jean Gué's request is not legitimate and we order that an estimate be made and one third only be paid to said Jean Gué". "For these reasons, we order that an estimate of the anchor and cable be made by knowledgeable people, and that one third of the value be paid to said Jean Gué by those who wish and are empowered to acquire the items, and one

third to the Admiral, and the other third to His Majesty, after justice expenses". "And we have visited and seen and an estimate was made in our presence by Permaton de Lavender, owner of the ship named Our Lady of the Rosary, Dolbec, captain of the ship named Saint Nicolas, and Freriot, captain of Mr. Pachot's". "The whole being taxed by us for three pounds, for the proceedings and as much for the King's Attorney".

Jean Guay, husband to Jeanne Mignon, father of 11 children, parishioner of Saint Joseph of Levis, sitting in the first bench in the church, behind that of the churchwardens and of Couture, farmer, fisherman, boat operator, died at the end of the 1694 winter. The registries do not reveal the cause of his death. Jean was 68 years old and of merit. By July 5, 1694, the public notary Metru proceeded to take an inventory of the estate of Jean Guay. He estimated his house and other buildings to be worth 2000 pounds. Jeanne Mignon, his wife had 495 pounds from the sale of one boat. Jacques, his son, inherited the paternal estate. During inventory taking, this Jacques showed greedy sentiments. His mother called him a "dog", a rascal, adding that he had beaten her some time ago. She even jumped on him "ready to strangle him". Jeanne Mignon had character. At the start of 1679, while her husband was away, probably gone hunting, it is related in an unsigned contract that she withdrew her son Jacques, sick, locksmith apprentice from Nicolas Cliche's shop, breaking the engagement contract passed in the registry of Pierre Duquet, Public Notary.

On March 15th 1701, during the Lent, as Jeanne Mignon, lay sick in the women's ward of l'Hotel Dieu, hospital in Quebec, decided to draw her last will, with François Genaple, notary. In the beginning the testament read like a prayer: "she recommended her soul to God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and she prayed that through the merits of her death and the passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ, would forgive her sins. She wished that on the half of the boat called "Saint" Joseph" that is her property, 100 pounds be used for the celebration of 100 masses by the Récollets Fathers and that the balance be divided between her children. She awards 50 pounds to Phillippe Boucher, parish priest and wishes that the proceeds of one ferry crossing be given to the poor sick persons of the said Hotel Dieu". On the 23rd of the same month, Jeanne Mignon added another codicil to her testament, in which she complained that Michel, her youngest son, to whom she gave herself on July 12, 1694, had not taken care of her properly and that she often had to go live somewhere else. "So as to be fair, she wants that 50 pounds be used for the celebration of masses out of the 300 that he owes her, and that 100 pounds be deducted for money that he lent her for her trip to France, and that the 150 pounds left be divided between all her children." Jeanne Mignon died at the Hotel Dieu at the age of 66, on March 24, 1701, on the eve of the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary. She had a will of steel, a heart of gold and a profound belief in God. Son **Jacques** married **Marguerite Chauveau**. They were **Roy** ancestors.



Jean GUAY-b. 1627 → Jacques Guay-b. 1665 → Jean Guay-b. 1696 → Jean- GUAY- b.1734 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve 1 GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GUIERGE Jeanne (1657-1728)

Her father and sister died on an infected ship's 2 month perilous crossing. She married at age 13.

Daughter of Pierre Guiberge and Mathurine Desbordes, of Marans, diocese of La Rochelle in Aunis. She emigrated to Canada in 1659 on the ship *St-André* with her parents. The ship left La Rochelle in July 1659. For 2 years, it had served as a hospital for the troops of the navy, but had not been disinfected in any way. There were around 18 deaths by illness during the voyage because of this. The trip lasted 2 months, with multiple storms slowing it down. It finally arrived before Québec city on 7 September 1659, a number of passengers being sick. Her father and a sister perished during the crossing. She and her mother, Mathurine Désborde survived. Finally, on 29 September Marguerite Bourgeoys, who was also on this voyage, would arrive in Montréal with the recruits able to get there.

She contracted a marriage before notary Basset, on Saturday, March 30, 1669, with **Pierre Cabazier**, son of Pierre Cabazier and Delphine Bordes, of the parish of Dalbade Toulouse, and married him in Montreal on Tuesday, July 23, 1669. Marriage contract of Pierre Cabassier and Jeanne Guiberge (March 30, 1669). His witnesses to this contract were soldiers of the Dugué and Lamothe companies, which leads us to believe that he himself came here as a soldier.

On July 23, 1669 at Notre-Dame de Montréal, Pierre Cabazier, son of Master Pierre Cabazier royal notary in Toulouse and Delphine Desbordes, of the parish of Delbade in Toulouse, married Jeanne Guiberge, daughter of the late Pierre Guiberge and Mathurine Desbordes, in the presence of François Cousaguet soldier of the company of M. Lamotte's company, François Dargue also a soldier, François Bailly sergeant of this place, Michel Bouvier father-in-law of the said girl, Mathurine Desbordes mother of the said girl, and Master Gilles Lauzon churchwarden of this parish, and several others, the priest Gilles Perot celebrating. The wife, her mother and her father-in-law do not sign, the others sign the act, the husband signs Cabazié with initials.

From their union are born eight children.. She lived in Montreal where her husband is a notary. Cabaziers long judicial career began on 23 Jan. 1673, when by virtue of a commission from Dollier de Casson he became sergeant-at-law (court officer) of the bailiff's court of Montréal for the côte Saint-Martin. He died and was buried in Montreal on July 14, 1715. Jeanne Tiberge widow of Cabassier was buried on December 3, 1728, at Montréal in the cemetery near the church, the record giving her about 71 years old.

1667 Census: Montréal Michel Bouvier, 30 ; Mathurine Desbordes, his wife, 34 ; Jeanne, 10 ; Suzanne, 3 ; Urbain, 1 ; 1 head of cattle.

Census 1681: Montreal: Pierre Cabassier 40; Jeanne Tiberge (Guiberge), his wife, 25; children: Pierre 9, Madelaine 7, Charles 4, Michel 1½; 1 gun; 2 head of cattle; 20 arpents in value.

Daughter Jeanne **Suzanne Cabassier**, bapt. April 21, 1684 Montreal; married **Charles Rainville** May 11, 1705 at Montreal Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Jeanne GUIERGE-b.1657→ Suzanne CABASSIER- b.1684 → Pierre RAINVILLE- b.1714 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE-b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GUILLEBOURDEAU Marguerite (c. 1625-1662)

Fille à marier, died at about the age of 35

Daughter of Louis Guillebourdeau and Marie Maguin, from Margay canton of Vivonne, diocese of Poitiers in Poitou, she married **Jean Baillargeon**, son of Louis Baillargeon and Marthe Fovier, from Londigny, diocese of Angouleme in Angoumois, on Sunday November 20, 1650. In Quebec City.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

On a lease dated July 1, 1650, Jean partnered with another man to acquire a farm on the southwestern tip of Île d'Orléans. The land was owned by a wealthy widow named Eleanore de Grandmaison; it included a house, barn and stable, along with two oxen and five cows provided for the tenants' use. The house was 40 feet by 20 feet and had been built two years earlier by another immigrant, ancestor Paul-Charles Chalifour. The lease agreement specified that the two men were to pay the first year's rent with quantities of wheat, peas and barley harvested during the first year.

Marguerite Guillebourdeau, a woman about 30-years-old who also had a sketchy background, and seemingly no relatives in New France. She gave birth to their first child just six months later, making it certain that she was

pregnant when they married. Eventually they had three more children, with the youngest born in 1659; one of the children died young.

She lived in Quebec City. She died there on Friday October 20, 1662 and was buried the next day. The fact that he was obliged, in order to put his affairs in order, to dictate a will, shows that Jean died quickly, undoubtedly a few days after having had it written. He had a brief second marriage with a woman named Esther Coindriau from 1666 to 1667. His widow did not have an inventory made. In claims to the Provost of Quebec in 1671, they list the few possessions he had: "a frying pan, a fire shovel, a pewter dish, two pails, one of which was two pots and one of one pint, two axes, a hoe and a bushel" which were valued at 16 livres by Jean Levasseur. He also valued a cow at 40 livres. Jean last appeared in records on August 22, 1669 when St-Laurent property was officially ceded to him. He wasn't alive in the 1681 census, so he must have died by that date.

Daughter **Jeanne Baillargeon** — B. 4 May 1651, Quebec City, New France; D. 19 Aug 1729, Quebec City, New France; married **Jean Lebrecque** (1634-1673), 27 Nov 1664, Château-Richer, New France;. **Ancestors of the Roys and the Collettes.**

GUILLEBOURDEAU Marguerite b. 1620 → Jeanne BAILLARGEON- b.1651 → Francoise LABREQUE- b.1673 → Pierre GOSSELIN- b.1698 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GUILLEBOURDEAU Marguerite b.1620 → Jeanne BAILLARGEON- b.1651 → Francoise LABREQUE- b.1673 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1700 → Francoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GUILLET Pierre (1626-1695) dit Lajeunesse

One of the most productive land holders His brother was killed by Iroquois. Daughter and ancestor Marie-Catherine married at the age of 13

Carpenter by trade and land clearer by necessity, Pierre was one of the most influential colonists of his era. During the second half of the seventeenth century, his name appeared dozens of times in the acts of the notaries of Trois-Rivières who were his contemporaries. A wise man, his judicious advice was sought by widows and orphans to whom he was convenient and available. The brothers Pierre and Mathurin Guillet, originally from Aunis or Saintonge, probably arrived in New France about 1647. On 2 May of that year, Pierre Guillet was a witness to the contract of indenture of René Pigneau to Augustin Hébert of Montreal, before notary Teuleron at La Rochelle. Certainly the Guillet brothers were in Canada by 1648, the year of their marriages to the sisters **Jeanne** and **Catherine de Saint-Père**, daughters of Etienne and of Madeleine Cousteau. The documents relating to these marriages have been lost, thus we are unaware of the names of their parents and the exact place from which they came. The first mention of Pierre Guillet working at the trade of carpenter was made by Guillaume Audouart de Saint-Germain on 20 April 1649. On that day our ancestor was hired to construct a building for Jacques Malheust, a native of Trois-Rivières. The following 1 June, the same notary recorded a concession measuring 2 by 20 arpents, situated above the Faverel River and granted by the Jesuit administrator, Father Jacques Buteux. With his brother Mathurin Guillet dit Laroche, Pierre was therefore one of the first fourteen inhabitants of the Cap. At Québec, on 9 August 1653, he sold this land to Marguerite Hayet, widow of Jean Veron de Grandmesnil.

However, the Guillet family did not relocate to the Cap immediately. We may note that on 26 January 1650, "the wife of Lajeunesse" was a godmother in Trois-Rivières. On the following 3 June, Pierre and Mathurin, who seem never to be separated, took possession of a trifluvienne lot measuring 15 by 25 toises, on the northwest side of the Rue Saint-Pierre in the town itself. This parcel, which extended to the holdings of Jacques Leneuf, consisted of a house, 30 by 20 feet. It was exchanged later for a location belonging to Pierre Boucher, at the bottom of the town commons. At this time, the future governor was still a clerk in the local general store. This place overlooked the stockade to the north west and to the south west it looked out on the guard house. It does not seem that the Guillets lived there for very long because by 1652 they were settled at the Cap.

The year 1652 was one of mourning for many people. **On 18 August, while they were crossing the Trois-Rivieres River off the islands in the estuary, Mathurin Guillet, the notary Flour Bonjonnier, the surgeon Plassez and a man named Rochereau were attacked by eight canoes of Iroquois; the first two were killed on the spot and the other two were carried off into captivity.** This incident set in motion a second, and more serious event. On the next day, 19 August, Governor Duplessis Kerbodot, at the head of nearly all of the able bodied men of the town, set out in pursuit of the savages but instead, were ambushed by them. The predictable result: fifteen Frenchmen were killed or made prisoner by the implacable enemy. On 24 November 1652, Pierre Guillet and his new brother in law, Nicolas Rivard dit Lavigne, sold the lands of the late Mathurin Guillet to ancestor **Gilles Trottier**.

It is possible that the events of 1652 influenced Pierre to move away from the frontier danger of the tririverine town in favor of the relatively secure environs of Quebec. As a result, on 31 May 1654, we find him in the seigneurie of Notre Dame-des-Anges, where he obtained sixty arpents between the Saint Charles and the Beauport River. His daughter Marie Catherine was actually baptized at Québec on 8 February 1656. Nevertheless, on the following 19 September, he sold this land for 350 livres to Etienne Despre's, the widow of the former governor of Trois Rivières. The Guillet family then returned to the hamlet of Cap-de la Madeleine.

Commencing in 1660 Pierre resumed his work in construction. On 6 September he agreed to build a barn for Nicolas Gailloux ; on 11 January 1662 he did the same for Nicolas Gastineau dit Duplessis ; on 13 July 1667 he built a house and barn for Marguerite Legardeur on the Ile de Poterie ; on 9 February 1668 he joined with Elie Bourbaut to build a barn at Batiscan for Jacqueline Chamboy, the wife of Michel Peltier dit LaPrade 14; and in the same year he built them a house. In the census of 1667, Pierre declared ownership of four animals and had 78 arpents under cultivation, a figure which surely made him **one of the most productive land holders of that era**. The records of the notary Jacques de la Tousche tell us that between 1666 and 1670, our ancestor was extremely active in real estate transactions. He acquired, exchanged or sold a number of homesteads at both Batiscan and the Cap.

He then left the Cape for Batiscan on January 8, 1668, François Frigon gave him, for 10 livres, the lease that he held at that place of Jean Cusson's land. With Élie Bourbeau, he commits himself to Michel Pelletier de La Prade and Jacqueline Chamoy, on the following February 9, to build a barn of sixty feet by twenty feet, at a price of 60 écus. Mathieu Rouillard claimed damages from him on April 28 of the same year 1668, because his daughter Jeanne refused to marry him. The matter was referred to two or three of their friends on the following June 2, so that they could settle the matter. After having built a barn for Sieur Pelletier de La Prade, he promised to build a house of twenty-four feet by sixteen feet for 116 livres on July 20 of the same year 1668.

On 16 February 1669, the gravely ill Jeanne de Saint-Père made her will. We do not know the exact date of her death, but it obviously was a short time later. In the meantime, several of the children of Jeanne and Pierre had married. Indeed, after the death of Jeanne, Pierre had the same notion. So, on 11 October 1670, before notary Romain Becquet at Québec, he contracted to marry Madeleine Delaunay,

He has Vincent de Lengat dit Lavigne, former soldier of the Carignan-Salière regiment, arrested for attempted rape of one of his daughters. He withdrew from his pursuits on December 10 of the same year 1670, on the condition that de Lengat pay the costs of 30 livres. The Jesuits concede to him a parcel of land of two arpents in front by forty arpents in depth on Côte Saint-Marc, February 25, 1671. The same day, they rent to him a small meadow at the river commonly called "Les Carnes", for one hundred and sixty bales of hay per year. With his consent, his son of François Bibeau leases a piece of land in Batiscan, at a cost of 400 pounds, on January 24, 1672. He gave a release to Jean Cusson, on March 9, 1676, of what he owed him for the exchange of their land in 1667. He rented his land on Côte Saint-Marc to Jacques Massé of Cape Town on November 10, 1680. In the 1681 census, he lives in Bécancour and declares that he owns a gun, five horned animals and ten arpents of land in va- leur. He is also counted at Cap-de-la-Madeleine where he owns a gun, eight horned animals and forty-five arpents of land in value. He returns to settle permanently at Cap-de-la-Madeleine and sells his land of Bécancour to Antoine Cottenoir who reimburses him for this purchase with an annuity of 50 pounds. On May 4, 1690, he gives him a receipt for 40 livres and on June 28, 1690, he owes 596 livres and 10 sols for merchandise to Pierre Leboulanger of Le Cap. Too old to use his land, on June 28, 1690, he rented it to Aubin Maudoux, for thirty-six minots of wheat per year. On the following October 22, he sold three of his lands, eight arpents in front, to Sébastien Provencher for the sum of 1000 livres. March 19, 1691. Adrien Saillot, who held the leases of his lands on the Saint-Michel River, withdrew from them.

On 1 December 1670, Pierre had an inventory taken of his joint estate with Jeanne de Saint-Père. On the following 25 February, he accepted a farm lease of meadowland situated on the Couves River, from Father Andre Richard, the Jesuit superior at the Cap. On 23 July 1673, a clause in the will of Jeanne de Saint Père was made known: She had left a legacy of 60 livres to the church at the Cap in return for prayers for the repose of her soul. Church wardens Houssart and Dufresne, on the advice of Father Richard, accepted an offer of 50 livres, "for good and just reasons" made by Guillet. On 10 November 1679, Pierre accepted in the name of his son in-law, ancestor **Jacques Massé dit Beaumier**, a nine-year farm lease of a homestead located on the Saint Marc coast. In 1681, the census taker mentioned our pioneer twice: first, at the Cap, and second, in the seigneurie of Lintot (Beécancour); two homes between which the family seemingly went back and forth. It was in the second home, at Lintot, that our ancestor spent most of his time cultivating the soil. There he declared that he owned a gun, five head of cattle and had ten arpents under cultivation. In the year 1690 several acts of notary Jean Cusson referred to various financial operations and land transactions by our colonist. After a very full life, Pierre Guillet died and was buried at the Cap on 8 May 1695 at the age of 72.

Daughter **Marie-Catherine** was born in 1656 and married in 1669 to **Jacques Massé dit Beaumier** from Anjou at the age of 13. She was remarried in 1691 to Sébastien Provencher, who was from the Cap and Bécancour. **Marguerite**, also an ancestor was born in 1660 and married **Pierre Deshayes** in 1677. He was a carpenter and militia captain. Jeanne and Pierre were **ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive three times..**

Pierre guillet

They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive three times..

Pierre GUILLET- b.1626 → Marie Catherine GUILLET- b.1656 → Marie Anne MASSE- b.1673 → Marguerite PROVENCHER- b.1698 → Charlotte GUYON- b.1739 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Pierre GUILLET- b.1626 → Marie Catherine GUILLET- b.1656 → Marie Angeline MASSE- b.1682 → Antoine BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1716 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Pierre Simon GUILLET- b.1626 → Marguerite GUILLET- b.1660 → Angelique DEHAIES- b.1692 → Marie ARSENAULT- b.1730 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GUILLOT Vincent (1645-1716) (DIOTTE)

Baptized in La Rochelle (Charente-Maritime) on Wednesday, October 18, 1645, son of merchant butcher Nicolas Guillot and Marie Joslaine Doribelle, he married Jeanne Sicard on Thursday, January 9, 1670, but this contract was cancelled on the following March 9. The contract tells us that his mother works as a servant for Moise Guillebault. She is a native of the village of Surgeres and daughter of Pierre Joslaine and Marie Blais. On Saturday, September 6, 1670, before the notary Becquet, he contracts a new marriage with this same Jeanne Sicard, widow of Mathurin Leblanc of Fontenay-le-Comte, and daughter of Jacques Sicard and Marie Bourgeret. He marries her on an undetermined date. From their union were born nine children.

His wife being deceased, he contracts marriage before the notary Vachon (undated), with **Elisabeth Bled (Blais)**, widow of Pierre Roche, and daughter of Claude Bled and Marguerite Vernier, of the parish Saint-Eustache of Paris, and the wife Sainte-Famille of the island of Orleans, on Tuesday April 28, 1677. From their union are born seven children. He settles on the island of Orleans where he received a land. On June 16, 1675, he buys from ancestor **Gabriel Gosselin** a land of two and a half arpents of width extending in depth the half of the island. He promised, in order to pay back the value of this dwelling, to work during the whole time of the harvest in the service of the seller. In 1676, he acquired, for the price of 300 livres, a new land of three arpents and three perches of frontage on which there is a small house, a shed and six arpents in value and belonging to Louis Depeiras. He sold it to Pierre Roberge for 300 livres on August 29, 1677. He gave him a receipt on February 25, 1678, and on the same day reimbursed the 300 livres he owed Louis Depeiras. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, five head of cattle, and fifteen acres of land

under cultivation. On August 23, 1682, he sold the land he had acquired from Gabriel Gosselin to Paul Vignault for 35 livres.

Elisabeth died at Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on November 28, 1692. was hospitalised in Hôtel-Dieu of Québec twice in 1692. She died at Hôtel-Dieu hospital of Québec on 28 Nov 1692 at age 45 and was buried in the hospital cemetery the same day Retired on his land of Saint-Pierre de l'île d'Orléans, he donated half of his property on November 12, 1708 to his son-in-law Antoine Martel, husband of his daughter Catherine, who undertook to take care of him until his death, which occurred on August 28, 1716. Daughter **Marie** baptizied 20 Febuary 1681 married **Paul Vaillancourt**. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother, **Séraphine Bellerive**.

Vincent GUILLOT-b. 1645→ Marguerite GUILLOT- b.1684 → Claude VAILLANCOURT- b.1707 → Marie 1 VAILLANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Élisabeth Lebled was hospitalised in Hôtel-Dieu of Québec twice in 1692. She died at Hôtel-Dieu hospital of Québec on 28 Nov 1692 at age 45 and was buried in the hospital cemetery the same day.

GUIMONT Louis (1625-1661)

After being miraculously cured his heart was torn from his chest while still alive.

Guimond sounds, to our ears, like a last name which is completely French. However, according to experts, this word has roots entirely Germanic: widmund means woods and fight which could translate into protector of the forests. Louis Guimond was a Percheron by birth like about one hundred other founding families. The list includes, but is not limited to: the Tremblay, Mercier, Bouchard, Giguere, Goulet, Gagnon, Fortin, and Crête families. Le Perche that the Romans called saltus perticencis or wooded region has a long and often harrowing history. Louis Guimond was born at Champs, a small community belonging to the foremost town in the canton of Tourouvre, in the arrondissement of Mortagne, a beautiful town in France. Today Champs is in the department of the Orne. During his life in France, Louis lived in the diocese of Sées, presided over by Jacques III, (1614-1650). We are certain that the Bishop and our ancestor never met!

No one has found the baptismal act of Louis Guimond, born about 1625, the son of Francois and of Jeanne Delaunay. At an early age, Louis had to struggle to earn a living. Did he attend school? Probably, since he knew how to write. We are also unaware of the degree of kinship which existed between him and Mathurine Guimond, wife of Jean Bellemure, living at Tourouvre in 1628. Perhaps an aunt? Beginning in 1634, the Juchereaus spent a lot of time and energy to enlist citizens of Perche to come to New France. Their activity bore fruit. On 17 February 1647, Jean Malenfant and Louis Guimond were both hired to go to Canada. The recruiter was Nicolas Juchereau, representing brother Jean, Sieur de Maur, who carried the title "general clerk of the storehouse of New France". Louis, now from the parish of Tourouvre, instead of La Mulotiere, pledged six years of service to his patron. He was to begin on the day of embarkation "to go to the country of New France and ending on a similar day." During this trial period, the immigrant was assured of food, shelter and adventure. He would earn 40 livres a year and receive a pair of shoes and a suit of clothes of woolen serge. If he decided to return to his homeland, the crossing would be paid by the Juchereaus. The transaction concluded, Francois Chastel, a local lawyer, signed the agreement in the presence of the witness Jacques Coupeau. The die was cast. Louis would sail for Canada in a few months. In the spring, he bid adieu to his friends and to his parents, if they were still alive, and to Mathurin Maudit with whom he was living. He took his bundle and headed towards La Rochelle, probably with companions like Jean Malenfant, Julien Mercier, Pierre Loignon and Pierre Tremblay. Two ships were awaiting them at the wharf in the port: one was either Le Bon or Le St-Francois Xavier, 90 tonniers out of Dieppe, the other La Marguerite of 70 tons, outfitted by Juchereau. The departure took place shortly after 6 June 1647. According to information provided by the Journal des Jesuites, they arrived on 6 August, after having sailed to windward on the Atlantic and the St Lawrence River for about sixty days. Louis had left a tired old country; a new one welcomed him, full of promises for the future.

What work did Louis Guimond accomplish during his six year indenture at Quebec? In 1647, his master Jean Juchereau obtained the St-Michel fief, between Loretteville and the St Ignace Coast, then in the seigneurie of St-Augustin. Juchereau was very busy it is said with clearing the land and with the Communauté des Habitants. Did Louis stack up beaver skins in the warehouses? Did he do pick and shovel work? Did he sail in the coastal trade on the Juchereaus' small boats? Futile questions because consistent answers are not known. Guimond worked as a

faithful servant, one who did his duty, that's all. In the winter of 1653, when about 28 years old, Louis thought that it was time to branch out. He met **Jeanne Bitouset**, a sensible girl who had arrived in the country the previous autumn. Her parents, Antoine and Nicole Dupont (or Duport), had raised her in the parish of St-Etienne-du Montin Paris. Jeanne, 17 years old, probably an orphan, dared to come to America to improve her fate. In the middle of winter, Jeanne and Louis lit a great fire of love.

The wedding took place on 11 February 1653, in the presence of witnesses Jean Bourdon, administrator and clerk of the Communauté des Habitants; Henri Pinguet, Robert Caron and the presiding priest, Jean Lesueur de Saint-Sauveur. It was at the small chapel of St-Jean on the Ste Genevieve Coast that they received their nuptial blessing. Should we conclude that Jeanne Bitouset was sponsored by Jean Bourdon? Probably, but who can prove it? On 13 October of the year of their marriage, the Guimonds took a three year lease on a piece of land, from Martin Grouvel near la Grande Riviere, on the west side, in the present territory of the church of Beaupré. This concession, known as Sainte Marguerite, had 5 arpents in frontage. On 29 March 1656, the owner Grouvel made a gift of it to the Fabrique of Notre Dame de Quebec. The landlord must have had some remorse because Louis received 20 livres for each cleared arpent, and half of the grains harvested. The landlord was also required to give a free poinçon of wheat, (which is about 39 gallons), and a barrel of barley to feed "a few pigs that will be on the said concession." He also furnished some oxen for the plowing and a cow. The lease mentioned a barn but said nothing about a house. Was there a cottage on the land? Probably. Louis fulfilled his obligations faithfully for three years. On the first of October 1657, together with his partner Jean Crevet or Crevel, they bought a piece of land from Claude Bouchard, with five arpents in frontage, situated between those of the widow ancestors **Caron and the late Pierre Gagné**, at Sainte-Anne du 127 Petit-Cap, to the east of the present parish cemetery. The buyers paid 600 livres, 300 of them on the following Faster. The seller agreed to be paid in wheat. The property was called a homestead, therefore, it had buildings. Louis, Jean and Claude signed. In 1658, Crevet became too depressed to continue. A change of air was ordered. His doctor advised him to return to France. It was arranged in the presence of the notary Claude Auber on 6 September. Guimond would pay off the debts of Crevet: 45 livres to the surgeon Madry, other debts contracted to Claude Charron, Jacques Delugre and the merchant who lent 36 livres for the return trip passage. Thus Louis Guimond became the owner of the personal property and real estate of his discouraged friend.

A locality without a church is one without a belltower, without a resident priest, without a soul. For several years the good Jesuit fathers, in particular, Paul Ragueneau, often went to the Beaupré Coast. In 1658, the inhabitants persisted in getting a chapel. On 8 March 1658, Etienne Lessard, in a burst of magnanimous generosity, gave the Fabrique two arpents of frontal land by one and-a-half leagues deep.. It was here that Louis Guimond arrived on the scene. When the season permitted, the inhabitants began the work of digging the foundations of their very modest-sized chapel, near the sandbank. At that time, Louis Guimond suffered from a "great back pain." With difficulty, he went there where his friends were working and devotedly placed three small stones on the foundation of the future church dedicated to Sainte-Anne. He was suddenly cured. A miracle! The news spread like wild fire. Other miracles followed to confirm the special patronage of the mother of Mary.

Two documents, two old manuscripts saved at the archives of the Séminaire of Québec, authenticated by the Bishop of Québec, copies nevertheless dated 1680, indeed mention the healing of Louis Guimond; "When they began this construction, an inhabitant of the Coast of Beaupré', named Louis Guimond, afflicted with back pain, placed, with devotion, three stones and suddenly found himself cured." Father Francois Lemercier, S.J.. left a similar document in the Relations des Jesuites in 1667. Quote: "Louis Guymond, from the same Parish, had suddenly been cured of a great back pain, by placing with devotion three stones on the foundation of the Church of sainte Anne, which they had begun to build. " Louis Guimond thus became the first person miraculously cured by Sainte Anne ;the first witness of this particular protection granted to our parish, on the Beaupré Coast and in all of Canada, by Sainte-Anne, mother of Mary, grandmother of Jesus. And Louis Guimond, filled with very spiritual gratitude, continued to farm his land and raise his family.

THE ORDEAL We have spoken of the mystical era of New France. We often forget to mention at the same time the ferocious commercial struggle over the fur trade, in which two nations were engaged. Our adversaries bought skins at a higher price. This drove the fine furred animals North of the St Lawrence. Logical consequence: the Indians of the South must drive out those of the North and all those who blocked their way. To illustrate this situation, let's recall the tragedy of Ste-Marie-des-Hurons at 130 Georgian Bay and that of the Long-Sault in 1660. The nations were far from a treaty of free trade. Everyone in the French colony trembled. In 1661, the Mohawks, the most warlike of the Iroquois nations, were clearing the area around the St—Lawrence, from Tadoussac to Quebec. Here in substance is what the Journal des Jesuites reported: Saturday, 18 June in the morning, about 8 o'clock, began the massacre or the capture of several persons from Beaupré and the He d'Orleans, by the Iroquois coming from

Tadoussac: eight persons on the Coast and seven on the island. Louis Guimond was of the number of these innocent victims. His glorious death resembled that of the martyrs of the early Church. Triumphant, the Mohawks brought their victim to their land situated beyond Lake Champlain. There was the tormenting of the captive, the privations, the beatings, the obligation of carrying very heavy burdens, the burnings, the injured feet and hands tied to four stakes, the mosquitoes, the scalping, the anguish...Under the signature of Father Jerome Lallement, a letter written on bark by Francois Hertel a captive of the Agneronons, and sent to his mother and Father Lemoyne, provides us some upsetting details. Here is the text of this eyewitness account: "***Do you know Louis Guimont, captured this summer? He had been beaten with clubs and iron rods; he was given so many, that he died under the blows: but nevertheless, he only prayed to God, so much so that the Iroquois, enraged to see him always moving his lips in prayer, cut "both his upper and lower lips. Oh how horrible this was to see! and nevertheless, he still did not stop praying: which angered the Iroquois so much that they tore out his heart from his chest, while still alive, and threw it in his face.***" Is it possible to add a pertinent reflection after such an account?...We are tempted to cry out strongly: Saint Louis! intercede for your descendants and your people on the Beaupré Coast with The One who has given you the strength to suffer similar cruelties until your last breath of life. Louis, you remain a model of courage and faith for generations and generations.

The youngest, but not the least notable, received the name of Claude. The ancestor's baptismal act has been lost. The census takers of 1666 recorded his age at five years. In September 1670, Claude Guimond and Rene Lavoie entered the Séminaire of Québec together to undertake serious studies. They left a short time later, probably consumed with boredom and the love of freedom...Claude married Anne Le Roy on 8 October 1685. Anne, a king's daughter, was born about 1653 in Champagne, in the town of Sens. She had been the wife in a first marriage to Nicolas Bouchard, son of Clement and of Louise Brillard from Antilly-les-Marais in Aunis, and widow in charge of six Bouchard children at Cap-Saint—Ignace, when she accepted the helping hand of Claude Guimond. The priest Henri de Bemieres recorded the marriage act at Québec. Anne Le Roy gave Claude two daughters and four sons. She died on All Saints' Day 1719. Dorothée Fournier, daughter of Joseph and of Barbe Girard came to the rescue of Claude, a sexagenarian and a militia captain. Their wedding was at Montmagny on 10 February 1721, and five other Guimond descendants were added, including twins. This last son of Louis Guimond was laid to rest at Cap Saint-Ignace, on 14 February 1738. His numerous descendants have spread mostly into the region of Rimouski, Madawaska and New England.

Jeanne Bitouset was certain that her husband was no longer alive, because she had the inventory of property left by the deceased drawn up on 14 July 1661. The appraisers were Julien Fortin and Claude Bouchard; the witnesses were Pierre Picard and Jean Barrette. The total value of the personal property was fixed at 283 livres. 133 Here in detail are the results of this examination of the Guimond property: 1 steer, 1 cow, 1 eighteen months old calf, 3 large pigs and 3 small ones, 1 old gray suit, 4 shirts, 1 1/2 pounds of beaver skins, 4 old blankets and 1 bolster, 2 pots, 1 fry pan and 1 saucepan, 3 boilers, 1 old axe hoe and some scrap iron. Today such wealth would make investigators of social services take to their heels. Other times, other poverty

After such an ordeal, the widow Guimond had to continue to live with her three young children. It was then that Jean Barrette arrived. He was a serious man, several years older than Jeanne Bitouset. Let's look at the facts again. When Louis Guimond presented himself to be confirmed by Msgr de Laval at Chateau Richer, on 2 February 1660, Jean Barrette was quite near him on the list of confirmees. In addition, Barrette figured as a witness at the inventory of the Guimond property. Therefore, Jeanne Bitouset knew Jean Barrette quite well as her late husband's friend, perhaps even as their hired servant. Generous Jean could insure the taking over of this fatherless home, which is what he did. On 23 November 1661, they signed a marriage contract in the presence of notary Claude Auber. The nuptial blessing was given the next day at the church of Chateau-Richer, before the missionary priest Thomas Morel. And thus the Bitouset—Barrette life began at Sainte-Anne du Petit-Cap. In order to know more, it is necessary to digress to the biographical account of the Barrettes contained in Chapter 2. Seven Barrette children doubled the Guimond progeny. Jeanne Bitouset died on 10 February 1707, at Sainte-Anne. On 11 February, the funeral was held, presided over by a priest who did not sign his name, in the presence of named witnesses Jean Barrette, Francois and Ignace Caron and Joseph Paré. This woman pioneer of the Beaupré Coast deserves the respect and the admiration of the generations issued from her. On 12 April 1958, His Holiness Pius XII granted a particular blessing on the descendants of Claude Guimond, miraculously cured by Sainte Anne, and on Jeanne Bitouset. A good tree does not stand without roots. Those of the Guimond family are exceptionally strong and beautiful

Louis Guimond

Son **Claude Guimond** - Was born about 1660 and died on February 14, 1738 at Cap-St-Ignace. He married **Anne Roy** and the couple had at least four children. Son **Francois** married **Marie Fortin**. They were ancestors of Lottie Mae Collette on her mother's side (**Amelia Samson**)

GUIMONT Louis-b.1625 → Claude GUIMOND- b.1661 → Francois GUIMOND- b.1690 → Marie Elisabeth GUIMOND- b.1721 → Francois Prosper Gaudreau- b.1747 → Josephte GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GUYET Jeanne (c.1634-post 13-08-1697)

Their youngest child, Laurent, died in the shipwreck of the brigantine La Marguerite which was taking him back to France. Daughter and ancestor Marie married at the age of 13.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor from Niort in Poitou. She married **Jean Gobeil** in France, around 1654. From their union, nine children were born. She came to the country in 1665 with her and five of their children already born. They settle in Sainte-Famille de l'ile d'Orléans.

When the Gobeil couple crossed the ocean, they were accompanied by five daughters born in France. Two other daughters and two sons were born in Canada. Here are the names of the members of this second generation: Jeanne, Marie, Francoise, Marie, Jeanne-Angelique, Catherine, Barthélemi, Marguerite and Laurent.. The history of ancestor Marie, born about 1655, is known to us through that of her fiancé Robert Vaillancourt and through her twelve children, all born and baptized at the church of Ste-Famille on the island.

1666 Census: habitants of Beaupré Jean Gobeil, 42, habitant ; Jeanne Guyet, 32,wife ; Marie, 11 ; Françoise, 10 ; Marie, 7 ; Jeanne, 3 ; Catherine, 1.

1681 Census: . St-Laurent (Île d'Orléans) Jean Gobeil 57 ; Jeanne Guiet, wife, 47 children: Marguerite 11, Laurens 9 ; 5 arpents

In the census of 1681, Jean was 57 years old, settled in the parish of St-Jean, on a piece of land with five arpents in frontage, with neighbors Antoine Leblanc and son-in-law Philippe Paquet, the husband of Francoise Gobeil. Jean only had five arpents of land under cultivation. The census takers noted no cattle in the stable. We are definitely not at the Palace of Versailles. The children, with the exception of two, earned their living elsewhere. It seems that the letters of acquisition for this concession have been lost. Jean and Jeanne Guyet worked hard on their farm for several years more, before bequeathing their inheritance. In 1695, twenty five arpents in area were under cultivation. The necessities of life allowed for no vacations nor any rest.

The precise date of her death is unknown, but she is still living at the time of the marriage contract of her son Barthélémi with Anne Dionne, on August 13, 1697. The weight of his 70 years lay heavily on the shoulders of Jean Gobeil. Moderate priced low income housing did not exist. It was necessary to get the family organized in order to survive with a minimum of freedom and security. To live out his old age in peace did not have the same sound of the bell as it does today. On 23 August 1695, Jean sold the farm to his son Barthélémi. This consisted of 25 arpents of cultivated land with his "sorry" house, his stable, the animals and his barn. His son immediately paid him 300 livres "in playing card money" which was legal tender at that time. The special thing about Jean Gobeil's situation is that he imposed no conditions at the time of the signing of his sale contract. Should we conclude that his son had verbally promised his elderly father to keep him at his home? Yes. Jean Gobeil stayed eighteen days at the Hotel-Dieu de Québec during the months of January and February 1698. Then his story goes out like a beautiful candle at twilight. Jean Gobeil entered this country without announcing his arrival and he left it without leaving a trace of his departure. Ancestors of Jim Carrey and Jack Kerouac. Daughter **Marie** married **Robert Vaillancourt** at the age of 13. They were ancestors of **Joseph Roy's mother's Serephine Bellerive**.

Jeanne GUYET (c.1634 → Marie GOBEIL-b. 1655 → Paul Vaillancourt-b.1682 → Claude VAILLANCOURT- b.1707 → Marie VAILLANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GUYON Andrée (1615-1687)

Andree is the ancestral matriarch of the Acadian Belliveau family Andrée was born around 1615. It is not known when she arrived in Acadia. Around 1644, Andrée married a man whose last name was Bernard. Recent genealogical research shows that his name was possibly **Charles Bernard** and that they were married on 25 September 1639 at La Rochelle, (St-Jean-du- Pérrot), France. Andrée gave birth to two daughters: Marie Bernard, and Jeanne Bernard. Andrée is listed in the first census of Port-Royal in 1671. She is 56 years of age, living with her second husband Antoine Belliveau age 50, and their children Jean 19 and Madeleine 17. They own 11 cattle and 8 sheep. Andrée passed away after 1686 as she is mentioned for the last time in a census that took place that year. Andrée, age 70 and Antoine also listed as 70 were still living in Port-Royal. Their son Jean, 34 and his wife Jeanne 28 also lived with them, with 4 of their children.

Ancestors of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier) and of Lottie Mae Colette on her mother's side (Amelia Samson).

Andree GUYON- b.1615 → Jeanne BERNARD- b.1646 → Francoise CHIASSON- b.1668 → Pierre MORIN- b.1683 → Augustin MORIN- b.1728 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Andree GUYON- b.1615 → Jeanne BERNARD- b.1646 → Francoise CHIASSON- b.1668 → Marie- MORIN- b.1709 → Elizabeth COTE- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b.1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GUYON Barbe (1617 – 1700)

Daughter of Jean Guyon Dubuisson and Mathurine Robin dite Boulé and goddaughter of Jean Pousset and Barbe, wife of Nicolas Poulard, sieur des Portes, Barbe Guyon was born on April 17, 1617 and was baptized on April 19, 1617 in the church of Saint-Jean de Mortagne located in the diocese of Sées and the ancient province of Perche. On February 11, 1632, Barbe Guyon signed a marriage contract in Mortagne before the notary Mathurin Roussel. She married **Pierre Paradis**, baptized on July 20, 1604, son of Jacques Paradis and Michelle Pesle, originally from the parish of Saint-Jean in Mortagne, probably shortly thereafter (the marriage record has been lost).

The child ancestor is Guillaume (1644 - 1716) They migrated to Canada arriving in Quebec in 1652 with her husband and their five children Marie, Jacques, Pierre, Jean and Guillaume. Pierre Paradis is mentioned for the first time on August 3, 1653 in Quebec City, at the baptism of his daughter Madeleine. Barbe Guyon joins nine other members of her family who had migrated in 1634 and 1636: her father and mother Jean Guyon Dubuisson and Mathurine Robin; her five brothers Jean, Denis, Michel, Claude and Simon; and a sister Marie. 1667 for Notre-Dame-des-Anges coast - Pierre Paradis 59; Barbe Guyon, 40; Pierre, 18; Jean, 15; Magdelaine, 13; Marie, 10; Jean, 7; Louise, 5; 8 cattle, 12 arpents in value.

After the death of Pierre Paradis, her husband, in 1675, Barbe Guyon bequeathed the land of Beauport to her son Jean Paradis (1650-1717) and went to live with her son-in-law Guillaume (Baucher) Baucher dit Morency et Montmorency (1630-1687) at Sainte-Famille. On November 27, 1700, Barbe Guyon, 83 years old, (92 years old according to the parish register of burials) dies suddenly and goes to join her husband at the cemetery. She is buried on November 29, 1700 *without receiving communion in the holy church without having been able to receive the last rites for having died suddenly.* in Saint-Pierre, Île d'Orléans.

Their daughter Madeleine Paradis married married Nicolas Roussin. Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Barbe GUYON- b.1617 → Madeleine PARADIS- b.1653 → Marie ROUSSIN- b.1669 → François Xavier TREMBLAY- b.1702 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Their daughter Marie Paradis married Guillaume Baucher. They were ancestors of the Collettes

Barbe GUYON- b.1617 → Marie PARADIS- b.1642 → Marguerite BAUCHER- b.1678 → François LECLERC- b.1708 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Their son Guillaume Paradis Married Genevieve Milloir. They were Roy ancestors.

Barbe GUYON- b.1617 → Guillaume PARADIS- b.1644 → Genevieve PARADIS- b.1679 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1699 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve 1 LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve 1 GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GUYON Jean Dubuisson (1592-1663)

Ancestor of three fourth of French Canadians and there descendants. Our ancestor through 5 lines. Madonna is a descendant through 7 lines. He had 21 children

Son of Jacques Guyon, notable de Tourouvre, and Marie Huet and godson of Jean Collin, Pierre Dolivet and Catherine Godin, daughter of Nicolas, Jean Guyon was baptized on September 18, 1592 at Tourouvre's Saint-Aubin church located in Chartres diocese and ancient Perche province.

Of his early years, it is known that Jean Guyon grew up in Tourouvre with parents who had a house behind 'hôtel de France', a May 18, 1614 notarized document indicates he lent money to a "laboureur", a farmer, from Autheuil, and he became a renowned mason. Late in 1615, he and fellow mason Jehan Froger are given the commission to build a 31-step stairway up the Tourouvre Saint-Aubin church bell-tower. In 1625, he is charged by Jehan Ailleboust¹, a leading town official, to help in the restoration of Mortagne's fortification walls. Shortly before Jean Guyon's departure for Canada, Marie Ailleboust, the daughter of Jehan Ailleboust and wife of Pierre Juchereau, was the god-mother of his son Michel Guyon, baptised on March 3, 1634 in Mortagne's Notre-Dame church.

Jean Guyon lived in a Mortagne house which he had bought in 1634 or 1635 from Marin Boucher before leaving for Canada together. This house was sold in 1645 by his daughter Barbe to Pierre Le Bouyer, who was Robert Giffard's associate including in terms of being joint-seigneur of Beauport until 1641.

Jean Guyon bought in 1631 a plot of land from Jeanne Souefie, mother-in-law of Jean Poisson who had been god-father to his son Jean Poisson, baptised on October 1, 1618 in Mortagne's Saint-Jean church, who emigrated together to Québec in 1634 or 1635, and who were joined by Jean Poisson the elder's daughters Mathurine and Barbe around 1647.

On June 2, 1615, he had married **Mathurine Robin** dite Boulé, who came from Mortagne, daughter of Eustache Robin dit Boulé et Mathurine Avrard, in Saint-Jean-et-Saint-Malo de Mortagne church. The couple had eight children born in Mortagne before migrating to Canada.

Serious settlement to Canada, begun in 1634, evolved into the Percheron immigration movement over the next three decades, under the sponsorship of apothecary and physician Robert Giffard, who had been granted the large (1 x 1½ lieues) Beauport seigneurie (feudal estate), downstream of Québec, between the Beauport and Montmorency rivers, on condition that he bring in settlers to develop the colony. Giffard was born in Autheuil and worked in Tourouvre and Mortagne, villages of tiny ancient Perche province, now in Orne département, Normandie région. Working closely with the two Juchereau brothers, Jean and Noël and focusing on craftsmen, Giffard was thus instrumental in recruiting 250 to 300 peoples, both families and individuals, from areas of Perche centered on the villages of Tourouvre, Mortagne, Igé and Saint-Cosme-de-Vair.

On March 14 1634, Jean Guyon and Zacharie Cloutier jointly signed a three-year engagement contract with Robert Giffard in which Giffard promised to grant each of them an arrière-fief of the Beauport seigneurie. Terms of the contract made it possible to interpret the land size of each arrière-fief to be either one or two thousand arpents.

The 1634 contingent of colonists to Canada numbered as much as forty-three. The thirty or so Percheron colonists in this contingent included Jean Guyon father and his son Jean, ancestors **Zacharie Cloutier and his son Zacharie, Marin Boucher and his family**, Robert Giffard and his family, Noël Juchereau, Robert Drouin, Noël Langlois, Thomas Giroux and Sébastien Dodier, François Bélanger, Claire Morin et Jeanne Mercier.

On February 3, 1637, the Jean Guyon and Zacharie Cloutier were each thus granted their arrière-fief, named La Cloutière and du Buisson. However, confusion about the land-grants' size and other issues resulted in a long-running dispute involving six trials over an 8-year period culminating in Governor Huault de Montmagny decisions in Giffard's favor. Strictly-speaking, once Giffard allocated land to Guyon and Cloutier, they became his vassals, although the residual feudal obligations were quite minimal. Jean Guyon and Zacharie Cloutier had however long avoided honouring engagement contract terms after being granted their fief concession, This including avoiding to pay seigniorial dues and to acknowledge the 'foy et hommage' obligation to the seigneur by kneeling and swearing in front of him.

In 1646-47 at Québec, Guyon helped build the governor's residence as well as the new parish church of Notre Dame de Québec. Mathurine Robin died in the spring of 1662, and Jean Guyon eleven months later, both at Beauport. At the Feast of Corpus Christi in 1646, he walked with another famous Percheron migrant, Zacharie Cloutier, at the head of the procession. At the marriage of his eldest son Jean Guyon du Buisson and Elisabeth Couillard, "there were two violins at the wedding, something never before seen in Canada."

Jean Guyon died on May 30, 1663 à Beauport and was buried on May 31, 1663 in Notre-Dame de Québec parish. Mathurine Robin had preceded him to the grave a year earlier on April 17 1662.

Down through the centuries, their children and descendants gave birth to generations named Guyon, Guion, and Dion. They are found in Quebec, Canada, and the USA. In 1729, Jean Guyon had 2 150 descendants in Canada. The Dion name occupied the 61th rank among the top 100 names in Québec at the end of the 20th century as well as in 2005, the Jean Guyon line being the most numerous of a number of Dion lines.

One of the earliest French families to settle in the country, one of the most numerous in the beginning, one of the most respected and best known, was that of Jean Guyon (or Guion) and Mathurine Robin. The descendants are often recognized as Dion, sometimes as Despres, Dumontier, Imoine, and in Louisiana, as Derbanne.

The Guyon family has its roots in Perche, more precisely at Tourouvre, head town of the canton in the arrondissement of Mortagne-au-Perche, id the department of the Orne. Jacques, the father of our Canadian ancestor, appears for the first time at Tourouvre, on Monday, 6 January 1578, as a witness to a sale of land. On Friday, 15 April 1583, Jacques and his wife, Marie Huet, made a mutual donation to the survivor. In the parish registries of This was their marriage contract. Tourouvre, we can read the baptismal act of their daughter Marie, held at the baptismal font on 21 September 1588 by François Lousche and Marie, widow of Jehan Charpentier; Thomas Crête, local bourgeois merchant, became her husband. Jean Guyon was baptized at Saint-Aubin de Tourouvre, on Friday, 18 September 1592, a century after the discovery of America. Godfathers: Jean Collin and Pierre Dolinet, godmother: Catherine Goddin. Jean grew up at Tourouvre, attended school, learned a trade, and prepared the foundation for his home. On 18 May 1614, at the age of 22, he lent to Pantaleon Bigot, a laborer at Autheuil, a small village to the southeast of Tourouvre, (the small village of Robert Giffard), an amount consisting of "a small pistolet d'or, fifty-two sols in coins quartres d'écus and other monnaie blanche", valued at 84 livres. It would seem that his trade as a mason already allowed him to have some savings. On 12 June 1615, Jean Guyon was married at Mortagne, parish of Saint-Jean, to Mathurine Robin, probably daughter of Eustache and of Madeleine Avrard. The couple lived at Mortagne.

Jean Guyon worked at Mortagne for more than 18 years. Eight of his children, whom we will mention later, were also born there. Mortagne has old walls and it was necessary to maintain them. On 21 July 1625, the administrator of the residents of the town, one Jehan Ailleboust, ordered Guyon to go ahead with some repairs. A promise of 150 livres was made and a delivery of scaffolding, water, lime, and sand. However, by the following 22 August, nothing had been done. Jean went to the Court to urge the town administrator to deliver to him the money and the necessary materials to begin the work on the walls. Jean certainly carried out many Other works. even was an employer of apprentice masons. According to Madame Pierre Mortagne, on 22 April 1626, Pierre Hayes, of the parish of Saint-Jean, was hired for three years "to begin on next Pentecost" in the service of Jean. "Will instruct him well and duly in his trade as mason, Will feed him, direct him, provide him With heat and a place to sleep, and in exchange, the pupil will serve his master faithfully and give him thirty livres for board for the three years Zacharie Maheu, future Canadian, signed as a witness in the presence of the notary Sébastien Roussel. In 1632, Jacques Patard, mason at Tourouvre, went to learn the secrets of his trade at Mortagne, at the home of Jean Guyon. To end this *important part in the life of Jean Guyon and Mathurine Robin, Their eldest daughter Barbe, on 11 February 1632; agreed to her marriage contract in the presence of Mathurin Roussel, to Pierre Paradis, gunsmith, son of the late Jacques and of Michelle Pelle. Jean Guyon's mother, Marie Huet, had been dead Since 26 February 1626.

On 15 January 1634, just a century after the arrival of Jacques Cartier, the general assembly of the Company of One Hundred Associates met at the town house of president Lauzon, and decided to make a concession to Robert Giffard of the land and seigneurie of Beauport. The new seigneur, a native of Autheuil, near Tourouvre, did not waste any time in contacting his friends, intelligent people and men experienced in different trades, to achieve his project: to go and populate a seigneurie With folks wishing to live mainly off farming, as true colonists and not as fur traders. He needed to be persuasive and sometimes make attractive offers to get the most talented candidates. In particular, Giffard met With Jean Guyon, master mason, and Zacharie Cloutier, master carpenter, and presented his plans to them.k Come With me to New France With each of your children for period of three years: "you Will cut, clear and farm the landsand the woods of my seigneurie of Beauport" ...This occurred on 14 March 1634. Guyon was promised 1,000 arpents of land With hunting and fishing rights. During the first three years, all of his expenses would be paid by the seigneur.

The commitment was signed on Saint-Jean-Baptiste day. Also, in 1636, Giffard will pay the expenses for the family members who stayed in France to come here. Several other conditions and advantages were signed in the presence of the notary Roussel, Giffard, Damien Chamboy, Jean Pousset and Jean Guyon. On the same 14 March, Jean Guyon, censitaire of the seigneur apothecary Giffard, sold to Denis Gentil, Sieur de Rougemont, a bit of land for a garden, located at the entrance to the city of Mortagne, parish of Loise. Price: 45 livres. However, the head of the Guyon family kept a house that he owned at Mortagne. He would give it as a gift to a charitable religious organization at Saint-Jean, 20 years later, on 18 October. 1653. According to Alfred Cambrai, the Guyon family, at the last minute decided to go to New France in 1634. Together, they wanted to share the risks, the hardships and the joys of such an adventure. We know that Mathurine Robin had brought into the world a son, Michel, on the preceding 3 March. What courage to undertake an Atlantic crossing with so young a child! The first contingent of immigrants was comprised of 43 people, including the Guyon family of eight. The eldest, Barbe Guyon, married to Pierre Paradis Since 11 February 1632, would wait a few years before rejoining her family in America. To leave one's country is to die a little. To reach New France was to begin to live a promising future. They took the route to Rouen, then went to Dieppe, port of embarkation, where a fleet of four ships under the command of Charles Duplessis- Bochart, admiral of the fleet of the One Hundred Associates, awaited them.

According to the Relation des Jesuites, on 31 May 1634, a small boat came to Québec with the news that three ships belonging to the Associates had arrived near Tadoussac. A fourth, that of Duplessis-Bochart, was expected at any moment. On 4 June, Robert Giffard and his recruits from Perche, includ- ing people from Mortagne, joyfully reached Québec on the day of Pentecost. For Giffard, this meant to see again the country that he had loved for a long time; for his companions, this was to discover and to begin to love it. Giffard, his wife and his two children stayed at Fort Saint-Louis. The personal property and tools of the colonists were placed in the Old warehouse of the port. Men, women and children found lodging in the barracks erected near the shore. Then some scouts and finally the entire group left the Lower Town to meet at the small river of Notre-Dame de Beauport. As quickly as possible, they needed to sow, to build a public house, to get settled. Near the Dubuisson River, Zacharie Cloutier and Jean Guyon laid their their first foundation, that of a community house. From the first year, wheat grew very quickly, along the roads and in the clearings.

In 1637, on 10 December, Jean Guyon and ancestor **Zacharie Cloutier** got possession of the fiefs of Dubuisson and la Clouterie. During the same era, Jean built a mill to make boards. Some of the first residents of Beauport worked on the construction of the parish church of Québec, and the governor's residence, including Jean Guyon in 1646 and 1647. On 18 April 1648, in the detail; of the accounts, appears the name of Jean Guyon: "For the cart which he needed to haul the stone, wood, sand, lime, planks, etc.. .and all the carriages made by the sieurs Hubou, Jean Guyon and Zacharie Cloutier". On 15 May 1642, Giffard summoned Guyon and five Other colonists from his seigneurie to give them fields to pasture their animals in and to harvest hay from them for three years, on the condition of giving one workday a year to the community. By the terms of his contract of concession for his fief, Jean Guyon, vassal, was obliged to pay faith and homage to the seigneur, to kneel on the ground, and so forth. Guyon's pride resisted this obligatory act of humility. Seigneur Giffard was not content with this attitude and complained to the governor; on 19 July 1646, the latter ordered Guyon to do so within two weeks. On 30 July, there was a new threat written on paper and signed by the notary Guillaume Tronquet. The same day, Jean Guyon "paid faith and homage". The clever censitaire took advantage of the seigneur's absence to fulfill his duty in the presence of a servant. "He went to the seigneurial house of Beauport and at the main door and entrance...knocked and came upon François boule farmer of the said seigneur of Beauport or person by him having the duty of receiving the faith and homage of vassals...the said Guyon knelt on the ground, head bare, without sword nor esperon and said these words three times: Monsieur de Beauport, i pay you and bring you faith and homage which i am held to make to you ". And life continued this way for several more years. On 24 February 1660, Jean Guyon, senior, was confirmed by Msgr de Laval.

Arriving in Quebec City at the end of June 1634, he works as agreed for three years in the service of Robert Giffard, who on February 3, 1637, grants him, as promised in 1634, the fief known thereafter under the name of Dubuisson. In the meantime, on Sunday, July 27, 1636, he was called upon, for lack of a notary, to draft the marriage contract of Robert Drouin and Anne Cloutier. We know that since 1636, with Zacharie Cloutier, he contests the terms of his contract binding Robert Giffard. It is in fact a question of apostrophe, but of capital importance for him and Zacharie Cloutier who made his contract of engagement at the same time as him. Giffard, in their contract promised them "each one of them one thousand acres of land. But Jean Guyon and his friend Zacharie Cloutier claim that he promised them each two thousand acres of land. The matter dragged on in court and it was only on May 4, 1642, that Governor Montmagny decided in favor of Giffard. On Friday, January 23, 1643, the notary Piraube filed the final settlement of the case. Called upon to give his faith and homage for his fief Dubuisson, he had his ear pulled. He also refuses to make realize the confession and enumeration of his lands.

It is only on July 30, 1646 that, taking advantage of the absence of the lord Giffard, he goes to the seigneurial manor to lend faith and homage his lord. He went to the main door and knocked. It is François Boulé, the farmer of the lord of Beauport, who comes to answer. It is thus in front of him who claims to be able to receive "the vassals foy and homage", that he puts a knee on the ground and declares by three times: "Mister of Beauport, I make you and carry the foy and homage which I am held to make you and carry, cause of my fief Dubuisson". It is known that in the procession of the Feast of God of this same year 1646, it is him who carries the torch representing his trade. He placed a coat of arms on it, showing the arms of his trade "hammer, compass and". His name does not appear any more often in the notarial acts after 1646. It is known that he gave a capon and a partridge as a gift to the Jesuits in January 1651. He still owned his house in Mortagne. On October 18, 1653, by a contract before the notary Audouart of Quebec, he gave it to the charity of the church of the same place. In addition to paying the arrears of cens and rents for this house, the Charity of Mortagne must, at his request, have the libera sung on the tomb of his deceased wife who is buried between the cemetery and the baptismal font.

He and his wife donate their property to each other on August 20, 1657. As a "right of amesse", they also cede the eldest of their sons, a small feudal room where the forge with the garden in front of it is located. As for the rest of the goods, they were to be shared among all their children. Monsieur d'Argenson granted him, on August 6, 1658, a twenty square foot place near the quay in the Lower Town of Quebec. On July 17, 1659, no longer able to use his fief, he leased it to Pierre Brécosté for three years, in exchange for half the grain and profits and twenty-five cords of wood. For the animals he left him, he had to provide twenty pounds of butter per cow and twelve cheeses. As for the four pigs that he rents to him, he must take back two for All Saints' Day

In France, outside of Perche, there are still three villages called Guyonnière. In Canada, the first Guyon family, la guyonnière, was made up of ten members, eight of them baptized at Saint-Jean de Mortagne: Barbe, Jean, Simon, Marie, Marie, Claude, Denis and Michel. Noël and François Guyon were born in New France. Marie, the second with this first name, baptized on 29 January 1627, left no other sign of her presence. As for Noël, he was baptized on 27 August 1638 at Québec; he was buried in the same place on the following 11 September. The eldest, **Barbe**, held at the baptismal font of Saint-Jean de Mortagne by Jean Pousset and Barbe, wife of Nicolas Poulard, on 19 April 1617, married **Pierre Paradis** on 11 February 1632. Twenty years later, the couple rejoined her family in New France. Through their eleven children, they have a worthy and a large line in Canada.

Marie Guyon Was baptized on 18 March 1624 and her godparents were Jacques Robin and Marie Chahaigne. On 12 September 1637, she accepted **François Bélanger**, future seigneur of Bonsecours or l'Islet, as her life companion. Their ten children assured them hardy and numerous descendants.

He was an ancestor of both Lottie Mae Collette and Joseph Roy through different five lines.

To mark the death of ancestors Jean and Mathurine, we would expect signs of recognition, wreathes of pine branches placed on their graves. There were none. In the registry, barely two names and two dates. No witness is mentioned; no priest signed his name. Mathurine Robin, died at Beauport on 16 April 1662, and was buried at Québec the next day. Jean Guyon died on Wednesday, 30 May 1663, and was buried in the capital of the Colony, on the 31st. Their crown and their glory which was their life at Mortagne and Beauport; a life of unwavering faith in the future of a new and flourishing country. According to a study published in the Action Catholique de Québec on 30 November 1921, in nine generations the Guyon family gave the Canadian Church: one cardinal, seventeen archbishops and bishops, more than 450 priests and a multitude of monks and nuns. Cardinal Begin had as first ancestress Barbe Guyon married to Pierre Paradis. Dion is a family name variation.

Guyon fathered ten children, eight of whom married, and he is known to be an ancestor of many French Canadians. By 2006, news media noted that at least **three out of four Québécois descend from him**. The descendants are often recognized as Dion, sometimes as Despres, Dumontier, Lemoine, in Louisiana as Derbanne and Texas as Berban.^[8]

According to Charbonneau et al. 1993, more than 2,150 births of Guyon descendants had by 1730 been recorded. **Guyon had by the end of the 19th century 9,674 married descendants, and thus ranked second among top New France pioneers in terms of number of married descendants.**

Famous Descendants: Madonna, Justin Bieber, Hillary Clinton, Beyoncé, Shania Twain, Ryan Gosling, Camilla Parker-Bowles, Jean Chrétien, Céline Dion, Stéphane Dion, Ricky Gervais, Alanis Morissette, Jack Kerouac, Alex Trebek, Michael Sarrazin, Tina Knowles-Lawson (Célestine Ann Beyoncé), Diane Tell



The descendants of daughter Barbe Guyon and Pierre Paradis :

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Jean GUYON- b.1592 → Barbe GUYON- b.1617 → Madeleine PARADIS- b.1653 → Marie ROUSSIN- b.1669 → François Xavier I TREMBLAY- b.1702 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

They were ancestors of the Collettes

Jean GUYON- b.1592 → Barbe GUYON- b.1617 → Marie 1PARADIS- b.1642 → Marguerite BAUCHER- b.1678 → François LECLERC- b.1708 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

They were the ancestors of the Roys .

Jean GUYON- b.1592 → Barbe GUYON- b.1617 → Guillaume PARADIS- b.1644 → Genevieve PARADIS- b.1679 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1699 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve 1 LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve 1 GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Daughter Marie Guyon married Francois Belanger. They were the ancestors of the Roys twice .

Jean GUYON- b.1592 → Marie GUYON- b.1624 → Charles BELANGER- b.1640 → Charles BELANGER- b.1688 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve 1 GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jean GUYON- b.1592 → Marie GUYON- b.1624 → Louise BELANGER- b.1657 → Genevieve CLOUTIER- b.1683 → Jeanne BARETTE- b.1703 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

GUYON Jean (1699-1769)

Date of birth : about 1699 Place of origin . Bertric St-Pierre-et-St-Paul, Burée (Dordogne) Parents : Philippe Guillot and Marie de Cressac Father's profession : Docteur en médecine. He had 4 sisters and 2 brothers. His father was buried 12-09-1746. First mention in the country : 1717 Occupation on arrival : Migrant He became a merchant Date of marriage : 1720-02-04 Place of marriage : Trois-Rivières. Spouse : Marguerite Provencher born in Cap de la Madeleine on January 11 1698, died in Montreal on February 10. 1761. Her parents were Sébastien Provencher and Marie Anne Massé

He died at : Montréal, on 1769-08-02.. Their daughter **Charlotte Guyon married Pierre Lefebvre** On 25 Oct 1756.
They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Jean GUYON-b. 1699→ Charlotte GUYON- b.1739 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE
Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred
ROY- b.1919

GUYON Marie (1624-1729)

A pioneer in New France, married at thirteen. Her husband was one of the richest property owners of that time.

Marie Guyon migrated from France to New France. Daughter of Jean Guyon and Mathurine Robin and goddaughter of Jacques Robin and Marie Chahaigne, Marie Guyon was baptized on Mars 18, 1624 in Mortagne's Saint-Jean church located in Sées diocese Perche province. Her paternal grandparents are Jacques Guyon and Marie Huet. She married at the age of 13 **François Bélanger**, son of François Bélanger et Françoise Horlays, on July 12, 1637 in Québec's Notre-Dame church, the marriage ceremony being performed by Father Charles Lallement and witnessed by Olivier Le Tardif.

On 27 July 1636, Francois Bélanger was mentioned for the first time in New France: He was a witness at the signing of the marriage contract of Robert Drouin and the ten year old Anne Cloutier. His bold signature denoted a degree of education superior to that of the average settler. In 1667 the general census of the inhabitants of New France notes that Francois Bélanger had fifty arpents under cultivation and thirteen animals, which made him one of the richest property owners of that time. After forty years of struggle and constant work, our ancestor had suddenly become the Seigneur of Bonsecours (L'Islet). This concession was placed on record by the Sovereign Council on 24 October 1680. In 1709 the engineer Gédon de Catalogne spoke of it as follows: "The land there is rather level, sprinkled with plowed up stones, and marginally produces all sorts of grains, Vegetables and pasturage. The fruit trees produce abundantly, and the natural Woods are a mixture of all species."

The census of 1681 places the Bélanger family in the seigneurie of Bellechasse, of which the fief of Bonsecours was a part. Four servants ,worked for the new Seigneur: Jean de la Voye, Barthelemy Gobeil, Pierre Lafaye and Pierre Mataule. The move had been made but recently because Francois had only cleared five arpents. On 25 October 1685, he bequeathed all of his remaining property to his son Jacques, in return for good and loyal service. This donation included his lands at Bonsecours, a house, a barn, a mill, a mare, three oxen, three cows, wagons, etc. Marie Guyon ratified this act on 25 April 1687, in a document which indicated that she had become a widow. Francois had probably died the preceding winter while Marie would live for about another ten years.

Census 1667, côte de Beaupré - François Bélanger, 55 ; Marie Guyon, sa femme, 43 ; Jean-François, 19 ; Mathurine, 16 ; Louis, 13 ; Louise, 10 ; Geneviève, 9 ; Jacques, 5 ; Noël Mezereau, domestique, 25 ; 13 bestiaux, 50

1681, seigneurie de Bellechasse - François Bellanger 60 ; Marie Guion, sa femme, 55 ; enfants : Geneviève 21, Jacques 18 ; domestiques : Jean de Lavoye 17, Barthelemy Gobeil 14, Pierre Lafaye 56, Pierre Mataule 4 ; 5 fusils ; 3 bêtes à cornes ; 4. arpents en valeur.

She died at the age of 72 and was buried in Cap-Saint-Ignace in 1696 on August 29 and September 1, respectively. Ten of twelve children have offspring. Today the Bélangers are spread throughout North America. This proliferation began with our ancestor himself. Ten of his twelve children had offspring. She had 87 grandchildren and 706 descendants in 1729.

The first generation of our ancestors may be presented as follows: **Charles (1640-1692)**, was married in 1663 to **Barbe Cloutier**, the daughter of Zacharie Cloutier, Jr., and Madeleine Emard. They had 4 boys and 5 girls. Charles inherited a half of the Bonsecours fief.. . **They were ancestors of the Roys.**

Marie GUYON- b.1624 → Charles BELANGER- b.1640 → Charles BELANGER- b.1688 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY-

b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Louise (1657-1726), was married in 1679 to Jean Cloutier. They had 12 children. They were also ancestors of the Roys.

Marie GUYON- b.1624 → Louise BELANGER- b.1657 → Genevieve CLOUTIER- b.1683 → Jeanne BARETTE- b.1703 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

HALAY Elisabeth (1649-1726)

She briefly returned to France with her husband. Her father was found dead in the woods.

She is also known as Isabelle Hallé. She is the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Halé and Mathurine Valet. She was baptized in 1649. The marriage contract of Sieur **Guillaume Albert** de Lafontaine and Élizabeth Halay was signed on July 26, 1664 in the presence of ancestors **Jeanne Mignon, Jean Guay**, Sieur Bertrand Chenay de La Garenne, **Marie Albert, Jean Chauveau dit Lafleur** and André Albert dit Laroche.

Her father, Jean-Baptiste first turned up in Quebec records on January 23, 1656 as the owner of a plot of land in Beauport and it's estimated he arrived alone in 1655. In 1658, he returned to France to bring over his wife and three daughters. They settled in Lauzon, across the water from Quebec City, where they had a son born in 1659. In 1660, Jean-Baptiste obtained a rental agreement for land in Lauzon from a widow who said that it was difficult to develop her farm "because of the continual raids by the Iroquois."

Elisabeth married Sieur Guillaume Albert de Lafontaine, son of François Albert and Thomasse Gabaret on August 25, 1664 at Notre-Dame, Quebec, Quebec, Canada. From their union twelve children are born Sieur Guillaume Albert de Lafontaine, Élizabeth Halay, Jeanne Albert and Jean Albert lived in October 1667 at the coast of Lauzon, Quebec, Sieur Guillaume Albert de Lafontaine owned one head of cattle and six arpents of land under cultivation . Sieur Guillaume Albert de Lafontaine, Élizabeth Halay, Guillaume Albert, Augustin Albert, Charles Albert, Élizabeth Albert, Louise-Charlotte Albert, Barbe-Charlotte Albert and Jean Albert were living on September 27, 1681 at the seigneurie of Lauzon, Chaudière-Appalaches, Québec, Sieur Guillaume Albert de Lafontaine owned one gun, four head of cattle and fifteen arpents of land under cultivation.

Élizabeth Halay is witness to the marriage contract of Marie Chaveau and Jean Condé on May 28, 1679. Élizabeth Halay is witness to the marriage contract of Marie-Marguerite Maranda and Jean Halay on June 24, 1682 at Lauzon, Chaudière-Appalaches With the consent of his wife, Guillaume decided to leave the Côte de Lauzon in 1695 to return to France. They sell their house and all their goods, except their clothes, to their nephew Jacques Chauveau son of Marie Albert, on October 12, 1695, for the sum of 4000 livres. For the purposes of the succession, an inventory of their furniture was made on the following October 22. However, their stay in France was very short because they returned the following summer and were forced to find a new home. They bought two pieces of land from Samuel Vignier and Anne Renaud on August 6, 1696, but gave up this purchase four days later. They had in mind another dwelling of three arpents of widthn the seigneurie of Beaumont, which they bought from Pierre Moleur dit Lallemand by a deed of notary Charles Rageot on October 8, 1696. They paid 2800 livres for this purchase and obtained a final release on October 14. On March 20, 1699, they rented for two years from Louis Marchand, the land next to theirs in Beaumont, for ten minots of wheat and five minots of peas per year. They increased their dwelling on December 4, 1702, by buying the neighboring land belonging to Jean Adam. However, they returned to Lauzon where their nephew, Jacques Chauveau, sold them their land for the sum of 3000 livres on the following April 5. They disposed of their land at Beaumont by selling it to Noël Boissel on October 8, 1703.

Guillaume dictates his will to the parish priest Philippe Boucher on December 13, 1708 and is buried in Lévis on December 15. His widow had the notary Dubreuil proceed with the property on October 9, 1710. On June 12, 1717, before the same notary, she donates her goods to her son François on the condition that he keep and feed her until her death which occurs on August 9, 1726. Daughter **Marie-Louise** married **Pierre Plassan**. They were **ancestors of the Roys**.

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Elizabeth HALAY-1649 → Louise ALBERT- b.1671 → Angelique PLASSAN- b.1707 → Jean- GUAY- b.1734 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve 1 GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

HALAY Jean-Baptiste (1607-1672)

He returned to France to bring over his wife and three daughters Found Dead in the Woods

Jean-Baptiste Hallé died in a mysterious way near his home on the St. Lawrence River. He was born about 1607 in a section of Chartes, France called Le Coudray. Nothing is known of his childhood or family. He married **Mathurine Valet** and they had at least three daughters born in France. Given the ages of Jean-Baptiste and Mathurine, it's likely that they had other children who were married off by the time they migrated to New France, or had died in childhood. Jean-Baptiste first turned up in Quebec records on January 23, 1656 as the owner of a plot of land in Beauport and it's estimated he arrived alone in 1655.

Hallé did not put down roots in Beauport. Nicolas Maquart, on November 30, 1657, conceded to Jean Baptiste 3 arpents of land width with a depth of 126 arpents "en la Longue Pointe en la Coste de Beaupré". between Jacques Vauclin and the land not yet conceded in the territory that would become that of the parish of L'Ange-Gardien. Was the ancestor fickle, indecisive, searching? On July 7, 1658, he gave this concession to Jean Jacquereau, for the sum of 40 pounds. Jacques Vézina became the new owner on January 1, 1660, for the price of 120 livres. At the end of the summer of 1658

In 1658, he returned to France to bring over his wife and three daughters. They settled in Lauzon, across the water from Quebec City, where they had a son born in 1659. In 1660, Jean-Baptiste obtained a rental agreement for land in Lauzon from a widow who said that it was difficult to develop her farm "because of the continual raids by the Iroquois." The land was across the water from what is today the Customs House in the port of Quebec. Jean-Baptiste was listed in the 1667 census as having 12 *arpents* of land under cultivation and owning 3 head of cattle. He had a domestic servant named André Patry who was 18 years-old.

Where did the Hallé family settle? Marcel Trudel, in his book Le Terrier du Saint-Laurent en 1663, writes that Jean-Baptiste Hallé had obtained a concession of 2 arpents of land in width with a depth of 40, on October 31, 1660, from Esther Delambourg, widow of Guillaume Gaultier, dit Lachesnaye. She admitted in her deed of grant that it was difficult for her to develop her farm "because of the continual incursions of the Iroquois". This lot is numbered 18 and is located between the widow's remaining land and that of the Jesuits, also called Pointe des Peres and Cabane des Pères, in Lauzon, today almost opposite the present Hôtel de la Douane in the port of Quebec.

Anchor Hallé had definitively fixed his residence. It is there that he will spend the rest of his days. It is at the seigneurie of Lauzon that he is listed with his wife in 1667. He owned 12 acres of land under cultivation and 3 head of cattle in his small stable. André Patry, 18, appeared as his hired servant. Jean-Baptiste claimed to be 50 years old; and Mathurine Valet, 58. Their close neighbors were ancestors **Jean Guay, husband of Jeanne Mignon, and Denis Duquet, husband of Catherine Gaultier**. Life went on with the seasons and the particular events of the family. The second generation was composed of only 4 persons: Marie, Barbe, Élisabeth and Jean, also called Jean-Baptiste. However, history must confess its ignorance about the other members who were born and died in France. Between 1643 and 1659, that is to say 16 years of fertility, it is more than likely that there were more than 4 Hallé children. Élisabeth, Barbe and Marie were born in France; Jean was born in Quebec. All of them married in New-Francis and established themselves. Elisabeth, confirmed at the age of 11 May 1 1662 married Guillaume Albert August 25 1664. Mother of 12 children, her descendants were perpetuated by her daughters.

In Lauzon, the small bench under the pulpit stairs was reserved for the Hallés. On January 10, 1686, Jean Lerouge sold Jean-Baptiste a boat of 5 cords of wood. Jean-Baptiste was the first beadle of the parish of Saint-Joseph-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy. On the occasion of his funeral on March 28, 1726, the parish priest wrote in the register: "The good services he rendered to this parish by exercising with edification the office of beadle for a great number of years must engage the parishioners to remember him". The Côte de Lauzon took the official name of Saint-Joseph-de-la-Pointe-de-Lévy in 1673. The hall of this modest family is more reminiscent of the portico of a venerable old church.

Jean-Baptiste was "found dead in the woods" in the winter of 1672. There is no further explanation of how he died. He was buried on March 19th in the "cemetery of the Côte de Lauzon." Was it because of a falling tree? Was it a heart attack? History keeps its secret. On March 19, the feast of St. Joseph, missionary Thomas Morel recited the prayers of the deceased before his mortal remains in the cemetery of Côte de Lauzon.

Mathurine Valet announced, on July 23, 1682, that she owed Nicolas Marion the sum of 375 livres for goods received. Life had its monetary constraints. Abbot Jean Pinguet wrote the burial act of Mathurine Valet, who died on Wednesday, March 14, 1686 at the age of 77, on the day of her funeral celebrated the following 16th, at Saint-Joseph. Her sons-in-law Jean Carrier and Guillaume Albert served as official witnesses.

Daughter **Elisabeth Hallé** – B. about 1647, (probably) Le Coudray, Chartes, France; D. 9 Aug 1726, Quebec City, married . **Guillaume Albert dit LaFontaine** (1635-1708), 25 Aug 1664, **Ancestors of the Roys**

Jean Baptiste HALAY-1607 → Elizabeth HALAY-1649 → Louise ALBERT- b.1671 → Angelique PLASSAN- b.1707 → Jean-GUAY- b.1734 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

HÉBERT Etienne (1621-1670)

The Acadian branch of the Hébert family stems from two brothers: Étienne and Antoine.

Etienne Hébert was possibly born in France. His birth date is unknown as he died before the 1671 Census. His brother was born around 1621. Around 1650, Etienne married **Marie Gaudet**, daughter of Jean and an unknown mother. According to depositions from his descendants, Between 1651 and 1670 the couple had 10 children: Marie, Marguerite, Emmanuel, Etienne, Jean, Francoise, Catherine, Martine, Michel, and Antoine. Etienne died between 1669 and 1671. His wife is listed as a widow in the 1671 Census. Son **Emmanuel** married **Andréé Brun**. They were **ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

Étienne HÉBERT→ Emmanuel HEBERT - b.1650 → Jean HEBERT - b.1683 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

HÉBERT Guillaume (1606-1639)

Part of the first European family to settle in Canada. His wife was 14 year old Helene Desportes, the first European child born in New France.

Guillaume Hébert was part of the first European family to settle in Canada, and he was its youngest member. He was born in Paris to Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet sometime around 1614. His father was away in North America for much of the time during 1606 to 1613, so there was a big gap in age between Guillaume and his two older sisters. The family was said to live near the Louvre when Guillaume was young.

Guillaume's life was shaped by the relationship his father had with Samuel de Champlain. In 1616, Champlain offered Louis Hébert a large tract of land in return for him to join the new settlement at Quebec. It was decided that the entire family would migrate there with him, and they became the first European family to permanently live there. When they arrived, a stone house was built outside the Quebec compound and land was cleared for them to farm. Given Guillaume's age, this was probably the only childhood home he remembered. His sisters were almost old enough to be married, so by 1619, he was the only child in the settlement. Besides the Hébert farm, Quebec was primarily a military post and work camp for men who intended to return to France. It wasn't until 1621 that another boy was born there.

Guillaume's father died in 1627, and shortly after, the English took over Quebec, but the Hébert family decided not to return to France. Besides Guillaume's married sister, only one other family stayed, plus a handful of single men. Others left Quebec, including the parents of the first European born there, **Hélène Desportes**. When France regained control of the colony in 1632, Hélène came back, and two years later, she was married to Guillaume. He was a young man of 20 and she was just 14. The wedding took place on October 1, 1634 at a small chapel overlooking the

settlement.

After he came of age, Guillaume received a portion of his father's property on the outskirts of Quebec; the title was shared with his mother and his sisters. Two years later, the governor granted Guillaume 19 acres of his own. This was around the time his first child, Joseph, was born.

Guillaume and Hélène had two more children before he died on September 23, 1639. The cause of his death isn't known, but he may have contracted smallpox, which was known to have afflicted others in Quebec. After his death, the guardianship of his children was awarded to his sister's husband, Guillaume Couillard and his wife's uncle, Abraham Martin.

The inventory of his possessions at the time of his death reveal that Guillaume was living a modest existence. His clothing was listed as "an old gray coat, shoes in two parts, hosiery in need of repair, breeches, a few doublets, two white shirts, five shirts of coarser cloth, two wool hats, and three handkerchiefs." The rest of the inventory included basic household items, one of which was "a broken mirror." The possessions were sold to other settlers at a sale a couple months after his death (even the broken mirror), bringing in 367 *livres* for the benefit of his children.

On November 11, 1639, his goods were sold at auction by the most active buyers, Marin Boucher. Jahan Marié, Zacharie Cloutier and Claude Merlin shared the bids on his clothes. Hélène Desportes buys for her part a feather bed, a white cover, two pairs of sheets and a straw mattress at the price of 45 *livres*. The wheat is awarded to Guillaume Couillard 40 sols per bushel, for six bushels, at the price of 4 *livres* and 4 sols. His widow married Noel Morin in Quebec on January 9, 1640. Authorities determined that the house where he lived was "uninhabitable" and his widow Hélène moved into another cottage with the children. She remarried just a few months later and raised a second family. Hélène died in 1675.

Daughter Marie-Françoise Hébert — B. about Jan 1638, Quebec City, New France; D. 16 Mar 1716, Montmagny, Quebec; Married **Guillaume Fournier** (~1620-1699), 20 Nov 1651, Quebec City, New France

They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette through two lines.

Guillaume HEBERT- b.1606 → Françoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie Françoise FOURNIER- b.1671 → Marie Françoises BOULET- b.1687 → Augustin MORIN- b.1728 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guilluame HEBERT- b.1606 → Francoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 → Madeleine BLANCHET- b.1676 → Marguerite DESTROISMAISONS- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

They were also ancestors of thr Roys.

Guilluame HEBERT-b. 1606 → Françoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 → Pierre BLANCHET- b.1672 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Salookee BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Leocadie 1 CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.191

HÉBERT Guillemette (1608-1684)

A big land owner

Guillemette, daughter of LOUIS HÉBERT and marie ROLLET, m. GUILLAUME COUILLARD DE LESPINAY 26 Aug. 1621 at Quebec; b. in Paris or Dieppe c. 1606; d. 20 Oct. 1684 at Quebec and was buried there the following day.

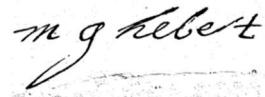
On Louis Hébert's death, his daughter Guillemette and her husband Guillaume Couillard inherited half the estate. Guillaume Couillard became the head of the family, as his wife's brother Guillaume was still a minor. Up to 1632, the Hébert house on the brow of the cliff was the only private dwelling in Quebec. Farther up along the edge was CHAMPLAIN's little wooden fort, and directly below it, on the shore, was the Habitation with the small Recollet chapel beside it. The only other buildings in the settlement were the convents of the Recollet and Jesuit orders on the St. Charles River, a mile away beyond dense woods. Guillemette and her mother were frequently alone on their

property for Couillard was often on the river and the servant, Henri, whom the Héberts had brought from France, was murdered by the natives the same year that Louis Hébert died (1627).

Like her parents, Mme Couillard was interested in Indian children and was often godmother at their baptisms. After the English captured Quebec in 1629, she received into her home CHARITÉ and ESPÉRANCE, two of the three Indian girls, protégées of Champlain, whom he had hoped to take to France with him. When DAVID KIRKE refused permission for the journey, the girls asked to be sent to Mme Couillard. They must have formed part of a cosmopolitan household, for it contained also OLIVIER LE JEUNE, a black boy from Madagascar brought up the river by the English, sold to Olivier Le Baillif, and given by him to the Couillard family. Guillemette and her mother arranged for his religious instruction and he was baptized in 1633. By 1648 the Couillards had other servants and ten children, a lively – entries in the *Journal des Jésuites* would suggest even an unruly – ménage. At the marriage of the third daughter, Élisabeth, in November 1645, there were two violins in the chapel, a thing never before heard in Canada. The early 1660s, however, brought bereavement to Mme Couillard. Two sons, first Nicolas, aged 20, then Guillaume, aged 27, and her nephew JOSEPH HÉBERT fell victim to the Iroquois, 1661–62, and in March 1663 her husband died.

Being rich in land (the Héberts owned property other than their original homestead), Mme Couillard jointly with her husband had made various gifts for charitable and religious purposes: to the church in 1652, and to the Hôtel-Dieu in 1655 and 1659. As a widow, she sold to Bishop Laval in 1666 the land for the “petit séminaire.” Her disposal of this valuable property (the fief of Sault-au-Matelot), on which her father had first established himself, met with strong objections from the younger generation. The litigation begun by these prospective heirs was to continue generation after generation, even into the 20th century.

Saddened no doubt by the dissensions in her family, and somewhat infirm in body, she withdrew to the convent of the Hôtel-Dieu, where, as a boarder, she spent her last years. In 1678, when her father’s bones were re-interred, she had herself carried to the Recollet chapel to witness the ceremony. She died in October 1684, “aged 78 years or thereabouts,” and was buried beside her husband in the chapel of the Hôtel-Dieu. At that time her descendants numbered over 250. The number at the present day could hardly be estimated.



Marie-Guillemette Hébert – B. about 1604, Paris, France; D. 20 Oct 1684, Quebec City, New France; married. **Guillaume Couillard** (1588-1663), 26 Aug 1621, Quebec City, New France. **They were ancestors of the Roys through three lines.**

Guillemette HEBERT- b.1608 → Louis COUILLARD- b.1629 → Jacques COUILLARD- b.1665 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1692 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guillemette HEBERT- b.1608 → Charles COUILLARD- b.1647 → Joseph COUILLARD- b.1693 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guillemette HEBERT- b.1608 → Charles COUILLARD- b.1647 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1697 → Jean- MOREL- b.1732 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Daughter of Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet of Paris, she married Guillaume Couillard in Quebec City on Thursday, August 26, 1621. His parentage is unknown, but he is presumed to be the son of Guillaume Couillard and Élisabeth de Vesin, of Saint-Landry de Paris, or more likely the son of André Couillard and Jehanne Basset of Saint-Servant near Saint-Malo in Brittany, and baptized Saint-Servant on Tuesday, October 11, 1588. From their union were born ten children.

She arrived in Quebec with her parents in 1617. By her marriage contract, she inherits half of her father's property. Her father died in 1627 and the inheritance came to her earlier than expected. Québec was then taken by the English and it was not until the return of the French that an official division of the property could be made. The notary Audouart fulfilled this obligation on September 15, 1634. After the death of her husband on March 4, 1663, she

became the sole owner of her parents' property. As such, she had to take in hand both the maintenance and the development of a large quantity of land.

She owned, in the Upper Town of Quebec, between the Hôtel-Dieu and the fief of the Fabrique, a piece of land one hundred and ninety feet long on the street that runs from the parish church to the hospital, and which covers most of the present site of the Hôtel-Dieu and the fief of Sault-au-Matelot, which extends from Cap-aux-Diamants to the St. Charles river. In the suburbs of Quebec City, she had a piece of land of thirty-one arpents, of which nearly six arpents faced the Grande-Allée, as well as another of fifty-eight arpents which she inherited after the division of one hundred arpents granted by Guillaume Couillard in 1627. She also inherited the Saint-Joseph fief of twenty-two arpents on the Saint-Charles River. Finally, on the Beaupré coast, she inherited a land of nine arpents of frontage and one of six arpents of frontage by one hundred and twenty-six arpents deep. She received the scapular of Mount Carmel on July 23, 1656 and was received into the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary on October 1 of the same year. She joined the Confraternity of the Holy Family in 1664. On June 18, 1663, it granted land to Rivière Saint-Charles, Thomas Touchet and Simon Bourbeau, and on December 18, 1663, it granted land to Jacques Hérouin dit Lafarge in the fief of Lespinay. In Beaupré, in 1664 alone, it granted lands to Étienne and Robert Paquet, Raymond Paquet, René Brisson, Jacques Marette, Jacques Nourry, Charles Garnier and ancestor **Nicolas Leroy**. In the Upper Town of Quebec, she granted land to Nicolas Maquart on November 8, 1664. In the fief of Lespinay (Saint-Joseph), she granted a land, on April 16, 1664, to Louis Blanchard dit Danse l'ombre and two others, on January 4, 1665, one Pierre Sicatou and the other Samuel Vigny, and yet another Jean Soullard, on May 10, 1666. Louis Lefebvre dit Batanville and Jean Guyon received from her respectively, on August 2, 1666 and July 31, 1667, a piece of land near the Hôtel-Dieu. In the meantime, however, she made an important sale by transferring her fiefdom of Sault-au-Matelot to Monseigneur de Laval, on April 10, 1666, for the sum of 8000 livres. It included houses, barns, stables and gardens, as well as a mill, a fountain and a brewery. On November 13, 1666, she donated to her son-in-law Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye a ten-acre land called Pointe-aux Lièvres, and on May 9, 1667, she exchanged with the Jesuits a site in the Upper Town of Quebec City for a piece of land called Notre-Dame-des-Anges.

She came to a compromise with her son-in-law Guillaume Fournier on March 13, 1667. The latter married Françoise Hébert, daughter of Guillaume Hébert, and this title inherited two thirds of the fief Saint-Joseph. He claims that his dwelling should be considered as a seigneurie. After agreement, Fournier pays her 500 livres. From 1668 on, she had only one concern: to get rid of her immense holdings. To do so, she tries to sell them, and several times generously donates them. Let us see briefly what these main sales and donations consist of. On January 17, 1668, she sold to the intendant Jean Talon, for the sum of 560 livres, the area of land, which eight months later would become the Palais, between Hilaire Charbonneau's house and the Saint-Charles. Ten months later, on October 7, she sold 654 livres and 15 sols to the Hospitallers for six arpents and five perches of land on the road leading from the hospital to the Saint-Charles River. She also sold two arpents and forty perches of land in front, below the hospital, to her son-in-law Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye on August 16, 1670, for the sum of 180 livres. Thanks to her, the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu considerably enlarge their site, because on May 5, they sell them another ten arpents of land, behind the Jesuits' enclosure, for the sum of 700 livres. On the same day, for 60 livres, she sold to Jean Talon the remaining site below the côte Sainte-Geneviève, between the large brewery and the land of Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye. On the following June 10, she sold two other acres of land in the hospital for 160 livres. Barely a year went by before she gave them three acres and twelve perches of land adjacent to those she had sold them the previous year for 300 livres.

On December 5, 1673, she owed Jean Talon the sum of 164 livres and 18 sols, half of the advances made by him for the alignment of the lands of the barony of Les Ilets and his own. On July 2, 1677, she sold a good part of her inheritance to Charles Bazire, that is, thirty-two arpents and forty-two perches of land in the Upper Town of Quebec, near the lands of Claire-Fontaine. She obtained 2 270 livres and 10 sols, payable by an annual rent of 100 livres. She grew old and the nuns took good care of her. Also, for her good friendship, she gave them, on November 6, 1679, an annual annuity of 40 sols and two capons given to her by ancestor **Mathurin Roy**. On the same day, she also gave them, for the cemetery of the poor, a site of fifty feet by forty feet, in addition to the sites she and her husband had given them in 1661 and 1663. It was always these same nuns who benefited from her generosity, when on July 3, 1680, she donated to them a site of one acre of land to add to the cemeteries of the poor, and on the following October 14, her rights to fish for all kinds of fish in front of the sites she had granted to Étienne Rajeat and Louis Lefebvre, at the mouth of the Saint-Charles River. She added to these donations, on April 19, 1681, thirty-eight feet of land by ten rods and eleven feet located between the cemetery and the seminary enclosure.

Feeling her strength decline, she dictates her will to the notary Gilles Rageot, on July 5, 1681, bequeathing 100 pounds to the Poor of the Hôtel-Dieu, 100 pounds to the Récollets, 50 pounds to the Brotherhood of the Holy Family

and 50 pounds to the chapel of Saint Joseph de Lauzon. She warns that Sieur de La Chesnaye owes her 1200 livres and that the Seminary of Quebec owes her 4000 livres. On June 20, 1682, the Hospitaller nuns received from her again twenty-eight perches of land near the cemetery. For the good care that the nuns lavished on her, she accorded them, on the following October 15, an annual pension of 400 pounds. She then lives in the hospital. After having settled her accounts with the Séminaire de Québec, on March 5, 1683, and having obtained a receipt for an annuity of 222 livres, she acknowledges, on July 10, 1683, having sold to the Séminaire a site which serves as a road giving access to the street between the Upper Town and the hospital. She did not die without having donated another site, this one of fifty-nine toises, to the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, on July 17 of the same year 1683. On the following October 12, she dictates a new will before the notary Gilles Rageot. It changed essentially nothing from the previous one, except that she donated 500 pounds, as you may have guessed, to the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec. She died one year later, on October 20, 1684 and was buried the next day. Signature number 545.

HÉBERT Louis (1575-1627)

First European Farmer in Canada Our ancestor through five lines.

Louis Hébert was one of the earliest European settlers in what is now Canada. He was born in Paris to Nicolas Hébert and Jacqueline Pajot sometime between 1572 and 1575. Louis had an older sister and brother, and a younger sister, but his mother died when he was a young boy.

As Louis came of age, he studied to become an apothecary, the same profession as his father. By 1600, he established himself in Paris, selling medicine and spices in a shop. Because his work involved cultivating plants, Louis took a great interest in gardening throughout his life; it was said he had a passion for growing herbs. On February 19, 1601, Louis married **Marie Rollet** at the Church of Saint-Sulpice in Paris. The couple was only known to have had three children, who were born between about 1602 and about 1614.

In 1606, Louis' life took a dramatic turn through his association with some men interested in colonizing North America. The man in charge of the effort was Jean de Biencourt de Poutrincourt, who was married to Louis' wife's niece. Because of this connection, and a need for someone with knowledge of medicine in the settlement, Louis was recruited to join them. The group of about 50 men were joining the colony of Port-Royal, Acadia, which had been started in 1604 by Samuel de Champlain. Louis didn't bring his wife and children as there were no women in the new settlement.

Louis seemed to thrive in Port-Royal. He was part of an expedition to explore other possible sites for settlements, and Poutrincourt led a group down the coast all the way to Cape Cod. The mission was to make contact with any Indians in the area to see if the French could co-exist with them. Unfortunately, one tribe turned hostile and got into a skirmish, killing several French men. For that reason, Poutrincourt and Champlain abandoned the idea of colonizing near Cape Cod, which the English successfully did about 14 years later.

The following year, Louis returned to France along with most of the company when they lost their backing from the king. The outpost started up again in 1610 and Louis moved back. His time in Acadia ended in 1613 when the English attacked and destroyed the settlement, forcing everyone to return to France.

Champlain had gotten to know Louis in Acadia, and in 1617, he sought him out to join in a new colony he was starting on the St. Lawrence River, which would become Quebec. Champlain made an offer to Louis to bring his family and stay there for at least 3 years; in return, Louis would get land and an annual salary of 600 *livres* (which was later reduced to 300 *livres*). So he, his wife and children settled in Quebec, making them the first European family to permanently live in Canada.

The 10 acres Louis was given in Quebec was the first ever land grant by the French government in New France. The present-day site is in the heart of Quebec City where the Basilica of Notre Dame stands. Louis planted crops, thereby becoming Quebec's first farmer. The land was outside the small compound that served as the outpost. Since fur trading was the primary objective of the French settlers, Louis was the only one besides Champlain who was interested in growing crops. He was said to have "gardens in which flourished a variety of vegetables," along with "cultivated land filled with fine grain." The farm eventually had a pasture for cattle and an apple orchard. The cultivation was accomplished by using hand tools only, because Louis didn't have a plow.

When Champlain left Quebec to return to France in 1620, Louis was assigned the position of "king's attorney,"

giving him some authority over administration of the colony. Some of the fur traders were at odds with Louis because clearing forests was bad for their business, but he was said to have great relations with the Indians, and he sometimes treated them with his medicines.

In late 1626, Louis slipped and fell on some ice, and on January 25, 1627, he died from the injuries he suffered. His wife Marie remarried after his death and gained her own reputation by caring for Native American children. She died in 1649. Louis and Marie have their own monument in a park in Quebec City; it features a statue of Louis, and a statue of Marie with their three children. **They had by the end of the 19th century 4 592 married descendants, and thus ranked tenth among top New France pioneers in terms of number of married descendants.**

Louis' descendants include Hillary Clinton, Celine Dion and Alex Trebek. **He is our ancestor through six lines.**

Marie-Guillemette Hébert – B. about 1604, Paris, France; D. 20 Oct 1684, Quebec City, married **Guillaume Couillard** (1588-1663), 26 Aug 1621, Quebec City, New France. **They were ancestors of the Roys through three lines.**

Louis HEBERT - b.1575 → Guillemette HEBERT- b.1608 → Louis COUILLARD- b.1629 → Jacques COUILLARD- b.1665 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1692 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaide 1 LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Louis HEBERT- b.1575 → Guillemette HEBERT- b.1608 → Charles COUILLARD- b.1647 → Joseph COUILLARD- b.1693 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Louis HEBERT- b.1575 → Guillemette HEBERT- b.1608 → Charles COUILLARD- b.1647 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1697 → Jean- MOREL- b.1732 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guillaume Hébert – B. about 1614, Paris, France; D. 23 Sep 1639, Quebec City, New France; M. **Hélène Desportes** (1620-1675), 1 Oct 1634, Quebec City, New France. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette through two lines.**

Louis HEBERT- b.1575 → Guillaume HEBERT- b.1606 → Françoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie Françoise FOURNIER- b.1671 → Marie Françoises BOULET- b.1687 → Augustin MORIN- b.1728 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Louis HEBERT- b.1575 → Guillaume HEBERT- b.1606 → Françoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 → Madeleine BLANCHET- b.1676 → Marguerite DESTROISMAISONS- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

They were also ancestors of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier)

Louis HEBERT- b.1575 → Guillaume HEBERT- b.1606 → Françoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 → Pierre BLANCHET- b.1672 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Salomee BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Leocadie 1 CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

HÉBERT, Louis, apothecary, colonist, and king's attorney; b. 1575 in Paris, son of Nicolas Hébert and Jacqueline Pajot, widow of a previous marriage and later widow of Louis de Cueilley; m. 19 Feb. 1601 Marie Rollet (who signed ROLET), widow of François Dufeu, in the parish of Saint-Sulpice in Paris, and they had three children; d. 25 Jan. 1627 at Quebec. Louis Hébert's arrival in New France and his life there cannot be understood without placing it in the broad context of his life in France. Until the age of 30 Hébert lived in Paris, close to the Louvre, which was at that time the palace of the kings of France. He was born in the large residence of the Mortier d'Or. His father Nicolas was an apothecary and also managed about ten houses in the area. This impression of opulence was a little misleading: Louis's mother, Jacqueline Pajot, had previously been married twice, and these residences were for the most part intended for the children from her second husband's first marriage. Besides, in 1596, following the

siege of Paris (1589–90) by King Henri III and his successor, Henri de Navarre, Nicolas was imprisoned for two years on charges of debt. Louis's family fortune would amount to very little.

Hébert was born of the third marriage of Jacqueline Pajot, who died in 1579 or 1580. Her elder sister Charlotte subsequently looked after the child and saw to his upbringing until she married some three years later. From then on his new stepmother, Marie Auvry, took her place. Hébert had another sister, Marie, and a brother, Jacques, who entered the humble and austere religious order of the Minims. His father was also responsible for the heirs of his wife's second marriage. In about 1591–92 one of them, Jacques de Cueilly, curé of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, protested so vehemently against Henri IV that his extremist behaviour provoked opposition from the Roman Catholic party known as the Politiques.

From 1588 to 1590 Hébert's adolescence was much disrupted by the final episodes of the Wars of Religion, and particularly by the siege of Paris, which, according to Pierre de L'Estoile, a reliable contemporary observer, was responsible for the deaths of 30,000 people (13,000 of them from starvation) in that city of some 220,000 inhabitants. Therefore, from age 13 to 15 Hébert lived amid famine, confrontation, and physical and religious violence. Descended from a long line of apothecaries, Hébert continued the family tradition. He received a basic education for five years and then attended classes in grammar and the humanities, during which he learned Latin. He subsequently completed another five years of intensive study under the guidance of masters. He discovered the uses of plants, the various properties of leaves, fruits, and roots, as well as different ways of preparing therapeutic dosages from them. At the time, remedies developed from plants were the mainstay of the medicinal system. In 1600, at the conclusion of his studies, Hébert presented himself as a Parisian *bourgeois*, grocer, and apothecary merchant.

On 19 February the following year, Hébert married Marie Rollet, a strong-willed, resourceful young woman from a good family. They soon became parents and sought to settle down and run a shop. Their situation, however, was not an easy one. In July 1602 Hébert bought a small tumbledown dwelling on the banks of the Seine and undertook repairs. To do so, he signed four different contracts before four different notaries and provided four different residential addresses. All indications are that the efforts to launch a professional practice of good standing did not meet expectations.

In March 1606 Hébert reached an agreement with the explorer Pierre DUGUA de Monts to serve a year in New France. His appointment as an apothecary brought him 100 *livres*, of which 50 were in cash. The total remuneration was 50 *livres* less than that of an edge-tool maker, but Hébert received 20 *livres* in cash more than most of the other people recruited. The choice of New France may be explained by the fact that in 1590 one of his cousins, Claude Pajot, had entered into a marriage contract with JEAN DE BIENCOURT de Poutrincourt et de Saint-Just, a distinguished nobleman who wished to command the colony of Port-Royal (Annapolis Royal, N.S.) and who was a member of the Dugua expedition.

Various episodes stood out in Hébert's two sojourns in Port-Royal between 1606 and 1613. He admired the landscapes and nature's rich abundance. He tested the fertility of the soil, as reported by the traveller and writer Marc LESCARBOT in his *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France*: "Poutrincourt ... had a piece of land cultivated there to sow wheat and plant vines, as he did with the help of our apothecary, M. Louis Hebert, [a] man who, besides being experienced in his art, took great pleasure in tilling the soil." On 5 Sept. 1606, at Dugua's instigation, Poutrincourt set off south in search of a new place to settle. The expedition, in which Hébert and the explorer Samuel de CHAMPLAIN participated, stopped in various locations and attempts were made to plant wheat and vines. On 2 October, after arriving at Port Fortuné (Stage Harbour, Mass.), Hébert uprooted good, strong vines to transport to Port-Royal. One night some 400 Armouchiquois, the name given to the Abenaki by the French, attacked five men who had stayed on land. Alerted by shouts, Hébert and the Frenchmen who had remained aboard the boat grabbed their rifles and managed to fend off their assailants. Of the five men, only one survived. Hébert is reported to have cured ROBERT GRAVÉ Du Pont, who had been wounded in the hands when his rifle exploded, with *terra sigillata*. The members of the expedition returned to Port-Royal on 14 November. Because Dugua's monopoly of the fur trade had been revoked in 1607, Hébert went back to France. It was renewed the following year, perhaps because Poutrincourt made a case to Henri IV about the agricultural possibilities of the territory, presenting him with around ten different plants.

Hébert returned to Port-Royal in 1611. Now a mature man over 35, he acted as mediator the following March between CHARLES DE BIENCOURT de Saint-Just, who at just 20 years of age was governing New France, and the Jesuits, who were demanding more assistance and had decided to deprive the young colony of religious services

[see Pierre BIARD]. On 24 June, after three months of conflict, the Jesuits opted to settle farther south. They left Port-Royal after a meeting with Hébert that proceeded in a friendly manner. In May 1613 Hébert took charge of Port-Royal in Biencourt's absence. Although his interest in the new lands was undiminished, he returned to France the same year, just as British colonial troops seized control of Port-Royal [see Sir Samuel ARGALL].

In 1617 Hébert became reacquainted with Champlain and, it would seem, expressed his desire to settle at Quebec, especially since the Compagnie des Marchands de Rouen et de Saint-Malo would offer him an attractive employment contract if he did. He divested himself of his belongings and reached the port of Honfleur with his wife, children (Anne, GUILMETTE, and Guillaume), and brother-in-law (Claude Rolet (Rollet)). According to the Recollet Joseph LE CARON the company significantly scaled back the conditions of the agreement, however. Instead of the 200 *livres* per year promised for three years, Hébert would receive an annual salary of 300 *livres* for only two years, after which he would have to live off his labour. Furthermore, the produce from working the land was to be turned over to the company and Hébert would have to treat people free of charge. He protested, but in vain. On 6 March 1617, a few days before his departure – homeless, with no material possessions, and in a very vulnerable position – he signed the contract that took him to New France.

Hébert arrived in Tadoussac on 14 June and travelled to Quebec at the beginning of July. Over the next few months he built a wooden house. With the help of employees of the Compagnie des Marchands de Rouen et de Saint-Malo, he subsequently saw to the construction of a stone house, which he would occupy from 1620. These dwellings stood where the inner courtyard and parking lot (near the Rue des Remparts), respectively, of the Petit Séminaire de Québec are located in the early 21st century. Hébert cleared the land and sowed a plot with good grain, vegetables, and various herbs. He also planted grapevines and apple and plum trees. Champlain, in his *Oeuvres*, describes Hébert as the first head of a family to subsist on what he grew. In 1623 the Duc de Montmorency, viceroy of New France, recognized Hébert's ownership of his lands on the promontory. In the early 21st century these locations correspond to the sites of the Petit Séminaire de Québec and part of the property of the Hôtel-Dieu. Three years later the Viceroy of Ventadour made the tracts into a noble fief, which would be known as Sault-au-Matelot; he also granted Hébert a piece of land on the Saint-Charles River, later named the fief of Saint-Joseph (Lespinay). Hébert subsequently received powers and privileges more or less equal to that of a *seigneur*: land grants, a reserved church pew, and the right to collect rents and a poll tax.

Although documentary evidence from the period is imperfect, it seems clear that Hébert served as an example, and his situation a pretext, in the struggle against the rigid commercial objectives of the Protestant company of the de Caen family [see ÉMERY DE CAËN; GUILLAUME DE CAËN] and, to a lesser extent, those of the former Compagnie des Marchands de Rouen et de Saint-Malo. At the end of 1621 or early the following year the Recollet Father Georges LE BAILLIF published, in the name of the people's assembly, an incendiary tract titled *Plainte de la Nouvelle-France, dite Canada, à la France sa germaine ; pour servir de factum en une cause pendante au conseil*, which was based in part on false documents. Hébert, in his capacity as king's attorney, signed a petition addressed to King Louis XIII. In 1626 Le Caron produced a memorandum denouncing in turn the behaviour of the companies. A third of the dispatch was devoted to Hébert and his efforts at colonization, his requests for relaxing the terms of his contract, and the difficulties he purportedly faced at the hands of the de Caen family, who had granted themselves the exclusive right to lend him money (at the rate of 25 per cent), refused to provide him with a plough and two hired men, and dismissed complaints about damage caused by their pigs. The de Caen family, in order to calm the rumblings of dissent in the colony, to keep Hébert and his clan quiet, and to show that the latter were dependent on them, paid the Hébert household 100 *livres* annually in provisions.

Hébert maintained firm friendships with the indigenous people, who passed on to him extremely important knowledge of the natural world. Examples of these connections come from one of his sojourns in Port-Royal. In late June 1611 Actodin, the son of the great Souriquois (Micmac) chief MEMBERTOU, was dying. According to custom he isolated himself so as not to unsettle his community. Informed of the situation, Hébert went to see him and cured him. The Jesuits claimed it was a miracle. Two months later Membertou was at death's door. Hébert, who regretted not being able to save him, cared for him in the final moments of his life. The main evidence of Hébert's close relationship with the indigenous people remains the baptism on 23 May 1627 of Naneogauchit, son of the Montagnais chief CHOMINA, during which Marie Rollet, by then a widow, acted as godmother. She subsequently hosted a feast on her land. In her great brewing cauldron, the guests placed 56 wild geese, 30 ducks, 20 teal, a quantity of game, 2 barrels of peas, one barrel of biscuits, 20 pounds of prunes, 6 baskets of corn, and a few other foodstuffs. After the people were sated, the festivities were brought to a close with a traditional indigenous dance.

During his stay in the colony Hébert raised his apothecary work to a very high standard and facilitated the role of New France in the emergence of botany in Europe. All of Hébert's accounts indicate that he had sent plants to France. Among them were the American groundnut, which was harvested for food; meadow-rue, which he used to promote sweating and the healing of wounds; and Canadian wild ginger, whose ginger-flavoured rhizomes would, he believed, help rid the body of noxious fluids. Hébert undoubtedly owned illustrated identification guides.

Jean Robin, a botanist and apothecary born 25 years before Hébert, gave lectures on plants at the Faculté de Médecine in Paris, where he also tended the garden. Hébert had no doubt been his pupil at about the same time as Robin's son Vespasien, for it was to that garden specifically that Hébert sent the plants he chose, varieties that were unknown in Europe. Vespasien would later transplant some of them in the Jardin Royal des Herbes Médicinales when it was created in 1635. That same year in Paris the botanist Jacques-Philippe Cornutus published *Canadensis plantarum* ..., the first book on plants in Canada. This work describes and illustrates 45 plants that were previously unknown in Europe, and it often refers to the specimens found in the Robins' garden. It seems that Hébert had a further indirect connection with Cornutus: living among the Minims, his brother Jacques rubbed shoulders with one of the greatest scientists of the day, Marin Mersenne, whom Cornutus himself had treated. Hébert probably also owed some of his botanical knowledge to the Souriquois as they used several of the same species of plants. According to historian Adrien Huguet, they nicknamed him "the plant gatherer."

Early in the winter of 1627 Louis Hébert had a fall on the ice, which proved fatal. He died on 25 January and was buried in the Recollet cemetery. In 1678 his remains were transferred to the vault of the Recollet chapel and laid to rest next to those of Brother Pacifique DUPLESSIS. In the *Premier établissement de la foy dans la Nouvelle-France* ..., the Recollet priest Chrestien LE CLERCQ named Hébert, who had numerous descendants in New France, the "Abraham of the colony." A model for future settlers and a professional practitioner who was resilient and accommodating, Hébert, supported by Marie Rollet, was the embodiment of a man who focused on building a new world.

HUART Jean (1637-1708) (WARD)

Came to New France as an indentured servant

According to the established custom, Jean Huard came to New France as an indentured servant for three years in the service of a Canadian, perhaps Charles Amiot. In the autumn of 1662, Jean was free to return to his own country or to settle in his new one. On 5 November, he went to the home of the notary

Guillaume Audouart, accompanied by his friends Jean Bourasseau, and Geneviève de Chavigny, wife of Charles Amiot, who was absent. Dame Amiot leased the two partners, a farm "beginning on the First day of net December until three years and three harvests are finished and completed", a concession located in the seigneurie of Lauzon "consisting of five arpents of frontage". The two Jeans were required to plow, seed, harvest, enclose it if necessary, and cut cords of wood on the edge of the high tide. Each arpent of new land was worth 50 livres in recompense to them. The tenants would give one-eighth of the wheat harvested and one-fourth of the peas picked. They promised to provide the landlady with eight barrels of eels each year season. The containers and the salt would be provided by the landowner. However, the two farmers would deliver the grain "to the house of the said landlady at Québec", in the Lower Town. For the cords of wood, they would receive two livres per cord. The agreement was signed in the presence of Jacques Gourdeau, Sieur de Beaulieu, husband of Éléonore de Grandmaison, and Jacques Blanchon. Where was this Amiot land located? In the present territory of Saint-David de Lauberivière, a land plot known as number 34 on the map, "immediately to the west of the Amyot stream Huard and Bourasseau had enough work to do to last for three years, in other words until November 1665. Jean Huard and his friend did not like fuss. It is even difficult to follow their trail.

A notarized document, signed by Gilles Rageot on 18 November 1666, informs us that on 4 November of the same month, Jean Bourasseau sold his share of the work on the farm of Charles Amiot on the Lauzon Coast. The working owners Jean Huard and Sébastien Prouvereau, neighbors, at that time, received a receipt for 100 livres "deducted from the larger amount which the said Huard and Prouvereau were owed to them for the sale of a homestead", Surgeon Timothée Roussel and Pierre Fauré signed as witnesses. In the census of 1667, the 30-year-old Jean Huard, gave a sign of his presence on the Lauzon Coast, as responsible for seven arpents of cultivated land. The neighbors

named were Jean Demers and Pierre Pouillard. On 15 May 1667, Jean Bourasseau gave a final receipt "for the sale of a homestead by the aforesaid parties from the association that they had together for the farm of Sieur Amiot". On the same occasion the three partners "annulled the partnership contract...each being entirely content and satisfied with the others". Four days later, on 19 May, Jean Huard admitted owing Sébastien Prouvereau 230 livres for the transfer of a piece of land which the latter made to him and for which he was the beneficiary. Finally, on 20 November 1667, Jean Huard leased a farm, for three years or three harvests finished and completed, some land on the Lauzon Coast, adjoining on one side the Ursuline Sisters. The tenant was Antoine Dupré, newly married to Marie-Jeanne Guerin dit Brunet. Antoine would pay five livres per arpent of width in rent, (if I understand correctly because the document is difficult to read). Antoine acquired the right to fish, but he had to cut and deliver 10 cords of wood to the landlord. According to Léon Roy, the land in question would be Prouvereau's land "which he had sold to Bourasseau". The latter had sold it to Huard, who had to borrow from Prouverau in order to acquire it...In addition, we find in the notes of Duquet, for the date of 23 October 1673, a belated act, of concession of Claude Bermen de la Martinière, "probably his land No 37, with five arpents of frontage, which was said to be located between the land of Henri Brault de Pomminville and the fief of the Ursulines Huard stated at that time to have owned this lot, for five or six years. Charles Amiot's farm was sold to the Ursulines of Québec on 28 April 1679, by Geneviève de Chavigny. It seems that it was in this place that Jean Huard had given the best of his energies upon his arrival in the Colony.

Since his arrival in Canada, Jean Huard had been involved in the affairs of the great and powerful Amiot family. It would be normal for him to find among its members a suitable woman, capable of being his wife. She was the 16 year old **Anne-Marie Amiot**. Jean Juchereau and ancestor **Charlotte Maugis**, wife of **Pierre Miville**, had been godparents at Québec on 22 March 1654, to Anne-Marie Amiot, daughter of Mathieu Amiot dit Villeneuve, and of Marie Miville. Father Jérôme Lalemant officiated. She was a pupil of the Ursulines like her Aunt Geneviève de Chavigny, and had learned to write. "On the outskirts of Québec, in the house of the said Sieur de Villeneuve" on Tuesday, 26 November 1669, the members of the Amiot family and the friends of Jean Huard gathered on the occasion of the signing of the marriage contract of Jean and Anne-Marie.

The Villeneuve house was full to the rafters. Jean and Anne-Marie said they wanted to live in community property. Jean endowed his sweetheart with 500 livres tournois as a prefixed dowry. They agreed to a preciput of 200 livres, "as 136 an advance of inheritance" and her parents gave 200 livres. Then each approached the paper imported from France, to sign with the goose quill pen and the ink from China. It is difficult to know the reason which caused Jean and Anne-Marie to delay their wedding in the church until Wednesday, 30 April 1670, after the epidemic. Perhaps Jean found his house at Latzon not yet comfortable enough to spend the winter. Henri de Bernières, pastor of the cathedral, blessed the marriage of Jean and Anne-Marie in the presence of the witnesses Jean Maheu, Etienne Planchon, Henri Brault and Jean Joly, future husband of Marguerite Amiot, Anne-Marie's sister,

In the beginning, Jean Huard was a farmer, probably seller of cord wood and eels, and later on, certainly a financial administrator because of his education. In the census of 1681 the 40-year-Old Jean Huard and his 27 year Old wife, Anne-Marie Amiot, stated owning a gun, four head of cattle and having eight arpents of land under cultivation. Their neighbors listed in the census were Sébastien Prouvereau and Mathurin Arnaud. The Huard property certainly did not look like a working fargil of today, but it supported the family. On 16 April 1683, Louis Charrier, in the name of, and as husband of Marie-Anne Guerin, widow of Antoine Dupré, during his lifetime a resident of the seigneurie of Lauzon, contacted Jean Huard, "fiscal administrator". At that time, Louis leased Jean "for four years finished and completed" a single building, a cabin, and the fishing which went with it. This indeed referred to a neighbor of Jean and the widow of Martin Guedon, Marie Brière. Huard was not held to any reparation for the upkeep of the little cabin. However, he was forbidden to cut wood on this property. Besides, what really interested him was the fishing. He was committed to give the landlord 20 livres per year, one hundred eels and two salmon during fishing season. This was the first time he was called a fiscal administrator, in other words responsible for the interests of the seigneur's properties.

On November 5, 1662, he leased the land of Geneviève de Lauzon with Jean Bourassa for three years. They promise to fence the land at the rate of one sol per stake and must pay for each year of the lease eight minots of wheat, four minots of peas and eight barrels of eels. He then joined forces with Sébastien Prouvereau, with whom he bought, on November 4, 1666, the land of Jean Bourassa. The latter, on November 18, gave them a receipt for 100 pounds covering part of the purchase price. After settling their accounts, all three gave each other a release on May 15, 1667, and cancelled their partnership. Four days later, Sébastien Prouvereau transfers his land to him for the price of 270 livres. He acknowledges the same day that he owes him this sum. On November 21 of the same year 1667, he rents his land of Lauzon to Antoine Dupré for three years, in exchange for half of the grain and fruit harvested. He

also promises him 50 livres per cleared acre. On August 11, 1668, he demanded from Henri Breault, before the Provost of Quebec, the payment of a dog for which Breault had refused three moose hides. He won the case. On November 25, 1672, he owes to Sieur Claude de Bermen, procurer of the Lauzon heirs, the sum of 18 livres for arrears of cens and rents. In the 1681 census, he owned a gun, four horned cattle and eight acres of land in value. He was named prosecutor of the seigneurie of Lauzon in 1683. On April 16, 1683, Louis Charrier and Marie Guérin rented him their land of Lauzon for four years, for 20 livres tournois per year, one hundred and fifty eels and two salmon.

The name of Jean Huard appeared once at the Sovereign Council, on 17 November 1692. It concerned a problem to be solved between him and Claude Bermen de la Martinière, following an order from the Provost of Québec issued on 4 November of the same year. Jean was not present that day before the members of this august assembly. Consequently, there probably was a verbal agreement of settlement. Huard met With the Chambalon on different occasions. On 8 March 1698, he gave a receipt to Marguerite Amiot in the name of Marie-Jeanne Amiot, her Sister, at the time of the settling of the succession of ancestor **Anne Convent**. A new receipt was given by the Amiot heirs to Jean Huard for their respective share of the inheritance of Anne Convent, their ancestress, on 24 March 1698. A third act, similar to the first two, was signed on 29 October 1699. Let's remember that in 1699, Jean was also the church warden of Saint-Joseph de Lévis. The question of the inheritance reappeared on 29 November 1702. Anne-Marie Amiot renounced her share of the estate from her parents in favor of her brothers and sisters. Finally, on 10 November 1703, the Huards and the Duquets sold to Florent de la Citière the share that they had in a lot and house in the Lower Town of Québec, on rue Notre-Dame, which had come to them from the late Anne Convent.

For thousands of years on the Lauzon Coast, human beings have watched the continual flow of the river's waters. It was only in 1671 that the Huard children began to admire its low and high tides. Over the years, they discovered that this great river was filled with fish, that it was the great moving highway leading to the heart of an immense continent. There, Marie, Jean-Baptiste, Jeanne-Marie, Louise, Mathieu, Françoise, Marguerite, Angélique, Etienne, Marie-Anne, Jacques, Geneviève and Geneviève, saw the dawn of life; all of them . The eldest Marie Huard, god-daughter of Marie Miville, her grandmother, allied herself to the Couture family by marrying Charles, on 9 January 1690. Marie had studied With the Ursilines.

Charles Couture was born 29 November 1659 and baptized 16 June 1660. He married daughter **Marie Anne Huard** on 13 June, 1695. Their daughter **Marguerite Couture** married ancestor **Pierre Leroy**, grandson of patriarch **Nicolas Leroy**.



Jean Huard-b. 1637 → Marie Anne HUARD-b. 1671 → Marguerite COUTURE- b.1704 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

JACOB Étienne (c. 1648- post 1721)

Appointed judge

Son of Edmé Jacob and Jeanne Bellejambe, from the parish of Saint-Germain-l' Auxerrois in Paris, he married **Jeanne Fressel**, daughter of André Fressel and Marie Avisse, from the parish of Saint-Nicolas-des-Champs in Paris, before notary Becquet, on Sunday August 31, 1670, and married her in Quebec City on Tuesday October 14, 1670. They had nine children

He is described as working on the Beaupré coast and is eighteen years old at the time of the 1666 census and at the time of the 1667 census he works as a **servant for Antoine Cassé**. He settled on the Beaupré coast , on November 2, 1668, Antoine Andrieu sold him two arpents of land in the Lotinville seigneurie for 550 livres de France. He sold it back to him because he was unable to pay the price. On the following November 4, for the price of 1100 livres and 15 livres and "three aulnes of cloth a cappot" for the market wine, Jean-Galleran Boucher sells him his concession of three arpents of width between the houses of Abraham Fiset and the heirs of Vincent Verdon. Bertrand Chesnay rented him a cow for nine years, on December 29, 1672, at 20 livres per year. On February 16, 1673, he borrowed

from Charles Bazire the sum of 500 livres for which he constituted an annuity of 25 livres per year. As a guarantee, he gives his land of three arpents frontage with the house and the barn. He uses this sum to repay a debt of the same amount to Nicolas Huot St Laurent of which 399 livres to the rights of Galeran Boucher and his wife following a transport passed before the notary Roger on the 4th of May preceding, for what he still has to pay for the purchase of this land and the remaining 101 livres for goods. The same day Nicolas Huot gives him a receipt for this sum of 500 livres.

He was appointed bailiff of the bailliage of Beaupré by Mgr de Laval on June 4, 1676. From 1680, he begins to write acts as a notary, but he is officially appointed this task on April 10, 1683. On March 16, 1682, the bailiffs of the Provost of Quebec sued him because he encroached on their jurisdiction. He writes himself almost all the acts of his clerk's office including five hundred and eighty of the six hundred and two acts written before 1700. The first document that he wrote was dated March 19, 1680: it was the report of the furniture of Richard du Mesny. Appointed judge of the bailliage of Beaupré on March 12, 1689, because of his infirmities and age, he was dismissed from his positions as notary and judge on August 22, 1712, by Abbot Louis Ango de Maizerets. However, he continued to practice for some time and drafted acts until 1726, the last one dated August 10 being the adjudication of the buildings of Ignace Poulain and Marguerite Paré.

Jean Fredin, the secretary of the intendant and attorney for François Charon, gave him a receipt for 765 livres and 10 sols and 115 livres and 10 sols of interest on October 4, 1693. In fact, he had contracted this obligation before the notary Rageot on September 20, 1688. There was a transfer of his share of 409 livres and 10 sols to Guillaume Marois, on October 29, 1695. On July 10, 1712, Marie-Madeleine Pinel widow of Pierre Allard sold him thirty-three feet of land width by a league and a half in length. Eight days later, he bought from Jean-Baptiste Hardy a piece of land of three arpents of width by forty of depth. to Neuville. He paid 1400 pounds cash for it. Did he intend to settle in Neuville or did he make this purchase for one of his children? One could not say. He sold the land he had bought in Sainte-Anne for 200 livres to Joseph Berthelot on October 17, 1713. With the consent of his wife, on March 22, he had donated his land and property to his son Joseph, on the condition that he take care of them until their death. On January 28, 1721, he sold the land he had bought in Neuville to Louis Dery for the price of 1200 livres on an annuity of 60 livres per year. The precise date of his death is unknown. Daughter **Angélique** married **François Meunier**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**.

Etienne JACOB- b. 1648 → Angelique JACOB- b. 1671 → Angélique MEUNIER- b.1705 → Marie TALBOT- b.1732 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

JEAN Vivien (1620-1708)

He lived to the age of 88.

We do not know the parentage and place of origin of this ancestor, who married **Élisabeth Drouet**, around 1668. From their union two children were born. He was in the country in 1668 because on March 7, 1669, Philippe Gauthier de Comporté, acting as Jean Talon's attorney, rented to him for two years and in exchange for half of the grain, the state land of Talon village. He then acquires a land in the square of Bourg-Royal, which he sells to Robert Leclerc for 50 pounds on March 20, 1672. He then settled in the seigneurie of Beaumont where he received a concession of three arpents of land by forty arpents of land. His name does not appear in the 1681 census. Being too old to use his land, he made an agreement on June 10, 1696 with his son Pierre and his son-in-law Pierre Bourgeois, husband of his daughter Marie. Pierre Bourgeois gave up his house in Beaumont to his brother-in-law Pierre Jean. In return, this one gives him his rights on the succession of his parents. Vincent Jean then gives all his goods as well as his land of Beaumont to his son-in-law Pierre Bourgeois and his daughter Marie, on the condition that they take care of him and his wife until their death. Élisabeth Drouet died at the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec on July 24, 1700. He died in Beaumont on June 9, 1708. His daughter **Marie Jean** (1669-1741) married **Jacques Turgeon** (1653-1729).on the 26 November 1704 in Beaumont. They were **Collette** ancestors.

Vivien JEAN- b.1618 → Marie JEAN- b.1669 → Elizabeth TURGEON- b.1712 → Charles François LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

JOUINEAU Pierre (1646-1690) (JUINEAU)

At the time of the marriage contract drawn up in Trois-Rivieres on 3 November 1663 between Jacques Loyseau dit Grandiniere and Anne Vuideau, "Jean Jouineau and **Anne Rousseau**, his wife," were listed among the relatives and friends of the future bride. "The relationship between the two families, writes Landry and Connerton, leaves us to assume a close kinship: Anne Vuideau did not carry out the contract mentioned above and married Jean Jouineau, the father, in 1664 in Quebec. After having become a widow, she was married again to Etienne Blanchon. A daughter named Elisabeth, born from the latter marriage, married Augustin Jouineau, son of Pierre the younger, in 1698." If the two Pierre Jouineaus were not brothers, they surely must have been related. The Mauricien Pierre Jouineau is first cited in a document notarized on 5 September 1662. This manuscript tells us that he owned a barn in the village of Cap-de-la-Madeleine. Pierre must have taken a wife a short time later.

On 26 October 1664, he received a quittance in the sum of 33 livres, to be deducted from the 50 livres which he owed to Monsieur LeMaistre, on behalf of the surgeon Louis Pinard, churchwarden. On the following 2 November, "Pierre Jouyneau, a tenant from the small village below, and Anne Roussel, his wife," sold their land situated on the Saint—Marc coast, to ancestor **Francois Duclos**, from the Cap, for the sum of 20 livres, "payable in good French grain and merchandise." By this date, the Jouineau family was preparing to move to Champlain. On 17 March 1665, Pierre was part of a group of colonists invited to the fief of Etienne Pezard de la Tousche. The seigneur distributed concessions, 2 x 40 arpents, to each of them, in return for two bushels of seed wheat, a live capon and two deniers in cens, payable each winter at the seigneurial manor on Saint-Martin's day.

In the census of 1667, Pierre Jouineau declared that he had 4 arpents under cultivation. On 4 June of the same year, he exchanged this land for that belonging to Massé Besnier. On 27 March 1669, he sold this new land to Jacques Aubert for the sum of 450 livres. On the following 16 July he bought another plot from Gilles Dupont, situated above the Pepin river "with a house built on it," between the habitations of Martin Foisy and Jacques Aubert. It was this land, situated in Prairies Marsollet, that Jean LeRouge surveyed on 17 November 1673. On 31 March 1671, he bought another bit from Nicolas Lemoyne, including a house and barn, for 800 livres. It was here that he finally settled down. On 8 March 1681, Anne Rousseau was the first person entered in the death records of Champlain, having passed on when but 45 years old.

The same year, our ancestor was also mentioned in the third general census of the inhabitants of New France, with his two children, Anne and Augustin, his two oxen and his ten arpents under cultivation. We don't know exactly when Pierre Jouineau died. At the time of Augustin's marriage in 1698, he was no longer in this world. At that time, many colonists perished during trading journeys without leaving a trace. Finally, from Pierre the younger and Anne Rousseau was born a son, ancestor **Augustin dit Latulippe (1674-1715), married Elisabeth Blanchon dit Larose**, he and transferred his household from Québec to Montreal. The majority of the Juneaus from the Mauricie are descended from him.

The sixth generation, by way of Pierre, Augustin, Francois(1), Francois(2), and Francois(3), produced Laurent—Salomon Juneau, who was destined to play a vital role in the early development of the United States. Born in Assumption parish, he was baptized at Repentigny on 9 August 1793, the son of Francois and of Thérèse Galarneau. About 1815, the young and strong Salomon Juneau appeared in the area of Wisconsin, today the site of Milwaukee, to establish a trading post. In 1818 his wife, Josephte Viau, joined him, where they eventually had twelve children. Juneau was especially adept in his relations, both with the Indians and the early immigrants. He is given 'credit for laying out the site plan for the early village of Milwaukee and selling lots to the settlers. He built roads, opened a store and became the first postmaster of Milwaukee. Later he would supervise construction of the first steamboat on Lake Michigan, aptly named the Salomon Juneau. In 1846 he became the first Mayor of Milwaukee. He died on 14 November 1856 at Cincinnati, Ohio, while representing the State of Wisconsin at the Democratic Party Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the presidency. Brought back to Milwaukee for burial on 28 November 1856, he was attended by more than 700 Indians, a large crowd of about 10,000 townsmen and no less a personage than General Ulysses S. Grant. His eulogy read: "Salomon Juneau...may your memory endure as long as sincere and devoted hearts will build on the soil of Wisconsin. May your integrity and life without blemish serve as a beacon to those who follow you. **Four generations of some of their descendants (Augustin and Elisabeth Blanchon) beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Pierre JOUINEAU- b.1646 → Auguste JUNEAU- b.1675 → Jean Baptiste JUNEAU- b.1699 → Prisque JUNEAU- b.1736 → Francoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LABBÉ Jeanne (1640-1715)

A king's daughter. Son in law Jean Fradet had 25 children.

Daughter of Charles Labbé and Marie François, from the parish of Saint-Leu-et-Saint-Gilles in Paris, she contracted marriage before notary Pierre Duquet, on Tuesday October 22, 1669, with Pierre Mercier, but this contract was cancelled. She made another one before notary Becquet, on Tuesday, November 5, 1669, with **Jean Élie dit Breton**, baptized on Tuesday, November 7, 1617, in Ménéac, diocese of Saint-Malo in Brittany, widower of Jacquette Chorret, and son of the late Jean Élie and of Jeanne Musnier. He came to Canada about 1667-68. She married him at Sainte-Famille de l'Île d'Orléans, on Thursday November 28, 1669. She signed the marriage contract drawn up 05 November by notary Becquet, but her husband could not. From their union five children were born.

This king's daughter arrived with the contingent of 1669 after her father's death at the age of 28 and brought in dowry of goods evaluated at 250 livres without counting 50 livres received from the king. For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

Jean and Jeanne settled at Sainte-Famille, Île d'Orléans, where son François was baptized 22 May 1672, followed by Jeanne (12 March 1674) and Pierre (25 February 1676). The family then moved to Saint-Jean, Île d'Orléans, where Marie-Madeleine was born 11 July 1678 (baptized 17 July, Sainte-Famille), followed by Jacques, who was born about 1681.

She appeared for her husband, on February 6, 1680, in a cause which opposed Antoine Baillon. The latter claimed 35 livres and 6 sols for arrears of rents and the survey of their land. She replied that they owe this sum but that her husband cut down an acre of wood by order of the abbot Dudouit on the land dependent on the church of Saint-Jean for 18 livres of which she asks for deduction. They are condemned to pay 17 livres and 6 sols. On the 17 June she

recognizes that she owed sieur Riverin the sum of 170 livres, including that of 150 livres following a sentence given in favor of Michelle Mars widow of Raymond Dubois. She promised to pay within two years.

It is rather rare to find a founding family which had not been subjected to important losses caused by illness or accidents. The five children of Jean Elie, like five hardy branches, all reached adulthood and produced new and numerous stems to ensure the growth of the third generation. Jeanne and Elie had five children, all born in Saint Jean parish on the island. However, they were baptized at the church of Sainte Famille, the only one in existence at the time. They may be listed as follows: 1. Ten days after his birth, **Francois** was baptized by Abbot Benoîr-Pierre Duplain on 22 May 1672. The bachelor Francois Chaussé was his godfather. Marguerite Provost, King's Daughter and wife of Martin Poisson acted as godmother. As an adult, Francois took as his wife **Françoise Bidet**, daughter of Jacques and of Francois Desfosses, on 23 September 1692. The wedding took place at Saint-Jean before Jean Brochu, René Cauchon, Pierre Dubœuf and the future missionary to the Tonicas in Louisiana, the Abbot Antoine Davions. After the birth of their first child at Saint-Jean, the Elie couple moved to La Durantaye where they were blessed with seven other children. 2. **Jeanne Elie**, god—daughter of Pierre Rondeau and Marie Campion, wife of Mathurin Dubé, was the first of the family to be married. She took her vows with Jean Fradet on 12 February 1692. Jeanne and Jean had thirteen children. After Jeanne's burial at Saint-Vallier on 30 June 1715, her husband, **Jean Fradet**, married Marie-Madeleine Gosselin and they produced a dozen more to add to the original thirteen.

The sum of a lifetime is the balance between gains and losses over the years. We believe that the Breton from Ménac and the King's Daughter from Paris had many happy days together on the island and in the county of Saint-Laurent. Jean Elie was about seventy eight years old when he was called upon to change course. "*On 17 December 1699 was buried in the Cemetery of this parish Jean Heli dit Le Breton Who died the day before after having received the last Sacraments and attended burial as witnesses Me Gabrielle thibierge and Jean Brochu Who Signed at the desire of the Ordinance. G. Courderoy C. Thibierge,*" The witness Gabriel Thibierge, husband of Anne Péreault, became fiscal-procurer and militia captain of the island in 1708. Ancestress Jeanne Labb   survived her husband by almost sixteen years. Perhaps she ended her days during a stay at the home of her sick daughter Jeanne, wife of Jean Fradet. She was buried at Saint-Vallier on 27 May 1715. **Jeanne and Jean Fradet** were **Collette** ancestors.

Jeanne LABB  -b. 1640→ Jeanne ELIE-b. 1674→ Louise FRADET- b.1724 → Elisabeth DENIS- b.1754 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Fran  ois and Fran  oise Bidet were ancestors of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier)

Jeanne LABB  -b. 1640→ Francois ELIE-b. 1672 →Jean ELIE- b.1709 → Jean ELIE- b.1739 → Fran  oise ELIE- b.1778 → Fran  oise RENAUD- b.1802 → L  ocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LABRECQUE Jean (1634-1673)

A sailor His bride was 13 years old, he was 30. He drowned.

Baptized on Wednesday, August 30, 1634, in the parish of Saint Jacques de Dieppe in Normandy, son of Jacques Labrecque and Jeanne Baron, brother of Pierre, husband of Jeanne Chotard, he contracted marriage before notary Duquet, around the middle of November 1664, with **Jeanne Baillargeon**, born in Quebec City on Tuesday, May 16, 1651, daughter of Jean Baillargeon and Marguerite Guillebourdeau, and married her in Chateau-Richer on Friday, November 28, 1664. From their union three children are born. A "Jean de Labrecque", a ship's pilot, made a declaration in favor of Sieur Charles Sevestre, on October 31, 1652, and signed with initials. One must be careful not to confuse him with the ancestor Jean Labrecque who was **a sailor** and could not sign. He received from Ren   Maheu, a land of two arpents of width by fifty arpents of depth on the island of Orleans, on January 1st 1659. On February 2, 1660, he is confirmed as Chateau-Richer. He married in 1664. In the 1667 census, he was living on the island of Orleans, and on his land, there were only three acres under cultivation. A copy of his land grant contract was drawn up by notary Vachon on September 3, 1668. On March 21, 1671, he appeared before the Provost of Quebec. Ren   Maheu claimed forty minots of grain for his overdue cens and rents. He was condemned to pay back Maheu. A week later, Esther Coindreau, widow of Jean Baillargeon, claims the 300 pounds of dower promised in

her marriage contract. Creditors also presented themselves to obtain the reimbursement of what Jean Baillargeon owed them. The judge asks that the land and goods of Baillargeon be sold and that the money obtained be used to reimburse Esther Coindreau and the creditors. As Jeanne Baillargeon's husband, it was his job to carry out these steps. He drowns in Chicoutimi and is buried in Tadoussac on July 31, 1673. Daughter Françoise married François Gosselin. **Ancestors of the Roys and the Collettes.**

Jean LABRECQUE-b. 1634 → Francoise LABREQUE- b.1673 → Pierre GOSSELIN- b.1698 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jean LABRECQUE-b. 1634 → Francoise LABREQUE- b.1673 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1700 → Francoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LABRECQUE Pierre (c.1626-post 06-05-1695)

An excellent sailor

Two Labrecque brothers came to Canada, married and founded homes: Pierre and Jean. Jean, baptized on 30 August 1634 at Saint-Jacques de Dieppe, was 30 years old when he was married at Château-Richer on 28 November 1664 to Jeanne Baillargeon, daughter of Jean and of Marguerite Guillebourdeau. The couple had 3 children: Jean, Marguerite and Françoise. The second-generation ancestor Jean drowned at Chicoutimi. His burial act, written in Latin, is located in the registry of Tadoussac and bears the date of 31 July 1673.

Pierre Labrecque, son of Jacques and of Jeanne Baron, was born at Dieppe, the present capital of the department of la Seine-Maritime on the English Channel in Normandy. Louis Fontaine, Pierre Moisan, Nicolas Veilleux, Jean and Pierre Labrecque, all sailors, came from Dieppe. Dieppe has always been a city tied to the sea. According to historian David Asseline, "Diep" was a word of Danish origin which means depth as in the English "deep sea". This name appeared at the time of the Conqueror Rollon, about 912. 127 The most interesting monument at Dieppe is the church of Saint—Jacques. Pierre Labrecque was said to be from this parish where he was born about 1625. The 2 known sisters and 2 known brothers of Pierre and Jean in France were: Nicolas, born on 13 May 1629; Françoise, baptized on 5 March 1633 and buried on the 19th of the same month; Marie, Jean's twin, baptized on 30 August 1634; and Yvon, presented for baptism at Saint-Jacques on 29 October 1637 and buried in the cemetery on 17 February 1639. When did Pierre decide to settle in Canada? Was he a passenger on the ship la Vierge when his brother Jean was the skilled pilot in 1651? A single fact is certain: Pierre was living in New France in 1657 because on 7 April 1658 he signed a contract in the presence of notary Audouart.

On 7 April 1658, ancestor **Louis Couillard** ceded 2 arpents of frontal property "in the place called Lespinay beyond the Sault de Montmorency", near Nicolas Maquart on the Beaupré Coast. According to Raymond Gariépy, Pierre rather soon returned this concession to its owner, who passed it on to Jean Clément on 5 September 1659. Pierre Labrecque and his younger brother Jean, instead, had their eyes on the south side of the Ile d'Orléans, at the western end of the parish of Saint Jean. There they each obtained two arpents of frontage in the fief of Maheu. The Villeneuve map of 1689 shows Pierre Labrecque a resident of Saint-Laurent, between René Mineau and Jean Letoumeau. This Labrecque acquisition took place about 1659. In the meantime, Pierre had a crush on Gabrielle Barré, daughter of Jacques and of Judith Dubaut, from Saint-Nicolas in La Rochelle. He even convinced her to sign a marriage contract with him on 11 November 1658. But Guillaume Landry, landowner on the island since 4 April 1656 and probably the owner of a habitable house, arrived in the countryside. Pierre Labrecque had to concede because, obviously, the beauty preferred Landry.

On 2 February 1660, Pierre and Jean Labrecque went to the chapel of Chateau-Richer to be confirmed by Msgr de Laval. This was an opportunity for a very big religious holiday and of joyous get-together among folks from different regions of France. Then on 27 December 1662, Pierre and his notary Guillaume Audouart went to the house of Maurice Arrivé, in the present parish of Sainte-Famille on the island. There lived **Jeanne, Chotard** a serious and mature lady of 24 years. The daughter of Jacques Chotard and of Suzanne Gabaret, native of Saint-Pierre, ile d'Oleron south of La Rochelle, said she was ready to accept Pierre Labrecque for her husband. On his part, Pierre promised her half of a house he owned in France as property to be shared, in addition to a dowry of 300 livres. Simon L'Heureux, Charles Petit, ancestor Nicolas Leblond, Maurice Arrivé and Louis-Marin Boucher dit

Boisbuisson, were honored to be present at this marriage contract. Father Thomas Morel blessed their marriage on Tuesday, 2 January 1663, in the presence of Jean Labrecque and Maurice Arrivé. How did they return to the island? In a sleigh across the ice? By snowshoe? By sled? It does not matter! When one is in love, the means is always equal to the task! It may also be that it was the curate Morel, himself, who crossed to the island to marry them at the Arrivé house.

Life on the south side of the Ile d'Orléans had its advantages: a farm inclined towards the sun, more abundant fish in the river; but also its inconveniences: a longer distance from the church of Chateau-Richer, then later from Sainte-Famille, the only one on the island. The social life was much more lively and secure on the North side. In any case, to live meant to work and often the opportunity to go into debt as well. And so it happened to our ancestor. On 7 December 1663, his case was pleaded at the Sovereign Council of New France by Jean Levasseur. Pierre Aigron dit Lamothe, wanted the 100 sols or 5 livres owed him. The bailiff Levasseur replied that the plaintiff owed his client 2 days of sailing and not the money. The sovereign court decreed this: settle your own account or we will decide!

Two years later, Aigron had become a merchant. On 18 October 1665, Pierre Labrecque admitted in the presence of the notary owing him the amount of 17 livres 15 sols for merchandise bought and delivered. In the census of 1667, Pierre stated that he was 42 years old and his wife 30, and that he had 8 arpents of land under cultivation. No domestic animals were reported. Did Pierre also live as a paid seaman? We must wait until 1669 to learn that our ancestor owed 48 livres 6 sols to Jacques de la Motte, a merchant from Bordeaux. Pierre had received various merchandise, in particular, 2 minots of wheat. On 11 March, he agreed to reimburse his creditor on the following Saint-Jean's Day with penalty of all damages and interests. Then, in 1671, on 23 August, Jean Jobin signed a lease with Pierre Labrecque. And on the following 27 September, Pierre offered a contract to Michel Chabot dit Lamarre, a Poitevin who had arrived in the colony in 1663.

Finally, Pierre was recognized as an excellent sailor. On 25 August 1676, the bourgeois Denis Guyon, from the Lower Town of Québec, owner of a barge, suggested that Labrecque work for him as a sailor, from the beginning of navigation in the spring of 1677. As salary, the employee would receive 26 livres per month during the navigation season. The contract was signed at Quebec in the presence of the witnesses Jacques Cuvet and Pierre Biron. Pierre Labrecque did not know how to write. The same lifestyle characterized the year 1679. On 9 February, Louis Jolliet, fisherman on the coast of Labrador since 1674, asked Pierre to serve as crew on board a "quaiche" which was used for cod fishing. Quaiche, from the English ketch, was a small boat used in Northern waters. Pierre would be well treated, well-fed, and paid 34 livres a month. Upon returning, before the end of the season of navigation, Jolliet would give him a gift of a barrel of fine cod. Such was the modest but real rise of Ancestor Labrecque. He had earned his epaulets as a valiant sailor.

This sailor receives from Louis Couillard de Lespinay, on April 7, 1658, a land of two arpents of frontage beyond the Sault de Montmorency. He does not keep this land, because on January 1st 1659. René Maheu gave him one as well as his brother Jean, "at the southern passage of the Island of Orleans. It is that it is established. n is confirmed Chateau-Richer, February 2, 1660. II works as a sailor during the summer. On October 8, 1665, he contracts an obligation of 17 pounds and 15 sols towards Pierre Aigron dit Lamothe. In the census of 1666 and 1667, he lived on the Ile d'Orléans and eight arpents of his land were in value. On March 11, 1669, he owes 38 livres and 6 sols for merchandise to the merchant Jacques Lamothe, of Bordeaux and 10 livres for two minots of wheat. On September 21, 1671, he signed a contract as a sailor with François Bissot and Denis Guyon for the voyage they were about to make to Sept-Îles. In addition to his food, he was promised 30 pounds of salary per month of navigation and 15 pounds per month of wintering. By a deed of the following September 27, he hired Michel Chabot to work for him for one month at the time of seeding, the whole 30 livres. He continued to work at his trade and hired Denis Guyon, owner of the barque La Saint-François, as a sailor on November 25, 1676, for the entire time of navigation in 1677, 26 livres per month. On February 9, 1679, Louis Jolliet hired him for the time of the 1680 navigation, in exchange for his food and 34 pounds of salary per month. Two days later, he and his wife hired their daughter Anne for three years as a servant for Jacques Lalande de Gayon, provost judge of the Lauzon coast, in exchange for her lodging and new clothes during the year and 40 pounds of salary for each of the other two years. She did not finish her engagement there, because the following year, they engaged her again for five years, but this time to Sieur Pierre Le Boulanger of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, for 50 livres and a pair of shoes per year as well as her food and lodging. His name is not found in the census of 1681. On September 20, 1682, he sold his house on the Ile d'Orléans to Pierre Lamarre for 150 livres, but this sale did not take place. He appeared in a case opposing him to the master of the boat Antoine Fortier, on October 16, 1693. He claimed his salary for having served in his boat. He won the case. Too old to claim his property, with the consent of his wife, he gives his house, his furniture and his animals to his son Pierre,

on May 6, 1695. He reserves only his bed, a boiler "to hold half bucket of water", a pot, an axe, a hoe. His son promises to lodge them, to feed them and to take care of them until their death, to provide them with a cow and to pay them 400 livres for the house and 200 livres for the animals.

The census taker of 1681 forgot to visit Pierre Labrecque. Therefore, we do not know about his livestock nor the number of arpents that he had under cultivation. At that time, on 21 May, their daughter Anne was in service to the merchant Pierre Boulanger living at Cap-de la Madeleine. The Labrecques did not seem very inclined to farmland; they preferred the open sea. On 20 September 1682, they were ready to sell to the laborer Pierre Lamarre, their 2 arpents of frontal land by 50 deep. They mentioned then a "cabin which was on the said land" without other details. Surprise is magnified when we discover that the buyer paid only 150 livres in 3 equal payments for the whole property. It seems that the Labrecques continued to live in their cabin. On an undetermined day, before 1689, Lamarre returned this land to the Labrecques. In 1695, on 6 May, Pierre and Jeanne Chotard sold the family farm, to their son Pierre. The notarized act signed by Chambalon mentioned: house, shed, stable, ox, cow, steer, etc. Everything would go to the son except a bed, a pail for drawing water, a pot, an axe, a hoe, a milk cow and a pig to be replaced every year. Senior citizens! what do you think of this minimum amount? In addition, Pierre, junior, was committed to pay them 400 livres for the price of the farm, 200 livres for the animals and the farming tools. However, the parents allowed the buyer to deduct 100 livres as inheritance because of his marriage to Marie-Marthe Coulombe. The 500 remaining livres were be paid in 5 equal payments over 5 years. And here we are, on the afternoon of 13 March 1702.

We find old Pierre and his wife at the house of notary Chambalon to declare that their son had given them 600 livres and that he had not kept the 100 livres to which he was entitled. This was a receipt. We can wonder how Pierre and Jeanne were able to get to Quebec during this winter season. What was the necessity or the occasion? Then the heavy cloak of oblivion covers the memory of Ancestor Pierre Labrecque. Neither the registries of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec nor those of the Ile d'Orléans recorded the year or the day of his death. Without having proof, I think that the ancestor was carried off by the disastrous epidemic which ravaged the region from the end of 1702 until the spring of 1703. At that time, it seems that a host of people disappeared without the priests having the time to record the names in the registries. As for Jeanne Chotard, she died on Tuesday, 10 February 1711, at Saint Laurent. The next day, her children and grand-children escorted her to her final rest supported by the sympathetic curate Thomas-François Poncelet. The first Labrecque generation, humble and deserving, no longer exists. Three others, strongly grafted on to the roots, have already replaced it. Since that time, thousands of descendants have spread throughout the whole country and even beyond our borders. If the family of Jeanne and Pierre was not large, it made up for it in strength. The baptismal act of the youngest Labrecque is lost forever. Ancestor **Catherine** was 15 years old, when on 21 November 1694 she married the widower, **Pierre Garand**. To the 8 Chamfrain Garand children, she added 8 more, 7 of whom were born and baptized at Saint-Laurent. On 7 June 1700, she was married again, to Clément Dubois. After having brought into the world a Labrecque Dubois daughter, death, perhaps from the terrible epidemic of 1702-1703, took her away from the island on 18 May 1703.

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Pierre LABREQUE-b. 1626 → Catherine LABRECQUE- b.1669 → Angélique GARAND- b.1686 → François LAVOIE- b.1708 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LACROIX François (1641-1710)

He first worked as a servant.

Son of François Lacroix and Jeanne Le Huot, from the parish of Estouteville, archdiocese of Rouen in Normandy, he married Marguerite Drouin, daughter of Robert Drouin and Marie Chapelier, in 1668 before the notary Auber. This contract was later cancelled. He made another one before the same notary, on Sunday August 24, 1670, with **Anne Gasnier**, baptized in Quebec City on Monday October 27, 1653, daughter of Louis Gasnier and Marie Michel, and married her in Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap, Ménéac, diocese of Saint-Malo in Brittany, on Thursday September 11, 1670. Eleven children were born from their union.

His name appears for the first time in the 1666 census. He worked as a servant for Pierre Gagnon. He is still there in 1667. He settled on the Beaupré coast. On February 6, 1668, Robert Drouin sold him two and a half acres of land by fifteen acres deep for 100 livres. This sale does not have however any continuation when he cancels his marriage contract with Marguerite Drouin. Pierre Butaut, in company with Sylvain Veau, obtains a share of the land of Gilles Moulineux. He transfers it to him on July 15, 1668. He is one of the benefactors of the church Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap. He gave a bushel of wheat in 1669, two pounds of butter in 1673, a minot of wheat in 1676, 3 pounds tournois in 1695. He provides one hundred boards in 1696, for which he receives 40 livres. He paid 2 livres and 10 sols in 1699 for the rent of a bench.

On March 28, 1677, he acquired from Pierre Gagnon a piece of land of one arpent in front by fifty arpents in depth, detached from the concession of the latter and adjacent to the dwelling of Pierre Butaut and Sylvain Veau. In return, he cedes one arpent of width by seven arpents deep of his land. On April 12, 1678, he sold to his Jean Boucher his wife's share of the estate of the late Louis Gagné; his II obtained 30 livres. Olivier Gagné sold him the acre and a half of frontage land he had acquired from Gilles Moulineux on December 22, 1673 and another acre and a half from François Thibaut for 200 livres. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, seven head of cattle and six acres of land under cultivation. He was churchwarden of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap on July 5, 1683, when Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye claimed the sum of 777 livres and 10 sols for goods from the local church. The fabrique is condemned to pay, even if, as churchwarden, he declares not to be informed of this expense. For half of the grains and the crusts", plus two hundred cabbages and a third of the onions harvested in the garden, Jean Le Picard rents him for five years, July 30, 1694, (rental started on the previous April 25), two dwellings near La Grande Rivière, as well as the animals in them. On March 13, 1699, he ceded to his son Louis, the concession of two and a half arpents of width by one and a half leagues of depth, acquired from Olivier Gasnier in 1679. This transfer was cancelled by an act of October 6, 1703. For an annual rent of 18 livres, on September 30, 1704, with the consent of his wife, he donated three arpents of land by a league and a half deep to his son Augustin. He acknowledges that he owes Charles Demontagnier the sum of 200 livres, the remainder of a larger sum that he owes him. He died in Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap on August 27, 1710 and was buried the next day. His widow had the notary Étienne Jacob make an inventory of his goods on November 7, 1710.

Their son **Pierre Lacroix** married **Jeanne Barette**. They were ancestors of the Roys

Francois LACROIX- b.1641 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1693 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LAGOU Anne (1649-1728)

A king's daughter. Her husband was jailed for beating a jealous husband.

Daughter of Pierre Lagou and Marie Boiscochin, of the parish of Saint-Étienne in the city and diocese of Le Mans, in Maine, she married Pierre Valière, son of Louis and the late Perrine Fournier, of the parish of Segonzac, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, on Monday, August 25, 1670, and married him in Quebec City, on Monday, September 8, 1670. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract. From their union eight children were born. Her husband being deceased, she marries **Rémi Dupil**, son of the late Martin Dupil and of the late Françoise Le Mercier, of Ponchon, diocese of Beauvais in Picardy, on Friday January 8, 1682 at Neuville. From their union were born two children.

This king's daughter arrived with the contingent of 1670 after her father's death at about age 18. and brought goods valued at 200 livres, not counting 50 livres received from the king. She lives in Charlesbourg and Saint-Augustin. For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these

young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

Her first husband died in Saint-Augustin in 1681 and her second died in the same place on December 7, 1700.

In 1671, her husband Rémi had an unusual adventure that led him to prison. He became the lover of Marie Durson, wife of Jean Chénier. Surprised in bed with his mistress by the jealous husband, on July 12, he defends himself with a lot of strength and wounds his adversary by hitting him with a stick. Brought to justice, he was put in prison the next day, only to be released later without too much trouble. He died in Saint-Augustin in 1681 and her second died in the same place on December 7, 1700.

On February 5, 1707, she rents for nine years from Jacques Vernais her land of Saint-Augustin, with two oxen, two cows, a bull, two calves and many tools and utensils, at a rate of twenty-five minots of wheat per year, and eighteen pounds of butter for the cows and the bull and half of the "escrois". She died in Saint-Augustin on December 16, 1728 and was buried the next day. **Daughter Genevieve Dupil married Jean Baptiste Charon. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collettte.**

Ane LAGOU-b. 1649 → Genevieve DUPIL-b.1689 → Madeleine CHARON Laferrière- b.1714 → Ambroise SAMSON-b.1740 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON-b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LAGUERIPIERE (de) Elisabeth (1648-1723)

A king's daughter

Daughter of Jean Lagueripiere and Gabrielle Bouteiller, from the parish of Saint-Sulpice in Paris, she married **Jean Rainville**, born around 1638, son of Paul Rainville and Roline Poete, before the notary Becquet, on Tuesday October 13, 1671, and married him in Quebec City on Monday October 26, 1671. From their union, nine children are born. He arrives in the country with his parents in 1652.

She was a member of the king's daughters contingent in 1671 and brought goods valued at 500 livres. For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was

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In the 1681 census, Jean had a rifle, four head of cattle and eighteen acres of land under cultivation.. Before the seneschal of Beauport, Étienne Dauphin sues her husband Jean for assault on his wife Marie Morin. They come to an agreement on this subject before the notary Vachon, June 3, 1688. He promises to pay her 135 livres because he sowed a land that belongs to him, as well as the surgeon's fees for the injuries inflicted on his wife. These wounds seem rather serious since one specifies "*that in the case that the aforementioned woman comes to die of her wounds and excesses these said presentes will remain null*".. On August 10, 1693, his son Jean gave him a discharge for what he had promised him in his marriage contract. He died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on November 14, 1704

After the death of her husband she takes charge of the business. She has the notary Duprac proceed to the inventory of the goods on December 22, 1704. On the land of three and a half arpents in front by twenty-two arpents in depth, there are forty-five arpents under cultivation. On the other hand, they have many debts including, among others, 1157 livres 6 sols and 8 deniers owed to Jean Rainville son of the late Jean Rainville and Suzanne Badeau, 257 livres to the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, 220 livres to the poor of the Hôtel-Dieu and 218 livres 9 sols and 1 denier to the heirs of sieur Vollant. As guardian of the minor children of the late Nicolas Delaunay and Élisabeth Rainville, she appeared before the Sovereign Council on November 16, 1705, against Antoine Canac. She was condemned to reimburse him 600 livres, but he had to take into account thirty minots of wheat that he had seized and to give her two oxen and a ploughshare.

On May 7, 1708, the heirs renounce the succession in favor of Paul de Rainville who takes care of the debts. On October 31, 1708, she sold her son Paul the land of the village of Saint-Joseph for 2300 livres. In order to pay the remaining 100 livres on her dower of 400 livres, on August 28, 1708, her heirs give her their right on a house that belongs to her on Saint-Jean street in the Upper Town of Quebec. She establishes her accounts with her son Paul, on August 3, 1711. He owes her 1464 livres 3 sols and 5 last. She gives him successively discharge of 200 livres, on August 26, 1711, of 82 livres and 15 sols, on May 26, 1713, of 50 livres, on February 7, 1715, of 100 livres, on February 20, 1715 and of 896 livres and 5 sols on January 12, 1718.

Her son Paul gave her power of attorney, on September 16, 1716, to represent him at the Prévôté de Québec in a case against Fabien Badeau. As guardian of the minor children of the late Sébastien Gouin, she sold a house on the coast of Montreal to Jean-Baptiste Dagueille on September 25, 1716. She obtains 200 livres for it. She made a declaration on April 9, 1723 before notary Louet and died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on April 13. She was buried the next day. Son Charles married Susan Cabassier. **Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Elisabeth LAGUERPIERE- b. 1648 → Charles RAINVILLE-b. 1678 → Pierre RAINVILLE- b.1714 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LAMBERT Radegonde (1621~1690)

They moved after the British occupation which began in 1654.

Radigonde was born around 1621, or perhaps slightly later, in France. Around 1642, Radegonde married **Jean Blanchard**. Jean Blanchard came from France "with his wife". The time of emigration to Port-Royal of Jean Blanchard and Radegonde Lambert was between 1642 and 1644.

Between around 1643 and 1656, Radegonde gave birth to six children. two of these children were born in France. The first mention of Radegonde and Jean in Acadia is in the 1671 census of Port-Royal. They are already around 50 and 60 years old respectively, and their 6 children, aged between 15 and 28, are living with them. They own 12 cattle, 9 sheep and 5 "arpents" of land.

Jean Blanchard owned a lot adjoining the side of the old Fort (which, was expropriated in 1701 to extend the Fort in Port-Royal). It is not clear how long the family lived there.

As shown in the Port-Royal census of 1678, Jean and Radegonde were living with their son Guillaume and his family. Guillaume's farm was situated miles away from the Fort on the north side of the Dauphin (Annapolis) River, east of the Belisle Marsh. The families moved away from the Fort after it was captured by the British in 1654:

"During the years of British rule, most of the Port-Royal population moved upriver away from the town. Using the agricultural practices initiated under D'Aulnay, the Acadians dyked and cultivated extensive salt marshes along the river and raised livestock. Through necessity, residents had reached an accommodation with New England traders who had become their sole source for the goods that they could not produce themselves... New England traders exchanged their goods for Acadian produce and furs... There were seventy to eighty families in the Port Royal area in 1665."

In 1686, there are only 2 people in the Blanchard household: Jean 75, and Radegonde 65. .Radegonde died after the 1686 census because she does not appear in the 1693 census or any later ones. Their daughter **Madeleine** married **Michel Richard**. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Radigonde LAMBERT-b. 1621→ Madeleine BLANCHARD-b. 1643→ Marie Joseph RICHARD- b.1674 → Agnès VINCENT - b.1694 → Madeleine BOUDREAU- b.1724 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LANGLOIS Françoise

First European Mother in Canada

By virtue of being one of the earliest French women in Quebec, Françoise Langlois is thought to have been the first one to give birth there. Little is known about the background of Françoise. Some have said she was born in 1599, the daughter of Guillaume Langlois and Jeanne Millette in Calvados, France, which is in Normandy, but there's no proof of this. Françoise migrated to New France with her husband **Pierre Desportes** sometime between 1617 and 1619. Up until a few years before that, the St. Lawrence River region only had seasonal camps for men who fished and traded with the Indians. Then in 1608, Samuel de Champlain decided to make a permanent settlement there, building a small wooden enclosure at Quebec, with a few buildings inside. It took almost ten years before any married couples became settlers, and Françoise and her husband were among them (her older sister Marguerite also came with her husband Abraham Martin). The living conditions were challenging because the settlement was isolated, and the winters were bitterly cold

Within a couple of years, Françoise gave birth to a daughter, Hélène. The record of the child's baptism is lost, but the age of Hélène on later records point to her birth year as being 1620. Hélène's godmother was Hélène Boulle, Champlain's wife, who arrived in Quebec in late July 1620, therefore putting the historic birth during the second half of that year. No other child's birth preceded Hélène, and she was the first to be born in the colony.

Little else is known about Françoise. There are no records of any other children born to her, so it's likely that Hélène was her only one. Françoise was a godmother to a child of another Quebec settler in 1627, and to another child on May 18, 1629. Two months later, the colony was invaded by Englishman David Kirke, and most of the French settlers were forcibly taken back to France by way of England. Françoise, Pierre and Hélène ended up in the town of

Dieppe, which is on the coast in Normandy. Some researchers say that Pierre died in the town of Lisieux where he went looking for work. According the records of the Church of Saint-Jacques, Françoise died on April 20, 1632 in Dieppe. Françoise was the ancestor of Madonna, Céline Dion, Pierre Trudeau and Justin Trudeau.

Daughter **Hélène Desportes** – B. 1620, Quebec, New France; D. 24 Jun 1675, Quebec City, New France; Married **Guillaume Hébert** (~1614-1639), 1 Oct 1634, Quebec City, New France; married (2) **Noël Morin** (~1609-1680), 9 Jan 1640, Quebec City, New France

They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette

François LANGLOIS→ Helene DESPORTES - b.1620 → Françoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 → Madeleine BLANCHET- b.1676 → Marguerite DESTROISMAISONS- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

François LANGLOIS→ Helene DESPORTES - b.1620 → Françoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie Françoise FOURNIER- b.1671 → Marie Françoise BOULET- b.1687 → Augustin MORIN- b.1728 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

François LANGLOIS→ → Helene DESPORTES - b.1620 → Louise MORIN- b.1643 → Elisabeth Ursule CLOUTIER- b.1660 → Genevieve GAMACHE→ b.1692 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Ancestors of the Roys.

François LANGLOIS→ Helene DESPORTES - b.1620 → Françoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 → Pierre BLANCHET- b.1672 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Salomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL-241 b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LANGLOIS Marguerite (-1665)

One of the First Women of Quebec

Marguerite Langlois was among a handful of people who populated the outpost of Quebec during its beginnings. Some have said that she was born in 1599, and it's believed that she came from Dieppe, France, but nothing is proven. When Marguerite came of age, she married a man named **Abraham Martin** at an unknown location in France. Around this time, Samuel de Champlain led an effort to plant the first permanent settlement on the St. Lawrence River in Canada. In order to make a French colony successful, he believed it made sense to include women (previously only men participated in such ventures), so he recruited young married couples. Marguerite and Abraham, along with her sister Françoise and her husband, were among them.

Marguerite arrived by 1620, when the colony was no more than a few wooden buildings within a stockade, and a single farm beyond its walls. It must have been a huge challenge for her to set up a household and begin her family in such a place. For the first few years, the men outnumbered the women about 60 to 6. The women at the outpost had to serve as midwives for each other, including Marguerite. She herself gave birth to a son, Eustache, on October 24, 1621, who was said to be the first male of European descent born in Canada. Marguerite had two more children during the early years, in 1624 and 1627. The child born in 1627, Hélène, was the goddaughter of Champlain, and she was likely named for his wife, Hélène Bouillé.

The Quebec colony got by for almost a decade, but in July of 1629, some Englishmen overpowered it and took control. Most of the settlers returned to France on an English ship, including Marguerite's family. The travelers stopped for a time at a camp near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and it took over three months before they arrived in Dieppe. Life was a struggle because they were more or less refugees, with no means of support. This is probably why when the French reclaimed Quebec five years later, the Martin family moved back.

Marguerite and Abraham lived in Quebec City for the rest of their lives, and between 1635 and 1648, they had six more children. Abraham died in September 1664. She makes an inventory of the goods left by her husband, on October 7, 1664. Her animals are the most valuable. One evaluates four oxen at 600 livres, two cows at 120 livres and five pigs at 225 livres. The heirs want the furniture to be sold to pay the debts of the community. They finally come to an agreement with their mother and mother-in-law leaving her the furniture and the cattle on condition that she pays the debts. Marguerite married a much younger man, René Branche, on February 17, 1665. She died in Quebec City on December 17, 1665 and was buried two days later.

Marguerite was the mother of the first two children listed in Quebec's parish registers.

Marguerite had thousands of descendants, including Madonna, Jim Carrey, Bridget Fonda, Justin Bieber and Alex Trebek. Daughter **Anne Martin** – B. 23 Mar 1645, Quebec City, New France; D. 14 Jan 1717, Ile d'Orleans, New France; married **Jacques Ratté (~1630-1699), 12 Nov 1658, Quebec City, New France. Ancestors of the Roys twice.**

Marguerite LANGLOIS → Anne MARTIN- b.1645 → Marie RATE- b.1665 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1706 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve 1 GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marguerite LANGLOIS → Anne MARTIN- b.1645 → Guillaume RATÉ- b.1698 → Marie Madeleine RATÉ- b.1712 → Marie VAILLANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie Martin – B. 10 Apr 1635, Quebec City, New France; D. 25 Apr 1699, Quebec City, New France; married . **Jean Cloutier (1620-1690)**, 21 Jan 1648, Quebec City, New France. **Ancestors of the Roys and ancestors of Amelia Samson mother of Lottie Mae Collette.**

Marguerite LANGLOIS → Marie MARTIN- b.1635 → Jean CLOUTIER- b.1652 → Genevieve CLOUTIER- b.1683 → Jeanne BARETTE- b.1703 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marguerite LANGLOIS → Marie MARTIN- b.1635 → Marie Saint CLOUTIER- b.1661 → Marie FORTIN- b.1695 → Marie Elisabeth GUIMOND- b.1721 → Francois Prospere GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marguerite Martin – B. 4 Jan 1624, Quebec City, New France; D. 25 Nov 1679, Château-Richer, New France; married **Etienne Racine (~1607-1689)**, 22 May 1638, Quebec City, Quebec
Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Marguerite LANGLOIS → Marguerite MARTIN- b.0 → Madeleine RACINE- b.1646 → Paul SIMARD- b.1681 → Madeleine SIMARD- b.1718 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LANGLOIS Noël (1606-1684)

An early settler, it was the fourth Christian marriage celebrated in New France. When he died he was the oldest man in the colony.

Noël, pilot of the St. Lawrence River, early settler on the seigneurie of Beauport son of Guillaume Langlois and Jeanne Millet, from Saint- Léonard, diocese of Sées in Normandy, he marries **Françoise Grenier**, of unknown origin, on Tuesday July 25, 1634. From their union are born ten children. Following the relinquishment of New France by the British in 1632, ROBERT GIFFARD, the seigneur of Beauport, persuaded Langlois to become a settler in the new land. It is probable that ABRAHAM MARTIN, *dit L'Écossais*, the king's pilot at Quebec, and possibly related to him by marriage, greatly influenced his decision. Langlois and future his wife, Françoise Grenier (Garnier), left

France with Giffard's prospective settlers in the spring of 1634 and arrived at Quebec on 24 June. Langlois settled at Beauport. Three years later he received from Giffard a grant of land in perpetuity.

His wife died in Quebec City on Sunday, November 1, 1665. He contracts marriage before notary Claude Auber, on

Wednesday July 7, 1666, with ancestor **Marie Crevet**, daughter of the late Pierre Crevet and the late Marie LeMercier, of Beneauville, not far from Caen, diocese of Bayeux in Normandy, widow of Robert Caron, and he marries her in Chateau-Richer, on Tuesday July 27, 1666. They have no children.

We find him Beauport of 1634. He married on the day of the construction of the manor of Lord Robert Giffard. On June 29, 1637, Giffard granted him an acre of land and, in gratitude for all the services he and his wife had rendered him, he gave them an acre of seeded land as well as a punch of flour. Together with his neighbor, ancestor **Jean Côté**, he undertook, on July 21, 1641, to provide the Company of New France with five hundred bales of hay, for the sum of 80 livres. Two years later, on February 24, this time in the company of his other neighbor, ancestor **Zacharie Cloutier**, he promised to supply the same Company of New France with two hundred boards ten feet long, ten inches wide and one inch thick. In return, they receive a flour punch. In that same year 1643, he hired his service for one year, Étienne de Lafond to whom he promised 120 livres tournois and a pair of new shoes.

He obtained from Lord Giffard an additional acre of land in front of his house in 1653. The engineer Jean Bourdon was charged with surveying the land in April 1658. In 1665, to compensate for the fact that his oldest son, Jean, was taking over the lands of his younger brothers, Noël and Jean, the younger, on the Ile d'Orléans, he gave them each two acres of his Beauport land. He and his wife donate their property to each other the same day. The latter dies the next day in Quebec. It is known that **she died as a result of an accident**. He married ancestor **Marie Crevet** in 1666.

At the time of the 1667 census, he owned sixty arpents of land under cultivation. He was called upon a few times, as an expert, to evaluate land and fences. This is precisely what he did, on July 16, 1668, concerning the fences separating the lands of ancestor **Paul Chalifour** and Simon Denis de la Trinité. It is to his son Noël who contracts marriage before the notary Fillion, on January 6, 1677, that he cedes his land and his goods, on the condition that he takes care of him and his wife, Marie Crevet, until their death. In the 1681 census, he owned four rifles, one pistol, one horse, seventeen head of cattle and thirty acres of land under cultivation. In addition, he ceded forty arpents of his land under cultivation to his son Noël. In order to avoid quarrels between his children, he had the land divided by notary Filion in 1683 and, on June 14 of the same year, he officially donated half of the land to his son Noel. He died in Beauport on July 14, 1684, and was buried the next day. The burial act, with reason, says he is the oldest inhabitant of the country. **They had by the end of the 19th century 7 984 married descendants, and thus ranked fifth among top New France pioneers in terms of number of married descendants. Ancestor of the Roys and the Collettes.**

Noel LANGLOIS- b.1606 → Noel LANGLOIS- b.1651 → Marie Anne LANGLOIS- b.1675 → Helene COTÉ- b.1710 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b. → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Noel LANGLOIS- b.1606 → Elisabeth LANGLOIS- b.1645 → Louis COTE- b.1665 → Joseph COTE- b.1704 → Elisabeth COTE- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b. 1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Noel LANGLOIS- b.1606 → Elisabeth Isabelle LANGLOIS- b. 1645 → Elisabeth LEMIEUX- b.1672 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1692 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LANGUILLE Jeanne (1647-1711) (ANGULLE)

Fille du Roi

Daughter of Michel Languille and Étiennette Toucheraine, from the village of Artannes, archdiocese of Tours in Touraine, about 15 kilometers from Tours. She came from a good family of beyond average means. She married

François Allard, son of Jacques Allard and Jacqueline Frérot, from Notre-Dame de Blacqueville, archdiocese of Rouen in Normandy, on Sunday, October 18, 1671, and married him in Quebec City on Sunday, November 1, 1671. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract drawn up 18 October by notary Becquet. He can be found in the 1667 census as the servant of Jean Badeau's widow at Notre-Dame-des-Anges (Charlesbourg). This king's daughter arrived with the contingent of 1671 at about age 24 and brought goods valued at 300 livres, not including 50 livres received from the king.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term “founding mothers” is more than appropriate.

Even though he belonged to the parish of Charlesbourg, the marriage took place at the little chapel in Beauport. The missionary priest had already been through Charlesbourg and would not return until next year, when it was announced that a priest would be at Beauport at the beginning of November. Francois and Jeanne walked the eight kilometers from home to church. Horses were still a rarity in the colony, the first twelve of them arriving only in 1665. They were married by the missionary priest Guillaume Mathieu, S.J. The contract read as follows: "On the first day of the month of November, one thousand six hundred seventy one, and after the engagement and publication of the bans of marriage on the 25th and 28th day of October last, between Francois Allard resident of the bourg la Reine, son of Jacques Allard and of Jacqueline Frérot, his father and mother, of the parish of Notre-Dame de Blacqueville archdiocese of Rouen, on the one hand, and Jeanne Anguille, daughter of Michel Anguille and of Téinnette Toucheraine, her father and mother, from the parish of Artaine, archdiocese of Tours, on the other hand. Mgr the bishop of Petre having dispensed with the third bann and having found no objections, the R. Father Guillaume Mathieu, Jesuit, by virtue of the power granted him by Mgr the Bishop has solemnly married them in the chapel of Beauport and has given them the nuptial blessing according to the form prescribed by the Holy Church, in the presence of Paul Vachon and of Noel Langlois" (signed) Guillaume Mathieu, S.J.

In a country in the process of colonization, which owed its existence to the success of agriculture, and still without proper agricultural tools, the number of strong arms was of first importance for clearing the land. Conscious of their needs and aware of their responsibilities in the establishment of a New France in this country, the young couple voluntarily surrounded themselves with numerous healthy offspring. From their union eight children are born. Francois and Jeanne first settled at Québec City, where son André was baptized 12 September 1672, followed by Jean-François on 01 August 1674. The family then moved to the Bourg-Royal section of Charlesbourg. Jean was baptized 22 March 1676 at Québec City, followed by Marie (11 January 1678) and Georges (10 February 1680).

Marie-Renée was baptized 18 May 1683 at Charlesbourg, followed by Marie-Anne (born about 1685) and Thomas (19 March 1687).

The census of 1681 tells us that Francois and Jeanne still lived rather modestly. He had but two livestock and 14 arpents of cleared land. He was required to clear 1.5 arpents per year to meet the terms of his grant, without neglecting, at the same time, the necessary farm work. For her part, Jeanne toiled each day and even at night, what with children in the cradle.

After several months of illness, death finally took that admirable and devoted mother. Coming from France at the age of 24, she had devoted herself entirely to the well-being of her husband. To this man she had sworn fidelity and had sustained him all of her life. To her children she had given her life as well, listening to their cries all the nights of her life, be they sighs of her infants or the noisemaking of their adolescent years. Like most mothers, she had become the center of the family, sharing the responsibilities with her husband, a way of life typically Québécois. The time came however, when Jeanne felt her strength ebbing considerably. She thought more and more of putting her life at the disposition of her creator, who seemed to be calling her to Him. The church, by way of the solace of her minister the priest, came to offer sympathy and the relief afforded by the sacraments of Penance, Holy Eucharist and Extreme Unction. It was during the night of 11 March, in the year 1711 that she gave up her soul to God. She was probably a victim of the measles epidemic that year, since she was buried the same day she died after a Holy Mass offered for the repose of her soul. We read in the register: "famme dollar aged 50 years dertal a tours, sorty le 31. François Allard was buried 25 October 1726 at Charlesbourg.

In order to establish his children, Francois accepts from the Jesuits two concessions in Bourg-La-Reine, on June 27, 1709, one of three arpents of frontage by forty arpents of depth and the other of two arpents of frontage and the same depth. Jeanne Languille having died in Charlesbourg on March 12, 1711, her children came to an agreement before notary Duprac on June 10, 1715, ceding their rights on their mother's estate to their brother Thomas. The latter opposes the sharing of the goods. His father was obliged to go before the judge of the seigneurie to have the division carried out. On October 17, 1715, he asked the judge to intervene so that his son Thomas could not plow his land. The latter declares that he and his brothers and sisters cannot resolve to proceed to the division of the goods of their parents, because their father will not have any more what to subsist. But he does not agree. He requires that the division is made and that more especially as the half of the goods remains to him. The judge acquiesces to his request and the division takes place.

Francois returned to a home which would never be the same again. On 30 January 1713, son Georges, having lost his first wife, married again, this time to Catherine Bédard. Sister Anne also remarried in 1720, to Jean Rénaud. It was these two who took the responsibility of caring for Francois in his old age. On 15 November 1720, when he was 78 years old, in the house of Sieur Chandonne at Québec, before notary Dubreuil, Francois ceded his 20 arpents of land and all buildings thereon, at Bourg Royal. His daughter and son-in law in return, were to take care of him until the day of his death. This they did. Ancestor Francois Allard died peacefully on 25 October 1725 and was buried next to his wife. He was 84 years old. Father Grenet wrote in the parish register at Charlesbourg: "Aged 93 After having received the sacraments on Penance and Holy Euchrist." **Their son Jean Allard married Elisabeth Pageot. They were the ancestors of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Leocadie Chevalier)**

LANGUILLE Jeanne-b.1647 → Jean ALLARD- b.1676 → Marie ALLARD- b.1712 → Marie ROY- b.1748 → Francoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY - b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie Roy was the great granddaughter of patriarch Nicolas Leroy.

LARUE Guillaume (1636-1717)

He was a notary, a judge but also a carpenter who built buildings.

Guillaume Larue, son of Guillaume Larue and Marie Pouliot, was born about 1636 in Saint-Maclou, Rouen, Normandie, France. About 1662, he migrated to New France, arriving in the Trois-Rivières as an **indentured worker** ('engagé') carpentier. Guillaume appears to have been well educated as he served as a "confidential agent of the Jesuits" in Cap-de-la-Madeleine. Later becoming a court officer, seigneurial attorney, clerk of court, and clerk in the court registry.

On 3 October 1663, Guillaume married **Marie Pépin** (1649-1716), daughter of Guillaume Pepin and Jeanne Méchin in the Immaculée Conception parish of Trois-Rivières. The couple had seven children. In 1664, he relocated

to Champlain, where he was appointed a seigneurial notary, before becoming a judge in 1673 judge in the location. He continued to work as a carpenter building mills, barns, and houses.¹ The notary Larue practiced in Champlain from (January 9, 1664 to August 18, 1676).

In 1681, Guillaume (M. Guillaume de la Rue) 45, Judge and carpenter was living in Champlain, with his wife; Marie Pepin, enfants : Jeanne 14, Jacques 12, Étienne 10, Joseph 8, Jean 5, Marie 2 ; 4 head of cattle; 30 arpents in value. The couple had seven children. After her retired in about 1700, he lived with his son Étienne near Batiscan until his death. Guillaume Larue died on 9 Jan 1717 in Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade and was buried in the same parish.

Larue, Guillaume de, indentured worker, carpenter, notary, seigneurial judge, originally from the parish of Saint-Maclou (Rouen); b. c. 1636, son of Guillaume de Larue and Marie Pouilliot; buried 9 Jan. 1717 at Sainte-Anne de la Pérade.

As he had a good education, Larue became the confidential agent of the Jesuits in their seigneurie of Cap-de-la-Madeleine. From 1662 on he was in turn a court officer, seigneurial attorney, clerk of court, and clerk in the court registry. In 1664 he moved to Champlain and was appointed seigneurial notary, then in 1673 judge in the same place. He was also designated in some deeds as judge of the provost court in the seigneurie of Batiscan. His duties as a man of law did not cause him to neglect his trade as a carpenter, so that his services were much sought after for the building of mills, barns, and houses. Some of his plans and estimates for the construction of houses have been preserved, and show scrupulous concern for accuracy.

He is fiscal prosecutor of the jurisdiction of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, on September 3, 1662, when Jean Guyon Dubuissön gives him a power of attorney to receive in his name from each of the inhabitants of the Cape a minot of wheat for his salary as surveyor. On May 16, 1663, he made an agreement with Anne Vuideau whom he had promised to marry. They renewed their agreement and their marriage treaty. If one of them comes to renege, he will pay 100 livres. However, on July 3, 1663, by mutual agreement, they cancel this promise of marriage. As bailiff at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, on October 18, 1663, he asks that Sieur Nicolas Gatineau-Duplessis can have the sum of 10 livres owed by Jacques Loiseau arrested in his hands. He marries Marie Pépin at the end of the following month. On October 13, 1664, he exchanges with Benjamin Anseau a land of the latter on C6te Saint-Marc for a land he owns at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. He also promised to build him a two-story house, eighteen feet by sixteen feet. A few days later, he made a contract with Louis Beaudry to deliver materials for a barn. Beaudry provided the materials and promised to help him build the barn. Although a carpenter by trade, he became notary of the seigneurie of Champlain in 1664 and remained so until 1689. His registry contains one hundred and forty acts. Lord Étienne Pezard gave him the official title of a Champlain concession on February 28, 1667. In the 1667 census, he lived at Petit-Cap-de-la-Madeleine and owned eight acres of land.

On January 27, 1672, he owns three arpents of land belonging to Louis Fafard in Champlain. On October 29, 1675, he gives it to Guillaume Pépin on the condition that he cuts down one and a half acres of wood and pays Louis Fafard six minots of wheat. Subsequently, on December 21, 1676, he signed a contract with the tailors Pierre Richer and Hilaire Limousin for the carpentry of a house in Champlain measuring twenty feet by eighteen feet for the price of 200 livres. On April 25, 1679, Louis Fafard rents him one of his cows for three years for fifteen pounds of butter per year. On December 10, 1679, Pierre Lamoureux orders from him the frame of a house of twenty-five feet by seventeen feet Sainte-Anne. Lamoureux provided the wood and paid 100 pounds for the frame. In the 1681 census, he lived in Champlain, owned four horned cattle, and had thirty acres of land under cultivation. In addition to practicing his trade as a carpenter, he was a notary and a seigneurial judge in Champlain. With his wife and the other Pépin heirs, on February 14, 1682, he donated to his brother-in-law Guillaume Pépin his claims to a piece of land at Pointe-au-Sable in the seigneurie of Cressé. Lord Pezard de La Touche also gave him a new title to his dwelling of five arpents frontage by forty arpents depth in Champlain on December 27, 1682

. For merchandise, he owes 524 livres and 4 sols Jacques Babie as we learn from a deed dated April 21, 1684. He sold to Jean and Antoine Desrosiers, on January 13, 1685, his land, his house, his barn and the other buildings that he Champlain for the sum of 2200 livres. In order to remain free of 350 livres owed by François Choret for merchandise, he made a transfer on March 28, 1685, of a similar sum owed by Jean Desrosiers. He will then establish himself in Batiscan. He was provost judge there in 1697. On March 20, 1700, Jean Lemoine granted him a land of three arpents frontage by forty arpents depth in his seigneurie of Sainte-Marie. He then exercised Sainte-Anne. He is judge of the jurisdiction in 1716. On December 27, 1716, he wrote his will in the presence of the notary Trotain. In view of the good care he received from his son Jacques and his daughter-in-law Madeleine Couillard, he left them all the grains of the harvest. He bequeaths various objects to his daughter Marie-Anne including his small pot, a pestle and a small box. He asks that his dishes be sold to have masses said for the repose of the soul of his deceased wife. Finally, he bequeaths to his daughter-in-law "a large sow that they have in their house and her clothes for her use" and also two pigs that she has raised

Guillaume de Larue practised the profession of notary from 1664 to 1689. His registry from 9 Jan. 1664 to 18 April 1676, comprising 140 acts, has been preserved at the Palais de Justice of Trois-Rivières. The rest has been destroyed or lost. A few copies appear however in the registers of insinuations or are collated with the registries of other notaries. Seven children were born of his marriage with Marie Pepin in 1663. Around 1700 he retired and went to live with his son Étienne near Batiscan, and died there 17 years later. Daughter Jeanne married Simon Orson.



Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Guillaume LARUE-b. 1636 → Jeanne LARUE- b.1664 → Madeleine ORSON- b.1702 → Marguerite BROUSSEAU- b.1732 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LAVERDURE Marguerite (1646-1727)

A king's daughter. She died after "after several years of childhood"

Daughter of Martin Laverdure and Jacqueline Leliot, of the parish of Saint-Nicolas-des-Champs Paris, she contracted marriage before the notary Duquet on Monday, October 12, with **Maurice Crépeau**, baptized on Wednesday, October 25, 1637, in the village of Les Roches-Baritaud, not far from La Roche-sur-Yon, diocese of Lugon in Poitou, (Vendée), son of Jean Crépeau and Suzanne Fumoleau. On his arrival to Canada he declared that his mother was dead. He could not sign. On July 15, 1662, he receives from Sieur Charles de Lauzon, a concession of three arpents of width in the seigneurie of Liret in the Ile d'Orléans. He was confirmed in Quebec on March 23, 1664 and settled in Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans on the land he had obtained in 1662. On March 23, 1664, we recognize Maurice Crépeau, 26 years old in Quebec City.

The reading of the marriage contract between Maurice and Marguerite took place in the study of the notary Quebec. In addition to the prestigious presence of Daniel Rémy, sieur de Courcelle, governor, Alexandre de Prouville, marquis de Tracy, commander-in-chief of the troops, and Anne Gasnier, protector of the king's daughters, we must mention the witnesses Jean and Louis Levasseur, the friends and neighbors of the island of Orleans: Pierre Chalut and Jacques Raté.

Marguerite brought to the new community goods valued at 200 livres. Maurice gave his future wife "the dower or the sum of two hundred livres tournois". The mutual precipitate was fixed at 100 livres. The bride was about 19 years old. Thus began this love story between Marguerite and Maurice, a story whose marvelous waters continued to flow until our days. A missionary from the Côte de Beaupré or Quebec City gave them the nuptial blessing. The text cannot be found in our records.

The year 1665 was a very important one for the colony. The Carignan Regiment rekindled the flame of hope and confidence among the inhabitants of the country. The king had financed the arrival of 38 girls to be married in 1663; the following year, only 17 came. But in 1665, 89 arrived, 36 of them from the city of Paris. It was royal. Without the arrival of these worthy, beautiful and strong girls, the country would not be what it is today. She arrived in 1665 at the age of about 19.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi

married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

From their union were born nine children. They lived on the island of Orleans in Sainte Famille and the Saint Pierre. At the time of the 1667 census, they owned one cow and nine arpents of land under cultivation. The son Maurice found the favorite of his heart in the family of Nicolas Audet, known as Lapointe. It was in the church of Saint-Jean de l'ile that he married Marie Audet on February 6, 1702. A dozen offspring were given to them. Maurice lived on his father's property. In 1720, he was lieutenant of the militia. He was buried in his hometown on December 3, 1753. The youngest daughter Geneviève, born on October 2, 1684, was the last to live. She died at the end of May 1764. She had first married Jean Pichet of whom she had 1 daughter; then, the widower Charles Pouliot, known as LaClergerie, with whom she gave birth to 9 children. Crépeau had answered to the third generation.

With the consent of his wife in 1701, when he was too old to make use of his land, on March 31, he donated one of the three front arpents of their dwelling to their son Maurice on the condition that he take care of them until their death. At that time, it was not easy to settle the question of inheritance. The custom of Paris had its teeth and its requirements. The Crépeau family could therefore, while waiting for the division after their death, try to improve their lot. They gave Maurice one acre of land on which the buildings were located on the side of Jacques Raté, the neighbor. The son, after the death of his parents, will have his share like the other children in the movable goods and the cattle. In return, he will pay the cens and the rents of his portion: he will remain with his parents until the day of their death. However, Marguerite and Maurice, father, keep the general management of the farm and reserve the usufruct of the whole property: 3 arpents frontage. In short, the son accepted a somewhat complicated situation, which left him in a state of inferiority. Was it to avoid igniting jealousies? The donation was signed by the notary and two witnesses: Claude Pauperet, a merchant, and Jean de Lestage, also a bourgeois merchant and writer. Last chapter Maurice Crépeau died on Monday, September 8, 1704, probably at sunset. His funeral was held on Wednesday morning, the 10th. The priest, Augustin Dauric, a native of the diocese of Grenoble, was content to write in the register that his deceased parishioner was 68 years old; he spared his ink and paper. Did he not know that Maurice had been a brave and peaceful pioneer of his parish? In November 1704, there was an inventory of the goods left by the deceased and a partition. He left to his six heirs goods of a value of 1177 livres that they separated in equal parts between them receiving each 196 livres 6 sols and 8 deniers. On March 22, 1706, Marguerite Laverdure sold her son Maurice "half of the estate of what was between her and the said deceased Crepeau", that is to say the share which was rightfully his. The fils disbursed the sum of 400 livres or 12 cards of a value of 32 livres each...

Obviously, it was Maurice who had to sacrifice to give the money to his brothers and sisters. On February 27, 1710, Georges Plante, husband of Marguerite Crépeau, issued a receipt to his brother-in-law Maurice, for his wife's share of the successive rights. This succession caused some problems for the son Maurice and his mother. Thus, on February 21, 1711, there was an ordinance; it ended "the disputes between the widow Crépeau and her children concerning a land sold to one of them, Maurice". The son Maurice, because of his judgement and his balance, gained the esteem of his milieu. An order, on March 24, 1716, he gave notice to Sieur Gaillard of the appointment he had made with Jean-Charles Leclerc as his arbitrator and named Maurice Crépeau as arbitrator for the lady LaForest, absent in France.

She died there "suddenly after several years of childhood" on August 22, 1727 and was buried the next day in Saint-Pierre. Son **Maurice** was born 20 July 1673 in Saint Famille. He married **Marie Audet**. Daughter **Geneviève** was born 2 October 1684 in Saint Pierre. She married **Jean Pichet**. They were Collette Ancestors.

Marguerite. LAVERDURE-b.1646→ Maurice CREPEAU-1673-b.→ Marie CREPEAU- b.1703 → Marie Ursule NOEL-b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.1788→ Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marguerite. LAVERDURE-b.1646→ Genevieve CREPEAU- b.1684 → Marie PICHET- b.1701 → Charles DENIS- b.1723 → Elisabeth DENIS- b.1754 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LAVOIE (de) René (1628-1696)

Baptized a Catholic, he became a Huguenot, and then later in Canada, become a Catholic again. He died suddenly on the road where he was beginning his walk to Holy Mass.

Regné Lavoye was baptized on 28 November 1628 in Rouen, (Saint-Maclou), France, son of Regné Lavoye and Isabeau Bellenger (listed as Bélanger and Béranger in 2 acts of new France, Isabelle on occasion, variant of Isabeau, a more archaic version of the name). His god parents were Pierre Hedon and Marie Caillaux.

Somewhere around the year 1654, he forsook his native city and made the several weeks' voyage across the Atlantic and down the St-Lawrence River to settle in the area of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, near Québec city. Québec city was not yet 50 years old at this time, having only been founded in 1608 as the first city in Canada. Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré is famous to this day for its miracles and some of the earliest miracles occurred there to none other than René's in-laws, Élie Godin and Esther Ramage in 1664 and 1662, respectively

Two years after he had arrived in the New World, on April 19, 1656 in Notre-Dame de Québec René de la Voye aged about 25 married **Anne Godin** aged about 15, the eldest daughter of Élie Godin and Esther Ramage. The the 14th of April 1656, dispensation having been given of the publication of bans and any other ceremony for good and just reasons. Paul Ragueneau of the Company of Jesus having power to do so married René de la Voye aged around 25, son of René de la Voye and Isabeau Bélanger, of Rouen, the parish of St-Maclou, with Anne Godin, aged around 15 years old, daughter of Élie Godin and Esther Ramage, residents of the Beaupré coast, in the presence of Étienne Delessar and Claude Poulin, residents of said place, and the father and mother of the girl.

Fr. Jean de Quen wrote in the Jesuit Relations that he had conducted an abjuration of heresy in his chamber in the presence of Jean Jobin, Pierre du Val and Fr. Chastlaine, according to the formula of the Council of Trent with a boy called René Voie on 4 March 1657. Rene de la Voye, and his wife Anne Godin had eight children : René, Jean, Anne, Pierre, Jacques, Madeleine, Bridget, and Joseph. He died in March 1696 at : Château-Richer. Burial: 12 March 1696. He was listed as a 63 year old widower, resident of Ste-Anne-du-Petit-Cap, having died suddenly while heading to the mass at the church. Present at the funeral were Guillaume Morel, Pierre Alart, Jean Plante, only Guillaume Morel signed with the priest G. Gaultier, the others could not sign. (translated from record)

René Lavoie is said to be originally from Rouen, a port city linked to the sea by the river Seine. This thousand-year old capital of Normandy, with its numerous bell towers, saw the birth of René de la Voye in 1633 in the parish of Saint-Maclou. The flamboyant style church by the same name, constructed between 1437 and 1517, noted for its architectural uniformity, is one of the most beautiful monuments in the whole urban area of Rouen. René Lavoie's father and mother were René senior and Isabelle Bélanger. One day, in about 1654, René took to the open sea to make his way to Quebec in the heart of New France. Rene Lavoie entered our history without fuss, certainly before 1656, by way of le chemin de beau pres', the road of the beautiful meadow, sometimes called the Beaupre Coast. In April of the aforementioned year, his name appeared in the registry of marriages of Notre Dame de Québec, more accurately on the nineteenth day, Wednesday, before the opening of seasonal navigation. Not far from the present-day site of the Basilica of Sainte Anne-de-Beaupré, lived the Godin family who had appeared in the future parish the preceding year. Formerly Calvinists from La Rochelle, Elie Godin and Esther Ramage had their daughter Charlotte baptized in the Catholic faith on 1 November 1655 by the Jesuit Father Paul Ragueneau.

The Godins seem to have already been accepted by the Beaupré social circle. René Lavoie also lived on the Beaupré Coast. He often visited the eldest Godin daughter, Anne, who had been baptized in the Calvinist church at La Rochelle on 18 October 1639. It would seem that this young sixteen year old girl must have renounced Calvinism, since their marriage was blessed by the same Paul Ragueneau, at Sainte-Anne du Petit Cap, the name of the church before the parish of Beaupré was organized. René the groom was then twenty five years old. The marriage record, preserved at Notre Dame de Quebec, actually says: "dispensation having been given for the publication of the banns and for all other ceremony for good and just reasons." What could have been these "good and just reasons?" One would have to be blind not to see a special difficulty there which the competent and zealous missionary had seen fit to bypass. One cannot change his religious beliefs as easily as he can a fur coat, but René Lavoie seems to have done just that. Certainly he must have reflected, examined the milieu, consulted his wife, and listened to his conscience. On 3 April 1657, Father Jean de Quen wrote in the Jesuit Journal that he had conducted an abjuration of heresy in his chamber, in the presence of Jean Jobin and Pierre du Val and Father Chastelain, according to the formula of the Council of Trent, to a boy called René Voie. The Journal was not destined to be read by the public.... The meaning of a text is often hidden between the lines. Was it prudence and/or pastoral discretion? The general public saw only that René Lavoie, a converted Huguenot, was now the husband of Anne Godin. However, when we read the findings of the genealogist, Reverend Father Godbout, we begin to see the whole picture. He reports that two daughters and a son of René Lavoie and Isabelle Belanger were baptized as Catholics at Rouen: Jeanne on 6 September 1634; Marie on 6 October 1638; and André' on 23 February 1640. Even though we have not found the baptismal record of our Canadian ancestor, would it not be logical to conclude that René Lavoie, after having been baptized a Catholic, became a Huguenot, and then later in Canada, become a Catholic again. We suspect this was the reason for the dispensation given for "good and just reasons."

According to Father Jean de Quen, René Lavoie worked at the Jobin home during the winter of 1656-1657. This Jean Jobin, husband of Marie Girard, a Normand native of Amfréville-sous-les-Monts, had been living in Quebec since 1653. If such is the case, did wife Anne Godin spend that winter alone at the home of her parents at Sainte Anne? However René Lavoie settled on the Beaupré Coast. On 18 August 1656, the Chevalier Louis D'Ailleboust, Seigneur of Coulonges and Argenteuil, in the name of ancestors **Marguerite Roseée, widow of Pierre Gagne'**, who died at Sainte Anne on 30 April 1656, gave a three year lease to René, on a piece of land with a cabin situated on the Beaupré coast, as a farm for the harvesting of grain. The duties imposed on the new censitaire were to pay three and-a-half poincons of wheat for the first year, and for the three remaining years, a poincon—and-a-half of wheat, a poincon of peas, plus three livres. A "poincon" was equivalent to about forty Canadian gallons. This rent was to be paid to ancestor **Pierre le Picard**, also an inhabitant of the Coast. Notary Audouart drew up the contract. These three arpents in width, were ceded to René Lavoie in perpetuity on 7 October 1665. This property was within the present limits of the town of Sainte Anne-de-Beaupré, towards the east, in the direction of la Grande Rivière Sainte-Anne.

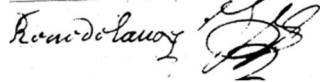
A parcel of land reserved for the public buildings of the town of Beaupré was taken from the land of ancestor Lavoie. When Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, coseigneur of the seigneurie of Beaupré, officially ceded this plot of land to René Lavoie in 1665, notary Michel Fillion noted that the farm had three arpents of frontage on the river, that the neighbors were André' Leloutre and Jean Lepicard, and that Lavoie had already worked this concession "for about eight years." The census of 1667 shows René Lavoie living on his farm next to neighbors ancestor **Jean Barete** and André Le Loutre. It is astonishing to note that René had cleared only four arpents of land in eight years! René had already contracted debts. On 16 September 1657, he and his brother-in-law admitted owing merchants Jean dit la Hume and Michel Moreau, 101 livres and 3 sols, for merchandise sold and delivered to them. They promised to repay this sum by Easter 1658 in assorted beaver pelts. In early 1662, René received 35 livres for a month's work done for the church of Sainte-Anne du Petit Cap and the books indicate that he gave two-and-a-half bushels of peas for his tithe. The incomplete account book of the parish has left us only a little information about the services rendered by René to his church between 1664 and 1679. Lavoie gave two bushels of wheat "for candles," and a half-minot of wheat and two livres as an offering. On the other hand, he received about 31 livres and 6 sols for his services. Briefly, it seems that René was more interested in doing outside labor than working on his small farm. Our man could barely make ends meet. The history of the fief of Lotinville presents Lavoie to us before notary Claude Auber on 9 February 1666, acknowledging a debt of 177 livres to banker Bertrand Chesnay. On 13 February 1671, René admitted to having repaid but ten livres of this amount. As partial recompense, he agreed to work two months for his creditor.

The Lavoie family was disheartened by a great loss in 1678. Madame Lavoie, one month after the birth of her youngest son Joseph, received the call to leave her loved ones forever. She was buried in the old cemetery of the ancestors, near the church of Sainte-Anne on 27 February. René Lavoie seems to have been struck down by her unexpected and sudden death. He fell into the most complete silence. How could he raise his young brood who needed a mother's guidance to grow? Who would tell him how to cope? Many compromises and sacrifices were needed which history has not put down on paper. On 20 October 1680, René sold his portion of his inheritance, a piece of his father's farm to Pierre Allard, for fifty livres. When Pierre Allard signed his marriage contract with Anne Lavoie, our ancestor promised a dowry of 80 livres to his daughter. This sum represented a cow and 60 livres coming from the inheritance of the late Anne Godin. The wedding took place at Sainte Anne on the following 23 November, and the couple went to live at Chateau-Richer where Pierre had purchased a farm from Jean Matteau. On 26 August 1685, Jean Lavoie, who wanted to go live at Riviere Ouelle, ceded his portion of his inheritance, to Pierre Allard, for 50 livres. So, it seems that in 1686 the Allard family took in the father-in-law.

The Lavoie children helped their sister Anne raise her family and take care of their father. Son Pierre took over the reins from ancestor Lavoie and certainly had his hands full of work. In the meantime, the sad church bells tolled the knell twice. Madame Allard and her son, Jacques Pierre, were buried at Sainte—Anne du Petit-Cap on 22 July 1686. What sadness! Events then hurried along. Widower Pierre Allard sold his land at Chateau-Richer on 24 August 1686 and on the same day he bought father-in-law Rene' Lavoie's farm, a property with three arpents of frontage in all, for 400 livres. Pierre Allard promised to feed, support and shelter René Lavoie for the rest of his days, and his minor children Marie and Brigitte, until they were provided for by marriage or otherwise. Pierre was remarried to Marthe de Lugré on 9 November 1690 at Sainte Anne. Our ancestor René, who knew how to write his name, was a witness to a whole era at the seigneurie of Beaupré. In how many happy and noteworthy events had he participated? He took part in the miracles performed by Sainte-Anne, benefiting Louis Guimond in 1658, his mother-in-law Esther Ramage in 1662, and his father in law Elie Godin in 1664. It was these miracles which gave Sainte Anne the status of the Shrine it has today. Rene' did his part in the construction of the three parish churches; the chapel in 1658, the one in "mixed stone" of 1661, and the one of stone built beginning in 1676. On 2 February 1660, René received the sacrament of confirmation administered by Msgr de Laval in the company of his wife Anne Godin, Esther Ramage and Elie Godin, not to mention **famous explorer Louis Jolliet**, and my humble ancestor, Nicolas Lebel. Like his fellow citizens on the Coast, he suffered anguish at the time of the Iroquois attack in the spring of 1661, the earthquake of the winter of 1663, and the arrival of Phipps' army: 32 ships and 2,000 men, in the autumn of 1690. This man saw history in the making!

On Tuesday, 11 March 1696, at Chateau Richer, when Pierre Allard, Jean Plante, Guillaume Morel and abbot Guillaume Gaultier accompanied René Lavoie to his final resting place, the colony wore mourning. The circumstances of the death of our ancestor deserve to be reported. On 11 March 1696, René Lavoie died at Chateau Richer where he had been staying, perhaps at the home of his daughter Marie-Madeleine, wife of Etienne Godard. The very touching burial act reports this: "...died rené de la Voye... dying suddenly in the road where he was beginning his walk to Holy Mass in the church of this parish." In his walk to church, René found the road to Heaven! To know the life of your ancestor is to explore a part of yourself.

Born at Beaupre in 1669, René's son, **Jacques took to wife Angelique Garand**, daughter of Pierre and of Catherine Labrecque, at Petite—Riviere on Monday, 15 February 1706. At the time of her unexpected death in May 1718, Angelique left five Lavoie children. Then Jacques married Marie Barbeau, widow of Jean Bernard, mother of two Bernard children, one of whom was living, to take over his home. Their marriage took place at Charlesbourg, but this new couple lived at Baie Saint Paul and added seven Lavoie children to the line. Jacques was buried in the consecrated ground of Petite-Riviere on 3 January 1752



Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Renée LA VOIE-b. 1628 → Jacques LA VOIE-b. 1669 → François LA VOIE-b. 1708 → Apolline LA VOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEBLANC Jean (1623-1662) dit Lecourt

Killed by Iroquois

Son of the reaper Clément Leblanc and Jeanne Ferré, from the parish of Saint-Lambert-sur-Orne, diocese of Bayeux Normandie, he contracted marriage before the notary Tronquet on Sunday, October 18, 1643, with **Euphrosine Nicolet**, born in 1630, natural daughter of the late Jean Nicolet and a Népissingue, and married her in Quebec on Saturday, November 21, 1643. From their union five children are born.

On October 18, 1643, he commits himself for three years as a domestic with his wife to Mr. Couillard, 90 pounds per year. He is qualified as a cart driver when in February and March 1646, he quarrels with Jacques Pairieux. He discharges his mother-in-law, August 17, 1646, of all that she had promised to give to her daughter during their marriage contract. He received a concession from the Company of Beaupré on the island of Orleans on December 5, 1654. Daughter **Marie** married **Jean Pichet**. **He was killed by the Iroquois on the Ile d'Orléans on September 11, 1662. Ancestor of the Collettes.**

Jean LEBLANC- b. 1623 → Marie - LEBLANC- b.1652 → Jean PICHET- b.1680 → Marie PICHET- b.1701 → Charles DENIS- b.1723 → Elisabeth DENIS- b.1754 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET - b.1796 → Denis COLLET - b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEBLANC Léonard (1626-1691)

Ancestor twice of the Collettes and twice of the Roys.

Son of Léonard Leblanc and Jeanne Fayande, from the parish of Blessac, diocese of Limoges in the Marche, he married **Marie Riton**, daughter of Robert Riton and Marguerite Ryon, from the parish of Bons-sur-Ia-Roche in Poitou, on Tuesday, August 23, 1650. From their union seven children are born. On July 16, 1651, this master mason, in company with Maurice Arrivé, Pierre Tourmante and Jean Nepveu, undertook to Governor Dailleboust to carry out the masonry of a building that the latter was having built at a place called Coulonge La Magdelaine. The governor promises them a sum of 6 livres tournois for each toise made, provided that the stone walls are three feet thick up to the first floor and two feet from the first floor to the roof. They begin the construction in the spring of 1652 and they are forbidden to take other contracts.

He did not take into account this warning and the governor, the following August, had a judgment brought against him. However, Sieur Dailleboust gave up his place as governor to Monsieur de Lauzon in October 1651. Taking advantage of this circumstance and with the support of Jean Juchereau de La Ferté, he succeeded in having the judgment set aside. In return, he committed himself to the service of Sieur de La Ferté until the beginning of September 1652, on the condition that he would feed him and indemnify him for any lawsuits contained in this judgment. Released from his commitments in 1652, he was able to practice his trade without constraint. Also, on August 10, 1653, he undertakes, in company with Benoit Pousard, to do the masonry of a house of twenty feet or so for Sieur Jean Gloria, they will do the masonry of the "solage", of the chimney and of the hearth while also taking care to "stone" the house, for the sum of 300 livres tournois.

He receives a concession in the village of Du Fargy in Beauport and settles there. He obtained the title on June 10, 1658. On August 4, 1659, he sells Pierre Lefebvre a piece of land of one and a half perch in width. In return, Lefebvre promises to work twenty days for him. The heirs of Sieur de Lauzon concede, jointly with ancestor **Paul Chalifou**, a piece of Lauzon land on August 20, 1665. In the 1667 census, he owned three head of cattle and sixteen arpents of land under cultivation. He made a contract with René Chevalier and Mathurin Morisset on March 25, 1670. They agreed to do all the masonry work on the tower of a windmill that Sieur de La Chesnaye had built on Cote Saint-Jean. He sold his land of Lauzon to Paul Chalifou, on August 18, 1670, for nine barrels of well salted and eels. On the following September 15, Joseph Giffard, lord of Beauport, granted him an acre of land between the lands of René Chevalier and Pierre Marcou. His wife died in Beauport in 1674. He has the notary Vachon make an inventory of his goods on November 4, 1674. We notice that the debts are quite high and there are very little assets. Among other things, we notice several debts towards the carvers of Quebec, which proves that our mason often had his tools sharpened.

On April 15, 1679, because of his advanced age, he donates all his goods to his eldest son Noël, on the condition that he feeds him, lodges him, and sees to his maintenance during the rest of his life. On November 24, 1680, he committed himself to work throughout the summer of 1681, in exchange for his lodging, his food and 4 pounds and 5 sols per square meter, to cut all the stones necessary to make the doors, the corners and the windows as well as the masonry of a building that the Recollets had built in Quebec. A similar commitment, and for the same, binds him from May 1684 until the winter prevents him from working, 40 sols per day. His son-in-law Pierre Morel helped him. In the spring of 1685, he gave him a receipt for all the grain and other rents that he could owe him and for all his past debts. Morel had been working for him for some time as a farmer. He sells his goods to his son Noel, on February 27, 1686. In May 1691, he is hospitalized for twenty-nine days at the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec. On October 4, 1692, he became surety for Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye for the sum of 120 livres owed to him by Pierre Lavallée and Thérèse Leblanc. Once again hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec in early November 1691, he died on the sixth and was buried the next day.

Their daughter Marguerite married Pierre Bazin . They were ancestors of the Collettes twice and the Roys twice.

Leonard LEBLANC- b.1623 → Marguerite LEBLANC- b.1656 → Marie Francoise BAZIN- b.1673 → Elisabeth CASSE- b.1703 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Leonard LEBLANC- b.1623 → Marguerite LEBLANC- b.1656 → Marie Françoise BAZIN- b.1673 → Marie CASSE- b.1692 → Marie- ROY- b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

(Marie Roy was the a descendant of patriarch Nicolas Leroy. Her daughter married patriarch Francois Collet so all Collettes are descendants of Nicolas Leroy)

Leonard LEBLANC- b.1623 → Marguerite LEBLANC- b.1656 → Marie Francoise BAZIN- b.1673 → Genevieve CASSE- b.1706 → Charles PAQUET- b.1737 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Leonard LEBLANC- b.1623 → Marguerite LEBLANC- b.1656 → Angelique BAZIN- b.1674 → Pierre LEROY- b.1706 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEBLANC Nicolas (c.1637-ant. 07-01-1704) dit Labrie

Son of Nicolas Leblanc and Perrette Chesnart, from Chennevières-sur-Marne, archdiocese of Paris, he contracts marriage before the notary Aneau on June 17, 1664 with Marie Bourgery but this contract has no continuation. He contracts a new marriage before the notary Latouche on Sunday, November 2, 1664, with **Madeleine Duteau**, born on Monday, July 5, 1649 and baptized on Tuesday, July 13 in the Calvinist temple of La Rochelle, daughter of Pierre Duteau and Jeanne Perrine, and sister of Charles, husband of Jeanne Rivard and of Marie, wife of Michel Lemay. She was a *fille à marier*. From their union were born seven children.

He is cited in a Trois-Rivières trial on July 15, 1662. On October 31, 1664, for half of the harvested grain, he rents for three years half of the land of Michel Pelletier de La Prade at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, with two oxen, two pigs and a dozen hens and a rooster. He owes Sieur La Prade the sum of 101 livres and 15 sols. On January 9, 1665, the Jesuits grant him a place of forty-four square feet in the town of Cap-de-la-Madeleine. He sold it two days later for 60 livres to Michel Pelletier. On December 2nd 1665, for half of the grain, he rents a farm at Cap-de-la-Madeleine from Jean Crevier for three years. Quentin Moral concedes to him in July 1666, two pieces of land of 2 arpents each on June 1, 1666 at Arbre-à-la-Croix. On June 30, 1667, he sells to Pierre Retour a land of two arpents of frontage obtained from the Jesuits at côte Saint-Marc. He obtains 40 ecus. In the 1667 census, he lived at Cap-de-la-Madeleine and owned two head of cattle and seventeen acres of land in value.

The Jesuits sold him a two-acre parcel of land on Côte Saint-Marc on August 3, 1668. He pays 100 livres for it. Jean Crevier renews the lease of his land on November 30, 1668, and on December 8, 1669, at his request, the evaluation of two oxen, a pair of wheels and a plow that he rents with his farm is carried out. The oxen were worth 80 ecus, the wheels 20 livres and the plough 46 livres. On September 20, 1671, Jean Gaillou sells him a piece of land at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. However, he continues to occupy the land he has inherited from Sieur Crevier. On August 20, 1677, Charles Legardeur grants him a land of two arpents width by forty arpents depth in his seigneurie

of Villiers. On March 17, 1680, Pierre Boucher, seigneur of Boucherville, rents his land, house and barn at Cap-de-la-Madeleine for five years, at a rate of twenty minots of wheat per year. Sieur Lemoine de Sainte-Marie, for his part, rents him a cow for three years for 10 livres per year. In the 1681 census, he owned one gun, five head of cattle and twenty-five arpents of land under cultivation on his land at Le Cap. At the end of his lease of Pierre Boucher's land, on May 26, 1686, he owes one hundred minots of wheat at 3 livres per minot. On the other hand, when he signed the lease, he had promised to build a barn on the land of Sieur Boucher. As he did it, it is necessary to deduct 80 livres. His debt is thus 220 livres. Nicolas Crevier de Bellerive owes him 60 livres, on January 10, 1687. He himself, the same day, admits owing 5 livres 16 sols and 5 deniers plus nine minots of wheat to sieur Pierre Le Boulanger "for the reason of an ox to which sum and quantity of grain the parties have settled and evaluated the damages".

On July 10, 1689, it was Jean Crevier's seigneur of Saint-François' turn, to claim the arrears of several years of the lease of his land. He owes him 600 livres. No doubt in order to be closer to his children, he is granted a land in Bécancour by the lord Pierre Robineau, on May 15, 1692. On January 2, 1692, Sieur Pierre Le Boulanger claimed from him the sum of 177 livres and 2 sols that he owed him for the purchase of merchandise and **damages to an ox**.

The exact date of her death is unknown, but she was no longer there on November 7, 1694, when her husband donated half of his land at Cap-de-la-Madeleine to his children who had inherited the other half from their deceased mother: Gift by Nicolas Leblanc dit Labrie, of Cape Town, to his children, Nicolas, René, Magdeleine and Anne, of half of a dwelling of 2 arpents; the other half belonging to them by inheritance from their mother, Magdeleine Dutost (November 7, 1694).

On January 15, 1694, he transfers to Lord Pierre Boucher the sum of 68 livres owed to him by Nicolas Crevier de Bellerive, to cover part of what he owes himself to Sieur Boucher. Too old to continue to use his land, he donated half of his land of Bécancour to his children on November 16, 1694. The precise date of his death is unknown. However, we know that he is no longer alive when his daughter Marie-Anne marries on January 7, 1704.

An ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive through three lines .

Nicolas Leblanc

Daughter Madeleine Leblanc, born about 1672; married **Michel Arsenault** on November 14, 1689 at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive.

Nicolas LEBLANC-b. 1637→ Madeleine LEBLANC-b. 1672→ François ARSENAULT- b.1695 → Marie ARSENAULT-b.1730 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Daughter Marie married Jacques Lefebvre. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive twice.

Nicolas LEBLANC- b.1637 → Marie Anne LEBLANC- b.1675 → Jean- LEFEBVRE- b.1696 → Jacques LACROIX LEFEBVRE- b.1729 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Nicolas LEBLANC- b.1637 → Marie Anne LEBLANC- b.1675 → Jean- LEFEBVRE- b.1696 → Pierre LEFEBVRE Lacroix- b.1731 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEBLOND Nicolas (1637-1677)

Arrived in Canada at the age of seventeen. His daughter Madeleine married Nicolas Leroy junior, the Roy connection to Collette ancestry. A wealthy farmer.

Son of the bourgeois Nicolas Leblond and Françoise de Nolan, from Honfleur, diocese of Lisieux in Normandy Nicolas Leblond, born about 1637 according to our Canadian information, arrived in Canada in 1654 at the age of seventeen or eighteen. The light of youth shone on his face. Since his father was considered a bourgeois at Honfleur, we are led to believe that Nicolas came here without a contract of indenture, paying his passage on a ship whose name we do not know. Did Nicolas cross the Atlantic as a lone immigrant or in the company of friends? In any case,

Nicolas Leblond was certainly in Canada in 1654, since he obtained a concession of land on 12 February 1655. A fact still more surprising, this land with two arpents and a perche and a half of width by a league -and-a-half in depth was situated in the territory of Sainte-Anne du Petit-Cap, later Sainte Anne-de Beaupré, near the Riviere aux Chiens. His neighbor was **ancestor Etienne Racine**. Did Nicolas begin to work this property, of about two hundred seventy square arpents, before selling it to Jean Verdon in March 1656? Who can prove it? Next we find Nicolas Leblond on the Ile d'Orléans. On 2 April 1656 Louis Coté had obtained a concession of three arpents of frontage, in the arriere fief of Charny Lirec, between those of Maurice Arrivé and Francois Guyon. On 25 March 1658, before notary Jean Baptiste Peuvret, Nicolas Leblond bought this property for two hundred livres payable in two installments, including "half in peas When the River Will be navigable" and the other half "on the last day of May of the year which we count as one thousand six hundred fifty nine in silver or Beaver pelts." Like a good tenant farmer, Nicolas must also give his seigneur, each year on the feast of Saint-Remy, twenty sols, in other words, one livre of land rent and twelve deniers for the cens for each arpent of frontal land. Nicolas was unquestionably settled on the Ile d'Orléans, in the parish territory of Sainte-Famille across from the Gagnons and the Lebels on the Beaupré Coast. He needed to increase his cleared land and built a house and barn. The noble son of the bourgeois will became a callous palmed king of fertile land on the island. The Saint Lawrence river, its tides, its fish and birds would favorably replace the very crowded mouth of the Seine. After seven years of preparation, like Jacob with Laban, Nicolas could now seriously think of setting up a familial home and hearth.

On 2 February 1660 at Chateau-Richer, there was a great religious holiday. On the day of la Chandeleur, the little church was full to the rafters. Msgr de Laval had come to administer the sacrament of confirmation to 174 people. In the group of those confirmed, we discover Nicolas Leblond, Simon Lereau and several others from the island. Pastor Thomas Morel, with undisguised pride, presented each of his flock to his bishop. Then the curtain of history fell on the life of Nicolas until the autumn of 1661. On Sunday 11 September, he was at the house of Simon Lereau to initial his marriage contract before notary Claude Auber. His bride, **Marguerite Leclerc**, daughter of Jean Leclerc and of Perrette Brunel or Brunet, had lived on the island for a few weeks, perhaps as a servant at the home of Simon Lereau, since this second neighbor of Nicolas Leblond was named twice in the contract as a supporting witness for both Nicolas and Marguerite at the same time. The young girl had been baptized at Saint Remy de Dieppe in Normandy on 12 February 1640. She was a serious twenty one year old.. The nuptial blessing sanctifying the union of Nicolas and Marguerite was given by Abbot Thomas Morel at Chateau Richer on the following 13 October, a Thursday. Through courtesy and friendship, Claude Guyon and Jacques Delaunay crossed the river to witness this wedding. It was the third to be celebrated in this country church, according to the registry.

To state that Nicolas Leblond was hard working is easy, to prove it is more difficult. In order to judge the activity of an ancestor after three centuries, we need contracts of sale or purchase, inventory of accumulated property after the death of a spouse, the censuses, etc. In his lifetime, Nicolas was recorded by only two censuses; that of 1666, ordered by Colbert and carried out by the Intendant Talon, was flawed by too many omissions. At that time, the lands did not have survey map numbers. The owner of a piece of land was identified as a neighbor to two others. Well, the census of 1666 made a near shambles of the list of the inhabitants of the region. Nicolas Leblond, from the Ile d'Orléans, appeared as neighbor to Elie Dussault dit Lafleur and to Jacques Delaunay, which has proven to be false. His wife became Marguerite Lebel! Nicolas was even recorded in this census twice. The second time placed him between Louis Gaboury and Jean Prémont, which was hardly more successful! The census of 1667, more serious and more accurate, placed the Leblond home between those of Jean Allaire and Simon Lereau. It mentions the names of his three children, Nicolas's age: 29, and that of his wife: 24. Nicolas owned four head of cattle and had thirty arpents under cultivation. Let's stop here for a moment. Thirty arpents under cultivation is a considerable amount.

A valiant colonist could clear two arpents of forest a year on average. Perhaps Nicolas had miraculous methods to achieve his clearing. Did he have recourse to the services of indentured servants? To put thirty arpents of land in cultivation in eight or nine years was a feat. He was beaten by ancestors **Gabriel Gosselin**, 55 arpents; **Abel Turcot and Pierre Loignon**, 50 arpents each; ancestors **Jacques Bernier, and Guillaume Bauché** followed him closely with 25 arpents of cleared land each. The conclusion is forced upon us: Nicolas Leblond was a hard working colonist. What did Nicolas grow? He planted wheat, a lot of wheat. Bread was the basic food of our ancestors. There was always abundant fish in the pure waters of the Saint Lawrence. On the river banks, they could hunt white geese, wild ducks, the big Canada geese, tortoises and sandpipers to balance and complete their meals. In the autumn, a few traps concealed in the forest caught wild rabbits. It is only through the census of 1681 that we know that Nicolas owned a gun.

The wealth of a country is the men and women; the wealth of a family is the children. The Leblond home increased tenfold: Jean, Jacques, Catherine, Marie Madeleine, Nicolas, Jean-Baptiste, Jean—Baptiste, Joseph, Marie and Martin. The first four were baptized at Chateau Richer; the last six at Sainte-Famille. Three died in the cradle and the seven others married. In the beginning the citizens of the Ile d'Orléans attended the churches at Chateau-Richer and Sainte-Anne du Petit-Cap. In the account book of the latter, we find the names of several inhabitants of the island on the occasion of titheing. In 1663, Nicolas Leblond gave a "half minot of peas," worth two livres, to the church of Sainte Anne. However, Nicolas seems to have preferred the church at Chateau Richer. It was there that we discover him for five years. The parish of Sainte-Famille was founded in 1661. Pastor Thomas Morel began its registry only in 1666.) As for ancestor **Marie Madeleine**, goddaughter of Maurice Arrivé and Marie Rocheron, on 18 November 1686, she became the bride of **Nicolas Roy**, son of Nicolas and of Jeanne Lelievre. The couple settled at La Durantaye where they saw ten children born. Marie-Madeleine died on 4 February 1722 and was buried at Saint-Vallier.

Like all human beings Nicolas wanted to live forever. In such cases, man proposes, but God disposes. Nicolas died at the Hotel Dieu of Quebec in the beginning of the month of September 1677. This important detail is found only in the inventory of his property carried out a year-and-a half after his death, on 23 February 1679. No other civil or religious act brings additional information as to the day or the cause of death. Nicolas was in his early forties, an age when hopes become realities. The inventory of goods made before the notary Vachon on February 23, 1679 tells us that he died at the Hotei-Dieu of Quebec "in the year 1677 about the beginning of September of the same year". The master being absent, notary Vachon must take his place in order to protect the minor children by drawing up an inventory.

An official act by the bailiff of the county of Saint Lawrence, countersigned by notary Etienne Jacob on 15 November 1678, made this an official ruling. What does this inventory reveal to us? In the house, besides the ordinary utensils: pots, grill, saucepans, frying pan, iron or copper kettles, two good guns hanging on the wall; two pistols and a "sword" hidden we know not where. The notary noted that the clothes of the deceased remained at the Hotel-Dieu and those left at the house were used by the minor children. Who can read these lines without becoming thoughtful? Just the same, they did not starve. In the attic of the old house, were found 25 minots of wheat, 5 of peas, 4 of rye, 3 of maize and 2 of flour. There were also cereals in the barn, not far from the bark canoe, the cart and the ox drawn sled. In the stable, seven head of cattle desired little more than some good hay. The three pigs didn't stop grunting. The lawyer wrote: twenty eight-and-a-half arpents of land under cultivation. From the report of the census of 1667, this was a step backwards. Some minor debts were recorded like that due to Barthélémy Verreau, four livres. Nicolas had passed the torch of life to the second generation who kept it lit up to today.

When Jean Rioux, future seigneur, married Catherine Leblond in January 1678, he promised his mother-in-law to manage the farm for four years. Undoubtedly he must have lived with his wife and mother in law at the Leblond home at the time. This arrangement did not last long. On 7 March Marguerite Leclerc broke this agreement. The widow was already dreaming of rebuilding her home in another manner. Jean Rabouin and Marguerite Leclerc agreed to a second wedding. The meretricious Marguerite Leclerc, widow of Nicolas Leblond and wife of Jean Rabouin, was buried at Sainte-Famille, on 24 January 1705. Her funeral took place before Jacques Asselin, ancestor Jacques Bilodeau and pastor Francois Lamy. She was sixty-four years old. All her Leblond and Rabouin children were by now, flying on their own wings.



His daughter Madeleine married Nicolas Leroy junior, the Roy connection to Collette ancestry.

Nicolas LEBLOND- b.1637 → Madeleine LEBLOND- b.1665 → Etienne LEROY- b.1690 → Marie- ROY-b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

A Roy ancestor.

Nicolas LEBLOND- b.1637 → Madeleine LEBLOND- b.1665 → Francois ROY- b.1708 → Marie- ROY- b.1748 → Francoise ELIE- b.1778 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadia CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LECLERC Jean (1639-1680) dit Lafleur

A cloth weaver. Leaving his Family in New France

Jean Leclerc was an early settler of Île d'Orléans, New France who returned to his home country and died there while in the prime of life. He was born in Dieppe, Normandy in August 1635, and was baptized on August 24th. His parents were Jean Leclerc and Perette Brunell, and they were known to have had four children. On December 31, 1657, Jean married **Marie Blanquet**, and in 1659, she gave birth to a son, Pierre.

It's believed that soon after, Jean took his wife and child to settle in New France. His father-in-law, Adrien Blanquet, may have come with them, or had moved there already. Jean and Adrien acquired land together on August 10, 1662 with land grants in Saint-Pierre on the Île d'Orléans. The island was in the St. Lawrence River just east of Quebec City and was thought to have a fertile soil on which to farm. The French were interested in having young men like Jean make their homes there, to help support and populate New France. Jean and Marie added to the population by having eight more children, born between 1660 and 1674.

Everything seemed to be going well for Jean and his family. By 1678, he had land in Cap-Saint-Ignace with 8 arpents of river frontage. In addition to farming, he worked as a boot maker. Then in about 1679 or 1680, he returned to France. It was noted on the marriage contract of his daughter Anne that her father was absent. A year later, his wife is listed in a census record as a widow, and since there is no record of his death in New France, it's believed that he died in his home country, or possibly at sea. His wife remained a widow for the rest of her life, dying in 1709. **Marie and Jean Leclerc were ancestors through five lines. Ancestors of the Roys and the Collettes.**

Jean LECLERC -b. 1639 → Pierre LECLERC- b.1658 → Jacques LECLERC- b.1702 → Charles Francois LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jean LECLERC -b. 1639 → Pierre LECLERC- b.1658 → Anne Marie LECLERC- b.1691 → Louis FORTIER- b.1724 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jean LECLERC -b. 1639 → Anne LECLERC- b.1664 → Jean BOUFFARD- b.1681 → Jacques BOUFFARD- b.1710 → Françoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angélique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jean LECLERC -b. 1639 → Jean LECLERC- b.1688 → Francois LECLERC- b.1708 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Therese LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jean LECLERC -b. 1639 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1670 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1699 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN-b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

He was originally from Normandy and had a large family. According to recent research carried out by Jean Leclerc D'Orléac of Villeneuve-sur-Lot, Loten-Garonne, France, Jean was the third child of Jean Leclerc and of Perette Brunet (or Brunel), of the parish of Saint-Remi, town of Dieppe, diocese of Rouen. He was baptized there on 24 August 1635 and his godparents were Nicolas Forlhomme and Marguerite Le Comte.

Contrary to the great majority of the immigrants from this period, our ancestor came to Canada already married. His wife was Marie, the only daughter of Adrien Blanquet. Jean and Marie were married at Dieppe about 1657, from where they departed to arrive in New France in 1662. It was on 10 August of that same year, before notary Paul Vachon, that Jean Leclerc obtained his land grant on the Île d'Orléans from Msgr de Laval. The concession was located in the fief of La Chevallerie; four arpents on the riverfront, to a depth of about 33 arpents. It was situated between the holdings of Nicolas Godbout and Sieur Tisseraie. By this contract, Jean agreed to pay the ground rent once each year on the Feast day of Saint Etienne, as well as to have his grain ground in the seigneurial mill, as soon as he had a crop. The first census made in Canada, that of 1666, tells us that the 26-year-old jean was a cotton weaver. We also learn from this census that there were fifteen other weavers in the colony. At a time when the population did not exceed two thousand people, fifteen weavers seemed like an ample number.

This cloth weaver arrived in the country in 1660 with his wife and their two year old son Pierre. It is necessary to be careful not to confuse him with his homonym who also lived in Sainte-Famille de l'île d'Orléans and who had the

nickname of Le Bouteleux. He received from Jean and Nicolas Juchereau a concession of two arpents of frontage in the fief of La Chevalerie Sainte-Famille on the island of Orleans on August 10, 1662. It did not take long for habitants to learn that the soil they tilled was most propitious for the cultivation of flax and hemp. In 1663, Pierre Boucher, Governor of Trois-Rivieres, recommended the cultivation of the vine (grapes) and of flax. This seemed wise because more and more, the Canadians had to live by what they could provide for themselves. Jean Talon, the colonial administrator, who devoted himself body and soul to the good of New—France, understood the necessity for self sufficiency. He restricted the importation of cloth and promoted the growing of flax and hemp. In order to further develop the 150 weavers art he distributed apprentice weavers to certain homes in order to learn. This policy must have had considerable success, because in 1671 Talon was able to announce that "in three years the habitants of New France were able to clothe themselves." No doubt that our ancestor actively contributed to the process of clothing the people of New France; because, from the cloth weaver that he was in 1666, we learn that by 1680 he was a master bootmaker. Hear the words in this marriage contract: "Jacques Bouffard with Anne Leclerc, daughter of master bootmaker Jean Leclerc, and of Marie Blanquet, the 25th of February 1680." In 1663, doubtlessly thinking of his sons who would be dreaming of establishing homes of their own, Jean acquired another land grant.

In the census of 1666 and 1667, he owned six head of cattle and thirteen arpents of land in under cultivation. He then exchanged his land for that of ancestor **Nicolas Godbout** for whom he promised the sum of 300 livres in compensation. The land he just acquired was rented to Denis Thibault and René Gauthier. On November 4, 1670, Denis Thibault offers René Gauthier to take the lease of this land alone and to compensate Jean Leclerc who is the owner. On February 2, 1671, Noel Jérémie owes him 16 livres for merchandise that he supplied him in 1666. On May 28, 1671, Marthe Bourguoin, wife of Nicolas Godbout, gives him a receipt for the sum of 300 livres promised in the contract of exchange of their land.

On July 20, 1671, for six minots of wheat and six minots of peas per year, he rents for three years the land of Étienne Brunet in the seigneurie of Beaulieu. This land is next to the one of his father-in-law Adrien Blanquet. On the following September 13, he rents for nine years the land of Jacques Cailhault, also in the seigneurie of Beaulieu. He promises to pay each year for this lease twelve minots of wheat and eight minots of peas. He is among the creditors of Noël Jérémie dit Lamontagne, on October 19, 1671. He claims the 16 pounds which are due to him. On March 8, 1672, he presents himself to the Provost of Quebec and claims from farmer, René Gauthier, six minots and one bushel of wheat, four arpents of land, the plow and to restore his fences. Gauthier admits owing the wheat, does not know if he cleared four arpents of land and declares that his contract does not specify that he must take care of the fences. Gauthier is condemned to pay back the wheat. On 4 March 1673, before notary Paul Vachon, Louis Juchereau, a habitant of the Ile d'Orleans, sold to Jean Leclerc, a plot of 3 arpents in river frontage, located to the south pass of said Ile, in the seigneurie of Dargentenay: Eleven livres were put down by the buyer as the first payment.

Arbitrators will see if he has cleared the arpents of land and they refer to the contract between him and Nicolas Godbout before notary Becquet on February 14, 1667, concerning the fences. On the same day, he is condemned to pay to the notary Gilles Rageot the sum of 3 pounds, for the copy of the contract of exchange of his land against that of Godbout. He gave a quarter of a calf to cover this debt. On March 6, 1673, Jacques Bernier dit Jean de Paris sells him his land of the fief Gourdeau de Beaulieu on the island of Orleans. In return, he committed to build him a house and a barn on his new land of Cap Saint-Ignace. On September 3, 1675, he presented himself to the Provost of Quebec and demanded that ancestor **Gabriel Gosselin** remove from his house a cow that he had been keeping for three months and that Julien Samson come and get his two oxen that had been at his house for two months and that they be kept elsewhere because they were continually in his grain. He is represented by Guillaume Roger at the Provost of Quebec, on March 27, 167 when **Paul de Rainville** claims 27 pounds which he is obliged to reimburse. The same day however, still represented by Guillaume Roger, he claimed 28 livres that Louis Lefebvre owed him for hay. On October 8, 1676, he contracts an obligation of 36 livres and 10 sols for goods that Guillaume Julien provided him. He promised to pay him back everything in wheat at 3 livres and 5 sols per minot, in barley at 35 sols per minot, in green peas at 50 sols per minot and in corn at 50 sols per minot. Four days later, he rented for five years, 15 livres per year, the land of the same Guillaume Julien in the site to build in the village of Beaulieu. On October 19, 1676, Gabriel Gosselin claims the use of a barn on the land of Éléonore de Grandmaison, widow of the sieur de La Tresserie, in the fief Gourdeau de Beaulieu. Éléonore de Grandmaison declares that the use of this barn belongs to Jean Leclerc according to the lease he has held from her for four years. Duly provided with a power of attorney on his part, his wife made a transfer to Étienne Gérard dit Champagne, on February 15, 1677, of 28 pounds received from Louis Lefebvre dit Batanville. This document tells us that he is then sick and in bed. On October 10,

1678, Guillaume Julien rents him a cow for three years at 18 livres per year and on the same day he contracts an obligation of 30 livres towards this same Julien for goods. He went to France in 1679.

This couple had nine children between 1658 and 1674. The first two were born in France and the remainder in Canada. They all settled down on the Ile d'Orléans, where succeeding generations saw many Leclercs. Even today, the place abounds with the descendants of Jean and Marie; among others, our composer and singer, Félix Leclerc, Ancestor **Pierre** was born in 1658 and married **Elisabeth Rondeau** on 7 February 1690 at Saint Pierre (notarized 30 January by Gilles Rageot). They had **fourteen children**, six boys and eight girls.. Ancestor **Anne** was born on 17 September 1664 and baptized five days later at Château-Richer. She married **Jacques Bouffard** on 5 March 1680 at Sainte Famille (notarized 25 February by Vachon). They had ten children, four boys and six girls. Son **Jean** was born in 1668. He married **Marguerite Baucher**. Ancestor **Adrien** was born on 23 October 1670 and baptized the next day at Sainte-Famille. He married **Geneviève Paradis** on 9 November 1694 at Saint Pierre (notarized 2 November by Etienne Jacob). They had **fifteen children**, eight boys and seven girls. Three of the children are our ancestors: Pierre, Anne and Adrian.

When still rather young, about 44 years old, our ancestor was summoned by his Creator. He left behind a distraught but courageous wife, to face alone the heavy task of guiding the destiny of a large family. However, an air of mystery surrounds the place of demise of Jean Leclerc. When his daughter Anne was married in 1680, Jean was declared as "being absent in France." The year following, the census of 1681 said: "Marie Blanquet, Widow of Jean Leclerc." Did he die in France? Did he die at sea? These questions remain unanswered. What is certain, however, is that his burial record has never been found in Canada

LECLERC Marguerite (1640-1705)

Baptized on Sunday, February 12, 1640, in the parish of Saint-Rémi of Dieppe, archdiocese of Rouen in Normandy, daughter of Jean Leclerc and Perrette Brunel and sister of Anne, wife of Vincent Chrétien, she contracts marriage before the notary Auber, on Sunday, September 11, 1661, with **Nicolas Leblond**, son of the bourgeois Jacques Leblond and Françoise Nolan, from the parish of Notre-Dame d'Honfleur, diocese of Lisieux in Normandy, and married him at Château-Richer on Thursday, October 13, 1661, he arrived in Canada in 1654 at the age of seventeen or eighteen. The light of youth shone on his face. Since his father was considered a bourgeois at Honfleur, we are led to believe that Nicolas came here without a contract of indenture, paying his passage on a ship whose name we do not know. Did Nicolas cross the Atlantic as a lone immigrant or in the company of friends? In any case, Nicolas Leblond was certainly in Canada in 1654, since he obtained a concession of land on 12 February 1655. A fact still more surprising, this land with two arpents and a perche and a half of width by a league -and-a-half in depth was situated in the territory of Sainte-Anne du Petit-Cap, later Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, near the Rivière aux Chiens. She came to Canada in 1661, seven years before her sister Anne a *Fille du Roi*.. Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

She was a serious twenty one year old.. The nuptial blessing sanctifying the union of Nicolas and Marguerite was given by Abbot Thomas Morel at Château Richer on the following 13 October, a Thursday. Through courtesy and friendship, Claude Guyon and Jacques Delaunay crossed the river to witness this wedding. It was the third to be celebrated in this country church, according to the registry.

From their union ten children are born. They lived on the Ile d'Orléans. The census of 1667, placed the Leblond home between those of Jean Allaire and Simon Lereau. It mentions the names of his three children, Nicolas's age: 29, and that of his wife: 24. Nicolas owned four head of cattle and had thirty arpents under cultivation. Let's stop here for a moment. Thirty arpents under cultivation is a considerable amount.

Like all human beings Nicolas wanted to live forever. In such cases, man proposes, but God disposes. Nicolas died at the Hotel Dieu of Quebec in the beginning of the month of September 1677. This important detail is found only in

the inventory of his property carried out a year-and-a half after his death, on 23 February 1679. No other civil or religious act brings additional information as to the day or the cause of death. Nicolas was in his early forties, an age when hopes become realities. The inventory of goods made before the notary Vachon on February 23, 1679 tells us that he died at the Hôpital-Dieu of Quebec "*in the year 1677 about the beginning of September of the same year*". The master being absent, notary Vachon must take his place in order to protect the minor children by drawing up an inventory.

An official act by the bailiff of the county of Saint Lawrence, countersigned by notary Etienne Jacob on 15 November 1678, made this an official ruling. What does this inventory reveal to us? In the house, besides the ordinary utensils: pots, grill, saucepans, frying pan, iron or copper kettles, two good guns hanging on the wall; two pistols and a "sword" hidden we know not where. The notary noted that the clothes of the deceased remained at the Hotel-Dieu and those left at the house were used by the minor children. Who can read these lines without becoming thoughtful? Just the same, they did not starve. In the attic of the old house, were found 25 minots of wheat, 5 of peas, 4 of rye, 3 of maize and 2 of flour. There were also cereals in the barn, not far from the bark canoe, the cart and the ox drawn sled. In the stable, seven head of cattle desired little more than some good hay. The three pigs didn't stop grunting. The lawyer wrote: twenty eight-and-a-half arpents of land under cultivation. From the report of the census of 1667, this was a step backwards. Some minor debts were recorded like that due to Barthélemy Verreau, four livres. She is entitled to a dowry of 600 livres. On October 28, 1692, at the request of her husband, she was discharged from the guardianship of her children of the first marriage. She had been elected guardian on November 15, 1678. Nicolas had passed the torch of life to the second generation who kept it lit up to today.

When Jean Rioux, future seigneur, married Catherine Leblond in January 1678, he promised his mother-in-law to manage the farm for four years. Undoubtedly he must have lived with his wife and mother in law at the Leblond home at the time. This arrangement did not last long. On 7 March Marguerite Leclerc broke this agreement. The widow was already dreaming of rebuilding her home in another manner. Jean Rabouin and Marguerite Leclerc agreed to a second wedding, him at Sainte-Famille de l'Île d'Orléans, on Thursday, September 8, 1678. From their union are born three children. The meretricious Marguerite Leclerc, widow of Nicolas Leblond and wife of Jean Rabouin, was buried at Sainte-Famille, on 24 January 1705. Her funeral took place before Jacques Asselin, ancestor Jacques Bilodeau and pastor François Lamy. She was sixty-four years old. All her Leblond and Rabouin children were by now, flying on their own wings. **Her daughter Madeleine married Nicolas Leroy junior, the Roy connection to Collette ancestry. A Collette ancestor**

Marguerite LECLERC-b. 1640 → Madeleine LEBLOND- b.1665 → Etienne LEROY- b.1690 → Marie- ROY-b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

A Roy ancestor.

Marguerite LECLERC-b. 1640 → Madeleine LEBLOND- b.1665 → François ROY- b.1708 → Marie- ROY- b.1748 → Françoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadia CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absalom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LECLERC Pierre (1659-1736)

The Fertile Farms of Île d'Orléans

Pierre Leclerc spent his life raising crops and a family on the picturesque island of Île d'Orléans. He was born in France, likely near Dieppe or Rouen, on January 27, 1659. Pierre was the oldest of eight children of Jean Leclerc and Marie Blanquet, who moved to New France when he was still a baby. His grandfather, Adrien Blanquet, was already settled there, and his parents acquired a farm near him on Île d'Orléans. Like almost all other plots of land in New France, the Leclerc family's land was a ribbon farm — long and narrow with a piece of river frontage. It was located on the island's northern shore near the western end.

It's likely that Pierre's youth was spent helping his father with the farm. About the time he came of age, his father seems to have gone away from home, and by 1681, his mother was declared to be a widow. It isn't known what caused his father's death, but he was missing from parish burial records, suggesting that perhaps he died while away on a trip. At age 23, Pierre lived under his mother's roof, probably helping to support her since she never remarried.

It wasn't until almost ten years later that he finally established his own home.

On February 7, 1690, Pierre took as his bride **Élisabeth-Isabelle Rondeau**, who was from a large family living nearby. By the following year, they lived on land located on the south shore of the island, in the *seigneurie* of St-Laurent. It was here that Pierre spent the rest of his life. A 1709 map showed that his property was located close to a rocky cove called Trou Saint-Patrice; it was a place where small boats could harbor, and it later gained a reputation for a treasure that English pirates supposedly buried there.

Between 1691 and 1713, Pierre fathered 14 children with his wife Élisabeth-Isabelle. All but one lived to maturity, and they provided Pierre with a large number of grandchildren. On January 25, 1736, Pierre died in St-Laurent two days short of his 77th birthday. Élisabeth-Isabelle outlived him and passed away in 1746.

Ancestor of the Collettes through two children.

Jacques Leclerc — B. 14 Jan 1702, St-Laurent, Île d'Orléans, New France; D. 15 May 1778, St-Vallier, Quebec;
M. Élisabeth Turgeon (1712-1784), 20 Nov 1730, Beaumont, New France.

Pierre LECLERC- b.1658 → Jacques LECLERC- b.1702 → Charles Francois LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Anne Leclerc — B. 9 Aug 1691, St-Laurent, Île d'Orléans, New France; D. 24 Oct 1727, St-Laurent, Île d'Orléans, New France; M. **Pierre-Nöel Fortier** (1686-1731), 13 Oct 1710, St-Laurent, Île d'Orléans, New France.

Pierre LECLERC- b.1658 → Anne Marie LECLERC- b.1691 → Louis FORTIER- b.1724 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LECOMTE Suzanne (-1666)

King's daughter died in childbirth. Son Michel Arsenault was orphaned at age two.

Suzanne Lecomte is a "Fille du Roi". She arrived in Canada, Nouvelle-France on 02/10/1665 aboard the *St-Baptist of Dieppe*. Suzanne married **François Arsenault** before November 1665 in Cap-de-la-Madeleine.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who

immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

We learn that on his arrival in the country, he first works for Sieur La Prade. On November 1, 1665, he rents for three years the house of Adrien Joliet at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. The Jesuits granted him land in Batiscan on March 20, 1666, but he was already bound by his contract with Sieur Joliet and he continued to work for him as the 1667 census shows.

Suzanne died on December 24, 1666 at Cap-de-la-Madeleine *"by a bad delivery from which she gave birth to a boy who was born on the twenty fourth of December one thousand six hundred and sixty six."* It was sieur Claude Herlin who is in charge of seeing to the education of this child, because François Arsenault, then farmer of sieur Joliet *"fell ill with a blood flow and died on the tenth of February one thousand six hundred and sixty nine."*

As for Michel, the only child of this couple, he survived and had descendants. **Michel Arsenault who was orphaned at age two, married Madeleine Leblanc . They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive...**

François ARSENAULT- b.1625 → Michel ARSENAULT- b.1666 → François ARSENAULT- b.1695 → Marie ARSENAULT- b.1730 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LECOUR Michel (1642- ant. 30-11-1705)

A war trip against the Iroquois

Baptized on February 18, 1642 in Saint-Gemmes-le-Robert, diocese of Le Mans in Maine, son of the ploughman Julien Lecour and Marguerite de Benne, he contracts marriage before notary Gilles Rageot, on November 20, 1675, with Marguerite Guay, daughter of Gaston Guay and Jeanne Prévost, but this contract is cancelled on February 4, 1676. He married Lauzon, on Wednesday November 24 1683, **Louise Ledran**, born in Quebec City on Saturday August 23 1664, daughter of Toussaint Ledran and Louise Menacier. From their union eleven children were born.

A document of 1668 shows that he was in the country as early as 1660. He was confirmed at the Ursuline Chapel in Quebec City on May 1st 1662. He then became involved in the fur trade, which explains why his name does not appear in the censuses of 1666 and 1667. He was living at Pointe-de-Lévis when, on June 29, 1668, he contracted an obligation of 125 livres and 16 sols for goods purchased from Charles Amiot. He gave as a guarantee the moose skins that Sieur Bégin kept for him at Pointe-de-Lévis. On October 9, 1668, he presents himself at the Provost of Quebec to claim successfully from Nicolas Droissy the sum of fourteen pounds according to his promise of September 14, 1660. Gabriel Lemieux and his wife owe him the sum of 71 pounds on July 21, 1669. He leases his land of three arpents width by forty arpents depth in the seigneurie of Lauzon André Badel, on September 1, 1670, for a period of five years, but this lease is not continued. On April 22, 1671, he sold it for the price of 180 livres to the locksmith Pierre Coeur. Nicolas Droissy and his wife sell him their land of three arpents width by forty arpents of Lauzon depth, on July 16, 1672, for the price of 300 livres on which he pays 100 livres cash. On October 2, he rents it for three years to Pierre Poliquin for 60 livres.

He then leaves for a war trip against the Iroquois and before his departure, he donates his goods in case of death to his goddaughter Françoise Guay and to the Fabrique de la Pointe- de-Lévis. His goddaughter, he leaves his land of Lauzon and the Fabrique the sum of 66 livres. He contracts marriage in 1675, but this contract is cancelled in 1676. Mathurin Renaud contracted an obligation of 131 livres to him on August 1, 1677. He sells one of his lands in Lauzon to Martin Lafflé on June 21, 1679 by act of notary Adam. (lost deed). In the 1681 census, he owned two guns and four arpents of his land were in value. Thomas Gasse and his wife retroceded to him, on May 1, 1682, the land he had sold to Martin Lafflé in 1679. He discharges them from the obligation of 140 livres from this sale. The same day, Thomas Gasse borrowed 70 livres from him. A few days later, as he was preparing to leave for a trading trip to the Outaouais, he dictated his will. He bequeaths lands and houses to his godson Michel Guay and his brother

Charles Guay. He bequeaths 150 pounds to the Fabrique de Lauzon to have masses said for the repose of his soul. He bequeaths 300 pounds to the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, 100 pounds to the Jesuits, 150 pounds to the Recollets, 100 pounds to the church of Sainte-Anne and that of Chateau-Richer, 100 pounds to the Congregation, 100 pounds to the Fabrique Notre-Dame de Québec, 100 pounds to Jeanne Samson, daughter of ancestor **Gabriel Samson** and the rest of his goods to **Jean Guay** and his wife.

He returns safe and sound from this trip. He marries in November 1683. On July 2, 1684, he sold one of his lands in Lauzon to François Grenet for the sum of 300 livres. He left for war against the Iroquois and before his departure, on July 15, 1684, he dictated his will to notary Duquet. This time, he left similar sums to those he had bequeathed to the Chapel of the Congregation, that is 100 livres, 300 livres to the Hôtel-Dieu, 100 livres to the Jesuits and as much to the Récollets, the Fabrique de Québec and the church of Sainte-Anne de Beaupré. Finally, he bequeathed 200 livres to the Fabrique de la Pointe-de-Lévis and gave all the rest of his property to his wife. On July 16, 1686, he claims 17 livres and 10 sols that Laurent Poiré owes him. The latter claims in vain that he owes him a canoe for fifteen years. The sentence is maintained and Poiré must reimburse him what he owes him. He appeared again at the Prévôté de Québec through Thomas Lefebvre who, in his name, claimed 375 livres tournois from Antoine Faure for merchandise that he had supplied to him, according to his bill of November 17, 1689. He wins his case. He wins another case against Mathurin Amaud on July 27, 1697. The latter appealed a sentence of the judge of Lauzon dated August 19, 1693 which condemned him to give him the sum contained in an obligation signed before the notary Duquet on August 1, 1677. Charles Chartier contracts an obligation of 147 livres and 16 sols towards him, on October 11, 1701. He gave a power of attorney to the notary Chambalon, on July 17, 1702, to withdraw in his name from Charles Chartier the sum he owed him. The date of his death is unknown. But he is no more, on November 30, 1705, when his widow gives a receipt. Daughter **Marie Charlotte** married **Jean Baptiste Samson**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Michel Lecours-b. 1642 → Marie Charlotte LECOUR- b.1688 → Etienne SAMSON- b.1714 → Ambroise SAMSON- b.1740 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LECOUSTRE Louise (c.1648-post 07-12-1708)

A kings daughter, she married a Bellerive.

We do not know the parentage and place of origin of this ancestor. She arrived in Québec city, Canada, on 2 October 1665 aboard the ship *Le St-Jean-Baptiste* from Dieppe, France at the age of 17. . She was a *Fille du Roi*. Around 1665, she married **Nicolas Crevier dit Bellerive**, born around 1641 in Cap de la Madeleine, son of Christophe Crevier and Jeanne Évrard. Christophe Crevier was a baker at Trois-Rivières in 1639, a merchant at La Rochelle from 1647 to 1651 and again settled at Trois-Rivières, about 1652. He was baptized 17 November 1611 at saint-Cande-1e-Jeune (godparents: Christophe & Michel Harinel and Catherine Bazinet), the son of merchant-baker Nicolas Crevier and Anne Basiret (buried 13 March 1631), who were married about 1607 in Rouen. Grandfather Nicolas Crevier was baptized 19 April 1581 at Sainte-Croix- Saint-Ouen in Rouen (godparents: Nicolas Roussel and Clémence Letardif) and buried 15 October 1626. He is the son of baker Hugues Crevier (baker Robert Crevier & Jeanne Dauphin) and Hélène Levasseur, who were married at Sainte-Croix-Saint-Ouen in Rouen about 1560 and lived in a home bearing the sign "La Tête Noire" (the Black Head).

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One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was

27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

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On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

From their union eleven children were born. She lived in the region of Trois-Rivières and Cap-de-la-Madeleine. On September 20, 1666, she and her husband made a mutual gift of their goods to each other during their last life. Daughter Marie-Barbe was probably born about 1666, followed by Marguerite-Louise (married Laurent Beaudet, 1684) and Madeleine (married Charles Lemaitre, 1689). Thomas was baptized at Trois-Rivières 11 May 1673, followed by Claude (married Marie-Jeanne Petit, 1706). The family settled at Cap-de-la-Madeleine about 1676. Marie-Anne was born about 1677, followed by Michel (baptized 18 February 1680, Batiscan) and Marie-Catherine (married Michel Deserre, 1702). Nicolas was baptized at Cap-de-la-Madeleine 10 August 1683, followed by Jean-Baptiste (04 June 1687) and Marie-Jeanne (03 February 1689). Daughters Marie-Barbe and Marie-Jeanne became nuns with the Congrégation Notre-Dame. 1666 Census: Trois-Rivières. Nicolas crevier 25, habitant; Louise le loutre 18, his wife, Marie Barbe crevier 3 daughter 3 months abd Jacques Jullien 23 domestique.

Her husband died in 1708 and she made an inventory of their goods on December 6, 1708. He has few things. His animals are his greatest wealth. He owns two oxen valued at 80 pounds and seven pigs worth 78 pounds. He owns a land of two arpents in front by forty arpents deep at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, land obtained by concession from the Jesuits before the notary Cusson, September 8, 1676. There is a small house covered with straw. He also owns a land at Bécancour, obtained on October 4, 1691, but there is no building. The day after this inventory, she renounces her community property. The precise date of her death is unknown. **Son Michel married Marie Angeline Masseè. Ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive.**

Louiae LECOUSTRE-b. 1648 → Michel BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1670 → Antoine BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1716 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEDRAN Toussaint (1634-1711)

Toussaint's mother Charlotte Couvent descends from many of the royal and noble houses of Europe, Louis VIII, King of France and Henry III, King of England are two.

Son of Louis Ledran and Charlotte Convent, from Saine Michel de Berzy-le-Sec, diocese of Soissons in Picardy, he married **Louise Menacier**, daughter of André Menacier and Marie Picart, from Sainte-Colombe-sur-Seine, diocese of Langres in Burgundy, on Monday October 8, 1663, and married her in Quebec City on Monday November 12, 1663. From their union are born ten children

This nephew of Anne Convent settled on the Lauzon coast where, according to the 1667 census, he owned two cattle and twelve acres of land. On August 18, 1669, Sieur Bermen de La Martinière, in the name of the heirs of the late Jean de Lauzon, gave him the official title to his land, which bordered on those of François Miville and Charles Amiot. Like all the inhabitants of Lauzon, he indulged in eel fishing. On October 18, 1672, he sold some to Étienne Landron who claimed reimbursement from the Prévôté de Québec for spoiled eels. Sieur Gauthier examined the eels

in question and according to his opinion, the claim was granted. On November 7, 1673, he testifies in a case opposing Jacques Cachelievre and François Marchand. He represented François Marchand before the Sovereign Council on June 22, 1674. The sentence of the Prévôté was annulled and François Marchand was given the land that had been sold by transport to Cachelievre

On March 23, 1676, he made an agreement with Geneviève de Chavigny, widow of Charles Amiot. As heir of the late Anne Convent, his maternal aunt, he renounces his inheritance rights for 200 livres. On the following May 2, Marie Couillard, wife of Jacques de Lalalande, grants him a land in the seigneurie of Saint-Claude. He sells his house in Lauzon to Louis Marchand on August 24, 1676 for 150 livres. On census of 1681, he lived at Cap Saint-Claude and owned four head of cattle and twelve acres of land under cultivation. His wife died on April 15, 1687. He lived on a piece of land in the seigneurie of Vincenne (Monte-à-peine), which had been verbally granted to him by the seigneur of the place. It is this land of three arpents and three perches of width by forty arpents of depth, half of which belongs to him by his community with his deceased wife, that he sells to Gabriel Davaine on September 30, 1706 for the sum of 144 livres and a pair of man shoes. He died in Beaumont on July 8, 1711 and was buried the next day. His daughter **Louise Marie Ledran** married **Michel Lecours**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette**.

Louis V111 KING OF FRANCE → Robert COMPTE D'ARTOIS- b.1216 → Robert II D'ARTOIS- b.1250 → Philippe D'ARTOIS- b.1268 → Catherine D'ARTOIS- b.1298 → Blanche DE PONTHIEU- b.1321 → Jeanne DE HARCOURT- → Blanche COMPTESS DE ROUCY ET DE BRAINE- b.1358 → Jean COMPTE DE ROUCY DE BRAINE- → Jeanne Comtesse de Roucy et DE BRAINE - b.1408 → Jeanne DE SARREBRUCHE- b.1436 → François DE BARBANCON- b.1470 → Nicole Françoise BEAUV AIS → Jean DE JOYEUSE- b.1540 → Louise DE JOYEUSE → Antoinette DELONGVAL- b.1580 → Charlotte CONVENT → **Toussaint LEDRAN**- b.1634 → Louise Marie LEDRAN- b.1664 → Marie Charlotte LECOUR- b.1688 → Etienne SAMSON- b.1714 → Ambroise SAMSON- b.1740 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON - b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Toussaint Ledran was born about 1634 in Saint-Michel, Brecy, Soissons, Brie, France. He was one of the four known children of Louis Ledran (1604-1651) and Charlotte Couvent (1608-1663). Toussaint arrived in New France in 1659. Toussaint Ledran (1634-1711) and Louise Menacier (1637-1687) were married in the church of Notre-Dame in Quebec City in the French colony of New France on Monday, 12 November 1663. Toussaint and Louise had ten children born from 1664 and 1678. Only two of them were known to have married:

The Ledran family appeared in the 1681 census of New France. Toussaint (43) and Louise (43) were living in Beaumont with seven children. They owned four steers and about twelve acres of land. Beaumont is twenty-four miles (by today's roads) east of Quebec City, on the east side of the Saint Lawrence River. They would have to cross the river by boat to travel to Quebec City. Louise died on Tuesday, 15 April 1687 at the age of about fifty years. Toussaint died twenty-four years later on 8 July 1711 at the age of seventy-seven, having never remarried. I guess once was enough. He was buried the next day in the cemetery of Saint-Etienne in Beaumont. This is the town where Absalom Roy was born in 1856.

LEFEBVRE Gabriel (1665-1735) dit Lataille

He Drowned

Son of master packer Nicolas Lefebvre and Marie Josse, of the parish of Saint-Laurent de Paris, he contracted marriage before notary Normandin on Sunday, January 2, 1689 with **Louise Duclos**, born about 1673, daughter of François Duclos and Jeanne Cerisier, and married her in Batiscan on Monday, January 1689. From their union are born fourteen children.

Married in 1689 and settled in Batiscan. On March 4, 1697, Marguerite Dizy, wife of Jean Desbroyeux cancels the lease held on their land. In compensation for his work, she gave him six minots of wheat, forty bales of straw and six pine logs. On November 12, 1711, the Jesuits granted him a land of six arpents width by forty arpents depth on the south shore of the Batiscan River about three leagues from the mouth. On May 14, 1713, he sold to François Duclos de Batiscan the part of a land of arpents of frontage belonging to his wife for his inheritance rights. He obtained 160 pounds. On December 26, 1717, he represents his son François when François Riquier sells him a land of four

arpents of width by twenty-one arpents of depth in Batiscan for the sum of 500 livres. He was buried at Sainte-Geneviève de Batiscan on November 29, 1735 - having fallen on the twenty-seventh in the evening into the church stream he was found drowned. Son **Francois** married **Catherine Richard**. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette.** Famed Métis leader **Pierre Bottineau** married one of the **Gervais daughters**. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Gabriel LEFEBVRE-b. 1665 → Françoise LEFEBVRE- b.0 → Françoise LEFEBVRE- b.1744 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lotte Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEFEBVRE Louis (1626-1683) dit Lacroix (La Groye)

Often confused with another La Groye who killed someone in a duel

On 3 July 1662, Father Jean Allouez gave him a piece of land measuring two arpents in width by forty deep in the 148 seigneurie of the Cap. Like several of his contemporaries, in order to be able to live comfortably, this ancestor of many of the Lacroix families must not only cultivate the soil for himself, but he had to do the same for others and accept, from time to time, various building contracts.

Louis must have been about 36 when he contracted his first marriage to Anne Herlin. The marriage act itself has been lost, but a contract of annulment was drawn up before notary Ameau on 23 January 1663. We can tell from it that Louis Lefebvre dit la Grouais (sic), inhabitant of the Cap, was the son of the late Mathieu Lefebvre, master blacksmith, formerly living in the faubourg Saint-Germain in Paris (near Saint Sulpice), and of Anne Lefrancois. The Lefebvre-Herlin marriage seems to have been of short duration. Did Anne return to France to die there? We may assume so if we give this interpretation to the census of 1666, where it says that the 38-year-old Louis Lagroyaye was living alone and that he had been married in France. In 1667, the census taker no longer mentioned this detail concerning his marriage. He lists Louis Lefebvre, 40 years old, living at Petit Cap de la Madeleine, between the homesteads of Nicolas Lecomte and ancestor **Francois Sonneau (Arseneau)**, and second neighbor of ancestor Sébastien **Provencher**. Louis Lefebvre was a farmer for Provencher at that time because, on 4 June 1665, he signed a commitment of four years duration in the presence of notary Jacques de La Tousche. In addition, this notary drew up several other acts for our ancestor, notably his second marriage contract on 4 November 1667 to the King's Daughter **Catherine Feret (Ferré)**, born in 1629, daughter of Pierre Feret and of Marguerite Ferrier, from Saint-Barthélemy in Paris. Out of a total of 88 King's Daughters who arrived in New France in 1667, nine settled in the region of Trois Rivieres.

The Jesuits granted him a land of two arpents frontage by forty arpents depth at Cap-de-Ia-Madeleine on July 23, 1662. This land was next to those of Jean Gladu and Michel Gamelain. On June 4, 1665, he leased his land at Cap-de-la-Madeleine to Sébastien Provencher for four years, at a rate of twenty minots of wheat per year. Four days later he appealed a sentence of the judge of Trois-Rivières in favor of Michel Gamelain. For 150 livres, Laurent Huet of Cap-de-la-Madeleine sold him a concession of two arpents in front by forty arpents in depth, on August 16, 1666. In the 1666 census he lives in Trois-Rivières and is said to be married in France and in the 1667 census he is at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. On September 21, 1667 he sends a request to the Jesuits. Jacqueline Chamboy, wife of Michel Pelletier makes a deal with him on March 10, 1668. He promises to surround her with stakes a barn on a land in Batiscan. On August 29, 1668, the same Jacqueline Chamboy hired him to build a barn twenty feet long by eighteen feet wide at the same place for the price of 120 pounds. He gets married in 1668.

Two other recordings by notary La Tousche tell us that Louis accepted building contracts from time to time. On 18 March 1668, he reached an agreement with Jacqueline Chamboy, widow of Jean Poisson and wife of Michel Peltier de la Prade, an inhabitant of the Cap and Batiscan, according to which he agreed to build a barn in the latter place. On the following 29 August, Louis agreed to build a stable in the same place and for the same person. Finally, on 30 January 1669, Nicolas Gastineau Duplessis sold him, in the name of Michel Gamelin, Seigneur of Sainte-Anne, a homestead with two arpents of frontage, at Cap de-la-Madeleine. By proxy of Michel Gamelin, Nicolas Gatineau sold him land at Cap-de-la-Madeleine on January 30, 1669, for twenty-two minots of wheat. He obtains a final discharge on November 14, 1671. On January 18, 1671, he commits himself to Julien Brosseau dit Laverdure to

develop six arpents of land for the sum of 80 livres. On September 1, 1680, Nicolas Dupera committed himself for one year to his service for 100 livres.

However, the greatest number of records concerning La Groye and his family were drawn up by Jean Cusson. On 18 January 1671, Louis contracted to work the land of Julien Brousseau dit Laverdure; on 2 April 1674, he signed a nine-year lease with ancestor **Guillaume Barette** to work two arpents of land located on the Saint Marc coast; on 1 September 1680, he hired Nicolas Duperras for one year. Other documents came from the same notary later, but let's pause for a moment to note two other important facts. The census of 1681 indicates that the Lefebvre family was still living in the seigneurie of the Cap. Our ancestor was then 54 years old and his wife was 52; their only son Jacques counted twelve springs. The couple owned a gun, six head of cattle and had eight arpents under cultivation. Why so little since the colonist had now lived in New France for more than 35 years? We can easily understand this if we consider that Louis, active all his life, worked very little for himself. Above all he cleared, plowed, sowed and harvested for others. Perhaps he considered this way of life less stressful and more profitable for him.

Having reached the age of 55 or 56, Louis became a worn out man, exhausted from so much work and he felt his end approaching. On 4 December 1682, again at the home of his good friend Jean Cusson, he had his last will and testament drawn up. He dictated his will to notary Cusson on December 4, 1682. He bequeathed all his property to his wife on the condition that she did not remarry, in which case the will would become void. He asks her to raise their child in the fear of God and to take great care of him. On the following 2 May, he died of exhaustion. The next day, his funeral was held in the modest chapel at the Cap. In his rounds the missionary recorded in the parish registry that our humble ancestor had been buried on 3 May, following his unexpected death the day before, "after having received all the sacraments."

But the hourglass of Father Time did not stop flowing at the Lefebvre home: Catherine Feret continued seeing to domestic affairs. On 20 February 1684, again at the home of notary Cusson, she agreed to continue her lease with Guillaume Barette for six more years. In order to do this, she undoubtedly counted heavily on the help of her son Jacques, at fifteen, now almost a man. On 24 March 1687, Catherine made her mark on an acknowledgment of a debt of 311 livres, 11 sols and 3 deniers, for merchandise from the store of Pierre Le Boulanger, Sieur de Saint-Pierre. It appears that the widow had great difficulty meeting this debt because Le Boulanger brought suit against her and the judgment, issued on 24 January 1691, ordered her to pay what she owed. On 20 February 1692, Catherine signed another nine-year lease with Guillaume Barette, but we do not know if she lived long enough to see it through. It is more than likely that the lease was assumed by her son Jacques at whose home she lived. We do not know anything about her death. It even may be that she passed away after the premature death of her son in 1703.

It took three generations of Lefebvre dit Lacroix's in order to definitely continue this family originally from the Cap. In fact, ancestor Louis had only one son named Jacques who died prematurely at the age of 34, and Jacques had but one son, Jean Baptiste. Therefore, the Lefebvre dit Lacroix's from the county of Champlain all descend from Louis, from Jacques and from Jean Baptiste, father, son and grandson respectively. Here is some information on this old Mauricien family: **Jacques**, born in 1669 and died about 1703. Married at the Cap (contract Cusson, 2 July 1694) to **Marie-Anne Leblanc**, daughter of **Nicolas dit Labrie** and of **Madeleine Dutault**. They lived at the Cap and had one son and two daughters. **Jean Baptiste**, son of Jacques and of Madeleine, married **Marie-Anne Rault** at the Cap in 1720. They had ten children and it was he who finally launched the Lefebvre dit Lacroix line. **Jean Baptiste was a coureur des bois** before settling down at the Cap. He was still living in 1761. Another son of Catherine and Louis, Pierre married Charlotte Guyon. Catherine and Louis were ancestors of **Joseph Roy's mother, Seraphine Bellerive twice.**, Pierre on her father's side and Jacques on her mother's side.

Louis LEFEBVRE-b. 1626 → Jacques LEFEBVRE- b.1669 → Jean- LEFEBVRE- b.1696 → Jacques LACROIX LEFEBVRE- b.1729 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Louis LEFEBVRE-b. 1626 → Jacques LEFEBVRE- b.1669 → Jean- LEFEBVRE- b.1696 → Pierre LEFEBVRE Lacroix- b.1731 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEFEBVRE Pasquier (c.1627-ant. 14-08-1704)

She returned to France with her husband where she died.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor from Mortagne, in Perche. Around 1649, she married **Charles Turgeon**, baptized on Friday, September 3, 1627, at Saint-Jean de Mortagne, in Perche, son of Jean Turgeon and Sébastienne Liger. From their union, ten children are born. Charles and Pasquiére began to raise their family at Mortagne. The eldest, Jeanne, baptized on 18 July 1650 in the parish of Saint-Jean, was buried the same day. Also baptized in the same place were Marie-Claire, on 29 September 1651; Jacques, on 29 September 1653

Of the six children born at Saint-Jean de Mortagne, three survived and came to New France: Marie- Claire, Jacques and Anne. In June 1662, 100 soldiers and 100 workmen were at the harbor of Chefdebaye. His Majesty had chartered two ships: the 300-ton l'Aigle d'Or, commanded by Captain Gargot, and the 150-ton Saint-Jean-Baptiste. About 300 passengers, including Charles Turgeon and his family, were aboard these ships to come to Canada. However, no document allows us to verify the date of the departure or the list of passengers of each ship.

She arrived in the country with her husband and their children in 1662. She lived in Beauport. There are several incidents showing Charles may have had trouble getting along with people. Charles had an argument with a man named Jean Lemarie over the boundary of his land. When Lemarie's wife got involved in the argument, Charles got mad and tore off her bonnet, trampling it on the ground. The woman brought the trampled bonnet to court as evidence when Charles was tried; he was found guilty of the assault and fined.

It is difficult to determine the schedule of Charles Turgeon and his family upon their arrival in Québec. No one has yet found his contract for the acquisition of land in 1663. Afterwards, Charles Turgeon always said he was from the seigneurie of Beauport. Moreover, this was confirmed by the census of 1667. The census takers recorded them as having 10 arpents of land under cultivation. The rest of his story tells us that Charles had a few pennies in his pocket. On 20 October 1670, Charles and Pasquiére Lefebvre borrowed 150 livres from Toussaint Giroux. During a period of several years the Turgeons seem to have made an effort to educate their children, including their last child, Jean, baptized at Québec on 17 May 1670. Charles Turgeon farmed the land in the village of Saint-Joseph, between the properties of the Lord of Beauport and the village of Saint-Michel. On 17 August 1683, he had a neighbor named Joseph Vandandaigue dit Gadbois, a master carpenter living at Québec

Six Percherons: Jeanne, Marie-Claire, Jacques, Francoise, Anne and Michel, and four children born at Beauport: Zacharie, Pierre, Pierre and Jean made up the Turgeon family in the second Canadian generation. Jacques, born in France in 1653, was the last of the family to marry in Canada. On 26 November 1704, at Beaumont, he became the husband of Marie Jean, widow of Pierre Bourget dit Lavallée, mother of four children. Nature made them a gift of two sons and two daughters. Jacques was buried on 12 December 1728, at Beaumont. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Godson of ancestor Zacharie Cloutier on 22 May 1664, the first to be born in New France, Zacharie Turgeon joined his life to Elisabeth Roy, daughter of ancestors Nicolas Leroy and of Jeanne Lelievre. Nuptial blessing at Beauport on 24 October 1691. Their 13 children were all born and baptized at Beauport between 1692 and 1714. The head of the family was buried in this last place, on 13 July 1743. In the third generation, the names of 36 Turgeons had been recorded in our Canadian registries.

In the autumn of 1693, Charles Turgeon and Pasquiére Lefebvre had just made a serious decision. They were on the point of leaving for old France. In the presence of the notary Louis Chambalon, on 3 December, they appointed their son Jean Turgeon as their general and special administrator in this country of Canada. On the same day, Charles and his wife admitted owing Jean a debt of 500 livres which he had lent them to facilitate their passage back home. Jean could pay himself from the first money which he will receive from their effects or leases, whenever he wants. The Turgeon parents, after having come to New France, thus returned to their country of origin by one of the last ships which left the harbor of Québec in November 1691. How many months or years did the Turgeons remain in France? At the marriage of Jacques on 26 November 1704, at Beaumont, his parents seem to be deceased.

She returned to France with her husband in November 1693. The date of her death is unknown, but she is no longer there on August 14, 1704, at the time of the marriage contract of her son Jacques with Marie Jean. Pasquiére

Lefebvre is buried in the church on 05-09-1696 at Mortagne-au-Perche. The last record of Charles was on November 12, 1698 when he attended a wedding in Mortagne. He was deceased on the record of his son Jacques' marriage on November 4, 1704. The exact date and location of Charles' death are unknown, but it's believed that he died in France.

Jacques Turgeon and Marie Jean were ancestors of the Collettes

Pasquiere LEFEBVRE-b. 1627 → Jacques TURGEON- b.1653 → Elizabeth TURGEON- b.1712 → Charles Francois LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Zacharie Turgeon and Elisabeth Roy (1671-?), daughter of ancestor Nicolas Leroy married 24 Oct 1691, at Beauport were ancestors of the Roys twice.

Pasquiere LEFEBVRE-b. 1627 → Zacharie TURGEON- b.1664 → Genevieve TURGEON- b.1707 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Pasquiere LEFEBVRE-b. 1627 → Zacharie TURGEON- b.1664 → Jean TURGEON- b.1693 → Agathe TURGEON- b.1739 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEGRAND Nicole c.1648-1713)

A king's daughter. Nicole and her husband accused neighbor Fille du Roi Anne Bardet of being a whore.

Nicole Legrand was born about 1648. Daughter of Nicolas Legrand and Anne Duplessis, of the parish of Saint-Sulpice in Paris. After her father's death, she left for Canada in 1669 at about age 21. She married **François Noël**, son of Pierre Noël and Élisabeth Augustin, of the village of Chiré, in Poitou, on Sunday, October 13, 1669, and married him in Quebec City on Tuesday, October 22, 1669. Both spouses signed the marriage contract drawn up 13 October by notary. François was born about 1644. He was confirmed 23 March 1664 in Québec City and can be found in the 1666 census as the indentured servant of ancestor **Gabriel Gosselin**. Francois Noel had arrived in 1665, before the closing of the navigation season. The following year, Francois had changed masters, he was in the service of Jean-Baptiste Peuvret, owner of the arriere-fief of Mesnu, still one the Ile d'Orléans. The foreman in charge of the seigneur's farm was Jacques LeRoy.

Francois Noel built his house and cleared a portion of new Land. He was ready to set up his home. Since 1663, each year the king had sent good and strong girls, to encourage the population of the Colony. In 1668, he sent 11 of them to Montréal; the same number to Québec. Among those who went to the capital was Nicole Legrand. Nicole was a Parisian from Saint-Sulpice. Her father Nicolas was dead Her mother Anne Duplessis was still living.

For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

Nicole, 21 years old, had fine manners, easy speech; she wrote her name with confidence. Francois Noel met her at Québec at the end of the summer of 1669. They decided to get married. On 13 October. Nicole brought to the marriage some property valued at 400 livres and a gift from the King worth 50 livres. As was right and proper, François offered a prefixed dowry exceeding the ordinary: 500 livres tournois. The nuptial blessing was given on 22 October on the Ile d'Orléans by the missionary priest Thomas Morel. On the island, it was said that Gabriel Gosselin was present for the ceremony. Was the marriage blessed at the Gosselin house? It took courage to leave Paris; this meant leaving the gleaming capital in exchange for a part of the Ile d'Orléans and the whole of the great Saint Lawrence River.

From their union are born ten children. Francois and Nicole settled at Sainte-Famille, Ile d'Orléans, where son Philippe was baptized 28 December 1670, followed by Catherine dite Marguerite, baptized 14 November 1672 at Québec City. In 1672, Nicole and her husband accused neighbor Fille du Roi Anne Bardet of leading a scandalous life. Anne sought redress for what she felt were false and malicious accusations, and on 26 January 1673, Nicole and François were forced to agree to an act drawn up by notary Becquet, retracting their accusations and restoring Anne's honor and good name.

The Legrand-Noel parents threaded 10 new lives on the marvelous abacus of human life. It was between 1670 and 1687, in the present territory of the parish of Saint-Laurent, on the west-side of the island, that all the Legrand-Noel children were born. From 1687 to 1707, there was the ordinary, happy family and social life at the Noel home. She received the scapular of Mont-Carmel on October 23, 1691. On 09 September 1707. One day, it was necessary to surrender to the evidence: the frost of years had whitened their hair. The ancestor thought at that time to determine the succession in order to secure their old age. On 9 September 1707, Francis and Nicole went to Québec to the home of notary Louis Chambalon. All the children had been summoned for the occasion.

The act of donation from the Noel parents to their son Ignace recalls first that each of the major children had received upon their marriage about 200 livres. Philippe, the eldest, had inherited twice this amount. Here are some details about the furniture and real estate that they owned: one piece of land with 3 arpents in frontage minus 1 perche, "*an old house of piece sur piece and a barn with square frame, enclosed with boards and covered with straw with a stable at one end of piece sur piece*". Everything had already been appraised by ancestors Ignace Gosselin and Guillaume Couture at 1,200 livres. Then came the livestock: 1 9-year-old mare, 2 oxen of the same age; 2 other oxen 3 and 4 years old, 4 cows, 2 Steers, 2 calves, 4 pigs, 7 piglets, 24 hens and 1 rooster.

The obligations imposed on the heir? To his brothers and sisters, to complete the 200 livres which had not been paid; to feed, house, provide heat and to support his father and mother for the rest of their lives, to use 50 livres at the death of each for funeral expenses and for masses. Then was added a host of particular details: to give them 2 minots of wheat each year, half of the fruit from the garden, a certain quantity of flax, the spinning wheel, etc. If problems arose between the recipient and the donors, the former must then follow the following directives: to provide a heated room on the west 'Side of the house, the necessary furnishings, kitchen utensils, linen wear, 26 minots of wheat each year, 30 pound of butter, etc.

The complete reading of this very interesting, notarized document implies that the Noels wanted to avoid quarrels and problems at any cost. They had foreseen all scenarios. Surprise is added when we discover that the sons

Philippe, Ignace and Pierre signed with ease, along with brother-in-law Antoine Fortier. Did they get schooling from their parents? Culture and grace may be inherited as well as wealth.

The Noel's retirement continued peacefully for a few years more. Nicole Legrand was the first to die, on Thursday, 5 October 1713, harvest time. The missionary priest Yves Leriche sang the libera on the morning of the 6th, at the church of Saint-Laurent. The 82-year-old François Noel was also buried in the cemetery of Saint-Laurent, on 26 May 1725. The good curate Leriche drew up very poor acts. He recorded the names of the deceased, nothing more...: "Le bonhomme Noel" **Philippe Noël**, was godfathered on 28 December 1670 by Philippe Gauthier, Sieur de Comporte, former lieutenant of the Company de La Fouille in the Carignan Regiment. Son **Philippe** was married on 5 November 1692 at Saint-Pierre, to **Marie Rondeau**, daughter of Thomas. Their family counted 12 new members. He was buried on 30 September 1736, in the cemetery of Saint-Pierre on the island. **They were ancestors of the Roys and the Collettes.**

Nicole LEGRAND-b. 1648 → Philippe NOEL- b.1670 → Ignace NOEL- b.1700 → Marie Ursule NOEL- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.1778 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Nicole LEGRAND-b. 1648 → Philippe NOEL- b.1670 → Ursule NOEL- b.1693 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEJEUNE Catherine (1633---)

She lived in Acadie during *Le Grand Dérangement*.

The Ancestral Matriarch of the Acadian Savoie family. Catherine was born around 1633. Her place of birth is unknown.. She was the sister of Edmée Lejeune. **François Savoie** and Catherine Lejeune were married approximately in 1651 in Acadia but the exact place is not known. François was born around 1621 in Martaizé, near Loudun, France. He is the Ancestral Patriarch of the Acadian Savoie Family. François probably came to Acadia around 1643. Between 1652 and 1670, they had 9 children: Françoise, Germain, Marie, Jeanne, Catherine, François, Barnabé, Andrée and Marie France.

While François and Catherine were raising their family, Port-Royal was captured in 1654 by Robert Sedgwick, who led 300 British soldiers and volunteers. Although the commander of Port-Royal left for France, most Acadians, including the Savoie family, remained in Acadia. They were permitted to retain their land and belongings and were guaranteed religious freedom. Dunn describes life in Acadia during the 16 years of nominal British rule. By 1671 the British had ceded Acadia to France and French settlement resumed.

In the Port-Royal census of 1671, François, 50 years of age, was listed as a plowman and Catherine was 38. There were 9 children between the ages of 2 and 18 in the household. The family homestead had 6 arpents under cultivation and they had 4 cattle. It is not clear where the farm was located. By 1707, their son Germain had a farm up river at the Belisle Marshes, east of the fort on the north bank of the Dauphin (Annapolis River).

The date and location of Catherine's death is not known. The time and location of François' death are not known either.. Most of François and Catherine's descendants remained at Port-Royal/Annapolis Royal, but they settled also at Minas, Chepody, and in the French Maritimes. At least 14 of their descendants emigrated to Louisiana from Halifax in 1765. More of them could be found in greater Acadia, the French Antilles, France, and especially in Canada after *Le Grand Dérangement*. Daughter **Françoise** married **Jean Corporon**. **They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Séraphine Bellerive.**

Catherine LEJEUNE-b. 1633 → Françoise SAVOIE- b.1653 → Marie CORPORON- b.1671 → Denis BOUDREAU- b.1690 → Madeleine BOUDREAU- b.1724 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LELIEVRE Françoise (1636- ant. 28-09-1677)

Françoise came as a servant indentured Died at the age of 31.

Françoise was born about 1637 in Nancy, Lorraine, the daughter of Christophe Leliévre and Georgette Clément. She came to New France in 1653. On 18 August 1653, Françoise married **Gabriel Gosselin** in Sillery, though the act is recorded in the register of Notre-Dame de Québec. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract drawn up 22 June by notary Godet. Gabriel was born about 1622 in Combray canton of Thury-Harcourt, arrondissement and diocese of Bayeux), Normandy, the son of Nicolas Gosselin and Marguerite Dubréal. He was confirmed 24 February 1660 at Québec City.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

They lived on the Ile d'Orléans. Census 1666: Gabriel Gosselin, 40, resident; Françoise Lelièvre, 30, his wife; Ignace, 10; Guillaume, 9; Michel, 7; François, 5; Gabriel, 3; François, 2; François Noël, 22, Jean Pacault, 23, and Louis Sinadier, 22, (hired servant). 20 livestock, 55, acres.

Census 1681 - Françoise Lelièvre deceased, replaced by Louise Guillot: Gabriel Gosselin 60; Louise Guillot, his wife, 25; children : Ignace 24, Michel 20, François 18, Gabriel 16, François 14, Geneviève 13, Jeanne 12, Pierre 3, Louis 1; servants: Allary 24, François Dubois 14, Marie 8; 2 rifles; 45 head of cattle; 1 donkey; 80 ewes; 60 acres. They lived in St. Laurent , (Île d'Orléans), Canada

Gabriel and Françoise had nine children. Françoise Lelièvre died on the Ile d'Orléans some time before 28 September 1677 date on which the election of a guardian for her minor children is proceeded. Her husband has the notary Becquet proceed to the inventory of her goods on September 28, 1678. Notary Becquet drew up an inventory of the marriage community on 26 October 1677. On 04 October 1677, Gabriel married Louise Guillot (widow of Mathurin Renaud), with whom he had 2 children. Gabriel Gosselin was buried 07 July 1697 at Québec City. . The husband of **Françoise Labrecque**, mother of 7 children, ancestor **François-Amable Gosselin**, spent his life on the south side of the island at Saint-Laurent.. **They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Françoise LELIEVRE-b. 1636 → Francois GOSELIN- b.1664 → Pierre GOSELIN- b.1698 → Genevieve GOSELIN- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

They were also ancestors of the Roys

Françoise LELIEVRE-b. 1636 → Francois GOSELIN- b.1664 → Genevieve GOSELIN- b.1700 → Francoise BOUFFARD- b.1734 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son Ignace Gosselin married Marie Rate the 23 November 1683 at St Pierre Ile d'Orléans. They were ancestors of the Roys

Françoise LELIEVRE-b. 1636 → Ignace GOSELIN- b.1654 → Genevieve GOSELIN- b.1706 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LELIEVRE Guillaume (c.1616-post 09-03-1677)

Father in law of patriarch Nicola Leroy

Son of Jacques Lelievre and Antoinette Bougard, from Saint Léonard de Honfleur, diocese of Lisieux in Normandy, he married in France around 1639, and from this union was born a daughter named Jeanne who came to the country

with her husband Nicolas Leroy. He contracts marriage before the notary Audouart on August 21, 1660 with Marguerite Meillet, widow of Pierre Brincosté, but she drowns while coming from Beauport Quebec on August 30, even before the ceremony of management.

He is in the country as early as 1656, because Sieur Jean Juchereau de Maure rents to him, as well as to Jacques Noury and Jacques Maret, the land, the fishing and the mill of the place called Saint-Denis, located in Quebec and Sillery, for a period of six years, in exchange for "one hundred and ten minots of good and fair wheat, He was still a farmer of the mill of Saint-Denis when, on June 24, 1659, Jean Guyon made him and Jacques Maret transport of a land on the edge of the Grande-Alée at the rate of 40 sols per arpent and three live capons. His associate Jacques Maret cancels their association in the exploitation of the farm of sieur Jucherau on July 28, 1660. He promises to give him for Christmas the sum of 300 livres and 700 livres during the year, plus a cow and a pig. He will be able to take his effects, a rifle and a pistol, the one he usually uses. In return, he gives up all his rights on the harvest and the revenues of the farm. He appeared several times before the Sovereign Council in 1663 and 1664. On October 6, 1663, he was condemned to pay back 31 livres to Jean Canteleu. On October 30, he had to reimburse 43 livres and 10 sols plus nine minots of wheat to Marie-Charlotte Poitier, widow of Joseph Hébert for rent. The same day Charles Allaire claims 25 livres for his wages and one hundred and twenty eels. In 1664, after judgment, on January 19, he owed 23 livres to Jean du Tasta, on March 22 304 livres 4 sols and 2 deniers to Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, on July 19 four minots of wheat to Eustache Lambert and on October 9 35 livres to Jean Berthiaume. On April 20, 1666, in order to avoid a dispute with him about the lease of his farm and because of his poverty, Sieur Jean Juchereau gives him all that he may owe him, except for 200 livres that he will have to reimburse to him in the years to come.

In the 1666 census, he works on the Beaupré coast. On April 18, Jean-Baptiste Peuvret rents him two cows for one year for fifty pounds of butter. He will go and get these two cows at his own expense at the fort at the end of the island of Orleans. In the 1667 census, he found himself on the Island of Orleans, where Sieur Jacques Cailhaut de La Tesserie rented him the land, the house, the barn, the stable, the garden, the furniture and the animals of the Beaulieu farm for seven years, at the rate of 500 livres and half of the "escrois" the first year and 550 livres and half of the "escrois" each of the other years. On October 16 following, the lord Cailhaut deposits at the clerk's office of the notary Rageot the inventory of the cattle and the pieces of furniture which he left him. One rel;eve among others, a pair of oxen evaluated at 310 livres, without counting four pigs, two bulls, two cows, two heifers etc. On March 10, 1673, the lord of La Tesserie renews to him for three years the lease of his land of Beaulieu for twenty pounds of butter per cow, forty minots of wheat and ten minots of peas per year. He gave him a receipt for all that he owed for the previous years. In October 1674, on the 23rd, he sold to Jacques Bernier for 135 livres his land, his house and his barn on the island of Orleans. He contracted an obligation of 61 livres to Jacques Dubois, on September 17, 1676, for a barrel of wine and a pair of shoes. Sieur Olivier Morel rents to him for arpents of frontage, called Grand Pré, located in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges, for twenty cords of firewood per year and sixty minots of wheat. The date of his death is unknown but he is still alive on March 9, 1677, when Catherine Grenier claims 19 livres and 10 sols from him before the Prévôté. Signature no. 716.

Guillaume Lelièvre

A Collette ancestor

Guillaume LELIEVRE-b. 1616→ Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640→ Nicolas LEROY- b.1661 → Etienne LEROY- b.1690 → Marie- ROY-3374 b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

A Roy Amcestor

Guillaume LELIEVRE-b. 1616→ Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640→ Nicolas LEROY- b.1661 → François ROY- b.1708 → Marie- ROY- b.1748 → Françoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guillaume LELIEVRE-b. 1616→ Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640→ Guillaume LEROY- b.1667 → Pierre LEROY- b.1706 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guillaume LELIEVRE-b. 1616 → Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640 → Isabelle Elisabeth LEROY- b.1671 → Genevieve TURGEON- b.1707 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guillaume LELIEVRE-b. 1616 → Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640 → Isabelle Elisabeth LEROY- b.1671 → Jean TURGEON- b.1693 → Agathe TURGEON- b.1739 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

An ancestor of Ameia Samson mother of Lottie Mae Collette.

Guillaume LELIEVRE-b. 1616 → Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640 → Marie Jeanne LEROY- b.1664 → Jean Baptiste GAUDREAU- b.1682 → Augustin GAUDREAU- b.1713 → François Prospère GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Joseph GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LELIEVRE Jeanne (1640-1728)

Daughter of Guillaume Lelievre and (name omitted), from Saint-Rémi de Dieppe in Normandy, she married, around 1658, Nicolas Leroy, son of Louis Leroy and Anne Lemaitre. The only child of Louis Roy. Baptized at St-Remy de Dieppe, a church that was started in about 1000 and completed in 1522. He was a cod fisherman (or knife maker). Arrived in Quebec City 22 Aug 1661 on ship le *Jardin de Hollande* with mother Anne Lemaitre, wife and 2 kids on the ship. Settled around Beaupré. In the summer of 1676 he moved to the seigneurie of ancestor Olivier Morel de la Durantaye. They had 9 children: Louis, Nicolas (ancestor), Noel, Marie-Jeanne (ancestor), Guillaume (ancestor), Anne, Jean, Elizabeth Isabelle (ancestor), Jean and Jean-Baptiste. Her father, Guillaume Lelievre, widower, went to New France sometime after 1656. The good word that he sent back invited Nicolas to emigrate, so together, the family decided to move to a new country. There were five of them in all: Nicolas, his wife, his mother, son Louis and baby Nicolas. We are able to fix precisely the date of arrival of this family in New France because of the following document taken from the Archives of France: "On Friday the 17th of June 1661, before Michel Manichet, Royal Notary in the Vicomte of Arques, and Antoine Le Marchal, Notary of Dieppe was present Nicolas Leroy, citizen of Dieppe, who promises by these presents to pay or to have paid to the Honorable Jean Gloria, merchant of the said Dieppe, a loan made in order to voyage to Canada, in the ship commanded by Captain Poulet of this city

The census of 1666 mentions the name of Jean Briere, his farmhand. Nicolas also had an employee who made money for him; a sort of fish-warden. It's not just today that Canadians are poachers! In 1667 Nicolas owned 4 animals and 7 arpents of workable land. One day in the summer of 1669, Mr.Jacques Nourry encountered the little 5-year-old daughter of Nicolas and Jeanne. Nourry violated Marie, but the matter did not stop there. On 9 August the Leroy parents, deeply hurt, swore out a warrant in the name of the girl. Three doctors gave their opinion during a confrontation between the violator and the victim. The next day the Assistant Attorney General gave his summary to the Sovereign Council. The 12th day of the same month, exemplary justice dictated: "The Sovereign Council has decided and does declare that the said Jacques Nourry is guilty of the act and convicts him of having violated the said Marie Leroy and in reparation does condemn him to be hanged and strangled on a gallows; then his body taken to a public place where his head shall be severed and placed on a post—this to give thought to those who would avoid marriage .Three hundred livres in civil damages to be given to the said Marie Roy, another one hundred livres in damages; a third to go to the hospital and two thirds to the Council for court costs. The remainder of his estate to be confiscated by the Lord of the High Court of Beaupré. Made and done by the Court at Quebec the 12th of August 1669." On 7 September the authorities awarded the farm of Nourry to Charles Garnier. As for Marie Leroy,baptized at Quebec on 15 August 1664, the goddaughter of Michele Nau, wife of Sieur Joseph Giffardthe Marquis of Beauport, she grew up quite normally. She became the wife of Jean Gaudreau on 31 July 1679, was the mother of 3 children and lived at Cape Saint Ignace.

After the death of her husband, she marries in second marriage in Beaumont, on Tuesday February 8, 1695, Francois Molinet, of unknown origin. No children were born from their union. She lived in l'Ange-Gardien, La Durantaye and Beaumont. On October 22, 1707, she sold to Martin Leblanc, a land and dwelling in La Durantaye, measuring three arpents in front by forty arpents in depth, as it had been abandoned to him by François Quemeneur on July 27. She obtains 500 livres for it. She died in Saint-Vallier and was buried on January 11, 1728. **Ancestor of Collettes, Roys and Samsons and also Madonna, Celine Dion, Jacques Kerouac, Gabrielle Roy and Alanas Morissette, Justin Bieber. Ancestor through 6 lines**

A Collette ancestor

Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1661 → Etienne LEROY- b.1690 → Marie- ROY-3374 b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

A Roy Amcestor

Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1661 → François ROY- b.1708 → Marie- ROY- b.1748 → Françoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640 → Guillaume LEROY- b.1667 → Pierre LEROY- b.1706 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640 → Isabelle Elisabeth LEROY- b.1671 → Genevieve TURGEON- b.1707 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640 → Isabelle Elisabeth LEROY- b.1671 → Jean TURGEON- b.1693 → Agathe TURGEON- b.1739 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

An ancestor of Ameia Samson mother of Lottie Mae Collette

Jeanne LELIEVRE-b. 1640 → Marie Jeanne LEROY- b.1664 → Jean Baptiste GAUDREAU- b.1682 → Augustin GAUDREAU- b.1713 → François Prospère GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEMAISTRE Anne (1619-1718)

Mother of patriarch Nicolas Leroy. Almost a hundred years old

We do not know the filiation of this ancestor who married Louis Leroy in Saint-Rémi de Dieppe on Tuesday April 27, 1638. From their union a boy was born. After her husband's death, she contracted marriage before notary Gloria, on Thursday October 25, 1663, with Adrien Blanquet dit La Fougere, son of André Blanquet and Perrette Caperon, of Bacqueville near Dieppe, diocese of Rouen in Normandy, and married him in Quebec City on Wednesday November 7, 1663. No children were born of their union.

She arrived in the country in 1663 with her son Nicolas. She lives on the Island of Orleans. She enters the Confrérie de la Sainte-Famille, on August 5, 1689. On March 27, 1696, Guillaume Leroy de La Durantaye, Jean-Charles Leclerc and the other Leclerc heirs, as well as René Pelletier representing Anne Lemaistre, sell to Gervais Pépin a piece of land in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans. She died in Saint-Pierre de l'Île d'Orléans and was buried there on October 1, 1718. She would die almost a hundred years old. **An ancestor through 6 lines.**

Annie Lemaistre

A Collette ancestor

Anne LEMAISTRE- b.1617 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1661 → Etienne LEROY- b.1690 → Marie- ROY-3374 b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

A Roy ancestor

Anne LEMAISTRE- b.1617 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1661 → François ROY- b.1708 → Marie- ROY- b.1748 → Françoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Anne LEMAISTRE- b.1617 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Guillaume LEROY- b.1667 → Pierre LEROY- b.1706 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Anne LEMAISTRE- b.1617 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Isabelle Elisabeth LEROY- b.1671 → Genevieve TURGEON- b.1707 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Anne LEMAISTRE- b.1617 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Isabelle Elisabeth LEROY- b.1671 → Jean TURGEON- b.1693 → Agathe TURGEON- b.1739 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

An ancestor of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.

Anne LEMAISTRE- b.1617 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Marie Jeanne LEROY- b.1664 → Jean Baptiste GAUDREAU- b.1682 → Augustin GAUDREAU- b.1713 → François Prospère GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Joseph GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LE MARCHANT Jeanne (c.1580-c.1647)

A Huguenot, of royal ancestry (French Kings). She was involved in many fights.

Daughter of Gervais Le Marchant sieur de la and Venote de Saint-Germain, of Condé-sur-Noireau, she married Mathieu Le Neuf, sieur du Hérisson, son of the late Jean Leneuf and Marguerite Legardeur, of Thury-Harcourt, in the Huguenot temple of Caen, following the proclamation of the banns of marriage on Sundays, November 21 and 28 and December 5, 1599. From their union five children are born.

Her husband died before July 11, 1619, the date of an obligation between her and Jean Leneuf, sieur du Veaux. Mother of Jacques, Michel, Marie and Madeleine Leneuf, she is guardian of her children and arrives in the country with them on June 11, 1636. She was godmother to Michel Godefroy Trois-Rivières on October 21, 1637. Her name appears a few times in the same register as godmother, in particular, on June 29, 1640, for a sixty-five year old Amerindian and on February 9, 1647, for a sixty year old Amerindian. The records are discreet thereafter about him.

We know better what kind of person she was by some of her reflections and her subject matter in various trials. Thus, on March 21, 1643, when her son came to blows with Guillaume Isabel, she intervened with her daughter-in-law and threw herself on Isabel and pulled his hair. Isabel declared that he will lodge a complaint. This does not prevent her from intervening once again when her son Michel, in 1646, sues Sébastien Dodier after having come to blows with him. We learn that during the fight Dodier curses her in these terms: "Old woman, go to the devil, if you don't withdraw I'll put a scourge on your body". Finally, when her son Michel declares that the Jesuits are fencing things and that Dodier wants to bring them a piece of wood that belongs to him, she interferes in the conversation by saying that they (the Leneuf) were taking justice into their own hands and that if it were necessary, he would cut off their arms and pass the sword through their bodies and no one could stop them. We do not know the precise date of his death which occurred around 1676. **Ancestor of Joseph Roy' mother Seraphine Bellerive in two lines.**

Jeanne LEMARCHANT- b. 1580 → Michel LENEUF- b. 1601 → Anne LENEUF- b. 1632 → Marie DESROSIERS- b.1650 → Joseph RAUX- b.1669 → Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Jacques LACROIX LEFEBVRE- b.1729 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

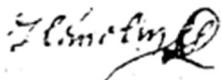
Jeanne LEMARCHANT-b. 1580 → Michel LENEUF-b. 1601 → Anne LENEUF → Marie DESROSIERS- b.1650 → Joseph RAUX- b.1669 → Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Pierre LEFEBVRE Lacroix- b.1731 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEMELIN Jean (1632-1717) dit Tourangeau

His bride was 12 years old. She had her first child at age 15.

Son of Noël Lemelin and Francoise Mélaine, from the city of Chartres in Beauce, he married 12 year old **Marguerite Brassard**, baptized in Quebec City on Tuesday March 4, 1658, daughter of Antoine Brassard and Francoise Méry. From their union, twelve children are born. This master carpenter made a contract on July 28, 1657. He got married in March 1658. On July 16, 1659, Governor d'Argenson grants him a site of eleven toises and one foot in front of the Upper Town of Quebec, on Saint Louis Street. On July 28, 1659, Nicolas Gaudry sold him an enclosure of fifty-five perches of land in Quebec City for the sum of 370 livres. He went back to France in 1662 and returned in 1663. On October 27 of that same year 1663, he was condemned to pay 124 livres and 10 sols to the merchant Jean Giton of La Rochelle. In the census of 1666 and 1667, he remains in Quebec. On September 20, 1668, his father-in-law Antoine Brassard donated to him a six-acre plot of land on Grande-Allée, between the houses of Jean Hédouin and Nicolas Marsolet. In company with his mother-in-law, on July 17, 1669, he rents to Guillaume Brassard, for three years, his dwelling on Grande-Allée and another one of thirty arpents in Sillery, at a rate of forty minots of wheat and twenty minots of peas per year. On October 31, 1672, his wife, to whom he had given a power of attorney before going to France, acknowledged an obligation of 400 livres to the Jesuits. She borrows this sum in order to go to France with her children. Does she make the trip? It does not seem so.

They are mentioned among the heirs of Brassard who, on April 28, 1673, sell to Guillaume Brassard the land of two arpents width by fifteen arpents depth with an unfinished house of twenty feet square that they received as an inheritance on the Sainte-Geneviève coast. They obtain 350 pounds plus 10 pounds of bribe. On April 28, 1675, he makes a transaction with the other Brassard heirs by which they agree on the fact that Madeleine, Jeanne and Marguerite Brassard received 85 livres and 5 sols more than the other heirs on their share of the inheritance. Also, the others share the 350 livres received by the sale of the dwelling on côte Sainte-Geneviève plus 114 livres and 10 sols which are due from the succession. The same day, they sell to the Ursulines the land of the Grande-Allée for 1200 livres. It comes back in this way 150 livres each heir. Marguerite Ousseau, wife of Jean Meunier, sells him a dwelling of three arpents in front of the Ile d'Orléans on February 26, 1680. He pays 300 livres. In the 1681 census, he still lived in the Upper Town of Quebec, but he owned two cows and fifteen arpents of land on the Ile d'Orléans. On February 14, 1682, when he was described as a master carver and joiner, he recognized an obligation of 300 livres for goods supplied by Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye. In 1685, he settled permanently on his land on the island of Orleans. On June 1st of the same year, he rents for six months his house in Quebec City to Marie Charpentier and Étienne Domingo, at the price of 35 livres. On October 22, 1688, Nicolas Godbout gives him a receipt for 100 livres. On October 10, 1698, while living on his land of Saint-Paul de l'ile d'Orléans, he sells Jean Mossion his site of eleven toises and one foot of frontage, street Saint-Louis, with an old house for the price of 650 livres. His son-in-law Nicolas Godebout gave him a receipt for 200 livres on October 9, 1703. His wife is buried in Saint-Laurent de l'ile d'Orléans on July 25, 1709. He has the notary Étienne Jacob proceed to the inventory of the goods on March 27, 1710. He died in Saint-Laurent de l'ile d'Orléans on March 11, 1717 and was buried the next day. Daughter **Marguerite** married **Nicolas Godbout**, They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive



Jean LEMELIN-b. 1632 → Marguerite LEMELIN-b.. 1668 → Marie GODEBOUT- b.1704 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEMIEUX Pierre (1616.1661)

He returned to France and back. His ancestry can be traced back to Pierre Le Mies in 1295. A master cooper.

Baptized on Wednesday, October 26, 1616 in the parish of Saint-Michel de Rouen in Normandy, son of Pierre Lemieux and Marie Luguen and half-brother of Gabriel, husband of Marguerite Leboeuf, he contracts marriage before notary Lecoustre on Saturday, August 17, 1647 with **Marie Besnard**, daughter of Denis Besnard and Marie Michelet, of Saint-Clément de Châtres in the Ile-de-France, and sister of Marguerite, wife of César Léger, and marries him in Quebec City on Tuesday, September 10, 1647. From their union seven children are born.

We cannot speak of the Lemieux family without referring to the fact that thanks to the efficient and meticulous research of Mrs. Anne Osselin of Rouen and the great interest shown by Mr. Jacques Lemieux of Saint-Romuald to know more about his ancestors, this family is the best documented on this subject. In fact, the Lemieux ancestry can be traced back to 1324.

Pierre Lemieux, who was born in the country at the beginning of the colony, had for parents Pierre Lemieux and Marie Luguen who married in Saint-Michel de Rouen on June 27, 1614. His grandfather was named Gilles. He married Isabeau Ango Rouen around 1586. This Gilles is the son of Thomas who lives in Saint-Clair-sur-Elle and lives there from 1530 to 1590. This Thomas, married to a woman named Catherine, is himself the son of Jean who was born in 1500 and still lives in Saint-Clair-sur-Elle in 1581. He is the son of Robin who lives in Saint-Clair in 1446 and who is descended from Thomas, born in Saint-Clair around 1384 and who died in Canteloup after 1434. This Thomas is a descendant of Guillaume who was born around 1354 and himself is a son of Jean, born around 1324 and living in Moyoux, canton of Lisieux, near Pont-Audemer. The Lemieux family name appears with Pierre Le Mies in 1295 in the royal tax in Artois and Gobert Limies in 1297 during a donation before the guard of the seal of the bailiwick of Vermandois.

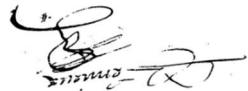
These Lemieux were very active, as the notarized acts of the time show. For the year 1581 alone, Mrs. Osselin has noted in the registers of the tabellions of Saint-Clair-sur- Elle no less than eighteen acts involving Lemieux. It is not surprising then to see two of their descendants, Pierre and Gabriel Lemieux, who lived in Rouen at the time when local merchants were trading with New France, taking an interest in these new lands. **Pierre came there from 1638 and probably before as a master-valet of the Company of the Hundred Associates. On April 26, 1639, he barely escapes tragedy when, because of too strong waves on the river, he decides not to accompany the clerk Pierre de Laporte hunting. The latter succeeds in convincing Nicolas Macart and both leave the shores of Quebec at dinner time. They are a few hundred feet from the shore when, irritated by the strong waves, the two dogs they bring with them capsize the canoe. Nicolas Macart swam to shore, but his companion drowned. Pierre Lemieux testifies in this case.**

He returned to France afterwards, following a three year contract, signed in La Rochelle on April 10, 1643, with Antoine Cheffault de la Renardiere, for 100 pounds per year. He is qualified as a master cooper. He got married in Quebec in 1647. Robert Giffard grants him a land of two arpents in front and in depth up to the Montmorency river, on October 19, 1649. He had a power of attorney drawn up by the notary Audouart on October 27, 1654, in order to be able to receive what was due to him in France from the estate of his aunt Florence and his father Pierre Lemieux. On April 20, 1655, in company with Martin Prévost, he declares to have rendered a service to Sieur Germain Le Barbier on his departure for France, and to have drawn up for him an inventory of the goods he had given to François Bissot before his departure. He is absent during the marriage contract of his nephew Gabriel before the notary Audouart on August 11, 1658. He attends the wedding on the following September 3. On May 24, 1659, Pierre Denis de La Ronde grants him "a place of twenty-four and a half feet on a width of twenty-two feet deep" in the Lower Town of Quebec. He also acquired a piece of land on the Saint Charles River at the same time. His activities as a cooper led him to travel a lot. It was during one of these trips that he disappeared.

We do not know the exact date of his death. We know that he was a friend of Martin Grouvel, with whom he lived before his marriage. Grouvel died in a shipwreck with two companions in the summer of 1660. It was believed that Pierre was one of them. However, he was present in Quebec City at the baptism of his son Thomas on August 30, 1660. He died on that date in the fall of 1660 or during the sailing season of 1661. His widow had the notary

Son Guillaume Lemieux was born on Nov. 19, 1648 in Quebec City, Cda, died at the age of 76 in Oct. 1725 in Berthier-sur-Mer, Montmagny and was buried on Oct. 15, 1725 in Berthier-sur-Mer, Montmagny, Qc, Cda.

Guillaume married **Elisabeth Langlois** on Dec. 15, 1669 in Quebec City, QC, Cda. Elisabeth was born on March 3, 1645 in Québec, (Notre-Dame), QC, Cda, was baptized on March 7, 1645 in Québec, (Notre-Dame), QC, Cda, died at the age of 51 on Nov. 18, 1696 in Cap-St-Ignace, Montmagny, QC and was buried on Nov. 19, 1696 in Cap-St-Ignace, Montmagny, QC. **They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**



.Pierre LEMIEUX-b. 1616 → Guillaume LEMIEUX- b.1648 → Elisabeth LEMIEUX- b.1672 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1692 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LENEUF Anne (1632-1711)

We do not know who her mother is, and she is generally presumed to be an illegitimate daughter. She was born about 1631 in Thyru (Caen) Normandy. At the age of four she came to New France at Quebec 11 June 1636 with her father and extended family. Therefore she must be considered a "Canadienne." The family lived at Trois Rivières for more than 15 years. She married **Antoine Desrosiers**, a carpenter, on November 24, 1647. Desrosiers after his arrival in the colony, had settled in the Quebec region. Antoine's name appeared in the baptismal book at Sillery, where, on 10 January 1642, he is called "A servant in this house." This minute detail allows us to fix the arrival of ancestor Desrosiers at about 1641, when he would have been about 24 years old.

On 24 November 1647, Notary Flour Boujonnier (who died five years later in the disastrous expedition of Duplessis-Kerbodot against the Iroquois) drew up a "contract of marriage which, God willing, will be made in the presence of our Holy Mother, the most Catholic, Roman and Apostolic Church, between Antoine Desrosiers, native of Bourg de Ranaison, in the vicinity of Lyon in France, and Anne du Hérisson, a native of Bourg de Thierry in Normandy

Their marriage contract was a most interesting document. Laforest tells us in *Our French Canadian Ancestors* (Vol. 2 Chapter 8) that her father promised: "*a dowry of 500 livres in cash, plus two suits of clothes, a mattress with bolster, two blankets and twelve sheets, six tablecloths, three dozen napkins, twelve plates, twelve dishes, and a pot, all of pewter; the best one of three pregnant heifers and a pregnant sow*" All of which certainly must have made the newlyweds happy, considering the poverty in which most of the early settlers found themselves. Michel Leneuf, Squire de Hérisson, as well as his brother, Jacques Leneuf de la Poterie, signed the contract..

Antoine actually married Anne Leneuf in 1649. Her father, in addition to being one of the largest landowners in New France, was also a commercial brewer.

On the 7th of August, 1651, there was killed by the Iroquois at Trois-Rivières, one Maturin, the domestic of Antoine des Rosiers. Having left at 4 o'clock 68 in the morning to go and shoot crows in his fields, he was found dead on the road, With two shots in his chest and a tomahawk in his head."

In 1653 Antoine had been captured around the 26th of May at Lac Saint-Pierre, along with two other companions, of whom one was tortured and put to death by fire. In 1681 the census mentions that Antoine lived with his wife and four children at Champlain. The colonist Desrosiers had two domestics, four rifles, four pistols, nine animals and forty arpents of land under cultivation. With so many firearms one must assume that the family was well versed in hunting and self protection. Anne and Antoine had 8 children: Marie, was baptized on 16 June 1650 at Trois Rivieres, married Alexandre Rault on 19 February 1664 at Trois-Rivières (contract 19 January by Ameau). They had ten children: 4 boys and 6 girls.

When her Michel Le Neuf died on October 26, 1672 in Trois-Rivières, he was about seventy-one years old. He was still single or widowed and had never married in New France. He leaves a daughter Anne, our ancestor, in all probability an illegitimate child. The paternal link is recognized in her marriage contract with Antoine Desrosiers in 1647. She has a dowry of 500 livres.

The ancestor Desrosiers, covered with honors, was buried at Champlain on the 9th of August, 1691, at the age of about 72. As for Anne Leneuf, we don't know about her demise. We believe her to have been alive in Champlain in

1701 when "the Widow Desrosiers" gave a half minot of grain to the church, for the poor. She died on the 16 October 1711 in Champlain. **Their daughter Marie married Antoine Raoul. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive in two lines.**

Anne LENEUF-b. 1632 → Marie DESROSIERS- b.1650 → Joseph RAUX- b.1669 → Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Jacques LACROIX LEFEBVRE- b.1729 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Anne LENEUF-b. 1632 → Marie DESROSIERS- b.1650 → Joseph RAUX- b.1669 → Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Pierre LEFEBVRE Lacroix- b.1731 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LENEUF du Hérisson Michel (1601-1672)

Descendant of royalty on his mother's side (Jeanne Lemarchand). One of the largest landowners in New France. A Royal Judge. Michel acted as governor of Trois-Rivières in 1668.

LENEUF DU HÉRISSON, Michel, seigneur, member of the Communauté des Habitants, syndic, acting governor of Trois-Rivières, royal judge; b. c. 1601 at Caen (Normandy), son of Mathieu Leneuf and Jeanne Le Marchant; d. probably in 1672.

Michel Leneuf landed at Quebec 11 June 1636 along with other members of his numerous family: his adopted or illegitimate daughter Anne; his mother, Jeanne Le Marchant, widow of Mathieu Leneuf; his sister, Marie Leneuf (who was to marry the Trois-Rivières pioneer, JEAN GODEFROY de Lintot); his brother, JACQUES LENEUF de La Poterie, who was bringing from France his daughter Marie-Anne and his wife, Marguerite Legardeur de Repentigny; PIERRE LEGARDEUR de Repentigny and CHARLES LEGARDEUR de Tilly. They made up a veritable family clan, as was said later, which for several years sought to acquire a monopoly of the fur trade and which took the initiative in the founding of the Communauté des Habitants.

The Leneuf family went to settle at Trois-Rivières the same year it arrived. Michel secured title to substantial grants of land: among others the Dutort (later Bécancour) fief, 1 Dec. 1637; 50 acres fronting on the St. Lawrence River at Trois-Rivières, 16 July 1638; the fief of Vieux-Pont, 29 March 1649; part of the seigneury of Cap-des-Rosiers (the rest of which belonged to his brother, to the Le Gardeurs, and others), 9 March 1652. With the backing of his younger brother, Jacques, in whose house he lived, he managed to acquire, jointly with Jacques, effective control of the town of Trois-Rivières. The 1667 census credits him with 100 acres of land under development at Trois-Rivières. He also owned a flour mill. He had his farms cultivated by tenant farmers with whom, as a result of his violent temperament, he was in constant difficulty and litigation, especially with Sébastien Dodier and Guillaume Isabel. He was also continually at odds with the Jesuits in connection with the boundaries of their adjacent grants of land.

Michel Le Neuf was well known for his name of hedgehog (Herisson). He was far from always being a good friend to his staff and even to his neighbors. Douville and Casanova in *La vie quotidienne en Nouvelle-France* report an incident which says a lot about the character of this ancestor.

"The widow Anne Lejonc, who was no longer young, agreed to serve Michel Le Neuf for one year. A few months after this commitment, she is courted by a settler, Jean Desmarais, also a widower. The marriage is set for January 15, 1656. But she is a good housewife, and her master makes difficulties to let her go. He even insinuated that Desmarais was married in France. An investigation shows that this is not true. So Le Neuf put Anne Lejonc's clothes and personal belongings under lock and key, and forbade anyone to give them to her."

Previously, in 1643, Guillaume Isabel had sued him for abuse. The following year a brawl had taken place with Sébastien Dodier to whom he had rented one of his lands. The Sieur du Hérisson complained of having been beaten and bitten. Michel Le Neuf seems to have inherited this hot temper from his mother Jeanne Le Marchant who was not to be outdone. Thus, tells Michel Langlois, when her son comes to the blow with Guillaume Isabel, Jeanne Le Marchant intervenes with her daughter-in-law, throws herself on Isabel and pulls her hair. Always interfering in the conflicts involving her son, she is answered by Sébastien Dodier: "Old woman, go to hell, if you don't withdraw I'll shoot you through the body". Finally, when Michel Le Neuf later had disputes with the Jesuits, his mother could not resist the urge to interfere and make threats in her turn.

His public life was similarly very active. He capitalized on the prestige of his brother Jacques, who was governor of Trois-Rivières almost without interruption from 1645 to 1662. Michel Leneuf was chosen syndic of the settlers in 1648 and in 1649. In 1661, while his brother was still governor and when his brother-in-law, Charles Legardeur de Tilly, was a member of the Conseil de la Nouvelle-France, Michel had no difficulty in obtaining the post of general civil and criminal lieutenant in the seneschal's court of Trois-Rivières; then, from 1664 on, he replaced Pierre Boucher as royal judge after the latter's resignation. When the Leneuf brothers had the control of the key offices which they had sought for a long time, their abuses involved them in numerous difficulties. In 1665–66 an inquiry into the liquor trade with the Indians proved that the governor's wife herself, Marguerite Legardeur, was one of the leading figures in this flourishing business. The Conseil Souverain suspended Michel Leneuf from his post as a judge by a decree dated 29 May 1665 and replaced him temporarily by Councillor LOUIS PERONNE de Mazé, who was appointed "special commissioner" for the time being.

Shortly afterwards Michel Leneuf was reinstated in office. In the records of a hearing held on 19 May 1666 he is listed as civil and criminal lieutenant, and the following year, on 8 June, a petition addressed to him by Michel GAMELAIN *dit* Lafontaine refers to him as "**Royal Judge.**"

The archives of the courthouse of Trois-Rivières have preserved for us some of the judgements handed down by Michel Leneuf. In general they are marked by fairness and common sense. These archives also contain an absorbing account of the numerous lawsuits that took place between the fiery seigneur and his tenant farmers. He was a typical Norman country squire, intelligent and wily, but fond of legal quibbles.

The documents provide us with very little information about his private life. When he arrived in New France he was single or a widower, for he brought out with him a little girl of four who still bore the name Anne Du Hérisson and not Anne Leneuf Du Hérisson. It is possible, as has been claimed, that she was his illegitimate daughter. No precise information is given in this young woman's marriage contract with Antoine Desrosiers dated 24 Nov. 1647.

This ancestor held several influential positions in Trois-Rivières. For two years, in 1648 and 1649, he was elected syndic of the inhabitants. His role was to look after both the interests of the public and the interests of the Community of Inhabitants, which held a monopoly on the export of furs and the import of goods. He also held the position of civil and criminal lieutenant of the Sénéchaussée of Trois-Rivières and in 1664 he became a royal judge, replacing Pierre Boucher. Finally, in 1668, he assumed the position of interim governor of Trois-Rivières, replacing René Gaultier de Varennes. It has been said of this royal judge that his judgments were generally "imbued with equity and good sense".

In coming to settle in the country, the family clearly had commercial objectives. One of the lands he obtained as a concession was a privileged place with its advanced fort on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The fur trade and fishing were of primary interest to the Le Neuf brothers. Jacques Le Neuf, then governor of Trois-Rivières, even neglected his military obligations to devote his time to his favorite activity. In his absence, it was Pierre Boucher who had to take over to protect Trois-Rivières against the Iroquois.

The taste for commerce in the family seems to have no limits. Jacques de la Poterie's wife, Marguerite Le Gardeur, was blamed for being at the head of the brandy trade with the Amerindians. For this reason, Michel, then a royal judge, considered too tolerant of her, was temporarily suspended from his post in 1665 to be investigated.

In his article, *La Dictature de la famille Le Neuf*, historian Raymond Douville highlights the hold this family had on the Trois-Rivières region. Commercial and personal interests clearly guided their actions. The choleric temperament of the characters led them into conflicts in which they were far from playing the leading role.

The reasons given by Pierre Boucher for leaving this region with its unhealthy climate in order to settle in Boucherville, lead us to believe that the actions of certain families, including that of the Le Neuf family, had something to do with it. Corruption seemed to be well established in Trois-Rivières. One cannot doubt that this situation greatly displeased Pierre Boucher whose intentions were more noble (!) and who sincerely wished to participate in the construction of the country and the well-being of his community.

In May 1666, the noble ancestry of the Le Neuf family was called into question by the Sovereign Council, which demanded that Jacques de la Poterie be fined 2000 livres for having usurped the title and quality of noble. He went to France in order to bring back the proofs to re-establish the facts . On May 5, 1673, it is attested by members of his family residing in Caen that :

"(...) Jacques Le Neuf Escuyer, sieur de la Poterie, residing in the town of Trois-Rivières in New France, isle of Terre neuve and Cadye, (...) are of the same family and bear their same name and arms".

On September 24, 1675, the Sovereign Council agreed to maintain the sieurs Le Neuf in the nobility.

Recently, genealogists who have tried to ascertain the reality of this noble ancestry have encountered several difficulties and have questioned this assertion. However, by searching for Jeanne Le Marchand's ancestors, they have traced her back to Guy de Montfort who took part in the third crusade, through Robert II, king of France, son of Hugues Capet, to Charlemagne.

Michel Leneuf's burial certificate is not recorded in the Roman Catholic registers of Trois-Rivières, which are preserved intact from 1634. We may, however, assume that he died in 1672, for he was replaced in his post as judge by Gilles de Boyvinet on 26 October of that year.

When Michel Le Neuf died on October 26, 1672 in Trois-Rivières, he was about seventy-one years old. He was still single or widowed and had never married in New France. He leaves a daughter Anne, our ancestor, in all probability an illegitimate child. The paternal link is recognized in her marriage contract with Antoine Desrosiers in 1647. She has a dowry of 500 livres.

Did the Le Neuf family deserve the tribute paid to them by Benjamin Sulte in his chronicles of Trois-Rivières, who wrote: "One cannot work with more ardour and success than did the Le Neuf family, composed of enterprising, energetic men dedicated to the establishment of Canada, which they considered to be their children's homeland. ? By settling in various positions of power, the family wanted above all to enrich itself, by appropriating among other things the monopoly of the fur trade. From this privileged situation, they took many advantages and they were rightly reproached for their abuses. Michel Le Neuf a spirit of justice and fairness when he exercised his duties as a royal judge. "One would think," he writes, "that this man, so uncompromising and cantankerous in his private life, acquired a certain state grace when he had to fulfill an official mission."

Michel had acted as governor of Trois-Rivières in 1668, as a temporary replacement in this office for RENÉ GAULTIER de Varennes. **Ancestor of Joseph Roy' mother Seraphine Bellerive in two lines.**

Michel LENEUF-b. 1601→Anne LENEUF-b. 1632→Marie DESROSIERS- b.1650 →Joseph RAUX- b.1669 →Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 →Jacques LACROIX LEFEBVRE- b.1729 →Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 →Marie HEBERT- b.1793 →Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 →Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 →Joseph ROY- b.1887 →Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Michel LENEUF-b. 1601→Anne LENEUF →Marie DESROSIERS- b.1650 →Joseph RAUX- b.1669 →Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 →Pierre LEFEBVRE Lacroix- b.1731 →Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 →Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 →Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 →Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 →Joseph ROY- b.1887 →Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEROUGE Jeanne (1627-1696)

**A Fille à marier. Her daughter, ancestor Marie Carreau was 14 year old when she married
The first of her 15 children was born when she was 15.**

Daughter of the bourgeois Pierre Lerouge and Marguerite Joly, from Joinville in Champagne, she married **Louis Carreau** dit Lafraicheur a master tailor born in about 1620, son of the bourgeois André Carreau and Jacquette Caussade, from the city of Bordeaux in Guyenne, before the notary Audouart, on Wednesday, March 18, 1654, and married him in Quebec City, on Thursday April 30, 1654. Louis is mentioned for the first time in the country when, on August 20, 1646, he attends the baptism of an Amerindian in Trois-Rivières. He returned to France where, on June 18, 1649, before the notary Moreau in La Rochelle, he signed a deed of obligation to the big adventure.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

From their union are born eight children. Daughter Marie was baptized 21 March 1655 at Québec City, followed by Louis, baptized 07 December 1656 but buried 11 January 1657. Jeanne also lost her next child soon after birth. Jean was baptized 29 December 1657 but buried 06 January 1658. Daughter Jeanne was baptized at Québec City 26

January 1659, followed by Marguerite, born 16 December 1661 and baptized 24 June 1662. Louise was baptized 18 April 1664 at Québec City, followed by Joseph, born about 1667. In the 1666 and 1667 censuses, the family can be found at L'Ange-Gardien, where daughter Marie (the second of this name) was baptized on 01 February 1670. The 1681 census finds the family still at L'Ange-Gardien.

She lived in Quebec City and l'Ange-Gardien. She received the scapular of Mount Carmel in Quebec City on August 9, 1657. She was confirmed in Quebec City on May 19, 1671. In the census of 1681, in addition to owning four head of cattle, they farmed seventeen arpents of land Louis Carreau died 27 May 1693 at the *Hotel Dieu de Quebec*. She died at l'Ange Gardien. and was buried there on March 9, 1696. Daughter **Marie**, baptized 21 March 1655 at Quebec City married **Emery Bellouin**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson**, mother of **Lottie May Collette**.

Jeanne Lérouge

Jeanne LEROUGE-b. 1627 → Marie CARREAU- b.1655 → Anne Marie BLOUIN- b.1678 → Antoine LETOURNEAU- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LETARTRE Anne (1654-1696)

Daughter of René Letartre and Louis Goulet of La Poterie au Perche, sister of Barbe wife of Nicolas Trudel, of Charles, husband of Marie Maheu, of Élisabeth, wife of Guillaume Pagé and of Marie, wife of Mathurin Huot, she contracted marriage before the notary Auber on Sunday, November 3, 1669, with **Jean Mathieu**, son of the late Jean Mathieu and Isabelle Menacheau, of Tapy, near Montignac, parish of Coulonges, diocese of Angoulême in Angoumois, and married in Chateau-Richer on Tuesday, November 19, 1669.

A native of Coulonges in Angoumois, he established himself on the coast of Beaupré around 1660. in 1666 as he was drafted into military service by the Governor.. The expedition ravaged the Iroquois indian country (in the Northern part of the state of New York) returning to Québec on Nov 5, 1666. Jean Mathieu had made, during his first seven years on Canadian soil, considerable money which already foretold of the business tycoon he would become several years later.

Friends and relatives were summoned to the house of Jacques Goulet, at L'Ange Gardien, to be witnesses to the solemn commitment of Jean Mathieu to Louise Anne du Tertre (Le Tartre), daughter of René and of Louise-Anne Goulet. The groom said he was the son and heir, in part, of the late Jean Mathieu and Isabelle Monnachau, from the parish of Coulonges and the village of Montignac, on the Charente River, diocese of Angoulême. The marriage was to be celebrated as soon as possible. The joyful reunion was made up of Michel Guyon du Rouvray, an important ship builder of that era, neighbors ancestor Pierre Tremblay and Jacques Greslon dit Laviolette, Pierre Gendreau dit Lapoussiere, Charles du Tertre, Jacques Goulet, Marguerite Maillier, Nicolas and René Goulet, and Joseph—Massé Gravel. The bride and groom solidified their promise on the 19th of the same month. After the publication of three banns, engagement made, and finding no impediment, the missionary Pierre de Gaumont, who had arrived from France six months earlier, blessed in the church of L'Ange Gardien the union of Jean Mathieu, native of Coulonges, and Anne du Tertre, from the parish of la Poterie, diocese of Chartres, in the presence of Michel Guyon, Nicolas Quentin and Seigneur Bertrand Chesnay de la Garenne. The missionary Francois Fillon, who would die tragically ten years later, signed the record.

From their union are born twelve children. She lived in Ange-Gardien. She was received into the Confrérie de la Sainte-Famille l'Ange-Gardien in 1677. He practiced his trade of butcher at Québec. In one comical event on 9 July 1691, Mathieu was sued by his brother-in-law Charles Letartre for having bitten the latter's animals

Louise-Anne du Tertre and Jean Mathieu almost crossed the threshold of the eighteenth century, but they missed it by just a little. She was the first to leave her loved ones on 12 April 1696. Two days later, Father Louis-Gaspard Du Fournel, who would be curate of L'Ange-Gardien for more than 60 years, presided at her funeral. She was only 42 years old. Her brother in-law Mathurin Huot and her Uncle Joseph Goulet signed the burial act with the officiating priest. Three years later, the body of her husband was laid near hers in the small cemetery of L'Ange-Gardien. M. Du Fournel recorded the following note in the registry: Hie first Day of may of the year one thousand six hundred

ninety nine was buried in the cemetery of this parish of l'Ange Gardien Jean Mathieu resident of this parish who died on the twenty ninth of April of the said year In communion with our Holy mother Church after having received the sacraments of penitence eucharist and extreme unction the burial was made in the presence of Louis Jacques, and Charles Visinant who signed" Our ancestor was about 63 years old. **Their son René married Genevieve Roussin.**
They are ancestors of the Colletes.

Anne LETARTRE- b.1654 → Rene MATHIEU- b.1674 → Véronique MATHIEU- b.1704 → Véronique DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LETARTRE Barbe (1664-1750)

Masses for the repose of her soul

Baptized on Wednesday October 22, 1664, La Poterie au Perche, daughter of René Letartre and Louise Goulet, sister of Anne, wife of Jean Mathieu, of Charles, husband of Marie Maheu, of Élisabeth, wife of Guillaume Pagé and of Marie, wife of Mathurin Huot, she contracts marriage before notary Vachon, on Sunday, December 5, 1683, with **Nicolas Trudel**, born in Chateau-Richer, on Tuesday, April 4, 1662, son of Jean Trudel and Marguerite Thomas, and marries him in Ange-Gardien, on Friday, January 7, 1684. Nicolas stayed at Lake Saint-Jean before his marriage. From their union are born ten children (three sons and seven daughters).

She lived in l'Ange-Gardien. She was received into the Confraternity of the Holy Family of the Guardian Angel in 1677. Her husband died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on April 7, 1729. She had the inventory of he goods made by notary Vachon on July 21, 1729. She dictated her will to the notary Joseph Jacob, November 6, 1743. She asks her son Nicolas to choose two oxen and a horse to be sold. The preceeds to be used to say masses for the repose of her soul. She died on January 14, 1750. **Daughter Therese married Guillaume Nolin. They were Roy ancestors.**

Barbe letartre

René LETARTE- b.1626 → Barbe LETARTRE- b.1664 → Therese TRUDEL- b.1694 → Guillaume NOLIN- b.1718 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LETARTRE René (1626-1699)

The parentage of this ancestor, originally from La Poterie au Perche, is unknown. Around 1654, he married in France **Louise Goulet**, baptized on Saturday August 26, 1628, Saint-Pierre de La Poterie au Perche, daughter of Thomas Goulet and Marie Chalumel. From their union are born five children

He arrived in the country with his wife and children in 1668 or 1669 and settled on a land in Ange-Gardien. On April 3, 1672, he acquired an acre of land in front of l'Ange-Gardien. On behalf of his son Charles and his son-in-law Mathurin Huot, on September 13, 1674, he pays 325 livres Jacques Mau for each of them. On February 12, 1678, he buys from François Ripoche his share and portion of the land of the late François Hébert, for 120 livres. On September 11, 1678, he and his wife declare that they were only a nominee in the purchase by their son-in-law Mathurin Huot and their son Charles of the land of Jacques Viau and that it was the latter who paid the price. On March 11, 1679, Jacques Greslon sold him two arpents of land in front of his house at l'Ange-Gardien for the price of 640 livres. These two arpents of width by one league in depth bordered his house. On April 12, 1680, François Hébert rented him his land for one year. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, three head of cattle, a "cavale" and fifteen arpents of land under cultivation.

On June 5, 1696, he sold to his son-in-law Mathurin Huot, husband of Marie Letartre, the land acquired from the churchwardens in 1672. Moreover, the buyers promised to deliver thirty minots of wheat, a fat pig and twenty-five pounds and leave him the enjoyment of an acre of land. He died at Ange-Gardien on August 31, 1699 and was buried there on September 2. We do not know the exact date of her death (about 1706), but these last transactions before a notary indicate that her health left something to be desired Daughter **Anne married Jean Mathieu**.

Daughter **Barbe** married **Nicolas Trudel** Ancestors of the Collettes

Rene LETARTRE- b.1627 → Anne LETARTRE- b.1654 → Rene MATHIEU- b.1674 → Véronique MATHIEU- b.1704 →
Véronique DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis
COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Ancestors of the Roys

René LETARTE- b.1626 → Barbe LETARTRE- b.1664 → Therese TRUDEL- b.1694 → Guillaume NOLIN- b.1718 →
Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829
→ Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LETOURNEAU David (c.1616-1670) (ESTOURNEAU)

Master miller, he left behind a small fortune

Our ancestor David Letoumeau was the son of David and of Jeanne Dupen, who had founded their home at Muron, sometime before 1615. Muron was a town in the Department of the Charente Maritime, District of Rochefort, Canton of Tornay Charente, in Saintonge. David was born there about the year 1616. Nothing is known about his early years in France, until the time of his first marriage. On 10 June 1640, before the notary Balanguay of La Rochelle, he and **Sébastienne Guéry** entered into a marriage contract. They had three children; a daughter, Marie, who was born about 1641 and never came to Canada; a son, David, who was born in 1643; and another son, Jean, born in 1645. The two boys did accompany their father to New France. Sébastienne died sometime before July 1654, leaving David with three small children. However, he did not remain widowed for long. On 6 July 1654, he contracted to marry **Jeanne Baril**, before the notary André Casfint, in the town of Maracenne. Jeanne was the daughter of Francois and of Catherine Lignerion. Their marriage vows were exchanged at Saint Germain d'Aunis in the Diocese of La Rochelle. They had two children in France: **Elisabeth**, born in 1655, and Philippe, born in 1657. Later, two more children would be born in Canada.

When David Letourneau embarked for Canada in May 1658, perhaps in the ship le Taureau, he was 42 years old. Why would he leave his own country, his wife, his daughter Marie by his first marriage, his two infants by his second marriage, and his brother Jean? Probably the unsettled conditions and hopelessness in war-prone old France, coupled with the adventure and hopefulness of liberty and success in a new setting. David and his two sons embarked for the New World together and it was on the long ocean passage that we first learn of his skill as a master baker and pastry maker. It was said that he helped the ship's cook in the feeding of the crew and passengers. No contract of indenture has been found which obligated David to a term of service. It can be presumed that there must have been one, because on their arrival in Canada in the early summer of 1658, they went to work on a farm at Chateau Richer for three years.

How was Jeanne Baril, living alone in France, able to provide for herself and her two children? Certainly, this problem must have been foreseen. Jeanne had to have had some means of subsistence in order to live with her two little minors. In Canada, David was doing everything possible to establish the two sons of his first marriage, David and Jean, and to prepare a home for his wife, Elisabeth, and Philippe.

In August 1661, David bought a piece of land from Francois Dupont at Sainte-Famille, I.O. It was to the west of the road that goes from Sainte-Famille to Saint-Jean, at "the third brook." The price was 110 livres, due on the 20th of the following month. The three men worked for the next three years to improve this property. When David junior married Francoise Chapelain on 1 February 1664, his father turned over title of the land to them. A condition was that the son give his father 50 minots of grain for each of two years, and the father, in his turn, would help with the sowing and harvesting.

On 13 March 1664, David bought another parcel of land which he recorded in the name of his second son, Jean. This parcel, located in the parish of Saint Laurent, was obtained from Seigneur Aubert de la Chenaie. On the land-use plan prepared in 1689 by the engineer Villenueve, this property was numbered 22. On 30 March of the same year, the seigneur conceded a neighboring property to David, which he signed over to Jean. The three Letourneaus now owned three pieces of valuable land on the island, which established them as pioneers. Some of this same land is still in the possession of the family today. A happy surprise occurred in May. David became a grandfather and the

godfather of his first granddaughter, Marie Anne Letoumeau, baptized on 20 May by Father Pommier. The wife of Jean Fouchet served as godmother. David, the father, signed as a witness. If Jeanne Baril had been in Canada at this time, she certainly would have been the godmother.

We know that in 1665, four ships left La Rochelle to come to Canada. They were the Vieux Simeon of Durkerdam, Le Cat of Holland, Le Jardin of Holland, and La Paix which was shipwrecked on the return voyage. Jeanne Baril and her two children, Elisabeth and Philippe, were aboard one of these ships. In Quebec, such arrivals always brought a crowd down to the port. In addition to letters and merchandise, the ships also brought friends and relatives. This was the case with the reunited Letourneau family, except for daughter Marie, left in France. Evidently David did not want to take his family to live in the simple cabin he had built on his land on the island because, according to the census of 1666, we find them living at Beauport, where David had taken charge of the flour mill of Seigneur Giffard. In those days of 1666, this was still Chateau Richer. On 15 August 1667, David sold his land of three arpents in frontage situated at Saint-Laurent, I.O., for 200 livres, to ancestor Antoine Lacasse. The notary Auber wrote: "Mr. David Estourneau Miller of the Mill of the coast and Seigneurie of Beaupre." With his talent as a master miller, David never lacked for work. Two years later, it would be on 8 February 1669, David bought a house from Macé Gravel. It was 24 by 20 feet, in the village of Chateau Richer. He paid 700 livres, 300 down and the balance due by the 10th of the next month. His house was in between those of Guillaume Thibault and Barthelemy Verreau.

The merchant-miller David Letourneau died on 17 May 1670 and was buried the same day. An inventory of his assets was made on 30 June by the notary Vachon. Father Francois Fillon, missionary priest, signed the burial record with the following quotation: "In the year of Our Lord, 1670, the 17th of May, died David Letoumeau, husband of Jeanne Barille, after having received the Sacraments of Penance, Holy Eucharist and Extreme Unction, and was buried in the cemetery of Chateau-Richer, his parish, the same day in the evening, of 17th of May." No one can tell if his death was provoked by a contagious disease, or an epidemic, or an accident. The swiftness of his burial would indicate contagion. He was 54 years old. To his widow, who at this moment was living, along with Elisabeth, Philippe and Jacques, in the house bought from Macé Gravel for the price of 700 livres, he left the following: 1. The aforementioned house. Some land from Michel Bouchard on 17 October 1668. Some land from ancestor **Zacharie Cloutier** on 8 February 1669. Furniture valued at more than 900 livres. Some animals valued at 160 livres. Some liquid assets valued at 260 livres. Some unvalued accounts receivable. Some debts totaling 130 livres.

This small fortune proved that his work as a miller had been most remunerative. On 10 March 1666, Msgr de Laval had conferred on David Letourneau a lease of the two mills in the Seigneurie of Beaupré: "The one on the stream called the Sault a la puce and the other situated at Chateau Richer." This lease which became due seven years from 15 July 1668, was made for the price of 900 livres per year. Thus did the colony lose its master miller when David died.

David Letoumeau came to pray at the shrine of Sainte Anne and that he caused a notation to be made in the register of Receipts and Expenditures of the Church of Saint Anne-du Petit Cap, in the year preceding that of his death, 1669: "Received from david etourneau two minots of wheat."

The inventory of his goods drawn up by the notary Paul Vachoc on June 30, 1670, tells us that he was living comfortably with: among other goods: three rifles, a musket, a pistol, a flour sieve, eight mill cloths, twenty-four pounds of grease, five minots of flour, two minots of India wheat, three and a half minots of wheat, ten and a half minots of French wheat, a barrel of bacon, four and a half minots of green peas, a minot of corn of India, sixty boards and in silver, 6 gold louis, 88 livres tournois and 114 livres in white silver, without counting a house of 700 livres, cattle for 174 Livres etc. In all and everywhere his fortune amounted to 1420 livres. His widow married René Blin dit Lacroix Chateau-Richer, on October 26, 1670. She disposed of her house in Chateau- Richer on March 10, 1671 by a sale to Monseigneur de Laval and then moved to Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade after the death of her second husband from whom she was separated as to property, where on January 11, 1681, she married Julien de Bion dit Breton. The two boys born of the marriage of David Letourneau and Sébastienne Guéry were fruitful: **David and Francoise Chapelain had 15 children. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**



David LETOURNEAU- b.1616 → David LETOURNEAU- b.1642 → Louis LETOURNEAU- b.1669 → Antoine LETOURNEAU- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON-

b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Of the three children born to David and Jeanne Baril, two left descendants: ancestor **Elisabeth Letoumeau married Mathurin Tessier** and had six boys and a girl. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette.** Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

David LETOURNEAU-b. c.1616 → Elisabeth LETOURNEAU- b.1654 → Marie Jeanne TESSIER- b.1685 → François Marie GERVAIS- b.1722 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LETOURNEAU David (1642-1709)

Fifteen children.

Baptized on Monday, February 3, 1642 at Saint-Sixte de Muron, son of David Létourneau and Sébastienne Guéry, he married **Françoise Chapelain**, born around 1646, daughter of Louis Chapelain and Françoise de Chaux, in Chateau-Richer on Friday, June 6, 1664.

He arrived in the country around 1658 with his father and his brother Jean. He settled on the island of Orleans in 1664, and received by marriage contract, on February 1st, the land that his father had bought in 1661 from François Dupont. He spends his life on the island of Orleans where he works as a farmer and occasionally as a miller at the mills of the parish of Sainte-Famille. He is there in from 1666 at the time of the census. In the 1667 census, he owned eight head of cattle and twelve arpents of land. On October 18, 1671, he acknowledges having received from Barthélémy Verreau 120 livres of the 240 livres due to him, his brother Jean and his sister Marie, following the separation of property of René Bin and his mother in law Jeanne Baril. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, twelve head of cattle and sixteen acres of land. On October 31, 1683, he rented for five years from François Berthelot, represented by Louis Rouer de Yilleray, the water mill in the parish of Sainte-Famille, near his home, for one hundred and ten minots of wheat per year. The sieur de Villeray agrees to reduce the price of the lease by ten minots because he has committed himself to clean the lock of the mill as well as the ditch that crosses the land where the mill is located. When the lease expired, the seigneurie of the island extended it until 1691. He lived comfortably, because on March 19, 1688, he donated 30 pounds to the church of Sainte-Famille in charge of saying a perpetual mass on December 7 of each year, for the repose of the deceased faithful . As evidenced by a deed of gift dated July 30, 1691, he had been supporting his parents-in-law for two years when they gave him their house on Buade Street in Quebec City on condition that he take care of them. A few months later, Louis Chapelain, his father-in-law, rents this house from Barthélémy Coton in his name for three years, for 60 livres per year. This lease is cancelled on July 24, 1693. In the meantime, while still living in Sainte-Famille de l'Île d'Orléans, he hires the architect Claude Baillif to finish the cellar wall of his house in Quebec City in good Beauport stone. This wall must be five and a half feet high under beam and two and a half feet thick. For this work, he pays 300 pounds to the contractor who gives him a receipt at the end of the work.

He never stays with his parents-in-law. His wife Françoise Chapelain renounces the donation of her father and mother on March 9, 1695. Sick that day, he comes to ratify this renunciation on March 14. In compensation for the work that he had done on the house, he obtains 400 livres. This sum is paid to him in the name of Louis Chapelain by the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu on April 24, 1695. On November 5, 1695, he bought the house of François Allaire Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans for his son Bernard. He promises to pay 1000 livres for this purchase, of which he pays 100 livres in cash, 360 livres on March 21, 1696, and 540 livres on October 9. On October 28, 1702, he acquires the land of André Gauthier of Sainte-Famille de l'Île d'Orléans in reimbursement of a sum of 805 livres and 14 sols that the latter owes him. On November 6, 1704, he lends 456 livres to Juchereau, countess of Saint-Laurent, to pay the workers who worked on the construction of the water mill in the parish of Saint-Pierre de l'Île d'Orléans. On June 30, 1706, the priest Lamy of the parish of Sainte-Famille acknowledged having borrowed 400 livres from him. The parish priest gave him this sum out of a similar amount owed to him by the parish church, but he immediately donated it to the church on the condition that four requiem masses be said each year in perpetuity for the repose of his soul and that of his wife and parents.

During all these years, he does not seem to have worked as a miller. However, on February 22, 1706, he gives himself and his wife until their death to the service of the Seminary of Quebec and, to do so, he pays the sum of 1000 livres of which he obtains a receipt on September 17, 1708. The gentlemen of the Seminary made him work at the Petit-Pré mill in 1706. It is there that he finds himself when, on July 8, 1706, Jean-Baptiste Leblond owes him 200 livres. His son Jacques confessed to owing him the same amount on the following July 12, before the notary. Étienne Jacob. In October of the same year, while still working at the Petit-Pré mill, he sold his land of Sainte Famille de l'Île d'Orléans to his son Jean for the sum of 3000 livres from which he deducted 800 livres that he had promised him in his marriage contract. Some time later, he leaves the mill of Petit Pré to go and work at the métairie des Messieurs du Séminaire. On September 4, 1707, he sells the land he obtained from André Gauthier Sainte-Famille de l'Île d'Orléans, Gabriel Charland for the sum of 1050 livres. He died at the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec on March 22, 1709, aged seventy years. We read in the register: "Davit Létourneau age 70 years of Sainte Onge of the parish of Muron has five leagues from La Rochelle of the diocese of Sainte ". The notary La Cetiere proceeded with the inventory of his goods on July 6 following the metairie of the Gentlemen of the Seminary where lives Françoise Chapelain. He left a fortune evaluated at 5967 pounds. Son **Louis** married **Anne Marie Blouin**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson**, mother of **Lottie May Collette**.

David LETOURNEAU- b.1642 → Louis LETOURNEAU- b.1669 → Antoine LETOURNEAU- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

David Letourneau migrated with his father David Letourneau and brother Jean Letourneau in 1658 to New France. Francois Dupont sold land to David Letourneau August 24, 1661 in Sainte-Famille, Isle d'Orléans, . The contract of marriage of David Letourneau and Françoise Chapelain is signed February 1, 1664 in front of Claude Auber and they were married June 16, 1664 at La-Visitation-de-Notre-Dame, Château-Richer,.

The sixth day of the month of June of the year one thousand six hundred sixty-four, after the publication of three banns of marriage, between David Estourneau, laborer and inhabitant of the Island of Orleans, native of the parish of Muron, Diocese (i.e. Diocese) of Sainte (France); and of **Francoisse Chapelain**, daughter of Louys Chapelain and of Francoisse de Chause, her father and mother, also inhabitants of the Island of Orleans. I, the undersigned Priest Morel, performing the curial funtions in the said Island, have married them according to the form prescribed by the Church in the presence of David Etourneau, father of the said husband, and Louys Chapelain, father of the said girl, who witnesses and consents to the said marriage, saying they did not know of any impediment, and declared not knowing how to sign, by virtue, whereof, I put my signature. **They had fifteen children**.

David Letourneau, Françoise Chapelain, Marie-Anne Letourneau and Pierre Estourneau were living in 1666 on the Island of Orléans. David Letourneau, Françoise Chapelain, Marie-Anne Letourneau and Françoise Letourneau lived between August 1, 1667 and August 31, 1667 on the Island of Orleans. David Letourneau possessed eight cattle and twelve arpents (roughly 12 acres) of land under cultivation. David Letourneau, Françoise Chapelain, Marie-Anne Letourneau, Françoise Letourneau, Louis Letourneau, Bernard Letourneau, Madeleine Letourneau and Catherine Letourneau were living in 1681 on the Island of Orleans. David Letourneau possessed a rifle, twelve head of cattle and sixteen arpents (roughly 16 acres) of land under cultivation.

David was buried in the cemetery of the hospital Hôtel-Dieu de Québec The twenty-third of February of the year one thousand seven hundred nine, was buried by me, the undersigned priest of Quebec, in the cemetery of Hotel-Dieu of this city; David Letourneau, aged about seventy years, who died after having received the sacraments of Viaticum and Extreme Unction. His burial was made in the presence of Jean Baptiste Dugast and Jean Brassard.

LETOURNEAU Elizabeth (1655-1708)

When Elisabeth Letourneau was born on 26 May 1655, in Muron, Charente-Maritime, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France, her father, Jean David Létourneau, was 39 and her mother, Jeanne Baril, was 21. She immigrated to Canada with her mother and a brother in 1665. We know that in 1665, four ships left La Rochelle to come to Canada. They were the Vieux Simeon of Durkerdam, Le Cat of Holland, Le Jardin of Holland, and La Paix which was shipwrecked on the return voyage. Jeanne Baril and her two children, Elisabeth and Philippe, were aboard one of these ships. In Quebec, such arrivals always brought a crowd down to the port. In addition to letters and merchandise, the ships also brought friends and relatives. This was the case with the reunited Letourneau family, except for daughter Marie.

She married **Mathurin Tessier** on 23 September 1670, in Château-Richer, La Côte-de-Beaupré, Quebec, This ancestor commits himself to François Perron at La Rochelle on April 10, 1657 for three years, 60 livres per year. He receives 311 livres and 10 sols in advance. He arrived in Quebec City on June 22, 1657 aboard the ship *Le Taureau*.

The registries of Chateau-Richer reveal that the nuptial ceremony took place in the presence of Bertrand Chesnay de la Garenne, Charles and Zacharie Cloutier, and that it was presided over by the missionary Francois Fillon.

They were the parents of at least 9 sons and 2 daughters. Mathurin Tessier probably died during a voyage in the Montmagny region. According to François Lesieur Desaulniers, he was buried on 20 January 1705 at Saint Thomas at the age of about 65 years. He had lived nearly a half-century in his adopted land, nearly thirty years of which were in the Mauricie. She died on 18 May 1708, in Quebec City, Québec, at the age of 52.

All the children seem to have been born at Sainte Anne-de-la Pérade. Only two of them, Edmond and Marie Jean, had descendants. **Marie-Jeanne** (1685-1748) married the soldier **Jean-Baptiste Gervais dit Saint Martin**, originally from Rennes in Brittany. on 9 Jan 1700 in Ste Anne de la Perade . She was remarried in 1726 to Pierre Levesque from Sainte-Anne de-la Pérade. **Four generations of some of their descendants (Marie Jeanne and Jean Baptiste) beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Elisabeth LETOURNEAU- b.1654 → Marie Jeanne TESSIER- b.1685 → François Marie GERVAIS- b.1722 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEVREAU DE LANGY Leon (1666-1740)

Probably of Royal ancestry.

The Levrault family lived in the vicinity of Naintré, a town in Poitou, since at least the 12th century. Charles Levrault, Joseph Léon's grandfather, was lord of Naintré. His castle was shaped like a small tower and still exists today. Married in 1628, he died in 1691 leaving his wife Marie Mésnard de Toucheprés with a son Antoine and pregnant with a second son who will be named Pierre. Antoine will benefit from the right of birth and Pierre will inherit the Court of Orches, about ten kilometers from Naintré. Pierre married Madeleine de Beauregard in 1656 and, in the second marriage, Anne Aigron in 1666. Joseph Léon will be the first born of this second marriage, on December 18, 1666. Joseph Léon did not benefit from the right of birth and was attracted by the French navy that Colbert had just set up in the neighboring region of Rochefort-sur-Charente. He embarked for Québec City on the frigate La Diligence in 1687. He climbed the ranks as a soldier and was discharged in 1696. He then settled in Batiscan, on the edge of the village of Champlain and married **Marguerite Trottier**, daughter of Pierre and Suzanne Mignaud, on November 25, 1705. He had many descendants and as second wife, Marguerite Gabrielle Jarret de Verchères (February 23, 1718). Léon Levrault de Langy died in 1740 (burial on March 21 at Batiscan). He was said to be 73 years old. A genealogical list of Léon Levrault de Langy's descendants in Batiscan (and Champlain); as the lesser nobility united the offspring to other members of the lesser nobility, it is not surprising that Léon's second wife was a Jarret de Verchères. Also, sons and daughters allied themselves to the Choré dit Dorvilliers, big merchants and lords in part of Sainte-Anne. It remains that after the conquest, these small nobles became simple workers or farmers. If not, we can make an exception for Antoine De Langy (son of Elizabeth Frigon), who lived in Rochester USA and became an important character in his city. Son Joseph married Marie Choré.

Direct ancestor of Adelaide Langis, mother of Seraphine Bellerive, mother of Joseph Roy.

Leon LEVREAU DELANGY -b. 1666 →Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY-b.1708→ Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LOIGNON Pierre (1621-1690)

One of his sons wounded someone's head with a stone.

Son of Denis Loignon and Françoise Olivier, from Moussonvilliers, diocese of Chartres, in the Perche region, he married **Françoise Roussin**, baptized on Sunday, December 14, 1631 in Saint-Aubin de Tourouvre in the Perche region, daughter of Jean Roussin and Madeleine Giguère, on Tuesday, October 8, 1652. She arrived in the country in 1651 with her brother Nicolas. She lived on the Ile d'Orleans and Quebec. From their union are born twelve children.

On March 4, 1647, he commits himself in Perche as a laborer for five years in the service of Noël Juchereau des Châtelets, for 60 pounds per year. Michel Huppé dit Lacroix gave him an acre of his land on July 27, 1653, in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges, on condition that he pay him 25 sols and one capon of rent annually. Ancestor **Christophe Crevier** in turn cedes to him an arpent of frontage of his land, on the following August 10, in return for an annual rent of 25 sols and a capon. The same day, he declares that on this land he found three arpents of felled wood and he undertakes to cut as much on Crevier's land. On June 11, 1654, he sold his land of Notre-Dame-des-Anges to James Bourguignon for the sum of 450 livres. On April 2, 1656, Charles de Lauzon granted him a three arpents land in the seigneurie of Liret l'ile d'Orléans. It is at this place that he settles. On February 2, 1660, he is confirmed in Chateau-Richer. On February 2, 1665, he buys from Jacques Trut a site of eighteen feet by eighteen feet, close to the Cul-de-Sac la Basse-Ville de Québec, for the price of 150 pounds of which he obtains a receipt on March 19, 1666. In January 1666, Pierre Lat sells him a land at Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans. He buys from Guillaume Baucher a piece of land of three arpents at Sainte-Famille with frontage on the Island of Orleans, with the house and the buildings for the sum of 2000 livres. He obtains a release from the notary Auber and the notary Becquet during the following months and years. On July 16, 1666, he sold to Jean Morisset the land, the house and the barn that he had bought from Pierre Lat on January 28, 1666, and obtained 400 livres.

In the 1667 census, he owned thirteen head of cattle and fifty acres of land under cultivation. Jean Forget worked in his home as a servant. He was chosen as an expert on June 25, 1668 for the evaluation of the property of the late Louis Dailleboust. On his site in the Lower Town of Quebec, he had built a house that he rented for one year to Pierre Goribon on June 12, 1669 for 90 pounds. On the following June 24, Pierre Baucher gave him a receipt for the purchase of his land. On October 30 of the same year, Louis Lepage and Sébastienne Loignon also gave him a receipt for what he had promised them in their marriage contract. On February 23, 1670, he rents for one year to Pierre Normand his house in Quebec City for 100 livres. On November 7, 1673, it is Claude Petit who rents this same house for three years at 60 livres per year.

In his service, he had a hired man by the name of Jean Alain dit Lafleur against whom he obtained a sentence from the judge of Beauport on October 21, 1670. On November 9, 1673, he makes a deal with Denis-Joseph Ruette of Auteuil. He withdrew from the lawsuit against Jean Alain, and in return, Sieur Dauteuil gave him 102 livres tournois. Jean Alain then commits himself to Sieur Dauteuil. On October 8, 1674, he buys from Robert Cottard the land of two arpents and eight perches of frontage, next to his own island of Orleans, for the sum of 1500 livres. With his wife, on the same day, he declares that he bought this land in the name of his son Pierre. He has Jean Guy give an account of the administration of the goods of the late Simon Lereau, on July 17, 1675, and wins the case, which obliges Jean Guy, as subrogated tutor of the minor children, to give him thirty minots of French wheat and eleven minots and a quarter of peas. He gives a receipt for this obligation to Jean Guy, on November 17, 1676. He sold the land bought from Robert Cottard for his son Pierre to his son-in-law Nicolas Drouin on August 30, 1677 for 1500 livres. On July 24, 1679, René Brisson, Guillaume Julien and Guillaume Guillot owed him 227 livres for cattle that he had sold to them.

On September 8, 1679, he sold his house in the Lower Town of Quebec to Jean-Baptiste Gosset for the price of 1145 livres. This last transaction does not go through. On February 6, 1680, he appeared before the judge of the seigneurie of Beaupré to declare how much wheat he had seized from Jean Rouleau. Upon oath, he declares to have seized about ten minots. On the following April 2, he presented himself before the same judge to claim that according to their contract, Jean Rouleau was obliged to work two years in his service. Rouleau protested by saying that he could not live with his temper. Nevertheless, he was condemned to fulfill the two years of his contract. On June 16, 1681, he rents his house in Basse-Ville from René Pasquier for three years at the price of 70 livres per year. With the other Roussin heirs, on October 27, 1681, for the sum of 90 livres, he sold Abel Sageot his share of the movable property of the estate of the late Madeleine Giguère, Tourouvre au Perche.

In the 1681 census, he lives on his land on the island of Orleans and owns two guns, eighteen head of cattle and fifty acres of land under cultivation. On June 29, 1682, he gave René Pasquier a discharge for the rent of his house in the Lower Town of Quebec. He himself obtains a release from his son-in-law Pierre Roberge, on September 7, 1682, for the sum of 600 livres "for the advancement of his heirship". On July 24, 1683, while he was qualified as a bourgeois of Quebec living on the Island of Orleans, he renewed the lease of his house in Quebec City to René Pasquier for one year at the price of 100 livres. He rents land on the Island of Orleans for seven years from Claude Charland, on June 20, 1684, for ninety-three minots of wheat per year. On October 4, 1686, he gave Nicolas Drouin a release for the 1500 livres for the purchase of the land for his son Pierre. Following a quarrel between his son Charles Joseph and Charles Doux, whom his son had wounded in the head with a stone, he reached an agreement on June 17, 1686, with Pierre Doux in order to avoid a trial. He promises to pay 15 sols per day until Charles Doux is fully recovered. On April 17, 1690, he appeared at the Sovereign Council for his son-in-law Nicolas Drouin. François Fréchet contests the ownership of the Drouin land. The Sovereign Council maintains Nicolas Drouin in possession of his land. He died in Quebec City where he was buried on December 18, 1690.

On January 3, 1691, Françoise rents her house in Cul-de-Sac Québec to Nicolas Georgette for three years, for the price of 150 livres per year. She is hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec in October 1691 until her death. She dictates her will to the notary Genaple on November 24. She bequeathed to the poor of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec half of the grain from the year's harvest on her land and the other half to the Hospitaller nuns. Daughter **Jeanne** married **Jean Gagnon**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Pierre LOIGNON- b.1621 → Jeanne LOIGNON- b.1671 → Jean Baptiste GAGNON- b.1688 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Joseph GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LOISEAU Catherine (c.1595-1656)

The parentage of this ancestor from Igé in Perche is unknown. Around 1628, she married **Jules Trottier** whose parentage is unknown in Mamers in the province of Maine. From their union six children are born. She arrived in the country, disembarking in Quebec on September 23, 1646 with her husband and their five sons following a contract of engagement signed in La Rochelle on July 4, 1646. On the ship from France, she gave birth to a boy named Jean-Baptiste.

Ancestor Gilles worked the farm at Portneuf only for a short time. As if warned of their presence, the Iroquois were not slow to pick up the tomahawk and chase the settlers from their homes. In all probability, the Trottier family took refuge at Trois Rivières by 1647. Gilles Trottier's stay at the Cap was rather brief. He died there after two and a half years in residence. His death was recorded in Latin in the registry of Trois-Rivières on 10 May 1655, as follows:
"Anno Domini 1655, sepultus est in coemeterio hujus ecclesiae Julius Trottier, annorum 64 in Communiones sanctae matris ecclesiae, 10 Maii." The stated age at death of our ancestor leads us to assume that he must have been born about 1590. His wife, Catherine Loyseau, only survived him by a few months, being buried in her turn on 28 January 1656 at the age of 60 in Quebec City. Gilles and Catherine did not live ten years in New France, but their descendants form one of the most vigorous and dynamic lines of Percheron roots to populate North America.

Four of the six children of Gilles Trottier and Catherine Loyseau headed families in Canada and their progeny are very numerous. Son **Pierre (1643-1693), married in 1663 to Suzanne Miguad**. This inhabitant from the Cap owned a "conge" (officially approved trading permit) with which he worked the Outaouais country. His widow survived him by more than thirty years and died at Boucherville. **'They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive.'**

Catherine LOISEAU-b. 1595→Pierre TROTTIER-b. 1644→Margurite TROTTIER-b.1677→Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY-b.1708→Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LONGCHAMP Geneviève (1637-1718)

Accused of consorting with a murderous neighbor.

Daughter of Pierre Longchamp and Marie Desantes, of unknown origin, she married on Wednesday, October 28, 1654, at Quebec to Jacques Bilodeau son of the late Pierre Bilodeau and Jeanne Fleury, of the diocese of Poitiers. No marriage contract has been found for the couple and it is not known if Genevieve could sign her name, though her husband definitely could not. He received a land grant in the fief of Lirec on the Ile d'Orléans on 02 April 1656 and was confirmed 02 February 1660 at Chateau-Richer.

The marriage was registered at Québec on 28 October 1654, but the ceremony took place in the house of the Sieur de la Ferté . The document does not indicate the couple's place of origin, but the list of those confirmed on 2 February 1660 at Chateau Richer, says that Jacques, before coming to Canada, had lived in the region of Poitiers, but gave no further details. From their union seven children were born. It seems that all the Billaudeau-Longschamps children were born on the Ile d'Orléans, between 1656 and 1664.

She lived on the Island of Orleans. It seems that all the Billaudeau-Longschamps children were born on the Ile d'Orléans, between 1656 and 1664. The Billaudeau family was listed in the census twice in 1666 on the Ile d'Orléans . First, they were noted as being between the lands of Nicolas Godeboust and Gabriel Gausselin, then between those of Jean Charpentier and Jacques Meneux. We note other slight variations (errors) in the ages and names between the two recordings. At that time two servants helped our pioneer who undoubtedly had great need of them: Jean Le Vasseur and Claude Febvre . The census of 1667, which replaced that of 1666, was more explicit and undoubtedly more accurate. Therein it says that Jacques was 35 years old and Genevieve 28; their children were Louise, 11; Jacques, 10; Jean, 9; Antoine, 8; Simon, 5; and Gabriel, 3. The stable sheltered six animals, and 25 arpents were under cultivation. This time their immediate neighbors were Abel Turquot and Antoine Pépin dit Lachance. In addition to farming, Jacques Bilodeau also founded several partnerships or business ventures for hunting and fishing.

On March 13 and 16, 1677, she was questioned at the Sovereign Council in the murder trial of Simon Duverger about her relationship with Simon Duverger. Duverger had killed his neighbor Gabriel Hervé and was sentenced to be hanged in effigy, since he had escaped from the prison in Québec City. How was Genevieve Longschamps involved in this story? This case was brought before the Council on the 6th, 7th, and 10th of March 1676. Genevieve was questioned in March 1677 and charged. On the following 31 August, it was ordered that Billaudeau and his wife appear so that Genevieve, in the presence of her husband, might be admonished to live a better life, and not to be the cause of a scandal in the future. The case was judged on August 31, 1677 and the Council ordered that she and her husband be called "to be the said woman in the presence of her husband, admonished to live well and not to cause any scandal in the future, and enjoined her husband to hold her hand under penalty of having to answer for it himself and allowed them to withdraw where they see fit" (« pour estre La dite femme en presence de son mary, admonestée a bien vivre et ne causer point de scandalle a ladvenir, et enjoint a son mary dy tenir la main sur peine den repondre en son propre et privé nom, a eux permis de se retirer ou bon leur semblera »).

The Billaudeau family was listed again in the census of 1681 in the county of Saint-Laurent (the new name given to the Ile d'Orléans). Jacques was now 50 years old and his wife 42. Still living in the paternal home were: Jean, 29; Antoine, 22; Simon, 18; and Gabriel, 17. Again two servants: Mathurin Labreque, 17, and a child of 9 named Robert. The family owned a gun, 30 head of cattle and now worked 40 arpents of land . On 5 November 1686, in the absence of her husband, Genevieve Longschamps appeared at the home of the notary Gilles Rageot in order to rent a small house, ten feet by twenty, on the Rue du Sault au Matelot in the lower town of Québec. This was a transaction between women since the owner, Andre Parant, was a minor and was represented by his mother, Jeanne Badault, wife of Pierre Parant. The house was comprised of two rooms, a small cellar and a small attic, adjoining on one side a man named Lefebvre dit Grand Ville, and on the other, André Parant himself. The rent was 75 livres which Genevieve promised to pay in two payments: half in March, the other half at the end of the lease. Louis Bidet, Nicolas Metru and Guillaume Roger signed as witnesses.

Early in the eighteenth century, Jacques and Genevieve knew that they did not have many more years to live. Therefore, they decided to give their sons Simon and Antoine the four arpents ceded at Sainte-Famille in 1656 by Charles de Lauson Charny for an annual rent of 300 livres. . The act of donation was signed by notary Etienne Jacob on 7 August 1708. This was the last document which mentions Jacques Billaudeau during his lifetime. The Billaudeau couple was then probably living at Saint-Francois at the home of their son Simon. It was in this parish that they were both buried; he on 8 February 1712, nearly 80 years old.

A few months after Jacques's death, Genevieve settled some family business at the home of the notary Chambalon Jacques Billaudeau and Genevieve Longschamps had six or seven children. The number is uncertain because of the loss of the majority of their baptismal acts. There were at least six of them: the census takers of 1666 and 1667 agree with the above; the existence of five sons is uncontested. **Antoine**, born at Sainte-Famille about 1659 and buried at Saint-Francois on 1 December 1732. Married at Sainte-Famille on 13 November 1685 (contract Vachon, 23 October), to **Genevieve Turcot** (1666-1724), daughter of Abel and of Marie Girou (five sons and six daughters). This family also lived at Saint-Francois. Antoine, who was a militia officer, owned several pieces of land, all of which had a house, barn and stable. Genevieve died in Saint-François de l'île d'Orléans on March 27, 1718, at the age of 88, according to the burial records and was buried the next day. **They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Geneviève LONGCHAMP-b. 1637 → Antoine BILODEAU- b.1670 → Françoise BILODEAU- b.1702 → Marie Anne GAUTHIER- b.1741 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MACARD Madeleine (1637-1700)

Married at age 14.

We do not know the parentage and the place of origin of this ancestor. Around 1652, she married in France **Charles Cadieux** de Courville, originally from Thury-Harcourt, diocese of Bayeux, whose parentage is unknown. From their union were born ten children. She arrived in New France with her husband and their daughter Madeleine in 1655. He was in New France as early as 1641 and was godfather on December 2 to an Amerindian at Sillery. On May 15, 1644, he attended as a witness the marriage of Pierre Masse and Marie de Lachesnaye and, subsequently, several other marriages in 1648 and 1649. He stayed with the Algonquins and learned their language and, as he declared on October 18, 1684, served as an interpreter for twenty-five years at the Tadoussac trade. He was falsely attributed an attempt to kidnap Claire-Françoise Clément de Vuault-Dauteuil. He was mistaken for a man named Gabin de Courville, the real author of this kidnapping.

In November 1651, he returned to France. Upon his return to the country in 1655, having no longer a pied-à-terre in Quebec City, he decided to settle on the Côte de Beaupré. In 1661 he sold his land on the Ile d'Orléans to Jean Desmarests, at a cost of 180 pounds, guaranteeing it against all troubles except the incursion of the Iroquois.

She lived in Quebec City and Beauport. During her husband's absence, on May 26, 1658, she made a transaction with the Notre-Dame de Québec factory. She handed over the land that her husband had acquired from Martin Grouvel at Sainte-Anne because they were unable to pay the price of 700 livres. On June 25, 1664, she goes before the Sovereign Council to ask for the separation of property from her husband. Bad luck pursued her: her house was overturned by flooding and her debtors, among others Indians who owed her a lot of money, were not in a hurry to pay him back. Despite the opposition of many creditors, she obtained separation of property, but had to bring her marriage contract from France to show what she had brought into their community of property.

On June 14, 1666, she went to the Provost of Quebec to get experts to evaluate the masonry work on her house. She receives the scapular of Mont-Carmel Quebec on August 30, 1666. She has a power of attorney from her husband and during his absence, on February 8, 1675, she buys from Jean Pelletier and Anne Langlois two arpents of frontage of the land they own in Beauport for the price of 800 livres. She testifies in a cause at the Prévôté de Québec, on September 28, 1675. Her husband gives her power of attorney before notary Michel Fillion on May 13, 1678. On the following June 5, she sold to Louis Joliet their house on rue Sous-le-Fort with the site of twenty-four feet frontage and obtained 1200 livres.

In the 1681 census, they owned a gun, a horse, ten head of cattle and thirty acres of land. He took advantage of the marriage of his son Charles to donate his house in Beauport on April 18, 1681. But in view of the enormity of his father's debts, he renounced this donation.

She died in Beauport on April 13, 1700 and was buried the next day. **Charles enjoyed an excellent health, because he died in Beauport only on August 9, 1715, aged ninety years or so. The notary Duprac proceeded to the inventory of his goods on November 25, 1715. He was burdened with debts.** Daughter Madeleine married Antoine Fortier in 1677. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Madeleine MACARD-b.1637→ Madeleine CADIEUX- b.1659 → Pierre Noel FORTIER- b.1686 → Louis FORTIER- b.1724 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MALLET Perrine (1606-1687)

The third most prolific couple in New France. Daughter and ancestor Marie was married at 12 and ancestor Francoise at age 14. Marrie had her first child at age 15.

Daughter of Pierre Mallet and Jacqueline Liger, of Courgeon, diocese of Sées in Normandy, around 1628, she married **Marin Boucher**, of unknown parentage, originally from Mortagne, in the Perche region, and widower of Julienne Baril. From their union, seven children are born. On January 13, 1633, one year before their departure from France, Perrine Mallet and her husband Marin Boucher bought a lot of land near La Barre in the Perche. Around this time, the couple sold a house they owned in Mortagne, rue Saint-Jean, to Jean Guyon.

The initial 30 or so Percheron settlers to go to Canada in 1634 included Marin Boucher accompanied by his second wife, Perrine Mallet, and three children from both marriages. She arrived in the country in 1634 with her husband and three of their children, including one from her husband's first marriage. She is mentioned for the first time on June 22, 1636 in Quebec City at the baptism of her daughter Françoise.

We know almost nothing about the first 4 years of Marin Boucher and his family in New France, except that the pioneer is mentioned in Champlain's will. The founder of Québec certainly knew Boucher before his death. She states that "the Commandant of Trois-Rivières, Marc-Antoine Bras-de-fer de Chateaufort, assumed his duties as interim governor immediately after the funeral. He presided at the reading of Champlain's will-a will whose validity was to be contested in which a man called Marin was mentioned, and it concerns, we believe, Marin, relative of Gaspard: '*I give to Marin, mason, living near the house of the Récollet Fathers, the last suit that I had made from material which I got at the store,*' wrote Champlain.' Marin Boucher must have greatly appreciated this legacy from Champlain, because we know how much our ancestors, who were for the most part very poor, attached importance to any clothing, be it also threadbare and worn out.

Richer.Marin and Perrine had seven children, five of whom were born in Canada. After working the land on three different sites, including Beauport, Marin Boucher and Perrine Mallet finally settled their family in 1650 at Château-Richer, opposite l'Île d'Orléans, downriver from Québec, between Beauport and Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré. It seems that the Boucher-Mallet home became the local religious gathering-place, before a church was built in the area. She entered the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary in 1656. It was confirmed on February 2, 1660 in Château-Richer . She appears in the enumerations of the censuses of 1666 and 1681:1666, enumeration for Beauport - Marin Boucher, 77, mason, inhabitant; Perrine Mallet, 60, his wife; Guillaume, 18 1681, enumeration for the seigneurie of Beaupré - Antoine Voilon, tailor, 35; Perrine Mallet 77. At the time of the 1667 census, Marin Boucher had reached the age of 80. Therein he listed 8 head of cattle and 20 arpents under cultivation . He must have died shortly after 1670.

In 1681 Perrine Malet, his widow, was listed in the census along with Antoine Voilon, a tailor, who seems to have been in her employ . She was buried at Québec on August 1687." This citation from Father Godbout, leaves us a little curious concerning the date of death of Marin Boucher, but his epitaph exists fine and clear, copied from the registry of Chateau Richer dated 29 March 1671, as follows: "*In the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ 1671, on the 29th of March died Marin Boucher after having lived as a good Christian and received the Holy sacraments of eucharist, penance and the last rights of extreme unction.* He was buried in the cemetery of Chateau Richer by Monsieur Morel accompanied by the Reverend Father Nouvelle and by me doing priestly functions for them on the coast of Beaupré." (signed) F. Fillion, missionary priest.

Aged 83, Perrine Mallet died and was buried in 1687 at Chateau-Richer on August 24 and 25, respectively Because they had 14 children, Marin and Perinne have several hundred thousand descendants living today, including

Madonna, Justin Bieber and the late Alex Trebek. Bieber. And the late Alex Trebek. They had 8502 descendants before 1800, the third most prolific couple in New France. **She was ancestor of Lottie Mae Collette through four lines.**

Children with Marin Boucher: **Françoise Boucher (1636 - 1711) Pierre Boucher dit Pitoche (1639 – 1707) Marie Boucher (1644 - 1730) and others.**

Françoise Boucher — B. 22 Jun 1636, Quebec City, New France; D. 18 Apr 1711, Château-Richer, New France; **M. Jean Plante (~1626-1706), 1 Sep 1650, Quebec City, New France. They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Perinne MALLET-b. 1606 → Françoise BOUCHER- b. 1636 → Pierre PLANTE- b.1666 → Marie PLANTE- b.1707 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Pierre Boucher dit Pitoche — B. 13 Feb 1639, Beauport, New France; D. 13 May 1701, Rivière Ouelle, New France; married . **Marie Saint-Denys (1647-1705), 4 Apr 1663, Château-Richer, New France.. They were ancestors of Lottie Mae Collette on her mother's side (Amelia Samson)**

Perinne MALLET-b. 1606 → Pierre BOUCHER- b.1639 → Marie Sainte BOUCHER- b.1688 → Ursule MIGNEAULT- b.1699 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josèphe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie Boucher — B. 11 Apr 1644, New France; D. 15 Jul 1730, L'Ange-Gardien, New France; M. **Charles Godin (~1632-?), 6 Nov 1656, Château-Richer, New France. They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Perinne MALLET-b. 1606 → Marie BOUCHER- b.1644 → Marie GODIN- b.1662 → Jacques DENIS- b.1696 → Véronique DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Perinne MALLET-b. 1606 → Marie BOUCHER- b.1644 → Marie GODIN- b.1662 → Charles DENIS- b.1694 → Charles DENIS- b.1723 → Elisabeth DENIS- b.1754 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MANCHON Marguerite (1637-1688)

A king's daughter

Marguerite Manchon (1637 -1688) From Artenay Date of birth: 28-03-1637 Place of origin: Artenay (St-Victor) (Loiret) Parents: Nicolas Manchon and Marie Baratin. Marguerite Manchon arrived in New France in 1662. She contracted a marriage before notary Laurent (lost act) at Cap-de-la-Madeleine on Monday January 22, 1663, with **Sébastien Provencher**, whose parentage and place of origin are unknown.

The first known document which mentioned Sébastien Provencher in New France concerned a debt he owed to Pierre Boucher, who was himself a native of Perche and a great recruiter of colonists. On 6 June 1661, notary Claude Herlin revealed that Sébastien was the farmer for Pierre Boucher on the Ile Saint-Joseph

At the beginning of the following year, more precisely on 22 January, Provencher presented himself at the home of the notary Louis Laurent, along with his dearly beloved, "King's Daughter" Marguerite Manchon, for the purpose of making a marriage contract. The religious ceremony in the tiny chapel of Sainte Madeleine must not have been delayed since the couple's first child, Marie-Madeleine, probably was born in 1664. By that time the Provenchers were living in their house which measured 25 by 16 feet, covered with straw, with framework *a la gaspande*, as described twenty-eight years later in the inventory of Sébastien Provencher's property drawn up by notary Jean Cusson.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (filles à marier) and again from 1662 to 1673 (filles du Roi). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in

America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the filles du roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

From their union six children are born. She lived at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. It is there that she died and is buried on January 28, 1688. Research carried out in France by Mrs. Anne Osselin, at the request of Mr. Gérard Provencher of Sainte-Foy, has provided an interesting insight into this couple. Mrs. Osselin traced the baptism, on March 28, 1638, of a Marie Marchon, daughter of Nicolas Marchon and Marie Baratin, of the parish of Artenay. Other research in the same region has uncovered in a neighboring parish, Pithiviers, the marriage of Sébastien Provencher to Marie-Catherine Bretonnet on February 15, 1631. Unfortunately, the baptismal records for the years 1632-1635 for the possible period of birth of the ancestor Sébastien Provencher are lost. No definite link has been made to date with the ancestor Sébastien Provencher, but the trail remains interesting.

Census 1667 Census: Petit Cap de la Madeleine Bastien Provencher, 33; Marguerite Manchon, 30; Marie (Madeleine), 4; Marguerite, 2; François Morni, servant, 17; 12 arpents of land.

-Sale by Bastien Provencher and Marguerite Manchon, his wife, to Martin Foisy, of their dwelling of 4 arpents, at Arbre-à-la-Croix (May 26, 1672).

Census 1681 Census: Le Cap Sébastien Provencher, tailor, 53; Marguerite Manchon, his wife, 44; children: Madeleine 17, Marguerite 15, Louis 13, Sébastien 11, Jean 8; Aubin, servant, 33; 1 rifle; 3 head of cattle; 15 acres of land.

On 28 January 1688, there came the first great mourning in the family: Marguerite Manchon had died. She was buried at the age of fifty-one, in the small cemetery in front of the church of Cap-de la-Madeleine. Sébastien remained a widower for three years. Ancestor Catherine Guillet, widow of Jacques Massé, also had an inventory taken of her estate. The next day, in her own house, notary Jean Cusson read the contract which bound her to Sébastien Provencher. The two of them were married in joint ownership of property, but without the obligation of satisfying each other's debts contracted before the marriage. In addition, these two families were now but one: These ties were reenforced later by solid matrimonial unions between the children of each. The marriage between the widow and the widower took place the following 14 May, in the presence of ancestor Pierre Guillet dit Lajeunesse, the father of Catherine; of Antoine Cottenoire, son-in law of the groom; and of Sébastien Provencher, junior. On 6 January, an agreement by the heirs, to sell the estate of Sébastien and Catherine to Louis Provencher, tells us that our two ancestors probably died at the same time, or nearly so, about the end of 1710. Sébastien lived to be 82 or 83 years old and Catherine, 56 years old.

Son Sébastien born in 1670, married in 1694 to **Marie-Anne Massé** were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother, **Seraphine Bellerive**

Marguerite MANCHON → Sébastien PROVENCHER- b.1670 → Marguerite PROVENCHER- b.1698 → Charlotte GUYON- b.1739 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MARIE Louis (1634-1702) dit Sainte-Marie

He came as a soldier of the régiment de Carignan-Salières

Son of Louis Marie and Marguerite Peigné, from the parish of Saint-Symphorien de Tours in Touraine, he married **Mathurine Goard**, daughter of Gilles Goard and Catherine Léger, from the parish of Saint-Sulpice in Paris, before notary Basset on Saturday May 21, 1667, and married her in Montreal on Tuesday May 31, 1667. From their union eleven children were born.

This ancestor was identified with the Sainte-Marie of the company of Captain Roger Bonneau de La Varenne in the Carignan Salières regiment. He arrived in Quebec City on August 17, 1665. After having gone to the Richelieu for the construction of Fort Sainte-Thérèse, his company was sent to garrison Montreal where it remained until 1668. After the troops were discharged in the fall of 1668, he decided to stay in the country. He obtained a sixty-acre piece of land at Sainte-Marie, in Anse-Fondue. He sold it for 50 livres to Isaac Dodin on January 26, 1670. On November 29, 1671, he sold to Guillaume Labelle a land of sixty arpents at Bois-Brûlé for 150 livres. However, this contract is cancelled on December 4, 1672. On November 25, 1673, the Sulpicians grant him a land of sixty arpents in area at Bois-Brûlé. He sells the one he had ceded to Guillaume Lebel, Pierre Cocquet on July 1, 1674, for 120 livres. On October 17, 1679, he sells again a land of Bois-Brûlé to René Moreau for the price of 40 livres plus 30 livres of arrears of cens and rents. On February 9, 1680, he hired his son Michel-Sidrac, age thirteen, for three years Claude Robert, in exchange for his room and board.

In the 1681 census, he lived in Montreal and owned one cow and five acres of land. On May 17, 1682, he made a deal with Antoine Dufresne. In return for a minot of wheat and half a minot of peas, he transfers to him the claims he may have on the use of a house in Pointe-aux-Trembles. On November 1, 1682, he sold the land he had obtained at Bois-Brûlé in 1673 to Jacques Saint-Yves in exchange for one thousand feet of squared timber to build a dwelling. On November 30, he hired his son Michel for one year to Claude Robutel, in exchange for a barrel of six minots of wheat and for his son a "droguet" suit and new shoes. On December 15, 1683, he again hired his son Michel from Claude Robutel for one year in exchange for ten minots of wheat and for his son a justau- corps, a pair of shoes, "conizon", a hat and four shirts. The Sulpicians gave him a twenty square foot site in the commune of Montreal, rue des Outaouais, on March 15, 1684. Again, on October 2, 1685, the Sulpicians granted him and his son-in-law Jérôme Lonquetin a twenty square foot site in the commune of Montreal. On the following October 15, the Sulpicians rent to him and his son-in-law Jérôme Lonquetin two ten-foot stores for three years at the price of 30 pounds per year. On the following November 25, he gives receipt to the master butcher Jean Roy for the sum of 120 livres for the sale he made to him of a building in the commune.

On November 23, 1687, he sells to Jean Paulin a house of fourteen feet by sixteen feet not far from the small chapel, on a site of which he does not have the contract. He obtains 230 livres for it. On May 15, 1690, the Sulpicians ceded to him a twelve-foot width site in the commune and in depth up to the place of Jacques Lemoine. On November 8, 1691, he sold this twelve-foot site to Claude Robillard for 112 livres in money and the value of 100 livres in wheat. On May 12, 1692, Claude Maugue rents to him until All Saints' Day the twelve-foot frontage site on Chouagamigon Street, on which he had built a small store, all for 15 livres rent. Sieur Charles Lemoine sells him a land of two arpents of width by twenty arpents deep in Longueuil, on January 2, 1694. This land is next to the one of his son Antoine. For the price of 18 pounds per year, on July 5, 1698, Bénigne Basset rents to him until March 17, 1701, the site where he himself had built a store, on the street that goes from the Corps de garde to Saint-Joseph street. The Basset heirs renew this lease on September 11, 1701, March 19, 1702 for five years, at 25 pounds per year. He sells his land Longueuil to Guillaume Robidou on November 20, 1701 and obtains 550 livres. He dies in Montreal where he is buried on December 2, 1702.

On December 5, 1720, Mathurine dictates her will to the notary David. She gives to the poor of the Sainte-Famille the sum of 20 livres. She asks that after her death one hundred masses be said for the repose of her soul. She bequeaths to her son Michel a lead barrel weighing one hundred pounds, thirty pounds of beaver pelts and a gold

louis worth 35 pounds tournois. To the poor of the hospital of Montreal she gives one hundred and twenty pounds of beaver pelts and 45 pounds of French tournois. To her son François, she bequeaths a "stove with its pipe". She gives to her daughters Antoinette and Marie her house on Capitale street in Montreal and the linen for their use. To Antoinette she bequeathed 80 livres tournois, a cloth suit and a barrel of lead weighing twenty-five to thirty livres. To her daughter Marie, she leaves her cloth suit and the sum of 50 livres tournois. She died on December 9 at the Hôtel-Dieu in Montreal. **Daughter Angélique** Marie married René Dupuis. **Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette.** Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of **Lottie Mae.**

Louis MARIE-b. 1634→Angélique MARIE-b. 1676→Marguerite DUPUIS- b.1702 → Angélique BETOURNÉ- b.1726 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MARTIN Abraham (1590-1664) dit l'Ecossais

The Plains of Abraham Guy

Abraham Martin dit L'Ecossais was one of the earliest settlers in New France. He was born in 1589, probably in France, and was said to be illiterate, but everything else about his origins are unknown. Another mystery about Abraham is why he was called "dit L'Ecossais," which translates as "the Scotsman." Some say he served on ships that traveled to Scotland when he was a young man and others that it's a derogatory name given to deserters and those engaged in illegal activities. It's unlikely that Abraham was actually of Scottish descent.

Abraham may have been in New France as early as 1614 working as a ship's navigator for Jean de Biencourt, who was trying to set up a settlement in what later became Acadia. A few years later, maybe as early as 1617 or as late as 1620, Abraham was recruited by fur-trading interests to be amongst a small group of settlers going to Quebec.

Before sailing to New France, Abraham married **Marguerite Langlois** in France. The timing of his wedding may have been tied to the idea the settlement needed married men. The Martins are believed to have arrived with another couple, her sister Françoise who was married to Pierre Desportes. On October 21, 1621, Abraham and his wife saw the birth of their first child, a son they named Eustache. He would be considered the first European male born in what is now Canada. Between 1624 and 1648, Abraham and Marguerite had eight more children.

Abraham made his living as a river pilot, fishing around the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He also owned land in what would become Quebec City, amounting to 32 acres. It is said that Abraham led his animals down a path to the water and this area became known as *Côte d'Abraham*, or the Coast of Abraham. The area gained greater fame in 1759 as the site of a battle that decided the fate of Quebec when it fell into the hands of the British: The Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

During Abraham's life, the British forced another takeover of Quebec when in 1629, Englishman David Kirke sailed in and ordered the settlers to give up control of their land. Almost everyone went back to France, and Abraham and Marguerite were among them. By 1635, the family was back living in the colony after the French had returned to power.

Abraham had a relationship with Samuel de Champlain, Quebec's founder. Champlain was the godfather to one of Abraham's children in 1627. And when Champlain died in December 1635, he left 600 *livres* to Abraham so he could pay for clearing his land. Champlain also bequest 600 *livres* to Abraham's oldest daughter Marguerite, with the reason "to help her to marry a man of Canada." It's not known if these gifts were paid out because the will was contested by Champlain's cousin back in France and was overturned.

In 1649, Abraham was accused of raping an unnamed girl who was 15 or 16 years-old. The girl had been a thief and was hanged for her crime in January of that year. Abraham was imprisoned to be tried for the offense on February 15, 1649. It isn't known if his trial was held and speculation is that Jesuits later removed mention of it from the records.

Abraham died in Quebec City in September 1664. His wife Marguerite died a year later in December 1665. Abraham's only surviving son, Charles-Amador Martin, became a priest and sold his father's land to the Ursuline order in 1675. **They had by the end of the 19th century 7 785 married descendants, and thus ranked sixth among top New France pioneers in terms of number of married descendants.**

Famous descendants of Abraham Martin include the Dionne Quintuplets, Madonna, Céline Dion, Alanis Morissette, and Alex Trebek. He is our ancestor through five lines.

Children:

Anne Martin – B. 23 Mar 1645, Quebec City, New France; D. 14 Jan 1717, Ile d'Orleans, New France; married **Jacques Ratté (~1630-1699), 12 Nov 1658, Quebec City, New France. Ancestors of the Roys twice.**

Abraham MARTIN- b.1587 → Anne MARTIN- b.1645 → Marie RATE- b.1665 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1706 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absalom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Abraham MARTIN- b.1587 → Anne MARTIN- b.1645 → Guillaume RATÉ- b.1698 → Marie Madeleine RATÉ- b.1712 → Marie VAILLANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie Martin – B. 10 Apr 1635, Quebec City, New France; D. 25 Apr 1699, Quebec City, New France; married . **Jean Cloutier (1620-1690), 21 Jan 1648, Quebec City, New France. Ancestors of the Roys and ancestors of Amelia Samson mother of Lottie Mae Collette.**

Abraham MARTIN- b.1589 → Marie MARTIN- b.1635 → Jean CLOUTIER- b.1652 → Genevieve CLOUTIER- b.1683 → Jeanne BARETTE- b.1703 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absalom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Abraham MARTIN- b.1589 → Marie MARTIN- b.1635 → Marie Saint CLOUTIER- b.1661 → Marie FORTIN- b.1695 → Marie Elisabeth GUIMOND- b.1721 → Francois Prosper GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marguerite Martin – B. 4 Jan 1624, Quebec City, New France; D. 25 Nov 1679, Château-Richer, New France; married **Etienne Racine (~1607-1689), 22 May 1638, Quebec City, Quebec Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Abraham MARTIN- b.1587 → Marguerite MARTIN- b.0 → Madeleine RACINE- b.1646 → Paul SIMARD- b.1681 → Madeleine SIMARD- b.1718 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Abraham, pilot; b. about 1589 in France from unknown parents; d. September 8, 1664 at Québec, his dit name apparently comes from his having lived in Dieppe's rue d'Écosse per some speculations, others speculate he had Scottish ancestry. He arrived in New France with his wife, Marguerite Langlois, her sister Françoise and brother-in-law Pierre Desportes (the parents of Hélène Desportes) about 1620.

As far as can be found from the records, Abraham Martin and Marguerite Langlois had nine or ten children. Jean Martin was born in Dieppe in 1616; Eustache, baptized October 24, 1621 and the godson of Eustache Bouillé, was their first child born in Canada. Marguerite, born January 4. 1624 and married May 22, 1638 to Étienne Racine, had many descendants, including the two bishops Racine. Hélène, born June 21, 1627, was a god-daughter of Samuel de Champlain, first married with Claude Étienne in 1640 and on 3 Sept. 1647 with Médard Chouart des Groseilliers. Pierre was born in Dieppe in 1630; Marie born in 1635; Adrien born in 1638; Madeleine born in 1640 ; Barbe born in 1643; Anne born in 1645; and Charles Amador, born 7 March 1648, the godson of Charles de Saint-Étienne de La Tour, was the second Canadian-born priest. In the records of Notre-Dame de Québec we find (translated): The year 1664, the 8 September, was buried in the cemetery of this parish Abraham Martin, aged around 75, old inhabitant of

this country, after having received the sacraments. Abraham Martin dit L'Écossais, or maître Abraham, pilot; b. about 1589 in France from unknown parents; d. September 8, 1664 at Québec, his dit name apparently comes from his having lived in Dieppe's rue d'Écosse per some speculations, others speculate he had Scottish ancestry.

He arrived in New France with his wife, Marguerite Langlois, her sister Françoise and brother-in-law Pierre Desportes (the parents of Hélène Desportes) about 1620. As far as can be found from the records, Abraham Martin and Marguerite Langlois had nine or ten children. Jean Martin was born in Dieppe in 1616; Eustache, baptized October 24, 1621 and the godson of Eustache Bouillé, was their first child born in Canada. Marguerite, born January 4, 1624 and married May 22, 1638 to Étienne Racine, had many descendants, including the two bishops Racine. Hélène, born June 21, 1627, was a god-daughter of Samuel de Champlain, first married with Claude Étienne in 1640 and on 3 Sept. 1647 with Médard Chouart des Groseilliers. Pierre was born in Dieppe in 1630; Marie born in 1635; Adrien born in 1638; Madeleine born in 1640; Barbe born in 1643; Anne born in 1645; and Charles Amador, born 7 March 1648, the godson of Charles de Saint-Étienne de La Tour, was the second Canadian-born priest.

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There is no conclusive record of who was the first pilot of the St Lawrence. It is claimed that Abraham Martin of Quebec was the king's first "royal pilot.." He was not by law or decree, despite some of the sources listed in this profile. Although he may well have been the *de facto* first pilot and first king's pilot.

On December 27, 1647, Abraham did not receive the title of royal pilot for the St. Lawrence, as recorded at the registry of the notary Le Coustre. The notarial entry is for the marriage contract of his daughter, Marie, to Jean Cloutier. Abraham Martin said he was a pilot of the king. This was not a statement from the notary. Notaries were responsible for contracts, not the king's appointments. There was no process in New France for training ship or river pilots or their certification. This error has been repeated by historians, genealogists, bloggers and others. Even the St Lawrence Central Pilots Corporation makes the same mistake: "His appointment is dated December 28, 1647, two years after he received a grant of land, now known as the Plains of Abraham." They also have the wrong date, and there are no notarial entries in the Quebec records on December 28, 1647.

There is no doubt that Abraham Martin was an expert sailor and a boatman. However, it must be acknowledged that it is Abraham who claims to be master pilot. Most likely in the same way, other trades experts have put information about their skills. It seems that Abraham was able to earn wages and fees from merchant ships to help them navigate the Saint Laurent safely. The fact that there was no official declaration that made him a pilot of the king does not tarnish his place in history.

Heights) of Abraham are named after Martin. It is picturesquely said that the "Côte d'Abraham" was the path that Martin used to descend to the St Charles River to water his animals. His property amounted to 32 acres in all, 12 received from the Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France in 1635 and 20 as a gift from Sieur Adrien Du Chesne, ship's surgeon to Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny in 1645. This land was sold by the Martin family to the Ursulines in 1667. It is possible that this is the same Martin who was employed by Jean de Biencourt and Du Gua de Monts as navigator on the coast of Acadia, although he would have been very young at that time. When David Kirke captured Québec in 1629 and left his brother Lewis as governor until 1632, Martin and his family left the colony, their son Pierre being born in Dieppe in 1630. In his later years Martin fell in the estimation of his fellow citizens when he was accused of improper conduct (rape) with regard to a young girl in Québec. He was imprisoned for this on February 15, 1649. The girl was executed as a thief the month before his imprisonment.

Abraham Martin, for thirty-two years the original owner of the historic plains bearing his name, now known as the Battlefields' Park, which he cultivated and which was sold to the Ursuline nuns in 1667, arrived in New France shortly after Champlain, was the first pilot named by the king of France to navigate the St. Lawrence river. In the Jesuits' Relations, Abraham Martin is referred to as "dit l'Ecossais" or "called the Scot", so that in addition to being the first pilot of the king he was also possibly the first known Canadian of Scottish descent. No evidence is available to substantiate this however. The Canadian Pacific Railway, through the efforts, doubtless, of that lover of ancient lore, Mr. John Murray Gibbon, President of the Canadian Authors' Association, have erected an artistic memorial to Martin on the river front at Quebec. It was designed by Henri Hebert, the well known French Canadian sculptor, is of granite and shows a pillar crowned by a globe of the world supported by thistles. Carved in low relief is the Lily of France rising out of the sea. The inscription is in French and English, the latter reading:

MARTIN Anne (1603-1684)

An early colonist

We do not know the parentage and place of origin of this ancestor who married **Jean Côté** in Quebec City on November 17, 1635 of unknown parentage and origin. No marriage contract has been found for this couple. Anne could not sign her name, though it is not known if her husband could. We know now that Anne Martin was not the daughter of Abraham, the same who gave his name to the famous plains, but rather his sister. Father Charles Lallemant, Jesuit, acting as curate at Quebec, blessed the union of Jean and Anne in the presence of Guillaume Couillard and Robert Giffard. Like Anne, Jean's origins in France and his parents' names are unknown, though he is possibly from Mortagne, Perche. According to the Jesuit Relations, Jean arrived in Québec on 20 July 1635, either on the *Saint-Jacques* or one of the other ships in the same flotilla. Possibly on the same ship as Anne.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

Anne and Jean settled at Beauport, next to ancestors **Noel Langlois** and *fille à marier* **Francoise Grenier**, who granted them a portion of the land that they owned. She was godmother to Robert Langlois in Quebec City on July 18, 1635. She lived in Beauport. She was received into the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary on October 1, 1656 and the Confraternity of the Holy Family in Château-Richer. She received the scapular of Mount Carmel on July 15, 1657. On April 29, 1681, she appeared before the Provost of Quebec through her daughter Simone, wife of Pierre Soumade, to claim from Michel Baugis the grazing of his animals. The latter declared that he had to pay only 12 livres as he had agreed with Jean Côté fils. On June 7, 1681, Noël Langlois gave her a receipt for the rent she owed him for the location of her buildings on his land.

Jean Coté died 27 March 1661 in his home at Beauport and was buried in the church of Notre-Dame de Québec the next day. Anne Martin survived her husband for more than 20 years but never remarried. The census of 1681 does not mention her, but it is likely that she was living with one of her sons. Anne too, was buried at Québec, on 4 December 1684, at about the age of 70 years. During the second half of the XVII century, the family of our ancestor was very well known and respected. They were one of the first families to settle on the Ile d'Orléans, within the present boundaries of the parish of Saint-Pierre.

Anne and Jean had eight children together. Seven of the eight children had offspring: **Louis Coté** (1636-1669), married **Elisabeth Langlois** in 1662. They had three children, a girl and two boys. **They were ancestors of the Roys and the Collettes.**

Anne MARTIN-b. 1603 → Louis COTÉ- b.1635 → Louis COTÉ- b.1665 → Joseph COTÉ- b.1704 → Elisabeth COTÉ- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b. 1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Martin Coté married Suzanne Pagé – They were Collette ancestors.

Anne MARTIN-b. 1603 → Martin COTÉ- b.1639 → Jean COTÉ- b.1670 → Helene COTÉ- b.1710 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Therese LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

The census of 1681 does not mention her, but it is likely that she was living with one of her sons. Anne too, was buried at Québec, on 4 December 1684, at about the age of 70 years. During the second half of the XVII century,

the family of our ancestor was very well known and respected. They were one of the first families to settle on the Ile d'Orleans, within the present boundaries of the parish of Saint-Pierre.

MARTIN Pierre (1601-1689)

One of the First Families in Acadia

When the first permanent settlers arrived in the colony of Acadia, Pierre Martin and his family were among them. Pierre was born in about 1601 to René Martin and Étiennette Porier in St-German de Bourgeuil, France, located in the Loire valley. In June of 1630, Pierre married **Catherine Vigneau**, and they soon had three sons, two of whom died young.

Then in 1636, Pierre was recruited for a new life in America. There had been a French settlement called Acadia located in what is now Nova Scotia off and on for the previous 30 years, but up until then, it was only occupied by men. Now it was time to secure it with population, so willing families were sought out for migration. On April 1st, Pierre boarded the ship *St. Jehan* with his wife and son, and they landed at Port-Royal on May 6th. A short time later, Pierre's wife Catherine gave birth to a son Mathieu, and the child was credited as the first European born in the colony. Between 1639 and 1642, Pierre and Catherine had three more children, all daughters.

Like many of his fellow colonists, Pierre was a farmer. It was said that he brought apple trees with him from France. This would become a significant part of the agriculture of Port-Royal, and by 1698, there would be 1,200 apple trees in the settlement. Life in Port-Royal was sometimes challenging. Although the settlers got on well with the Mi'kmaq Indians, the English wanted to gain control of Acadia, and in 1654, they took the fort at Port-Royal. Although the commander of Port Royal left for France, most Acadians, including the Martin family, remained in Acadia. They were permitted to retain their land and belongings and were guaranteed religious freedom. Dunn describes life in Acadia during the 16 years of nominal British rule:

"During the years of British rule, most of the Port-Royal population moved upriver away from the town. Using the agricultural practices initiated under D'Aulnay, the Acadians dyked and cultivated extensive salt marshes along the river and raised livestock. Through necessity, residents had reached an accommodation with New England traders who had become their sole source for the goods that they could not produce themselves... New England traders exchanged their goods for Acadian produce and furs... There were seventy to eighty families in the Port Royal area in 1665."

By 1671 the British had ceded Acadia to France and French settlement resumed. This caused Pierre and others to relocate their farms in salt marshes outside of town. He built his home near the swampy area, and put in a system of dikes to reclaim land he could cultivate. In 1671, Pierre's farm was described as having 2 *arpents* of land with 7 cattle and 8 sheep.

Catherine died before the census of 1678. It isn't known exactly when Pierre died; the last record of him was a 1679 land grant awarded for property he was already living on. His two surviving sons and three daughters all married, with only Mathieu having no children. In 1684, Matheiu was granted a title as the seigniory of Cobequid. This was in honor of being the first child born in the colony..

Daughter Marie-Madeleine Martin – B. about 1642, Acadia; D. 16 Sep 1714, Montmagny, New France; married .
Pierre Morin dit Boucher (~1634~1690), about 1661, Port-Royal, Acadia **They were Roy ancestors**

Pierre MARTIN- b.1608 → Marie MARTIN- b.1637 → Pierre MORIN- b.1662 → Marie- MORIN-280 b.1709 → Elisabeth1 COTE- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b. 1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MASSÉ Jacques (1636-1687)

His bride was 13 years old. She had her first child at age 14.

Son of Jacques Massé and Philippe David, from the parish of Saint-Pierre de Cholet, diocese of Angers in Anjou, he contracted marriage before notary Cusson on Monday November 18, 1669, with **Catherine Guillet**, born in Quebec

City on Tuesday February 8, 1656, daughter of Pierre Guillet and Jeanne de Saint-Père. From their union, eight children were born. This Trois-Rivières ancestor is found in the 1666 census among the unmarried volunteers. On January 17, 1667, François Michelot sold him a piece of land two by forty arpents deep on Côte Saint-Marc with the house and the barn for the price of 300 livres. He marries in 1669. On October 26, 1670, Jeanne Dodier, widow of Adrien Jollet, leases him a cow for three years, at the rate of ten pounds of butter per year. On December 26, 1671, Jean Le Marché and his wife give him a receipt for 300 livres for the land he bought from François Michelot. René Blanchet and his wife give him a perpetual rent of a house on the Saint-Marc hill at Cap-de-la-Madeleine for six minots of wheat per year. I-R June 28, 1680, his neighbor Guillaume Barette sells him a half acre of frontage of his land, for 90 pounds. On November 10, 1679, Pierre Guillet, his son, rents for nine years a three arpents frontage land on Côte Saint-Marc for ten minots of wheat and five minots of peas per year. In the 1681 census, he had five head of cattle and sixteen acres of land under cultivation. He died at Cap-de-la-Madeleine on November 22, 1687 and was buried the next day.

Catherine Guillet had an inventory taken of her estate. The next day, in her own house, notary Jean Cusson read the contract which bound her to ancestor **Sébastien Provencher**. The two of them were married in joint ownership of property, but without the obligation of satisfying each other's debts contracted before the marriage. In addition, these two families were now but one: These ties were reenforced later by solid matrimonial unions between the children of each. The marriage between the widow and the widower took place the following 14 May, in the presence of Pierre Guillet dit Lajeunesse, the father of Catherine; of Antoine Cottenoire, son-in law of the groom; and of Sébastien Provencher, junior. Sébastien lived to be 82 or 83 years old and Catherine, 56 years old on the 9 January 1717 at Bacancour.. **Daughter Marie-Anne Massé married Sébastien Provencher in 1694. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother, Seraphine Bellerive**

Jacques MASSÉ-b. 1632 → Marie-Anne MASSÉ-b. 1673 → Marguerite PROVENCHER- b.1698 → Charlotte GUYON-b.1739 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MATHIEU Jean (1640-1699)

He was drafted into military service by the Governor. The expedition ravaged the Iroquois. He became a business tycoon

Jean was born: c 1638 in Coulonges, Angoulême diocese, Angoumois (ar. Angoulême, Charente), France . A native of Coulonges in Angoumois, he established himself on the coast of Beaupré around 1660. His farm must have prospered because he is shown as having the luxury of a servant. Unfortunately for him his work was interrupted in 1666 as he was drafted into military service by the Governor. He was sworn in on Sept 13, 1666. On Sept 14, 1666 the Viceroy Tracy left Québec at the head of a small army consisting of 1000 soldier of the Carignan regiment and 600 habitants and 100 Hurons and Algonquins Indians. The expedition ravaged the Iroquois Indian country (in the Northern part of the state of New York) returning to Québec on Nov 5, 1666. Two months later Jean Mathieu returned to his farm in Beaupré . In 1681 after four years of labor he was well established. He is the ancestor of the majority of Mathieu families in modern Québec, mainly around the Beaupré coast.

Jean Mathieu. He arrived from the hamlet of Tapis, located between Montignac and Coulonges, in Angoumois (Charente). On 27 June, at the same time as Regreny, Grimaux, Charrier and the young Brothier, who was only 18, Mathieu was summoned before Abel Cherbonnier, royal notary in the city & government of La Rochelle. They all accepted the offer of Francois Peron and Michel Desorc, reproduced verbatim hereinafter as an example of the indenture practices of the times. "merchants of this said city to personally settle stipulating & accepting when the said peron and desorc will require them or make require to embark on the ship the St Andre capacity of three hundred tons or about to go except for the fortunes of the sea to the place of Quebec country of Canada to remain in the faithful service and obedience of the said desorc who will go like them to the said Canada that others depending on whether it will be prescribed to them by le Roole written below to work at such work that he will order them provided that it be civil & honest The time & duration of the next three consecutive years & without interval which will begin from the day that they step foot on land at the said Quebec or other places hereafter named at wages salaries hereafter expressed and still at the charge that they will be fed during the said three years & that he will demand nothing for their passage & expense for the purpose that the above without neither violating under

penalty of all the expenses of the men & interests the parties are obliged to each other all their property (...) renouncing, etc. made at la Rochelle in the study of the notary. The day and year above ". The same document indicates that Jean Mathieu was nearly 23 years old (therefore he would have been born in 1646) and that he came from Tapy in Angoumois.

His wages were 75 livres, 55 of which were advanced to him by Peron. The latter had already provided his food for six weeks and it would be thus until his embarkation. It was also understood that Mathieu would be in the service of Pierre Lefebvre, a resident of Trois-Rivieres. If Jean was in the service of Lefebvre, it does not seem that he was so for a longtime. In 1661, he was at Chateau Richer. On 7 August, he bought a piece of land with three arpents in frontage, from Zacharie Maheust dit Point du Jour. Maheust had recently acquired it from Mathurin Chailliet. The transaction was concluded for 90 livres, in the presence of the notary Audouart, drafter of the document, at the bottom of which also appear the signatures of the seller as well as those of Laurent Dubocq and Jacques Renouard de Bellaird. The immediate neighbors were ancestor **Pierre Tremblay** and Jacques Greslon dit Laviolette. The descendants of Jean Mathieu would keep this ancestral land up till today. Two years later, on 9 December, Jean went to the home of notary Auber to conclude the sale of a half-arpent of land to Pierre Petit dit Milhomme for 60 livres. On 10 March 1664, before notary Gloria, he agreed to have a house built of stone and wood in mortar which will be delivered to him at the end of August. Finally, on 24 June 1665, in the presence of Auber, he hired Jean Hue, servant of Francois Bélanger, resident of the Beaupré Coast, for 30 livres which he would pay in two months time, in silver or beaver pelts.

The year 1665 was the year of the arrival of the Carignan Regiment. The Commander Henri de Castelard de Salieres immediately organized a first excursion against the Iroquois. The following year, able-bodied and available men were recruited into the Canadian militia and prepared to support the soldiers by guiding them across the mountains, rivers and lakes and through the forest set with native traps. On 13 September 1666, Jean Mathieu appeared before the notary Romain Becquet, who called him a resident of the Beaupré Coast. He acknowledged that the expedition in which he was ready to take part was dangerous, but he stated that he was obeying an order given to him by the governor. In the event that he was killed, he would give 150 livres to the poor and to the sisters of the hospital of Québec in order to have prayers said for the repose of his soul. He bequeathed an identical amount for enlarging the chapel of L'Ange-Gardien. He left 400 more livres to his godson Jean Greslon, son of his neighbor Jacques, and he did not forget his faithful servant Jean Hue whom he granted 40 livres for his good and agreeable services, the amount to be taken from his estate. Finally, the remainder would be given to the fabrique of L'Ange-Gardien for prayers for the repose of his soul. This will informs us that Jean Mathieu had made, **during his first seven years on Canadian soil, considerable money** which already foretold of the **business tycoon** he would become several years later.

On the 14th, departing from Quebec, Tracy himself led 600 troopers of the Carignan Salières regiment, with as many volunteers and some numbers of indigenous native allies. The men crossed a hundred leagues with difficulty and misery before reaching the Mohawk villages which they found deserted. They satisfied themselves with carrying off the merchandise and burning the huts, then decided to return home. The return trip was still more arduous than going because of overflowing rivers and storms. The small army showed up in Québec on 5 November and the population welcomed them with the sounds of the Te Deum. The semi-failed crusade was finished. In this same year of 1666, Mathieu was still living on the Beaupré Coast with his servant Jean Hue, as the first census carried out in that year in New France indicates. He was listed in the census again the following year, but it was stated that he owned one cow and had eight arpents under cultivation. On 27 March 1667, before the notary Rageot, he contracted a debt to the merchant Claude Charron for 329 livres. On 14 December, he had his land surveyed by Jean Guyon du Buisson, surveyor for the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges.

The year 1669 was the most important one for Jean Mathieu on American soil. Msgr de Laval, who had become the Seigneur of Beaupré, granted him a new deed of concession which was recorded by Vachon on 26 February. It concerned three arpents in width by a league-and a half deep with the obligation of the said Jean Mathieu to establish a home. Price: 20 sols tournois in land rent and 12 deniers in cens for each arpent of frontage, and two live capons payable annually at the seigneurial domain. A communal road 15 feet wide, must be pledged along the river. At the bottom of the document, the signatures of Jehan Creste and Paul de Rainville appear under that of the bishop. Notwithstanding the great significance of this contract, the one on 3 November which Claude Auber drew up, had still greater importance. Friends and relatives were summoned to the house of Jacques Goulet, at L'Ange Gardien, to be witnesses to the solemn commitment of Jean Mathieu to **Louise Anne du Tertre (Le Tartre)**, daughter of René and of Louise-Anne Goulet. The groom said he was the son and heir, in part, of the late Jean Mathieu and Isabelle Monnachau, from the parish of Coulonges and the village of Montignac, on the Charente River, diocese of

Angoulême. The marriage was to be celebrated as soon as possible. The joyful reunion was made up of Michel Guyon du Rouvray, an important ship builder of that era, neighbors ancestor Pierre Tremblay and Jacques Greslon dit Laviolette, Pierre Gendreau dit Lapoussiere, Charles du Tertre, Jacques Goulet, Marguerite Maillier, Nicolas and René Goulet, and Joseph— Massé Gravel. The bride and groom solidified their promise on the 19th of the same month. After the publication of three banns, engagement made, and finding no impediment, the missionary Pierre de Gaumont, who had arrived from France six months earlier, blessed in the church of L'Ange Gardien the union of Jean Mathieu, native of Coulonges, and Anne du Tertre, from the parish of la Poterie, diocese of Chartres, in the presence of Michel Guyon, Nicolas Quentin and Seigneur Bertrand Chesnay de la Garenne. The missionary Francois Fillon, who would die tragically ten years later, signed the record.

Jean Mathieu loved doing business. He was especially busy during the last twenty years of his life. But first, he dedicated his first years of marriage to building a home on a stable foundation. A few days before the birth of their first child, a daughter named Louise, Jean and Louise-Anne made each other a mutual gift. Both said they were "in good health in body, sane in spirit, mind, memory and understanding...and considering the great love that they bore each other & the difficulties & work that they had endured to achieve & preserve the properties that it pleased god to send them...and wishing that the survivor of the two have a better means of support while he or she lives, they gave each other reciprocally all their personal property", affirming by this their willingness to strengthen the bonds of their marriage. 146 The preceding spring, on 4 March 1670, Jean returned to the home of notary Auber to close on the sale to his father in law, René Le Tartre, of two—and—a-half arpents of frontal land, being the width of the concession of the said cedant, the latter having already sold a half-arpent of another piece of land to Pierre Petit in 1663

On 3 November, Jean had also acquired from Antoine Andrieu two arpents of woods in exchange for two minots of wheat which he must deliver to Pierre Testu du Tilly, future militia captain of L'Ange-Gardien. , On 16 February 1671, a few days after his marriage to Elisabeth, daughter of the notary Claude Auber, the Seigneur Bertrand Chesnay, carrying out an inventory of the property of his succession, recorded 39 judgements handed down by Claude de Bermen de la Martinière, provost judge of Beaupré. Among his debtors was Jean Mathieu, for the amount of 280 livres. A year later, on 11 February, Simon Trillau, a compatriot of Mathieu, stated that he owed the latter 26 livres. (17) A few years pass. On 21 February 1675, Pierre Petit decided to sell Jean his homestead of an arpent—and-a-half of frontage at L'Ange-Gardien; it was the same half arpents that he had bought from him some 12 years earlier, plus another arpent acquired on the same date from Adrien Hayot. This homestead was flanked by a small house, stable and shed, workable lands, meadows, woods and pastures. The sum of 500 livres tournois would be paid for it. Pierre Petit would give a receipt on 16 March. But on 8 February 1680, Mathieu decided to sell this same land to René Goulet for 600 livres. However, writes Lionel Laberge on this subject, on 23 October 1680 (Becquet), "more than eight months after having sold this land to René Goulet, Jean Mathieu granted Robert Laberge and Francoise Le Borgne, his wife, a farm lease for a duration of five years, for his land of 3 & 1/2 arpents, located between that of Guillaume Carey and that of ancestor **Pierre Tremblay**, with another homestead belonging to the said landlords situated in the said parish of l'Ange Gardien comprised of an arpent and a half of width of land on the said river and a league and a half of depth on which There are no Buildings but a part of the lands under cultivation and prairies there joining on one side Adrien Hayot". It seems likely that it concerns the land previously sold. It was added: "And has been agreed that if the homestead mentioned above of an arpent and a half of frontage leaves the hands and the possession of the said landlords the said tenants in this case claim against them no expense damages nor interests for the non possession of it. According to Gariépy, the same farm lease granted to Robert Laberge was valid for five years beginning on 15 March 1681. It concerned the two homesteads at L'Ange Gardien, the one with 3 & 1/2 arpents in frontage joining on one side Guillaume (Paget) Carey and on the other side Pierre Tremblay. It referred to 2 & 1/2 arpents from the first ancestral land and another arpent acquired from neighbor Jacques Greslon on 17 June 1676 and 9 June 1677 . As for the second homestead, it was the one consisting of an arpent-and-a-half which Mathieu had leased from Adrien Hayot and which he bought on 25 June 1681 (Rageot) for 420 livres.

The date of 15 March 1681 was an important one for Jean Mathieu. If he leased his land at L'Ange Gardien, it was to be able to move closer to Québec with his family and to work at his trade of butcher more freely. In fact, on 14 October 1681, he was already a butcher in this city of Québec. At this time, he rented for five years, beginning on 15 March 1685, the land belonging to Claude Charron located on the Saint-Charles River. This land, with an area of 200 arpents, was wedged between the domain of Notre-Dame-des-Anges and the aforesaid homestead. 148 It was there that the census takers found him in 1681, with his wife and his children Louise, René, Jean and Pierre (Charles). Two more children had been born before 1681: Jeanne, who died in the cradle and Louis, the last born, who was not mentioned. The family owned a gun, twenty head of cattle and thirty arpents of land were cultivated.

This herd, large for that time, could have been assembled much less for raising than for the ancestor's business. The majority of the animals must have ended up a short time later in the pot hanging over the fire in someone's hearth. For some time already, Mathieu had been less interested in his role as pioneer and farmer than the more lucrative business of butcher.

On 10 February 1680, he worked with Martin Leclerc dit Lafontaine at his butcher's shop in Québec for a year, each must share profits and losses and Mathieu kept for himself a period of fifteen days to seed his lot. But this partnership barely lasted since it was dissolved on 31 July. Had Leclerc perhaps been frightened by the audacity of Jean who had borrowed from Claude Charron, on the preceding 18 June, 4,947 livres, a fortune for that era ? (23) However it happens, for every opportunity that is lost three others are found. On 25 March 1681, (24) Jean formed a new partnership with Rene Brisson, Guillaume Guillot and David Corbin to work his butcher shop for a year. On 24 January 1684, (24) he and Corbin committed themselves for two more years by each giving 300 livres of capital, but this partnership would be dissolved before even functioning. Our ancestor continued to do business. On 2 May 1686, he exchanged the lot that he had acquired from Adrien Hayot on 25 June 1681 for a piece of land measuring one arpent which had belonged to his neighbor Jacques Greslon. Thereby, all the land of the latter (who had left for a better world in 1679) passed into the hands of Jean Mathieu. (26) And business still continued. On 18 March 1687, Jean and another 'butcher, one Guillaume Tardif, merchants at Québec, acknowledged owing Etienne Charest, master tanner from the Pointe de Lévis, 1,216 livres which they must repay in 18 months in pelts and tallow coming from animals which they will, or will have slaughtered, for their butcher shop. Eight days later, Jean closed his accounts with Joseph Rancourt, another butcher, 149 for the purpose of dissolving their partnership which had lasted for three years. On 27 April, he rented from Charron, for three more years, the land that he had occupied since 1681 on the Saint Charles River. (27) But the following year, in actions by Rageot and Genaple, we learn that Jean had returned to live at L'Ange Gardien. On 14 August, he and Guillaume Tardif borrowed 500 livres from Jean Le Picart; on 18 October, Jean, alone, contracted another loan of 1,300 livres which he was committed to repay to Abel Sagot in three years. In order to do this, he mortgaged his house located on the banks of the Saint—Charles River joining on one side that of Jean Marchand and on the other Annicete Boyer dit Jolicoeur. This house had been acquired from Marchand on 12 November 1685. On 6 March 1689, Mathieu leased it for three years to Pierre Jean, for an annual rent of 150 livres. However, he kept for himself a room there to house him and his family when they went to the city. Upon the expiration of the lease, on 17 June 1692, Mathieu sold this house to his tenant for 2,800 livres. The record indicates that "it was located in a place called La Brasserie near the palace (of the intendant) on the Rue and near the Saint Nicolas gate. It comprised of a lower room and an upper room, two closets below, a cellar beneath, an attic, with a shed at the end of the said house, an oven and a yard, joining in the front near the enclosure of the city towards the small River on one side and partly behind that of René Branche. This sale was annulled on 18 November 1693 for the recompense of 300 livres from the buyer to the seller. The house was rented again on 21 March 1695 (Chambalon) to the architect and surveyor Hilaire Bernard de la Riviere, for an annual rent of 90 livres valid for three years. (28) On the first of June 1689 (Rageot), Mathieu had formed a new partnership with Guillaume Guillot dit La Rose, a butcher doing business on Rue du Sault—au—Matelot. Guillot would probably be his last partner. It seems likely that the ancestor wished 150 henceforth to devote the last years of his life to erasing the last traces of his business and to unravel the maze of his countless transactions.

Will we ever know all the cases in which Jean Mathieu was involved; in the seigneurial courts, at the Provost of Québec and in the Sovereign Council of New France? Perhaps not, but certainly researchers such as Lionel Laberge and, most recently, André Lafontaine, have revealed several of them to us. The majority of the time, it was a matter of resolving accounts, debts, or quarrels. Nothing very serious. Mathieu had made a fair amount of waves around him: therefore, he must suffer the consequences. Laberge reports, among other things, that the transaction of 25 June 1681 with Adrien Hayot had consequences at the Provost of Québec. After the death of the latter's wife, half the land in the case would belong to the Hayot children. A note dated 20 November 1683 and added to the bottom of the record of acquisition, informs of the payment of an installment of 120 livres of the 420 owed by Mathieu. A year later, Hayot, who had not yet received the balance, complained to the lieutenant general René-Louis Chartier de Lotbiniere, alleging that being left a widower for a longtime, and responsible for many children, he had been obliged to sell to the named Jean Mathieu half of a piece of land belonging to their inheritance, located on the Beaupré Coast with the Conditions that the Amount of three Hundred livres from the dowry that he had granted to the Said deceased wife must remain in his hands Until settled in the interests of the property from which the said Amount of three hundred livres can be taken.

On 7 April 1685, Mathieu said he was agreeable to paying in return for, among other things, the acquisition of the deeds. The litigation was finally settled because the following year Jean exchanged this land for another belonging to Charles Letartre. Between 1686 and 1692, several times he brought appeals to the Sovereign Council concerning

some judgments handed down by the Provost of Québec concerning, among others, the repayment of the 4,947 livres borrowed from Claude Charron in 1680, in his partnership with Joseph Rancourt and David Corbin. The transcript by Andre Lafontaine of the Bailiwicks of Beaupré, the Ile d'Orléans and Notre-Dame des-Anges gives us a more general idea of the unpleasant dealings of Mathieu with the seigneurial court over a period of more than twenty years. The majority of the time, the amounts claimed were minimal, but they also inform us of some rather comical events: For example, on **9 July 1691, Mathieu was sued by his brother-in-law Charles Letartre for having bitten the latter's animals.** On 4 November 1692, he asked the court to order Nicolas Roussin to remove or divert the waters coming from his land and led by false currents discharging on the plaintiff's land which caused him notable damage, etc. On the following first of December, he requested that Francois Gariépy give him a file for a long saw and the appropriate scaffolding for mounting the said saw, etc.

Louise-Anne du Tertre and Jean Mathieu almost crossed the threshold of the eighteenth century, but they missed it by just a little. She was the first to leave her loved ones on 12 April 1696. Two days later, Father Louis-Gaspard Du Fournel, who would be curate of L'Ange-Gardien for more than 60 years, presided at her funeral. She was only 42 years old. Her brother in-law Mathurin Huot and her Uncle Joseph Goulet signed the burial act with the officiating priest. Three years later, the body of her husband was laid near hers in the small cemetery of L'Ange-Gardien. M. Du Fournel recorded the following note in the registry: 152 Hie first Day of may of the year one thousand six hundred ninety nine was buried in the cemetery of this parish 0f l'Ange Gardien Jean Mathieu resident of this parish who died on the twenty ninth of April of the said year In communion with our Holy mother Church after having received the sacraments of penitence eucharist and extreme unction the burial was made in the presence of Louis Jacques, and Charles Visinant who signed" Our ancestor was about 63 years old.

Was Jean Mathieu rich and prosperous as some have stated? This claim barely holds up under the analysis of the mass of documents which describe his activities. It is true that he handled a lot of money, and bartered perhaps still more, especially at the time when **he practiced his trade of butcher at Québec.** What remained of this? Debts which forced the heirs to sell the house at La Canardiere order, at least, to keep the land at L'Ange-Gardien. All that is of little importance. We must remember that this ancestor set up on solid foundation a whole dynasty of families, including several members who were illustrious (priests, politicians, judges, famous musicians, etc.) and whose branches are today found a little bit everywhere in North America.

Their son René married Genevieve Roussin. They are ancestors of the Colletes.

Jean Mathieu-b. 1640 → Rene MATHIEU- b.1674 → Véronique MATHIEU- b.1704 → Véronique DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son of Jean Mathieu and Isabelle Monacheau, from the parish of Coulonges, Ville de Montignac on the Charente River, diocese of Angoulême in Angoumois, he married Louise-Anne Letartre, born around 1654, daughter of René Letartre and Louise Goulet, before notary Auber on Sunday, November 3, 1669, and married her at Chateau-Richer on Tuesday, November 19, 1669. **From their union twelve children are born.**

This ancestor committed himself before the notary Cherbonnier of La Rochelle, on June 27, 1659, to François Perron, to work in Quebec for three years at 75 livres per year. He is said to be from Tapy in Angoumois. He arrived in Quebec City on September 7 on board the Saint-André. He settled on the Beaupré coast, at l'Ange-Gardien, where on August 7, 1661, he bought from Zacharie Maheu, for the price of 90 livres, a concession of three arpents of land frontage by one and a half leagues deep. On December 9, 1663, he sold to Pierre Petit half an acre of width by a league and a half of depth of his land for the price of 60 livres. On March 10, 1664, he made a contract with the master carpenter Jean Touchet who undertook to build him a house eighteen feet long by sixteen feet wide, for fourteen minots of wheat. On June 24, 1665, he made an agreement with ancestor **François Bélanger** who gave him his servant Jean Hue, for 30 pounds to cover the rest of his commitment. On September 13, 1666, having been asked **to go to war with the Iroquois**, he donated his property in case of death to his godson Jean Greslon. On March 27, 1667, he signed an obligation of 329 livres and 17 sols to Claude Charron. In the 1667 census, he had one cow and eight acres of land under cultivation.. On February 26, 1669, Monseigneur de Laval gave him the official title of his concession of Ange-Gardien. He got married in 1669.

On March 4, 1670 Charles Davesne contracts an obligation of 40 livres and 10 sols towards him. On the following November 3, Antoine Andrieu sells him two arpents of standing forest for two minots of wheat. On December 21 of the same year, he and his wife donate all their goods to each other. On April 2, 1672, ancestors **Nicolas Roussin, Pierre Tremblay** and himself, as creditors of Simon Trillot, made a declaration of what they had seized from the

latter's goods. For his part, he had a cow worth 50 livres seized. He contracts an obligation of 190 livres towards Bertrand Chesnay on September 16. On September 28, in order to repay a debt, he transferred to Claude Charron the sum of 455 livres for seven hundred planks that he had sold to the intendant. On November 8, 1673, he contracts an obligation of 2337 livres to Claude Charron. On February 21, 1675, Pierre Petit sold him a land grant of one and a half acres width by one and a half leagues deep at Lotainville, for the price of 500 livres. Thomas Touchet owed him eighteen livres on July 9, 1676. On June 9, 1677, he bought from his neighbor Jacques Greslon half an acre of land in front, for 260 livres. On July 8, 1677, Jean Roussin and his wife donated all their movable and immovable property to him on the condition that he take care of them, that he lodge them, feed them and see to their maintenance until their death. On November 5, 1677, Robert Laberge owes him 409 livres and 10 sols for goods. Pierre Greslon owes him 106 livres and 5 sols for goods, on April 10, 1679.

On February 8, 1680, he sold to René Goulet, for 600 livres, an acre and a half of land acquired from Pierre Petit in 1675. Two days later, he joined Marin Leclerc dit Lafontaine to run a butcher shop in Quebec City for one year, sharing the profits and losses in half. This association is cancelled on July 31 following and in compensation, he pays 100 pounds to his associate. He contracts an obligation of 4947 livres and 16 sols, including the 2337 livres that he already owed him, towards sieur Claude Charron, on June 18, 1680. He undertakes to reimburse 1000 livres in three months and as much on February 12, 1681, 1682 and 1683 and the remainder on February 12, 1684. This loan was presented to the Sovereign Council on February 18, 1686, so that Claude Charron could give him a receipt for this sum which he had fully repaid. On October 14, 1680, he rents for five years, starting March 15, 1681, Claude Charron's house at Saint-Charles. On the following October 23, he leased for five years from Robert Laberge, starting March 15, 1681, his two lands in Ange-Gardien, for half of all the grain. Robert Laberge gives him a receipt for the sum of 114 livres which he reimburses to him in the name of René Goulet, on March 24, 1681. The same day, Jacques Goulet and his wife contracted an obligation of 559 livres and 16 sols towards him. The next day, he joins René Brisson, David Corbin and Guillaume Guillot to run a butcher shop in Quebec City for one year, sharing equally the losses and the profits. On June 22, Pierre Jean sold him a cow for 35 pounds, on the condition that he rent it out to Jacques Leblanc. Three days later, he buys from Adrien Hayot an acre and a half of land in front at Ange-Gardien for the price of 420 livres. Jean Cosset contracts with him an obligation of 70 livres for merchandise, on July 3 of the same year. The next day, Pierre Viau owes him 45 livres for goods.

In the 1681 census, on the land he rented at Petite-Auvergne, he owned a rifle, twenty head of cattle and thirty acres of land in value. On April 16, 1682, Jacques Goulet and his wife vouched for the sum of 800 livres owed to him by their son René Goulet before his departure for France. On the following September 17, they owe him 120 livres. In February 1683, he claimed from Robert Laberge before the bailiff of the Côte de Beaupré the sum of 409 livres and 10 sols. Laberge testified on June 14 about the delivery of planks he had made seven years earlier for Sieur Charron. It is with the butcher David Courbin that he enters in company for a duration of two years, on January 24, 1684. They agree to increase the value together of their butchery by investing each one 300 livres there. He withdraws from his association with the butcher René Brisson on March 7, 1684. He engages for his service for two years the young Charles Bruneau, fourteen years old, on May 1, 1684, in exchange for his lodging, his food, his maintenance and 50 pounds of annual salary. On March 20, 1685, he made a transaction with Symphorien Rousseau who owed him 12 livres for the sale of cattle. On the following April 8, Noël Langlois Traversy makes a transaction with him by which he sells him two oxen for the sum of 140 livres. On July 22, ancestor **Gabriel Gosselin** sold him and Jean Rancourt three oxen, two cows and twenty sheep for 420 livres. On April 2, 1685, he undertakes to reimburse the 300 livres that he owes Adrien Hayot for the purchase of his land and makes an agreement on this subject with him and his son-in-law Jean Marchand.

On May 2, 1686, he exchanges with Charles Letartre a land of one and a half arpent of width by one and a half leagues of depth at l'Ange-Gardien, acquired from Adrien Hayot, for a land of one arpent of width by one and a half leagues of depth at the same place. Later, on the same day, he exchanges the land of one arpent of frontage that he has just acquired against a land of two arpents and four feet of land by one league and a half of depth that Mathurin Huot owns, conditional to him discharging the sum of 250 livres that the latter owes to the heirs of the late Jacques Greslon. On March 2nd 1687, Charles Jobin owes him 120 livres for the purchase of an ox and a cow. On the following March 26, in order to dissolve their association, he establishes his accounts with Joseph Rancourt, his associate for three years. The latter, in exchange for two two-year-old oxen, transfers to him all that is due to them by their customers. The same day, he establishes their accounts with Gabriel Gosselin to whom they still owe 196 livres and 13 sols. The following March 18, with Guillaume Tardif, he owes 1216 livres to Étienne Charret. They promise to reimburse him this sum "in skins and tallow from the animals they will kill". On the following March 27,

François Charron, in the name of his father Claude Charron, renews for three years the lease of his land on the Saint-Charles River for 120 livres per year. On the following October 9, he admits a debt of 525 livres to Abel Sagot. On October 12, Gabriel Gosselin sells him four oxen, two cows and seven sheep, for 372 livres.

On August 14, 1688, with his associate Guillaume Tardif, he borrowed from Jean Picart the sum of 500 livres. Three days later, he authorized his farmer Robert Laberge to use all the wood that he could find on his land, with the exception of "maple, elm, ash and cherry trees". Laberge promises to have all the wood suitable for making lime removed from his land and undertakes to pay him 50 pounds. He promises to buy him six barrels of lime for 40 sols the barrel put in the furnaces. On the following October 18, he owed 1300 livres to Abel Sagot, including his 1687 obligation. On the following December 29, he contracted a new obligation of 260 livres to Abel Sagot. We learn from these documents that he owned a house on the St. Charles River which he had bought from Jean Marchand on November 12, 1685. He used this house to guarantee the repayment of his loans. On March 6, 1689, he rents his house in Quebec City for three years from Pierre Jean, at the price of 150 livres per year. On June 1, 1689, he joined forces with Guillaume Guillot for one year, in order to run the butcher shop in the city. On July 8, 1690, he made a contract with the mason André Couteron who undertook to finish the chimney started on his house in Quebec City by the middle of August at a price of 100 livres. On the following November 13 Pierre Silvestre owes him 150 livres for goods.

On November 12, 1691, Jean Depardeau transferred 33 livres owed to him by the widow Jean Le Normand. On June 17, 1692, he sells the house near the Brewery and the Palace to Pierre Jean for 2800 livres. But this contract is cancelled on November 18, 1693 and Pierre Jean gives him 300 livres in compensation. On April 25, 1693, he contracts an obligation of 25 livres tournois and three barrels of lime towards André Couteron. On March 21, 1695, he rents his house in Quebec City for three years from Hilaire Bernard for 90 livres per year. He constitutes an annuity of 70 pounds towards Abe! Sagot, on 30-08-1696, to cover a debt of 1400 livres to him. On January 29, 1699, he sells an acre of land in width by a league and a half deep of his land to his son René, for 1000 livres. He died at Ange-Gardien on April 29, 1699 and was buried the following May 1. His widow had the notary Eugene Jacob make an inventory of the goods on the following May 2.

MAUGIS Charlotte (1607-1676)

Dogged by misfortune, overwhelmed with debts after the death of her husband, in her last years she was “in a state of dementia”.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor, originally from Saint-Germain, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge. Around 1631, she married in **France** **Pierre Miville dit Le Suisse** whose parentage we do not know, originally from the canton of Fribourg in Switzerland. From their union are born six children. On 29 May 1649 Jean-Paul Godefroy and Jean Juchereau mobilized four ships leaving La Rochelle for Canada, including the Grand Cardinal, of 300 tons. The Grand Cardinal docked at Québec on 24 August and the Notre-Dame on 27 September. On 5 October, at Québec, Marie Miville became the godmother of Marie Chalifour, eldest daughter of Paul and of Jacquette Archambault. This was the first mention of the presence of the Miville family in New France. At that era, Québec was still only a village of a few tens of houses located on the edge of the river around the institutions. The arrival of the Mivilles surely did not pass unnoticed. **The Miville family undoubtedly received shelter at Québec during their first winter in New France, because it was too late for them to build a house.**

She returned to France with her husband and their children in 1649. She is witness to the marriage contract of her daughter Marie with Mathieu Amyot on November 19, 1650. She lives in Lauzon. Marie was the first to leave the paternal home. She was not yet eighteen years old when, on 19 November 1650, she accepted the hand of Mathieu Amyot. The meeting for the betrothal took place at the home of her parents. The land that Marie and Mathieu would occupy, on rue Saint- Louis, had for immediate neighbors Jean Bourdon and ancestor Noel Morin. There was yet only the frame of a house there for which Pierre Miville promised to make a roof. The religious ceremony was celebrated on 22 November .Suzanne, the youngest, fifteen years old, was the last of the daughters to contract a marriage. On 12 April 1655 she was married to Antoine Poulet, originally from Dieppe.

The year 1657 was particularly difficult for the French colonists scattered along the banks of the Saint-Lawrence between Trois-Rivières and the Ile d'Orléans. They had to be constantly on the alert, because the Iroquois were on the prowl, and made numerous victims among the Hurons and spread destruction around the homesteads. Pierre Miville was counted among the victims of these raids. The Journal of the Jesuits reported that on 6 May "at noon,

the Onondagas killed a cow belonging to Pierre Bivil le Suisse, on the bank across from his home. He fired over their heads without effect. They killed a pregnant sow belonging to the same man again"

An unfortunate incident occurred on the first of July 1664 at Québec. Pierre Miville was imprisoned at the Chateau Saint- Louis and the next day the king's administrator had him appear and accused him of having "*committed sedition and intentionally, through open force, accompanied individuals to kidnap passengers sent by the King, to the prejudice of the distribution which had been ordered by the Council*".

The accused was also ordered to pay a fine of 300 livres 114 "*payable without delay, payable namely one-third to the King, for use in the cost of the war, and the remaining two-thirds to the poor of the Hotel-Dieu of this city* ". To this was added, finally, the legal expenses. As was noted, justice of that era was of extreme severity. It did not grant undue favors. To break the royal orders could lead all offenders to hanging on the gallows. Pierre Miville undoubtedly had the most: serious lesson of his life.

The execution of this sentence thus forced Pierre Miville to lie low in his domain in the seigneurie of Lauson. In August 1664, Charlotte Mongis took over the administration of her husband's affairs. She represented him thereafter in matters which necessitated his presence at Québec. On 27 August, the notary Michel Filion summoned her to his office to accuse her of receiving from councilor Louis Rouer de Villeray, 55 livres for a release from the estate of the late Ignace Sevestre des Rochers. On 22 June 1661, when he was on the Ile d'Orléans, Ignace Sevestre had been massacred by the Iroquois at the same time as Jean de Lauson, junior, Nicolas Couillard de Belleroche and four other Frenchmen.

In 1667, this family would undergo a trying ordeal. Anne, their eldest daughter, was raped by Jean Ratté, brother of ancestor Jacques Ratté, a crime punishable by death. In spite of an agreement between the rapist and the parents of the young girl, the guilty man was sentenced to death and the execution carried out on 30 November, only ten days after the trial.

In the censuses in 1667. Pierre said he was 65 years old, his wife Charlotte, 60 and their son Jacques, 25. They had in their employ a 40-year-old servant named le Lorain. There was also mention of eight head of cattle and 30 arpents of land under cultivation. Francois Miville, Marie Langlois and their first three children were also recorded.

The builder of a ship that Talon referred to without naming him, was Pierre Miville dit le Suisse who served as a model for him to state "that one man from this nation is worth two from ours". In an act signed by Rageot and dated 6 October 1667, Charlotte Mongis "*wife authorized by Pierre Miville dit le Suisse to whom she had promised to represent, agreed to the documents acknowledged having received from messire Jean Talon, councilor, squire and intendant, the amount of 2,000 livres tournois in gold or in silver, from the hands of Sieur Charles Pingard, secretary of the intendant, both this day and previously. She said she was content, satisfied, well paid and gave a receipt to the buyer.*

If one Swiss like Pierre Miville was worth two Frenchmen as stated by Talon, it was because he had twice the ardor and capacity for the work. It was a waste of time to clear and to work his lot, he wore himself out wanting to produce the best ships in New France. Two years later, he succumbed and returned to Québec feet first toward his grave. He died on 14 October 1669 in his house on the Lauson coast.

On July 18, 1670, Charlotte donated 80 livres and 6 sols owed to her by the community of inhabitants to the Confrérie de Sainte-Anne for the decoration of the chapel. On the following October 20, she registers this donation with the Provost of Quebec.

Shortly after the death of Pierre Miville Chartlotte and her two sons formed a partnership which proved to be disastrous for the whole family. In an act dated 19 July 1670, the notary Becquet described the progress. The three partners stated that, the preceding autumn, they had verbally created this partnership to trade furs with the natives.. Therefore, they had bought some merchandise on credit for a total amount of 4,691 livres 16 sols. Unfortunately, this trade had not been productive due to death and illness among the Amerindian hunters, and also because of the lack of snow which made hunting difficult. The receipts of 120 the sale of the pelts having been only 1,705 livres, an amount completely insufficient, the partnership was only able to partially pay back Its debt.

Dogged by misfortune, overwhelmed with debts, Charlotte Mongis was not even capable of paying the rent owed to Alexandre Petit. A lawsuit was filed at the Provost of Québec. On 6 August, Charlotte received a visit from the bailiff Becquet who presented her with an order of foreclose on her homestead on the Lauson coast and her house at Québec. On 16 August, the widow was summoned to appear before the court which ordered her to pay the 1,670 livres of principal and the 92 livres 15 sols for a year's rent which she owed. The right to foreclose was confirmed by the court and they could proceed with the auction "on the usual four fortnights".

Charlotte Mongis, had to pay her debts. On 5 November 1674, the children of Pierre Miville sold to the notary Gilles Rageot their half of the house located in the Lower Town of Québec, consisting of a yard, a heated room and attic, built on a plot of land 24 feet square, bordered on one end by the house of the sieur Rageot and on the other end the street which runs from the great public square to the shore. The transaction was made for 150 livres. The next day, 6 November, the parties met again to come to an agreement to end amicably the lawsuit and the disputes between them due to the debts of the succession.

On December 17, 1674, her son François was named curator of her property because she had fallen into dementia. So many cares ended by undermining the health and the mind of Charlotte Mongis. On Monday, 17 December 1674, Charles Bazire, made a request at the Sovereign Council that the widow be provided with a trustee "while she is in a state of dementia" .. Less than two years later, Charlotte Mongis surrendered her soul. On 10 October 1676, messire Thomas Morel, missionary of Pointe-de-Levy went to her bedside in her house on the Lauson Coast and administered the sacrament of extremeunction. She died the next day and her body was buried "*in the cemetery of the Church which was on the said coast of Lauson*". The act, written by the pastor Henry de Bernières and recorded in the registry of Québec, said she was 95 years old, which was greatly exaggerated. On 31 December 1729 the descendants of Pierre Miville and Charlotte Maugis counted 1,331 members. They had 6 552 descendants married before 1800, the seventh most prolific couple in Canada.

On 20 October 1676 after the death of their mother the daughters of Pierre Miville, and the children of Suzanne, their late sister, admitted having sold to Alexandre Petit the four-sixths which came to them from the half of the real estate and inheritance bequeathed by Pierre Miville. **Daughter Marie**, baptized at Notre-Dame de Brouage on 13 December 1632; married at Québec on 22 November 1650 (contract Audouart, on the 19th), to **Mathieu Amyot dit Villeneuve** (about 1627-1688), son of Philippe and of Anne Convent (8 sons and 8 daughters). Marie died at the Hotel-Dieu of Québec (admitted on the 4th and died the next day, 5 September 1702). They were Roy ancestors

Charlotte MAUGIS-b 1607.→ Marie Miville-b. 1631→ Anne AMIOT- b.1654 → Marie- HUARD-b.1671 → Marguerite COUTURE- b.1704 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MECHIN Jeanne (c.1632-ant. 23-02-1678)

Alone in Canada and and married at 13, her husband was about 40.

Jeanne Jeanne Méchin was born about 1631, possibly in La Rochelle, Aunis. She may be the daughter of Jean Méchin from La Rochelle, a plowman, workman and sailor who enlisted with Pierre Le Gardeur 16 June 1645 at La Rochelle (notary Teleuron) and who drowned 06 November 1646 off the Cap l'Arbre en route to Trois-Rivières and was buried 20 December 1646 at Québec City. Around 1645, at the age of thirteen, she married **Guillaume Pépin**, a resident of Trois-Rivières. It is not known if Jeanne could sign her name, but her husband could. Guillaume was born about 1610 in the parish of Saint-Laurent-de-la-Bavière (diocese of Saintes), Saintonge. He had already settled at Trois-Rivières in 1634, at the site of what later became the Ursuline convent and is noted at Trois-Rivières on 25 September 1645, when the governor authorized him to use certain lands near the fort of Trois-Rivières. Guillaume became syndic of Trois-Rivières in 1651 and 1652 and was later judge for the seigneurie of Champlain.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12

to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

Guillaume and Jeanne had 13 children. Son Jacques was baptized 14 April 1646 at Trois-Rivieres, with Jacques de La Poterie, governor of Trois- Rivieres, as his godfather. He was followed by Jean (born about 1647), Marie (21 April 1649) and Guillaume (04 August 1651). Pierre was baptized at Trois-Rivieres 29 December 1652, followed by Étienne (19 April 1654), Jeanne (28 March 1656) and Madeleine (19 November 1657). Elizabeth was born about 1659, followed by twins Louis and Joseph, who were baptized 21 November 1660 at Trois-Rivieres, but buried shortly after. Incredibly, Jeanne gave birth to another set of twins, Marguerite and Marie-Ursule, who were baptized 06 May 1662 at Trois-Rivieres. The 1666, 1667 and 1681 censuses all find the family at Trois-Rivieres. Sadly, Guillaume and Étienne died sometime after the 1667 census. Jacques married Fille du Roi Marie- Jeanne Caillé.

On August 23, 1663, her husband and she made a mutual gift of their property to each other. She lived in Trois Rivières where all her children were born. On March 11, 1668, at the request of René Besnard dit Bourjoly, she was called to testify before the judge of Trois-Rivières. On October 5, 1669, she testified in a case opposing Quentin Moral Marguerite Hayet.

1667 Census: TROIS-RIVIÈRES:Guillaume Pepin, 62 ; Jeanne Méchin, 36 ; Jacques, 21 ; Jean, 20 ; Guillaume, 16 ; Pierre, 14 ; Etienne, 11 ; Jeanne, 10 ; Marie, 7 ; Madeleine, 10 ; Isabelle, 7 ; Ursule et Marguerite, 4 ; 6 cows 2 arpents

The date of her death is unknown, but she is no longer with us on February 23, 1678, when her husband donates his property to his children. Death surprised Guillaume while he was living at the home of his son Pierre, at Pointe-aux Sables, on the other side of the river in the future parish of Saint-Grégoire. On 12 August 1697, his mortal remains were brought to Trois-Rivières to be buried there in the cemetery of the parish. His death certificate said that he was about ninety years old.

Guillaume and Jeanne were the parents of **thirteen children**, Daughter **Marie Pepin**, born in 1649, married **Guillaume de la Rue**. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette**. Famed Métis leader **Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae**.

Jeanne Mechlin-b. 1632→ Marie PEPIN- b.1649 → Jeanne LARUE- b.1664 → Madeleine ORSON- b.1702 → Marguerite BROUSSEAU- b.1732 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MENACIER Louise (1635-1687)

A king's daughter

Louise Menacier daughter of André Menacier et de Marie Picart, was born about 1637 in Sainte-Columbe-sur-Seine, Langres, Bourgogne, France. She arrived in Quebec City on the west side of the Saint Lawrence River as one of the French Filles du Roi (King's Daughters) on the ship *Le Phoenix de Flessingue* on 30 June 1663. she married **Toussaint Ledran**, son of Louis Ledran and Charlotte Convent, of Saint-Michel de Berzy-le-Sec, diocese of Soissons in Picardy, before the notary Duquet on Monday, October 8, 1663. It is not known if she could sign the marriage contract, but her husband definitely could not. This nephew of Anne Convent settled on the Lauzon coast where, according to the 1667 census, he owned two cattle and twelve acres of land. Convent was a descendant of royalty like Louis V111 king of France.

It is presumed that she came to the country with the contingent of the king's daughters. Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (filles à marier) and again from 1662 to 1673 (filles du Roi). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by

authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the Filles du Roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a Fille du Roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one Fille du Roi, we can see why the term “founding mothers” is more than appropriate.

From their union, ten children are born. She lived in Quebec and Lauzon. She was received into the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary on May 4, 1664. On census of 1681, they lived at Cap Saint-Claude and owned four head of cattle and twelve acres of land under cultivation.

Louise died on Tuesday, 15 April 1687 at the age of about fifty years. She was buried the same day in the cemetery of church of Saint-Joseph-de-la-Pointe-Levy in Lauzon, Levis. Tousaint never remarried, he lived on a piece of land in the seigneury of Vincenne (Monte-à-peine), which had been verbally granted to him by the seigneur of the place. It is this land of three arpents and three perches of width by forty arpents of depth, half of which belongs to him by his community with his deceased wife. Son Georges was accidentally killed on 24 April 1690. Toussaint Ledran died 08 July, 1711 and was buried the next day at Beaumont, the town where Absolom Roy was born. Daughter **Louise** was baptized in Quebec on 24 August 1664. She married **Michel Lecours**. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Louise Menancier- b. 1635 → Louise Marie LEDRAN- b.1664 → Marie Charlotte LECOUR- b.1688 → Etienne SAMSON- b.1714 → Ambroise SAMSON- b.1740 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MERY Francoise (1621-1671)

Servant of ancestor Guillauime Couillard. She returned to France for two years. They had 86 grandchildren.

Françoise was born about 1617, though her parents' names are unknown. She is possibly from Tourouvre, Perche, where there were other Mérys about the same time. Françoise came to New France in 1636. On 14 January 1637, Françoise married **Antoine Brassard** in Québec City. No marriage contract has been found for this couple and it is not known if Françoise could sign her name, though her husband definitely could not. A master mason, Antoine was born about 1609 in Normandy, though his parents' names and the exact location of his birth are unknown. The first known mention of the presence of Antoine Brassard on Canadian soil was at his marriage at the very beginning of 1637, in the chapel of Notre-Dame de la Recouvrance. The act reads as follows: *“On 14 July 1637, the banns were made as usual and there being found no legitimate impediment, Father Charles Lallement, Jesuit, acting as curate at Québec, after having questioned, heard and listened to the mutual consent, solemnly married and joined in bonds of holy matrimony Antoine Brassart, mason, and Françoise Mery in the presence of M. Francois Derré and Nicolas*

Pivert". As can be noted, this act mentions neither the place of origin nor the names of the couple's parents. The reason is that the original registries had been destroyed in a fire at the chapel and the rectory on 15 June 1640, so it was necessary to reconstruct from memory each of the acts, but, by doing this, one had neglected, to the great despair of genealogists of the twentieth century, to indicate the lineage and the origins of persons who were married before this date. 14 On the subject of **Francoise Méry**, Bemeval issued the following hypothesis: "It is necessary to record in this year (1636) the arrival of Francoise Méry married to Antoine Brassard, master mason, on 14 January 1637. This person is of unknown origin, but it is not improbable that she was from Perche. Brassard returned to France in 1639. Two children were born in La Rochelle.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

The couple returned permanently to the country in the fall of 1641. Her husband and she were in the service of ancestor **Guillaume Couillard** in 1642. He provided them with board and offered them 144 livres in wages. The contract was signed at Fort Saint Louis in the presence of Guillaume Tronquet, the future notary. The parties, who did not know how to write, were satisfied to record their mark at the bottom of the act. The document was drawn up by Martial Piraube, clerk of records and notary at Québec. Did the Brassards serve Couillard for more than one year? We don't know. She lived in Quebec. The Brassard family was mentioned in the censuses of 1666 and 1667. First, in the Upper Town of Quebec where our ancestor was said to be 57 years old and practicing the trade of "mason habitant". Francoise Méry, it was said, was 45 years old. Living under the same roof were their children Guillaume, Antoine, Jean-Baptiste, Louis and Dorothée, respectively 18, 16, 14, 12 and 9 years old. The census of 1666 had been, as we know, redone the following year because it was considered to be inaccurate as well as incomplete. In 1667, the Brassards had moved to Sillery. The ancestor had aged normally by one year, but his wife now showed 54 years, nine years older than the preceding year. The sons had all aged by two years, but three years had been added to Dorothée's age. The family owned three head of cattle and had twenty-seven arpents of land under cultivation.

Antoine Brassard died sometime between 20 September 1668, when notary Becquet drew up a donation from Antoine and Francoise to their daughter Marguerite and her husband, and 09 July 1669, when Becquet drew up Antoine's will. The actual inventory began the next day, about eight o'clock in the morning. The list of property included twelve minots of wheat found in the attic of the house, three oxen, one milk cow, a year-old bull, a plow with its plowshare and chain, a sled and chain, fifteen livres and five sols in silver, ten hens and one rooster, etc. During the afternoon, following the listing of the deeds and other documents, was the contract of concession made by Montmagny on 14 February 1647; a decision announced by the Governor de Lauzon against Jean-Paul Godefroy, on 30 December 1651; a bundle of notes dating from the years 1652, 1662 and the beginning of 1669; a receipt from the Sieur Denis; deeds of concession from Ruette d'Auteuil for the lands in the seigneurie of Sillery; finally, two documents concerning the recent transaction made between our ancestor and Robert Mossion.

The official report of the activities of this day of 10 July reveals that the property of the deceased remained under the care of Jacques Hedouin, guardian of the minor children. Three days later, Hedouin, resident of the riviere Saint Charles, spoke to the Intendant to inform him that the inventory was complete and that it was now necessary to proceed with the sale of the furnishings, animals and grains. However, Hedouin stated that this sale would not be profitable on regular days since he could find no one and that the poor minor children needed to benefit from it. The guardian therefore asked permission that this sale be conducted on Sunday, the next day, before and after Vespers. Permission was granted the same day as the request, but for reasons of which we are unaware, the sale was delayed until Monday, 15 July.

The parishioners had been well informed of this since posters had been placed on the main doors of the churches of Notre Dame and of the Jesuits, as well as on the post in the public square of the Lower-Town. The idea of Sunday had not been abandoned, however, since they returned on the following Sunday, 21 July. The auction took place at ten o'clock in the morning at the crossroads of the Lower-Town and the property awarded" to the highest bidder and the last bidder in the accustomed manner". There was a break at Vesper time and the auction resumed at four o'clock. Hens, an old ox, an old cow, a small bull, a pig, a sow were mingled with chests, boilers, barrels and

numerous other articles. The Brassards had amassed many things in thirty years of married life. At the end of the day, another meeting was announced for the following Thursday, 25 July, the feast of Saint-Jacques. Dishes, tools, firearms, farm tools, oxen and scrap iron were up for sale this time. In August, a single and last meeting took place. On the 20th, they went to the homestead on the Grande Allée in order to sell the grain products both at Quebec and at Sillery.

On the 27th, Hedouin reported the sale to the Intendant and declared having paid 45 livres to Becquet "for his troubles and fees". Finally, on 6 September, Becquet himself appeared before the clerk of the Intendant's jurisdiction and declared to have deposited the amount of 761 livres, 19 sols and 6 deniers, the profit from the sale of the furnishings and the animals from the estate of the late Antoine Brassard. Added to that were the accounts of 184 livres and 3 sols from furniture awarded in full view; 374 livres and 16 sols awarded to Jacques Hedouin dit Laforge, guardian of the minor children; 71 livres and 10 sols which were the fees for the posters, transactions, receipts; 52 livres and 11 sols for the notary's fees; 148 livres and 19 sols and others, all comprising the total sum of 1,773 livres, 19 sols and 6 deniers.

Robert Mossion needed twice as much time as provided in his contract of 3 April 1668 to pay off his debt to the Brassard family. On 11 April 1670, before the notary Rageot, Jacques Hedouin, as guardian for the minor children of Antoine Brassard and agent for his widow, stated having received the missing 170 livres to complete the sale negotiated two years earlier.

Francoise Méry barely survived her husband by two years. Death appeared in an unexpected manner, as authenticated by the following act taken from the registries of Notre-Dame de Quebec: "The eleventh day of July in the year one thousand six hundred seventy one Francoise Mery widow of the late Anthoine Brassard died suddenly in the house on Grande Allée, her body was buried the day after in the cemetery of this parish. Seven of **the nine children** of Antoine Brassard and Francoise Méry had families and brought into the world not less than **86 offspring**. The daughters had been particularly prolific with 58 children, including twenty from Marie-Madeleine, wife of Louis Fontaine. Marguerite was baptized 23 January 1646. Son Antoine became an interpreter for the Iroquois language. Daughter **Marguerite** married **Jean Lemelin** on 28 January 1658 at Quebec. They were **ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

Francoise MERY → Marguerite BRASSARD-b. 1646 → Marguerite LEMELIN-b.. 1668 → Marie GODEBOUT- b.1704 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MESNARD Barbe (1649-1685)

A king's daughter, a Calvanist she died in childbirth.

Daughter of René Mesnard and Judith Veillon (widow of Nicolas Petit), from the city of La Rochelle in Aunis, she married at Sainte-Famille de l'ile d'Orléans on Monday August 26, 1669, **Antoine Vermet dit Laforme**, son of Fleury-Asquet Vermet and Marie Leblanc, from the parish of Saint-Nicaise in the city of Arras in Atois. His parents were married in La Rochelle on Wednesday July 9, 1636. Though no mariage contract has been found, it is known that Antoine could not sign his name. Her father was baptized 23 February 1612 in the parish of Sainte-Marguerite in La Rochelle, the son of carpenter Pierre Ménard (a carpenter at Rompsay) and Louise Trinelle (godparents: plowman René Béraud and Marie Laurent). Her mother was born 03 January and baptized 07 January 1613 in the Protestant church of La Rochelle, the daughter of Pierre Veillon and Renée Girard, who were married 29 May 1610 in the Protestant church of La Rochelle (godparents: King's councilor and attorney Michel Berne and Judith Thevenin). She married in 1669 and we presume that she came to the country with the contingent of the king's daughters in 1669 at age 20. After her father's death.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (filles à marier) and again from 1662 to 1673 (filles du Roi). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in

early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the Filles du Roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term “founding mothers” is more than appropriate.

She lived in Sainte-Famille de l'ile d'Orléans. In the 1681 census, he lived on the border of Sainte-Famille and Saint-François on the island of Orléans. From their union were born eight children. They settled at Sainte-Famille, where daughter Marie-Anne was baptized 05 June 1670, followed by Robert (16 April 1672), Marie-Madeleine (19 February 1674) and Marguerite (29 September 1675). Son Antoine was baptized 11 October 1678, followed by Jacques (23 July 1681) and twins Jean and [unknown] (17 June 1685). One of the twins was buried 17 June 1685 before receiving a name. On August 1, 1684, daughter Marie-Anne is hired out to Étienne Landron, until she marries, 36 pounds of wages for the first three years and 50 pounds of wages for each of the other years. On January 30, 1685, daughter Marie-Madeleine is hired out to this same Étienne Landron until she is ready to marry, at the rate of 30 pounds for the first three years and 40 pounds for each of the other years.

She died on June 16, 1685 in childbirth . She was buried there the next day. On March 19, 1688, daughter Marguerite, aged thirteen, is hired out for three years to Louis Delestre, in exchange for her lodging, food, and maintenance and 30 livres of wages per year. On May 8, 1702, sixteen year old son Jean is hired for four years as an apprentice barber with Jean Chevalier in exchange for his lodging, food and maintenance. We do not know the precise date of Antoine's death which occurred between 15 October 1708 and August 13, 1713, date of the marriage contract of his son Jean. **Son Robert married Marie Hinse.** They were **direct ancestors of Mathilde Vermette mother of Philippe Collette.**

Barbe MESNARD -b.1649→Robert Vermette-b. 1672→Pierre VERMETTE- b.1704 → Jean VERMETTE- b.1745 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE-b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

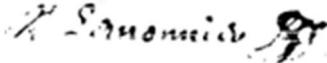
MEUNIER Mathurin (1619-ant. 27-07-1679)

The first Marriage in Montreal. He might have drowned.

When Mathurin Meunier was born about 22 April 1619, in Clermont-Créans, Sarthe, Pays de la Loire, France, his father, René Meunier, was 30 and his mother, Marie Leroux, was 40. He married at Montréal, 3 november 1647, **Françoise Fafard**, daughter of Jean Fafard et d'Elisabeth Tibou, of thr parish of Saint-Jean- Baptiste and Saint-Patrice d'Agences, évêché de Bayeux in Normandy. The marriage of Mathurin and Francoise was the first recorded marriage in Montreal.

On 11 Oct. 1653 Mathurin entered a contract to sell half his property to Michel l'Homme and the other half to Charles Pouliot, however, this deal fell through. In the records of notary Guillaume Audouart is an agreement between Mathurin and Pierre Paquereau with Denis Guyon, dated 10 Aug. 1654. On 30 Jan. 1655 Mathurin obtained a grant of 4 arpents of frontage in Sainte Anne de Beaupré between the lots of Francois Boivin and Noel Simard. Mathurin is on the map of 1658 listing the first colonists in Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré.

The family is listed in the census of 1666 with Mathurin Musnier, age 47, habitant, Françoise Fafar, age 45, his wife, and their children Jean, 15, Françoise, 13, Elizabeth, 10, Marguerite 6, Mathurin, 3, François, 2, living in Beaupré. In the census the following year they owned 4 cows and 15 arpents of land under cultivation. By the 1681 census Mathurin had died and Françoise Fafar, widow, age 50 was living with her children François, 17, and Mathurin, 16 and their owned one gun, 5 cows, and had 20 acres of improved land and still living in Beaupré. He died 27 July 1679 at the age of 59. According to one account he drowned (**Son époux se noie le 26 avril 1682**). See article on Françoise Fafard in French. **They are ancestors of Maddona and Celine Dion, René Levesque, Pauline Marois**


and Thomas Mulcair.

Daughter **Élisabeth** (13 March 1656) married **Isaac Pasquier (Paquet)** dit Lavallée. He arrived in Quebec City on August 18, 1665, as a soldier in La Motte's company in the Carignan-Salières regiment, which had come to fight the Iroquois in order to restore peace in the colony. **She was 14 and he was 34.** They lived at Saint Laurent, Île d'Orléans. They had **fourteen children. They were ancestors of the Roys**

Mathurin MEUNIER- b.1619 → Elisabeth MEUNIER- b.1656 → Charles PAQUET- b.1673 → Jacques PAQUET- b.1706 → Charles PAQUET- b.1737 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son François was born about 1664, most likely at Chateau-Richer, where the family can be found in the 1666 and 1667 censuses. **François** married **Angélique Jacob.** Born in 1671 daughter of Étienne Jacob, huissier, greffier, notaire seigneurial et bailli, and Jeanne Fressel, Fille du Roi who arrived in Nouvelle France in 1670. They lived at Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré and had 11 children. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Mathurin MEUNIER- b.1619 → François MEUNIEUR- b.1664 → Angélique MEUNIEUR- b.1705 → Marie TALBOT- b.1732 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse 1 SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Baptized on Monday April 22, 1619 at Saint-Lambert de Clermont-Creans, diocese of Le Mans in Maine, son of René Le Monnier and Marie Leroux. On April 20, 1644, Mathurin Meunier had signed a contract before the notary Pierre Teuleron in La Rochelle (France). He signed a five-year contract with Hiérosme Le Royer, sieur de La Dauversière, procurator of the Société Notre-Dame-de-Montréal, who, like Mathurin, was originally from the La Flèche region. At 25 years old, it was a wise decision on his part. He was the ninth child in a family of ten, and four of his brothers were older than him. There were few opportunities available to him. If he ever wanted to own his own land, he would have to agree to move away. And who knows, maybe he had an adventurous heart! Mathurin was baptized on April 22, 1619 at the Saint-Lambert church in Clermont-Créans, near La Flèche in Sarthe. His parents, René Lemonnier (Meunier) and Marie Leroux had married in the parish of Saint Christophe in Mariel-sur-Loir, on June 29, 1605.

Mathurin was a "bêcheur", that is to say, he was a worker in the exploitation of peat bogs found in the Sarthe. He extracted the peat used as fertilizer or as fuel for heating. Peat is a poor fuel, heating less than wood or coal, but of a low cost. Peat may also have been used as a building material in areas where wood was not available. Peat bricks were then arranged to form the walls. They had the advantage of being easy to handle and a good thermal insulator. To accomplish his work, he used a special shovel called a winged ladle. Mathurin left La Rochelle in 1644 aboard the ship *La Notre-Dame* belonging to the Société Notre-Dame-de-Montréal, part of a fleet of five ships that docked in Quebec City in June 1644. Mathurin would reach Ville-Marie (Montreal) shortly thereafter. It is estimated that of the 150 immigrants who sailed to France, 24 of them had Ville-Marie as their final destination.

Although the circumstances of their first meeting are not known, it is there that Mathurin will meet Françoise to whom he will unite his destiny three years later. He married Françoise Fafard, daughter of Jean Fafard and Elisabeth

Tibou, of the parish of Saint-Jean-Baptiste et Saint-Patrice d'Agences, diocese of Bayeux in Normandy, on Sunday, November 3, 1647. She was the half-sister of Bertrand, husband of Marie Sédilot, and of François, husband of Marie Richard. This was a historic moment: the **first non-aboriginal marriage celebrated in Ville-Marie** since its founding in 1642. Present at the wedding were Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, one of the co-founders and governor of Ville-Marie, Gilbert Barbier Le Nivernais and Jean de Saint-Père Le Gatinois.

On April 20, 1644, he made a commitment to the notary Teuleron La Rochelle to work for five years in Montreal at a salary of 70 pounds per year. At the end of his years of engagement, he settles on a land that is granted to him in Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap on the Beaupré coast. On October 26, 1653, he donated to Michel Lhomme half of his land near Petit-Cap. On August 10, 1654, in with Pierre Paquereau, he made a deal with Denis Guyon. Both of them agreed to clear several acres of land for him, at 25 livres per acre. He obtained the official title of concession of his land on January 30, 1655 when Michel Lhomme gave him back the part he had ceded to him. On February 4, 1656, he contracts an obligation of 34 livres towards Robert Anest. On January 6, 1666, in the name of his daughter Françoise, he accepts Laurent Magneron's gift of his property in case of death. In the 1667 census, he owns four head pf cattle and fifteen acres of land under cultivation.. On March 28, 1667, Pierre Parent transfers to him the sum of 40 livres owed to him by Sieur Rouer de Villeray

Mathurin and Françoise will have nine children, four girls and five boys. The first three children died at a young age while the other six married and settled in the country. They often chose important personalities to be the godparents of their children. We think of Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance, co-founders of Ville-Marie; Jean Pope, surgeon; Mathurine Godé, wife of Jean de Saint-Père, notary; Marguerite Hayet, wife of Médard Chouart Des Groseillers, explorer and one of the founders of the Hudson's Bay Company.

We do not know the exact date of his death, but he was no longer alive on July 27, 1679 when his heirs sold their share of the land to their brothers Mathurin and Françoise. He may have drowned on April 26, 1682. Françoise, for her part, died on January 17, 1702, at Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré where she was buried two days later. Françoise and Mathurin are the proud ancestors of the Meunier/Fafard d'Amérique line.

Among their numerous descendants, we also note some famous people such as singers Céline Dion and Madonna as well as René Lévesque, Pauline Marois and Thomas Mulcair.

MICHEL Marie (1620-1687)

Her Husband Louis was captured in an Iroquois raid. He was tortured, then slaughtered

Marie-Madeleine Michel was a pioneer woman of early New France, who lost her husband in his prime and continued operating their farm in his absence. She was born in about 1619 in the Perche, France town of St-Martin-du-Vieux-Bellême; her parents were Pierre Michel and Louise Gory. Marie-Madeleine's father died in 1632, but nothing else is known of her childhood.

On June 11, 1638, Marie-Madeleine married **Louis Gasnier** in Saint Martin d'Igé Perche. He who was from Igé. For the first few years of their marriage, they made their home in another village, St-Côme-en-Vairais, and Marie-Madeleine gave birth to two children, one of whom died young. Louis worked as a miller, a skill that may have attracted one of the men recruiting Perche natives to migrate to New France. And in about 1644, Marie-Madeleine, Louis and their young daughter boarded a ship bound for America. She arrived in the country pregnant in 1644 with her husband and their daughter Louise.

After the family arrived in Quebec City, Marie-Madeleine gave birth to a child who was baptized on September 5th. Then the family moved to Cap-Tourmente, downriver from Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and two more children were born. They moved to Beaupré, and the births of another four children completed the family.

She lived in Chateau-Richer, Bellechasse and Beauport. She was received into the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary on February 2, 1657. She was confirmed in Chateau-Richer on February 2, 1660

Marie-Madeleine's family survived intact until 1661, when **Louis was captured in an Iroquois raid** along with seven other men. The group was taken across the river and marched for many miles to the Indians' camp, where they **were tortured, then slaughtered**. This must have been very difficult for Marie-Madeleine emotionally, but in

a practical sense, it was even worse because it left her without a man to run the farm. She was 41-years-old and still had six children ages 2 to 14 living at home. Fortunately, the oldest two were boys who could do enough of the farm work to get by. She probably also received help from her two sons-in-law.

With her young children, the Gagné widow must face life. As the head of the house, she paid her tithe from 1661 to 1665. In 1661, she gave a minot-and-a-half of wheat, worth nine livres. On the other hand, in 1663, the fabrique of Petit-Cap paid her four livres for three days of work. She sold half of her property to her son Louis, on 2 April 1675. She repurchased it on 6 July 1679, only to resell immediately to Joseph Paré

On July 14, 1661, she had the notary Auber make an inventory of the goods of her community with Louis Gasnier. On the other hand, in 1663, the fabrique of Petit-Cap paid her four livres for three days of work. She sold half of her property to her son Louis, on 2 April 1675. She repurchased it on 6 July 1679, only to resell immediately to Joseph Paré

Between 1661 and 1665, Marie-Madeleine was shown to have paid an annual tithe to the *seigneurie* for the use of her farm, said to be a quantity of the wheat crop. She also supplemented the family's income in 1663 by doing some work for the "*fabrique* of Petit-Cap." A *fabrique* was a civil organization run by church authorities that saw to the common needs of a community. It's not known exactly what Marie-Madeleine did, but she received four *livres* for three days of work

On September 1, 1666, Marie-Madeleine finally remarried. Her new husband was ancestor **Paul de Rainville** of Beauport, who had been widowed in February of that year. He had five children with his first wife, but only the youngest were still unmarried: a 13-year-old girl and a 14-year-old boy. Both of them were part of the blended household in the 1667 census, but of Marie-Madeleine's children, only youngest son Joachim was listed. This educated man courted Marie Michel and proposed marriage to her. On the first of September 1666 they signed their marriage contract and had their union blessed. Until 1680 the bailiff of the seigneurie of Giffard and Notre-Dame des Anges lived at Beauport with Marie Michel, near their neighbor Pierre Marcoux.

On April 2, 1675, she sells to her son Louis Gasnier half of the land that belongs to him from his first marriage. She obtained 400 livres payable by an annual rent of 20 livres. On July 31, 1677, she and her husband gave each other their property. On August 5, 1680, she ratified the sale by her second husband of their land on the Beaupré coast. Then the Michel-Rainville couple moved to Bellechasse where they were listed in the census of 1681. They owned a gun and six arpents under cultivation. Having returned to Beauport, Paul de Rainville died on 10 December 1686. It seems that Marie Michel placed herself under the protection of her daughter Anne, living in the parish of Sainte Anne du Petit Cap. Abbot Germain Morin, curate, blessed her mortal remains on 12 November 1687, so that she might rest in the old cemetery of the ancestors, near her husband Louis Gagné. Francois Lacroix, her son-in-law, was the sad witness. All the Gagnés will remember that they have select roots, secluded but still alive, in the soil of Sainte-Anne de Beaupré. *The house in France where Marie-Madeleine and Louis lived still exists today.* Daughter **Anne Gagné** — B. 27 Oct 1653, New France; married **François Normand Lacroix** (1641-1710), 11 Sep 1670, Beaupré, Mother of eleven children, she was still living in 1723. **They were ancestors of the Roys**

Marie MICHEL-b. 1620 → Anne GAGNE- b.1653 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1693 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son **Ignace Gagné** — B. 12 Mar 1656, New France; D. 20 Jul 1702, Quebec City, After his marriage to **Barbe Dodier**, daughter of Jacques and of Catherine Caron, **Ignace Gagné** went to settle at Petite-Rivière. **Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

MIGAUD Suzanne (c.1648-1723)

Her husband undertook the fur trade in the region that covers the Outaouais today as far as Michigan.

We do not know the filiation and place of origin of this ancestor. She came to Canada in 1662. She married **Pierre Trottier**, born around 1644 in Saint-Martin Igé, Mortagne, Perche, son of Jules Trottier and Catherine Loiseau, before notary Laurent on Thursday January 18, 1663. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract. Pierre's father was a carpenter of large works and a cattle farmer in Chemilly (near Bellême, Perche) in 1646. The elder Trottier enlisted to go to Canada on 04 July 1646 in the study of notary Teuleron at La Rochelle. He was given an advance of 46 livres on his wages. Jules was enlisted by Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny on behalf of his brother-in-law Jacques Le Neuf, Sieur de La Poterie. Leneuf, seigneur of Portneuf, was called to be governor of Trois-Rivières and could not run his seigneurie, which is what Jules was hired to do. Enlisted for a period of seven years, he was to run the farm in the summer, cut wood in the winter and clear 1 1/2 arpents a year, helped by an assistant. His salary was to be half of the revenue generated by the farm.

Jules Trottier and his entire family arrived at Québec City aboard the Cardinal on 23 September 1646, when Pierre was only two years old. He was a carpenter of large works and a ploughman. He undertook the fur trade in the region that covers the Outaouais today as far as Michigan.

From their union, ten children are born. She lived at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Batiscan and Boucherville. . (Daughter Sainte died in France before departure and son Jean-Baptiste was born during the crossing. Son Benjamin dit Joseph was born about 1665, followed by Marie about 1667. The family can be found at Cap-de-La-Madeleine in the 1666 and 1667 censuses. Catherine was born about 1670, followed by Agnes (about 1672), Marie-Madeleine (about 1675), Marguerite (about 1677) and Marie-Josephite (about 1679). The 1681 census finds the family at Batiscan. Daughter Marie-Anne was baptized 01 January 1683 at Batiscan, followed by Pierre (born about 1685) and Marie-Genevieve (baptized 13 April 1689, Batiscan). Daughter Marie-Anne died 04 March 1703 at the Hopital Général de Québec and Marie-Josephite was buried at Batiscan 15 August 1703. Both were most likely victims of that year's smallpox epidemic.

Her husband died in Batiscan on January 8, 1693. She had the notary Normandin make an inventory of her goods on October 26, 1699. These goods amount to 1004 livres 12 sols and 6 deniers on which it is necessary to deduct 155 livres and 15 sols. There remains to share 848 livres and 17 sols. The next day, she contracts an obligation of 68 livres and 14 sols towards Ignace Lefebvre and proceeds to the division of the goods with his heirs. On May 11, 1700, she sells to ancestor **Léon Levreaux** the land she owns in Batiscan. On July 17, 1705, she contracts an obligation of 500 livres towards her son-in-law Louis Hubert to cover the dowry of her daughter, a nun of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, who had died two and a half years earlier. On January 5, 1707, Léon Levreaux and his wife, in their name and in the name of the heirs whose rights he had acquired, gave him a receipt for 84 livres 7 sols and 6 deniers on the estate. On March 1, 1723, she dictates her will to the notary Lepailleur. She was then living with her daughter Madeleine and her son-in-law Louis Hubert. She bequeathed to him for his good services and care sixty minots of wheat, as well as 200 livres in money and 100 livres for her daughter. On March 23, 1723, she contracted an obligation of 200 livres to her son-in-law René Besnard, with whom she was staying. She dictated a new will before the notary Tailhandier on April 27, 1723, in which she cancelled the previous one and gave her property to all her children and 200 livres for her funeral expenses and requiem masses. She died in Boucherville and was buried there on April 30, 1723. **Their daughter Marguerite (1677 - 1717), married Leon Levreau de Langy. They were ancestors of Seraphine Bellerive , mother of Joseph Roy.**

Suzanne MIGAUD-b.1648→Marguerite TROTTIER-b. 1677→Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY-b.1708→Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MIGNAULT Jean (1622-1679) dit Châtillon

He enlisted as a soldier in the company of Antoine Cheffault, sieur de Reygnardiere. Jean first courted an American Indian girl. He escaped after being held in captivity by the Iroquois.

He was the son of Nicolas Mignot and Madeleine De Brie. Jean was born in Châtillon-sous-Bagneux, baptized on April 20th 1622. (now known simply as Châtillon, a commune four miles southwest of the center of Paris). On 1 Apr. 1643, Jean Mignault enlisted as a soldier for 3 years at 60 livres per year in the company of Antoine Cheffault, sieur de Reygnardiere, one of the leaders of the "Compagnie Generale de la Nouvelle-France". Jean was then 16 years old and he received 33 livres and 5 sous in advance. He left 27 Apr. 1643 on either the "La Madeleine d'Olonne" or "La Marie de Dieppe". These ships left La Rochelle and headed to Tadoussac and then Quebec. He worked as a tailor as well as a soldier.

He is next mentioned in the "Journal des Jesuites" 4 May 1647 which states that he was the head of a group of Huron warriors (including some French but it is not said how many) . The group left Sillery to fight against the Iroquois located near Montreal. In January 1648, "Louis Couillard, Chastillon, DeLassar and a fourth companion of arms were gone to the lake. **Three of them were made prisoners. Only Chastillon could get away.** But the day after, the others came back safe and sound." On 11 Jan. 1648 he was headed for Trois-Rivieres, with 7 Hurons. He was already preparing his departure for the "Huron's Country" (le pays des Hurons). Before leaving Sillery, he deposited with the Jesuits a buffet with its key. He also sent another box to Denis Duquet, husband of Catherine Gauthier, residents of Quebec since 1637. Jean also left his hat in the safekeeping of the Jesuits and his arquebus to the safekeeping of a man named Lafortune, blacksmith, probably Jean Bonnart dit Lafortune. He (Lafortune) repaired Jean's arquebus and asked 7 livres and "10 sols" for his services. Amiot brought back the arquebus to its owner. April 24, Jean Mignault dit Chatillon left for the Hurons' territory with two catholic Indians. In order to go to Sainte-Marie (In the Huron's country), they had to go through the Outaouais River, French River to arrive in Georgian Bay or Sainte-Marie (now known as Midland, Ontario). It took about a month to get there and as long to come back in hard conditions with many portages, hot days, cold nights, wind, bugs, etc..

Jean courted an American Indian girl who was living at the Ursuline convent in 1647 in Canada. He became smitten by one girl, with a given name of Barbe (her native name is unknown) who had been with the Ursulines for four years, and begged the mother superior to keep her on until his military unit returned from its duties. As proof of his sincerity, he placed 300 livres in the hand of the Ursulines, one-third of it to be applied directly to the benefit of the girl should he fail to keep his word. According to a convent journal, "The girl did not want him, & preferred a savage and followed the wishes of her parents".

He did sign a marriage contract on 23 Sep 1648 in Château Richer and married **Louise Cloutier** baptized at Saint-Jean de Mortagne, in Perche on Thursday, March 18, 1632, daughter of Zacharie Cloutier and Saintes Dupont on 10 Nov 1648 in Québec. **Louise had married François Marguerie in 1645, when she was not yet 14. He drowned in the Saint-Laurent** in March 1648, and Louise, a childless widow at 16, married Jean about seven months later. . **From their union were born thirteen children.** Through his marriage to Louise Cloutier, he inherited the property left by François Marguerie. The latter owned land in Trois-Rivières. With the consent of his wife, he rents it for three years at a cost of 400 livres to Sieur Jacques Hertel on Tuesday, October 12, 1649. By verbal agreement with Guillaume Pelletier, he obtained the land of the late Antoine Pelletier Beauport. He rents it for three years, on November 1, 1655, to Louis Lesage and François Hébert. The latter committed themselves for half of the grain, to sow the land, to harvest the crops and to desert. For each cleared acre, he promised them 60 livres and he also promised to provide them with ploughs, carts, two cows and two oxen.

He does not leave Beauport for all that, since we find him there on November 4, 1657. He acknowledges that he owes Michel Moreau 82 livres and a sol for goods received from him previously. Wishing to legalize his rights on the land that Guillaume Pelletier had verbally ceded to him, he demands from Jean Pelletier, Guillaume's only heir, a notarized contract confirming this cession made by his father. On June 16, 1658, Jean Pelletier acknowledges that his father had ceded the six arpents of land that had fallen to him as heir of his brother Antoine. However, while acknowledging the existence of the verbal agreement, Jean Pelletier maintains that Jean Mignault has not fully paid the purchase price and that, out of the initial 1300 livres, he owes 329 livres 13 sols and 2 deniers. He does not delay to reimburse the whole since he obtains a receipt on February 23, 1663. His wife sold the land she had from her first husband in Trois-Rivières to François LeMaistre on November 8, 1660 for the sum of 200 livres, of which 108 were payable with eighteen minots of wheat, 6 livres per minot. The wheat will be delivered to Quebec from the first navigation between and Quebec, and the risks and costs of delivery will be shared by half. As for the remaining 92 pounds, the buyer promises to pay them in money. On July 9, 1662 Jean Mignault and Louise Cloutier acknowledge having received the 200 pounds of the sale price.

It is at this time, as reported in the *Journal des Jésuites*, that a great misfortune strikes them: "On the 27th (Oct. 1661) the house of Chastillon was burned and one of his children was killed". Afterwards he was involved in several events that ended in court. On February 16, 1664, Étienne Laguel stole six minots of wheat from them. On Saturday, July 5, 1664, the Sovereign Council entrusted him with the custody of furniture seized from his neighbor, ancestor **Charles Cadieu de Courville**. On January 21, 1665, at a salary of 25 ecus, he hired Nicolas Daudelin, servant of the lord Charron. The latter gave him to the Council who hired Jean Mignault who in turn, on June 27, 1665, gave up his services saying that he could not use him. In the 1667 census, Jean Mignault was still living in Beauport and had eight head of cattle and thirty-five acres of land under cultivation.. In 1667 he was a farmer on his father-in-law's, Zacharie Cloutier's, land in Beauport and had cleared 16 arpents of land. The following year, as the husband of Louise Cloutier, he was present at the agreement and transaction that Zacharie Cloutier and Sainte Dupont made with their children. On January 4, 1669, at the request of Lord Joseph Giffard, he made a declaration in favor of the latter, certifying that he had ceded three perches of his land to Jean Pelletier. These three perches of land, charged with six pounds of annual rent to the seigneur, became a subject of controversy and trial between him and Jean Pelletier. On March 24, 1670, he entered into a lawsuit against his neighbor Charles Cadieu concerning an acre of land that he said belonged to him. The Sovereign Council ruled in favor of Cadieu, but ordered that, at their joint expense, they have their concessions surveyed and marked off. He settled accounts with Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye four days later. He contracts an annual rent of 12 livres 11 sols and 9 deniers towards the latter to cover 226 livres and 15 sols that he owes him

In 1675, his neighbor Jean Pelletier questioned the contract of sale he had made to him of Antoine Pelletier's land, so that they went to court. The Lieutenant-General of Quebec, by a sentence of May 29, 1675, orders that the sale contract of Jean Pelletier Jean Mignault can no longer be contested and is recognized as valid. Paul Vachon, acting as attorney for his brother-in-law Jean Pelletier, appealed this sentence on Monday August 9, 1675. The previous sentence is maintained despite a new attempt to have it changed. In October 1675, Jean Guion and Paul Vachon raided the lands of Jean Pelletier and Jean Mignault, following a request from Pelletier. They gave a detailed report of this visit. Adrien Sébillot dit Erisval, guardian of the minor children of Jean Chesnier and the late Jacqueline Sébillot, calls upon his gifts as a healer. Indeed, Joseph and Marguerite Chesnier, two minor children "were attacked by ringworm". He was called upon to cure them and, to this end, he was paid the equivalent of 100 livres tournois, 90 for the cure and 10 for the necessary effects. He succeeds very well and claims his salary which is advanced to him on the inheritance to come from the Chesnier children. Charles Bazire advances the necessary money that Sébillot promises to give him, and there is a receipt.

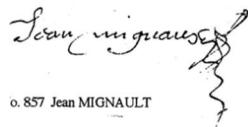
On January 16, 1678, he sold to Charles Cadieu de Courville a part of his house in Beauport for which he received 900 livres of principal. One year later, on February 26, 1679, Charles Cadieu completed his payments and received the titles to this dwelling. In fact, he transfers the 200 livres still owed to him by Sieur Cadieu, Charles Aubert de LaChesnaye, and by the same token, he is free of the sums he owes since 1670. It is out of concern for the proper settlement of all his affairs that he proceeds with these transactions. He died shortly after, since at the time of the census of 1681 he was no more.

She sells a cow to pay an obligation of 36 livres contracted by her deceased husband towards the sieur d'Auteuil and also takes care to establish a memory of the sums owed by various persons to her deceased husband.

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Louise Cloutier lost her husband Jean Mignot in 1682, when she was only 50 years old. She had lived with him for 34 years. With children left at home, she thought it appropriate to look for another husband. She found him in the person of Jean-Pierre Mataut, a farmer from the parish of Château-Richer for whom the widow appeared to still have attractions. The wedding took place on February 3, 1684. It was Louise's third time in front of the altars. She shared Mataut's existence until June 22, 1699, when she died at the age of 67. These were all events and conditions that prepared her at a young age for the vicissitudes of life. Louise Cloutier was truly one of those courageous women to whom the French-Canadian nation incurred a debt of gratitude; together with so many other wives of settlers, she made her large part in the 17th century to populate New France and ensure, through her hard work and fertility, the survival of the colony.

She was buried in the cemetery of Château-Richer, where the bodies of her parents and brothers had already found or later found their last resting place.. Daughter of Louise Cloutier and Jean Mignot, **Xainte** on August 14, 1669, married **Jean Grondin**, son of Pierre Grondin from Brouage, Saintonge. She gave birth to **14 children**. Their daughter **Marie Agnes Grondin and Pierre Emond were ancestors of Amelia Samson mother of Lottie Mae**



d. 857 Jean MIGNAULT

Jean MIGNAULT-b. 1622→ Sainte MIGNEAU- b.1653 → Marie Agnès GRONDIN- b.1673 → Pierre Augustin EMOND- b.1700 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse 1 SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MIGNAULT Jean (1665-1735) dit Labrie

The Porpoise Hunter

When Jean Mignault dit LaBrie settled in New France, he used the river he lived on as a resource to make a living. He was born in about 1665 to Louis-Joseph Mignault and Jean Charron (or Chazou) in Saint-Germain-Laxis, France, not far from Paris. Some of this region was called Brie, and Jean acquired the suffix "dit LaBrie" to identify his land of birth. It is not known whether Jean had any siblings, but his parents died when he was young and he had little or no education.

Jean first appeared in the records of New France when he married **Marie-Sainte Boucher** on November 7, 1689 in Château-Richer. Why he migrated from France isn't known, but a witness to the marriage was an army surgeon, suggesting he may have been a soldier. The Boucher family was well-established in New France and Marie-Sainte's dowry included 30 *livres* and "a mother cow." The priest who performed the wedding was Charles-Amadour Martin, son of Quebec pioneer Abraham Martin. Jean and Marie-Sainte had 10 children born between 1690 and 1713. The Labries moved to a cabin built by Jean on land he was granted in the small settlement of Rivière-Ouelle "east of the river, at Pointe-aux-Iroquois." Jean had land measuring 4 arpents of width on the river and extended 42 arpents in depth.

Not long after Jean settled there, the area came under attack from a force led by Sir William Phipps of the Massachusetts Bay colony. Before reaching Quebec City, the English fleet tried to pass Rivière-Ouelle. The people who lived there had to defend themselves from a possible raid, so the priest, Father Francheville, gathered every able-bodied man, 39 in all, and Jean was one of them. Father Francheville organized them into a sort of militia saying, "Take arms and be ready for the first signal." The men went out to meet the boats and at a certain moment the order was given to fire. It was said that many English fell dead and a large number were seriously injured. Phipps' fleet moved down the river and suffered an even bigger defeat at Quebec City. Jean seems to have continued to serve some military role; years later he was described on a document in 1713 as being a militia sergeant.

In 1710, Jean gained authorization to engage in porpoise fishing, presumably on his river front land. It is recognized now as a cruel activity, along the lines of clubbing baby seals. The procedure was to trap the porpoises with "thousands of poles" driven into the river bank, then to spear them "unmercifully" from a raft. Jean is said to have done this for about 19 years and was successful in making money at it.

Alas! after more than 27 years of marriage and 42 years of life, Marie Boucher suddenly felt her strength decline. She died at Riviere Ouelle on 15 July 1717. Her death certificate is nearly illegible. For the Mignault family, her death was a catastrophe. Our distraught ancestor was in mourning for nine years.

Anne Dubé, daughter of Mathurin and of Anne Miville, born at Riviere-Ouelle on 20 February 1692, had been married before to Jean-Baptiste Grondin, son of Jean and of Sainte Mignault dit Chatillon in February 1712. Marie Anne, mother of seven children, five of whom were living, lost her husband in October 1723. This poor woman struggled as best she could in order to make ends meet. Somewhere along the way she met Jean Labrie. They fell in love and were married on 4 March 1726.

Ancestor Jean Mignault dit Labrie died in 1735, when about 70 years old. He was buried in the consecrated land of Riviere-Ouelle on 6 December, in the presence of his children and grand-children. Our quiet reserved ancestor contributed much to strengthen the honest peopling of a portion of his new homeland . On 24 December 1740, his heirs amicably divided our ancestor's land. Jean is a 6G grandfather of Madonna. Daughter **Marie-Ursule Mignault** – B. 27 Sep 1699, Riviére-Ouelle, New France; D. 4 Apr 1758; married **Augustin Emond** (1700-1770), 7 Aug 1720, Riviére-Ouelle, New France. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.

Jean MIGNAULT-b. 1665→ Ursule MIGNEAULT- b.1699 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON-b.1755 → Joseph GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jean Mignault dit Labrie Mignot means pretty, gracious, darling. Jean Mignault dit Labrie, born about 1665, son of the defunct Louis and the deceased Jeanne Chailliou (or Chazou), was originally from Saint Germain-Laxis, on the Ile de France. Today this small French community is a part of the arrondissement of Melun in the department of Seine-et Marne, not very far from Paris. Why "dit" Labrie? There had once been a tiny French province which was a part of the Ile de-France and Champagne. The inhabitants of this territory were known as the Meldi. Jean Mignault bore a surname which distinguished him from the others in his province of origin: La Brie. It is not astonishing that Jean Mignault dreamed of having a great adventure; he was an orphan and had no education. The New World challenged all of old Europe, including Jean, who tried his luck. Some day the archives will yield to some diligent researcher, the details about his family, his birthday, or his contract for Canada. Was Jean's first Canadian apprenticeship in the service of the seigneur of la Riviere Ouelle, Francois Deschamps de Boishébert (1672-1703)? How can it be proved?

The single witness at his marriage contract was Jean Navers, an army surgeon. This might suggest that Mignault had been a soldier. Jean Mignault unequivocally became history on 7 November 1689 at Chateau-Richer. Early in the afternoon, he and notary Etienne Jacob made their way to the house of Pierre Boucher dit Pitoche, son of Marin and of Perrine Mallet, and husband of Marie-Anne Saint Denis. His sweetheart, the 21 year old **Marie Boucher** awaited him there. The house was overflowing with relatives and friends. Jean and Marie were married in joint ownership of property. The Boucher parents settled a dowry of 30 livres on their daughter and gave her "a mother cow." Notary Jacob read the document. Then it was signed by witnesses Marie Boucher, Jean Plante, Nicolas Thibault, Jean Navers, Genevieve Guyon, and Charles Goulet. The house emptied itself as the procession made its way to the church of Chateau-Richer where Father Charles-Amador Martin, awaited all these festive people to bless the marriage. Relatives like the **Jean Plantes**, father and son, Guillaume Boucher and Jacques Cauchon, appeared in the registry. Then there was the wedding feast more than four kilometers west of the church across from the Casault River. Thus officially began the Jean Mignault dit Labrie family in New France. Marie Boucher was the fourth child of a family of eleven. The youngest, Marguerite Boucher was born in May 1692. The Jesuit missionary, Claude Pijart, had baptized Marie Boucher on 12 August 1668 in the parish of Sainte-Famille on the Ile d'Orléans.

Did the Labrie couple spend the winter at Riviere Ouelle? Probably so because, before his marriage, before meeting his beautiful bride, Jean Mignault built his cabin on a concession granted him by the seigneur of la Bouteillerie. The Mignault land was situated to the east of the river, at Pointe-aux Iroquois, between the property of Jean Lebel and Mathurin Dubé. The dimensions of the grant were 4 arpents of width on the river by 42 in depth. The first Labrie child was baptized there in September 1690. This was the place where, in the month of October, Sir William Phipps' fleet tried to debark. In the absence of the Seigneur, the inhabitants asked their pastor, Father de Francheville, to organize the resistance. Jean Mignault was cited as being a part of the group of defenders who inflicted heavy losses on the Bostonians. This resistance surprised the British. It turned out to be a prelude to a bitter defeat of the enemy at Quebec. Frontenac said "They shall not pass" and they did not. Historian Lionel Le Jeune reported that the Americans lost 900 men during the course of this failed expedition on the Saint Lawrence River. The life of our ancestor was that of a humble pioneer, peaceful, laborious and uneventful for 35 years. On 24 January 1705, Jean Pelletier and René Brisson witnessed the burial of Marie Boucher's mother in the cemetery of Notre Dame de Liesse at Riviere Ouelle. Marie-Anne Saint-Denis had come to the home of her daughter, Madame Mignault, on the occasion of the birth of son Charles. However, the mother-in-law never knew the child who was born on the following 2 February. Marie-Anne, daughter of Pierre Saint—Denis and of Vivienne Brunel; she who had married the famous Pierre Boucher at Chateau-Richer on 4 April 1663, now joined him in eternity. An official report of the royal road surveyor, Pierre Robineau de Bécancour, drawn up by notary Janneau between 10 and 14 August 1713,

tells us that this road at Riviere-Ouelle, passed through the land of militia sergeant Jean Mignault, just behind his bread oven.

Ancestor Mignault was involved in the fishing of the white porpoise for several years. This somewhat cruel hunt provided its sponsors with an appreciable supplemental income. On 6 June 1710, an authorization from the Intendant allowed Jean Mignault, Louis Dubé, Jacques Bois and a few others, to engage in porpoise fishing at Pointe-aux Iroquois. This lasted for nineteen years, until 1730. The partners suffered many difficulties and failures. The trade required much work. It was necessary to stick thousands of poles, five or six meters long, a half meter apart, in the sand of the beach. The beach enclosure must be large enough to allow dozens of these creatures to enter. The porpoise had very sensitive skin and never touched a barge or a pole. The hunters, mounted on light rafts, speared them unmercifully. They often waited for them at an open space near solid ground, in order to harpoon them or let them be driven ashore. Jean Mignault practiced this hard and heartless trade with success.

The second Mignault dit Labrie generation consisted of ten children: six daughters and four sons, all born and baptized at Riviere-Ouelle between 1690 and 1713. All reached adulthood and started families, with the exception of the youngest who died after a winter's week. Ancestor Ursule married Pierre Augustin Emond

Alas! after more than 27 years of marriage and 42 years of life, Marie Boucher suddenly felt her strength decline. She died at Riviere Ouelle on 15 July 1717. Her death certificate is nearly illegible. For the Mignault family, her death was a catastrophe. Our distraught ancestor was in mourning for nine years.

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MIGNON Jeanne (1636-1701)

She came to Canada alone at age 16. In her old age she was not well treated at home by one of her sons so she revised her will. She wanted money to be retained to say masses for the repose of her soul.

Daughter of François Mignon and Marie Bélanger, from the parish of Saint-Sauveur in La Rochelle in Aunis, she married **Jean Guet (or Guay)**, son of Jean Guet and Marie Dumont, from Berneuil, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, on Sunday November 10, 1652. A miller Jean was born about 1623. He arrived in Canada in 1646 in the service of the Jesuits, whom he assisted among the Hurons.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

From their union **twelve children** were born. She was in the colony by 1652. She lived in Lauzon. On November 7, 1683, at the request of Ange Grignon, merchant of La Rochelle, she made the following declaration: "Ange Grignon made an obligation of 40 pounds a long time ago, her husband who repaid it and that it was burnt or broken".

Jean Guay, husband to Jeanne Mignon, father of 11 children, parishioner of Saint Joseph of Levis, sitting in the first bench in the church, behind that of the churchwardens and of Couture, farmer, fisherman, boat operator, died at the end of the 1694 winter. The registries do not reveal the cause of his death. Jean was 68 years old and of merit. By July 5, 1694, the public notary Metru proceeded to take an inventory of the estate of Jean Guay. He estimated his

house and other buildings to be worth 2000 pounds. Jeanne Mignon, his wife had 495 pounds from the sale of one boat. Jacques, his son, inherited the paternal estate. During inventory taking, this Jacques showed greedy sentiments. His mother called him a "dog", a rascal, adding that he had beaten her some time ago. She even jumped on him "ready to strangle him".Jeanne Mignon had character. At the start of 1679, while her husband was away, probably gone hunting, it is related in an unsigned contract that she withdrew her son Jacques, sick, locksmith apprentice from Nicolas Cliche's shop, breaking the engagement contract passed in the registry of Pierre Duquet, Public Notary.

On November 12, 1694, she donated her movable and immovable goods to her son Michel, on the condition that he take care of her until her death.

On March 15th 1701, during the Lent, as Jeanne Mignon, lay sick in the women's ward of l'Hotel Dieu, hospital in Quebec, decided to draw her last will, with François Genaple, notary. In the beginning the testament read like a prayer: "she recommended her soul to God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and she prayed that through the merits of her death and the passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ, would forgive her sins. She wished that on the half of the boat called "Saint" Joseph" that is her property, 100 pounds be used for the celebration of 100 masses by the Récollets Fathers and that the balance be divided between her children. She awards 50 pounds to Phillippe Boucher, parish priest and wishes that the proceeds of one ferry crossing be given to the poor sick persons of the said Hotel Dieu". On the 23rd of the same month, Jeanne Mignon added another codicil to her testament, in which she complained that Michel, her youngest son, to whom she gave herself on July 12, 1694, had not taken care of her properly and that she often had to go live somewhere else. "So as to be fair, she wants that 50 pounds be used for the celebration of masses out of the 300 that he owes her, and that 100 pounds be deducted for money that he lent her for her trip to France, and that the 150 pounds left be divided between all her children."Jeanne Mignon died at the Hotel Dieu at the age of 66, on March 24, 1701, on the eve of the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary. She had a will of steel, a heart of gold and a profound belief in God.

Sick in bed in the women's ward of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, she dictates her will to notary Genaple on March 15, 1701. From the half of the boat named *Le Saint-Joseph* that belonged to her, she wanted 100 livres to be retained to say masses for the repose of her soul and that the surplus be distributed among her children. As for the sum of 50 livres owed to her by Louis Guet, she gave it to the priest Boucher de Lauzon. She also asked that a trip be made to give goods to the poor of the Hotel-Dieu. She bequeathed her clothes to her son Michel, that is to say: "a suit of clothes made of wool, a terry cloth skirt, three pairs of sheets, six shirts of one kind and eight of another, four coeffes... two dozen other horned coeffes, eleven neck handkerchiefs, six pocket handkerchiefs, three basin camisolles, four towels and a tablecloth; and in addition to the feather bed, a straw mattress, and two blankets." She makes the notary return on March 23. To appease her conscience, because she realized that she gave everything to her son Michel who did not really deserve it since she was not well treated at home, which forced her to go live elsewhere. She canceled the previous donation and wanted all her movable and immovable property to be shared among all her children. She died at the Hotel-Dieu of Quebec on March 24, 1701, though she was living in Lauzon at the time of her death. We read in the register: « Jeanne Mignon femme de gay aagée de 66 ans de Saint- Joseph. » "Jeanne Mignon, wife of gay, 66 years old, from Saint Joseph" on the eve of the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary. She had a will of steel, a heart of gold and a profound belief in God. Son **Jacques** married **Marguerite Chauveau**. They were **Roy** ancestors.

Jean Guay and Jeanne Mignon were the direct ancestors of Genevieve Guay, paternal grandmother of Absolom Roy. She and her husband Hilaire Roy both lived to be over 90 years old. They both died in the 1890s

Jeanne MIGNON-b. 1636 → Jacques Guay-b. 1665 → Jean Guay-b. 1696 → Jean- GUAY- b.1734 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MILLOIR Jean (c.1616-post 05-10-1679) (MILLOIS-MILLOUER) dit Dumaine

As a servant he was accused of stealing peas.

Son of Pierre Milloir and Françoise Candelle, he contracted marriage before notary Piraube on Tuesday, November 11, 1642 with Barbe Hubou, daughter of Jean Hubou and Jeanne Goupil, of Saint-André du Mesnil-Durand, diocese of Lisieux in Normandy and sister of Guillaume Hubou, husband of Marie Rollet, and married her in Quebec on Wednesday, November 19, 1642. No children were born of their union. His wife died in Quebec City on Tuesday, October 31, 1651. On Tuesday, November 28, 1651, he married *fille à marier* **Jeanne Roy**, daughter of the late Pierre Roy and Jacques Godefroy, of the city of Angers in Anjou. From their union three children are born.

He is among the servants that Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny accuses, on December 12, 1638, of having stolen peas from him. He worked thereafter until his marriage in 1642 in the service of Guillaume Hubou whose sister he married. On November 20, Guillaume Hubou declares that to bring his sister Barbe from France, it cost him 252 livres lent by Mr. Rosée of Rouen. He also paid the pilot Lucas the sum of 40 livres for refreshments taken by Barbe Hubou before her departure. He gave Jean Milloir and Barbe Hubou, at the time of their marriage contract, two arpents of plowed and seeded land, a cow and 90 livres tournois for three years. When they left his service, Milloir and his wife asked him for five barrels of wheat due to them for the year 1641. On January 24, 1646, he requested that the Ursuline nuns declare the money they owed Guillaume Hubou so that he could be paid what the latter owed him.

The Company of New France sold him a piece of land on the Sainte-Geneviève hill with the buildings, on April 8, 1650. He paid 800 livres and 600 livres in cash. The Jesuits granted him a piece of land of two arpents in front by twenty-four arpents in depth at the Sainte-Geneviève coast, on February 27, 1652, opposite his house. He is received into the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary of Quebec on October 1, 1656. Pierre Laurin, inhabitant of Montreal, owes him 22 pounds for a rifle, July 18, 1658. On January 15, 1662, he made Guillaume Fournier transport, for the price of 60 livres, the land of two arpents of frontage that the Jesuits had granted him, guaranteeing it from all troubles, except from the incursion of the Iroquois. This contract does not seem to have been followed up. He received the scapular of Mont-Carmel Quebec on August 31, 1665. **In the 1667 census, he owned nine head of cattle on his land and twenty acres of land under cultivation.** On August 4, 1676, Pierre Perrotin, attorney for Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, granted him a sixty-acre parcel of land in the seigneury of Lachesnaye. He rents his land of Notre-Dame-des-Anges from Jacques Parent on March 27, 1677, for five years, for 60 livres per year. He gives him a receipt for 75 livres on October 5, 1679. The precise date of his death is unknown. **Daughter Genevieve married Guillaume Paradis.** They were **Roy ancestors.**

Jean MILLOIR- b.1616 → Genevieve MILLIOR- b.1654 → Genevieve PARADIS- b.1679 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1699 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MIMEAU Jean (1673-1743)

He came as soldier of the company of Sieur Lamothe-Cadillac. His wife died in her twenties.

Son of Pierre Mimeau and Mathurine Renault, from the parish of Sainte-Croix de Partenay, diocese of Poitiers in Poitou, he contracts marriage before the notary Chamballon on Tuesday, October 28, 1698 with Suzanne Filteau, born Sainte-Famille de l'ile d'Orléans on Tuesday, August 24, 1677, daughter of Pierre Filteau and Gillette Savard. From their union are born five children. His wife is buried in La Durantaye on Friday, December 28, 1708 he contracts marriage before the notary Chambalon on Monday, July 29, 1709 with **Catherine Rondeau**, baptized in Quebec City on Tuesday, October 20, 1682, daughter of Pierre Rondeau and Catherine Verrier. From their union, nine children are born.

This soldier of the company of Sieur Lamothe-Cadillac is hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec on June 24, 1698. He gets married on November 10 of the same year 1698. He is again hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu six days after his marriage. On October 28 of the same year 1698, seigneurie ancestor **Olivier Morel** grants him a land of three arpents width by forty arpents depth in his seigneury of La Durantaye. This is the place where he will establish himself. On October 23, 1700, he gave a receipt for the land received from his father-in-law and the 200 livres promised in his marriage contract. His wife died in La Durantaye in December 1708. He remarried in 1709. He died in Saint-Michel de La Durantaye on January 6, 1743 and was buried the next day. Daughter Marie married Jean Turgeon . They were **Roy ancestors..**

Jean MIMEAU-b. 1673 → Marie- MIMAUX-b.1710 → Agathe TURGEON- b.1739 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MINEAU René (1658-1687)

Son of Jean Mineau and Jeanne Caillé, from the parish of Notre-Dame de la ville dc Fontenay-le-Comte in Poitou and brother of Jean, husband of Marie Quévillon, of Gabrielle, wife of Pierre Therrien, and of Marie, wife of Jean Morier, he married **Jeanne Dufresne**, born in Saint-Laurent de l'ile d'Orléans on Tuesday, October 27, 1682, daughter of Pierre Dufresne and Anne Patin. From their union, two children were born. This ancestor is in the country in 1669 or before. He settled on the island of Orleans when, on March 10, 1670, Monseigneur de Laval granted him a three-acre parcel of land on the south side of the island of Orleans. On October 25, 1679, he was condemned to pay 10 pounds to Charles Martin de Boiscomeau for arrears of cens and rents. For the same reason, on February 27, 1680, he owed 20 livres to Monseigneur de Laval, represented by Sieur de Baillon. Although his name does not appear in the 1681 census, he lived on the Island of Orleans. On October 4, 1681, he sold Pierre Doux dit Latreille, for 60 livres, the land of three arpents frontage, received in concession. Marguerite Tesson, wife of Jean-Paul Maheu, sold him a land of three and a half arpents of frontage in the fief of Beaulieu on June 26, 1682. He marries shortly after. He died in Saint Laurent de l'ile d'Orléans on January 17, 1687 and was buried the day after. His wife died on July 1711 at Saint Laurent Ile d'Orléans. Daughter Anne married Etienne Fontaine. They were **Roy ancestors**.

René MINEAU-b. 1658 → Anne MINEAU- b.1685 → Geneviève FONTAINE- b.1715 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL-241 b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MIVILLE Marie (1632-1702)

Marie was a victim of a lawsuit which her son Charles brought against her. She had 16 children.

Baptized at Notre-Dame de Brouage on Monday, December 13, 1632, daughter of Pierre Miville and Charlotte Maugis, she married **Mathieu Amiot**, son of Philippe Amiot and Anne Convent (she was a descendant of royalty including Louis vii king of France-), of Soissons in Picardy, on Saturday, November 19, 1650, and married Quebec on Tuesday, November 22, 1650.

He was not yet eight years old when he arrived in Quebec with his brother Jean and his parents in 1635. As was customary at that time, he was sent, despite his young age, with the Jesuit missionaries on their mission to the Amerindians, so that he could learn their language and later serve as an interpreter. Like his brother Jean, he does not seem to have enjoyed this kind of life. Perhaps also, the premature death of the latter decides him to direct his life differently. Then he became a settler, and during the remainder of his life he managed to accumulate a fairly sizable number of properties. As his possessions increased, Mathieu became a more and more important person in the colony.

Sixteen children were born to them. She arrives in the country with her parents in 1649. She lives in Quebec. In 1656, she receives the scapular of Mount Carmel.

Feeling his end coming, as he is described in the acts as captain of the militia of the inhabitants of the seigneurie of Maure, Mathieu renounces in favor of his children all the claims he may have on a site that is due to him from the estate of the late Jean Maheu, his brother matemel. He dies in Quebec City December 18, 1688. The notary Charles Rageot draws up the inventory of his goods on July 29, 1700. Again, it is the war between the heirs. The eldest son Charles sues his mother's Villeneuve left his heirs more debts and worries than assets

. Her husband died in Quebec on December 19, 1688. On November 19, 1689, she concedes a land of three arpents of frontage of her seigneurie of Villeneuve to Ignace Boucher. On June 4, 1690, she leases for three years Gabriel Duprat her house on Notre-Dame street for 300 pounds per year. On October 8, 1691, she contracts an obligation of 112 livres for goods towards Charles Catignon. She rented her house again on June 23, 1692, this time to Françoise Philippeau, widow of René Sénard, for five years at 200 livres per year. She sold to Louis Rouer of Villeray, on August 27, 1692, five arpents and twenty perches of land, that is half of a land at Cap-aux-Diamants. She obtains 100 pounds. With her heirs, on April 5, 1693, she gave her son Philippe Amiot her rights to a land in the seigneurie of Maure on condition that he renounce the succession. On November 18, 1684, she contracted an obligation of 424 livres and 15 sols for merchandise to Françoise Zachée. On April 28, 1696, she rents for nine years to Tugal Cottin her land of the seigneurie of Maure, for 20 livres and four hundred eels per year. On the following November 2, she leased her house on Notre-Dame Street for seven years to Marie Marchand and Charles Alavoine, 270 livres per year.

On March 21, 1699, to her obligation of 424 livres and 15 sols to Françoise Zachée, she adds a new one of 75 livres and 5 sols, which brings her debts to the sum of 500 livres. On July 29, 1700, she proceeded to the inventory of her goods with the notary Charles Rageot. Her furniture is evaluated at 754 livres. She owns two houses and she is indebted, among others, of 500 livres to Françoise Zachée and also owes 112 livres to the late Sieur Catignon, 12 livres to Martin de Lino and 40 livres to Jean Léger. On February 23, 1701, after having paid the considerable debts of her community with the late Mathieu Amiot, she asks for the authorization to gather all her children in order to deliberate about the few goods that remain to her. It was ordered that Charles Amiot be allowed to sell the houses to pay the rest of the debts and then proceed with the division. On April 2, 1701, she donated land of four arpents width by forty arpents depth at Pointe-aux-Bouleaux to her grandson Mathieu Gingras. Three days later, she sold to Robert Choret, a carpenter from Quebec City, seventy-four arpents of land with a width of two and a half leagues deep, at Pointe-aux-Bouleaux, for 1500 livres. On November 10 of the same year, she acknowledges an obligation of 590 livres to Joseph Amiot, remaining from the sum of 800 livres she owes him for a land she sold in the seigneurie of Maure. On September 4, 1702, while she was in bed sick at the Hotel Dieu in Quebec City, she sold Florent her rights to the house on Notre-Dame Street for 700 livres. She dies at the Hotel Dieu of Quebec on September 5, 1702. In 1703 the debts encumbering the estate still amounted to 700 *livres*, and Marie Miville, who had sold the lands for 1,500 *livres*, had died (September 1702), a victim of the distress caused her by a lawsuit which her son Charles, the eldest of her 15 children, had brought against her. Daughter Anne married Jean Huard. They were Roy ancestors.

Marie Miville-b. 1631 → Anne AMIOT- b.1654 → Marie- HUARD-b.1671 → Marguerite COUTURE- b.1704 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MIVILLE Pierre (1602-1669) dit Le Suisse

A close relationship with Intendant Jean Talon. Convicted of kidnapping and imprisoned.

In 1649 Pierre Miville arrived among us with a wife and children. The Mivilles came to stay, founded a dynasty just as distinguished and numerous. Their descendants, after three and a half centuries, have become permanent on American soil. Pierre's Swiss Origin is not in doubt. He came from the region of Fribourg where he was born at the very beginning of the seventeenth century. Cardinal de Richelieu had his own guards. Pierre Miville was one of them. By 1635, Miville had probably been in the service of the famous prelate for several years. The work was spread out over ten years, from 1630 to 1640. In addition to assuring the personal protection of his master, the future Canadian pioneer could also practice his trade of woodworker. In December 1632, the name of Pierre Miville was recorded for the first time in the registries of Brouage.

He had already been married to **Charlotte Maugis** (or Mongis) for three years. A first son was born and a daughter was soon to be born, if not so already. Charlotte was originally from Saint-Germain. After 1640, it became more and more difficult to earn a living at Brouage. Probably finding himself without work, Pierre Miville decided to move to La Rochelle. On 5 November 1646, the master blacksmith Pierre Maloiseau leased him a piece of land on the terraces, located near the walls of Saint-Nicolas and the gate of la Verité, for sixteen livres tournois in annual and perpetual land rent payable on Saint Louis's Day.

On 29 May 1649 Jean-Paul Godefroy and Jean Juchereau mobilized four ships leaving La Rochelle for Canada, including the Grand Cardinal, of 300 tons. The Grand Cardinal docked at Québec on 24 August and the Notre-Dame on 27 September. On 5 October, at Québec, Marie Miville became the godmother of Marie Chalifour, eldest daughter of Paul and of Jacquette Archambault. This was the first mention of the presence of the Miville family in New France. At that era, Québec was still only a village of a few tens of houses located on the edge of the river around the institutions. The arrival of the Mivilles surely did not pass unnoticed.

On 29 October Governor Inuis d' Alleboust de Coulonge did them an exceptional favor by awarding them three pieces of land, two of them perched on a cliff in the seigneurie of Lauson, facing the Plains of Abraham. One of them, three arpents wide and forty deep, was awarded to the head of the family. On this same 29 October, Pierre Miville received a second piece of land on the chemin Saint-Louis (today the Grande- Allée), in the vicinity of Québec. An area of 26 arpents of this land would pass to his daughter Marie on 28 November 1650, through the marriage contract signed by Audouart, reached between her and Mathieu Amyot dit Villeneuve. This land would be re-attached to the Chatellenie de Coulonge in 1668. The Miville family undoubtedly received shelter at Québec during their first winter in New France, because it was too late for them to build a house.

Marie was the first to leave the paternal home. She was not yet eighteen years old when, on 19 November 1650, she accepted the hand of Mathieu Amyot. The meeting for the betrothal took place at the home of her parents. The land that Marie and Mathieu would occupy, on rue Saint- Louis, had for immediate neighbors Jean Bourdon and ancestor Noel Morin. There was yet only the frame of a house there for which Pierre Miville promised to make a roof. The religious ceremony was celebrated on 22 November. Suzanne, the youngest, fifteen years old, was the last of the daughters to contract a marriage. On 12 April 1655 she was married to Antoine Poulet, originally from Dieppe.

In 1667, this family would undergo a trying ordeal. Anne, their eldest daughter, was raped by Jean Ratté, brother of ancestor Jacques Ratté, a crime punishable by death. In spite of an agreement between the rapist and the parents of the young girl, the guilty man was sentenced to death and the execution carried out on 30 November, only ten days after the trial.

Pierre Miville owned at least two lots in the City of Québec, one on rue Saint-Louis, the other on rue Saint-Pierre. The first, measuring 24 feet on one end and 12 on the other, had already belonged to Anyoine Martin dit Montpellier. On 9 August 1654, he sold it to Charles Phelippeaux, master gun and locksmith, for 500 livres. This act reveals that the ancestor was living usually on the coast of Lauson. The lot, which had been ceded to the seller by Jean de Lauson, included a house located between that of **ancestor Christophe Crevier** and the enclosure of messire Guillaume Vignal, priest and chaplain of the Ursuline sisters of Québec.

On this lot, Miville built a house consisting of one heated room, a small lean-to, a cellar and an attic. Everything belonged to Pierre Miville by a deed that he had obtained from the late Jean de Lauson, then governor, on the date of 20 May

The year 1657 was particularly difficult for the French colonists scattered along the banks of the Saint-Lawrence between Trois-Rivières and the Ile d'Orléans. They had to be constantly on the alert, because the Iroquois were on the prowl, and made numerous victims among the Hurons and spread destruction around the homesteads. Pierre Miville was counted among the victims of these raids. The Journal of the Jesuits reported that on 6 May "at noon, the Onondagas killed a cow belonging to Pierre Bivil le Suisse, on the bank across from his home. He fired over their heads without effect. They killed a pregnant sow belonging to the same man again"

It was also in 1657 that it was reported that the Mivilles arranged to participate a little in the commercial life of the colonists of that era. On 30 July the merchant Jean Fouquet acknowledged that Pierre gave him 40 livres on accounts for the cost of two barrels of wine which Jean Rivault (Rivereau) owed him for delivery.

On 22 November (contract Peuvret de Mesnu); Pierre Soumande, Francois Miville, Pierre Naulin de la Fougère and Antoine Poulet, brother-in-law of Francois and ship's carpenter, formed an association for working the "*main part of a boat thirty feet from the keel*" which Poulet was obliged to build as soon as possible, with the help from the partners in searching for the necessary wood and for the payment of 114 livres required from each. A discount of 60 livres would be granted to those who made one thousand feet of oak planking.

Since their establishment on the coast of Lauson, the Mivilles became more and more involved in the community life of their social circle. They had been preceded to the coast of Lauson only by Francois Bissot, **ancestor Guillaume Couture** and the Jesuits. To organize the defense of their territory against the Iroquois, Couture was appointed captain of the militia and Miville second in command.

An unfortunate incident occurred on the first of July 1664 at Québec. Pierre Miville was imprisoned at the Chateau Saint- Louis and the next day the king's administrator had him appear and accused him of having "*committed sedition and intentionally, through open force, accompanied individuals to kidnap passengers sent by the King, to the prejudice of the distribution which had been ordered by the Council*".

One fact that cannot be dismissed out of hand is an event that occurred in late June 1664, five years before his death. The living conditions to clear his land required help from the colonial authorities, but his request to get a hired hand remained unsuccessful. He had even returned to France a few years earlier to find a hired hand despite stormy seas, but without success. He then committed a seditious act by kidnapping some men in a ship from Normandy, but they were not intended for him. Imprisoned at the time of the events, Pierre Miville dit le Suisse was summoned and judged abruptly by the Sovereign Council, which pronounced an inhumane verdict, banishing him for life from Quebec City. He also had to pay a fine of 300 pounds, which was a fortune at the time.

The Sovereign Council ordered Miville to ask for the king's pardon (represented by the governor) and the Sovereign Council assembled at the Chamber and to be "*banished in perpetuity from Québec and relegated to his house located on the Coast and seigneurié of Lauson It was also "ordered that he keep his banishment and not leave the area of the said seigneurié of Lauson on penalty of the gallows. And for this purpose will be taken as far as the said seigneurié by two baillis of this Council"*".

The accused was also ordered to pay a fine of 300 livres 114 "*payable without delay, payable namely one-third to the King, for use in the cost of the war, and the remaining two-thirds to the poor of the Hotel-Dieu of this city* ". To this was added, finally, the legal expenses. As was noted, justice of that era was of extreme severity. It did not grant undue favors. To break the royal orders could lead all offenders to hanging on the gallows. Pierre Miville undoubtedly had the most: serious lesson of his life.

The execution of this sentence thus forced Pierre Miville to lie low in his domain in the seigneurié of Lauson. In 1661, he sold some Antoine Pepin dit Lachance. On 31 July, the latter acknowledged owing him 56 livres and 8 sols which he would pay in effects and products of the country at the end of harvest time.

In August 1664, Charlotte Mongis took over the administration of her husband's affairs. She represented him thereafter in matters which necessitated his presence at Québec. On 27 August, the notary Michel Filion summoned her to his office to accuse her of receiving from councilor Louis Rouer de Villeray, 55 livres for a release from the estate of the late Ignace Sevestre des Rochers. On 22 June 1661, when he was on the Ile d'Orléans, Ignace Sevestre had been massacred by the Iroquois at the same time as Jean de Lauson, junior, Nicolas Couillard de Belleroche and four other Frenchmen.

On 16 July 1665, shortly after the arrival in New France of the first companies of the Carignan Regiment which had the mission to restrain the depredations of the Iroquois nations, the new governor, the Marquis Prouville de Tracy, agreed to concede a domain called Canton des Suisses fribourgeois, to some compatriots, who had perhaps arrived with the famous regiment, whom Pierre Miville and his sons desired to see settle here. This domain would be located on the Grand-Anse (Sainte-Anne-de-la- Pocatiere). A width of twenty-one arpents on the river and 40 arpents deep, this concession was divided equally between the seven designated concessionaires. This planned canton was located fifteen leagues downstream from Québec; on the other side towards Tadoussac, stretched the lands not ceded.

This concession was made by way of cens and seigneurial rents payable to the Domain of the king on each Saint-Remy's Day, the first of October. The tenants would have the right to hunt, fish and to use the fields both in front of and on their concessions, and they would be obliged to fence their pastures to prevent the animals from injuring themselves. The cens cost 20 sols; the rent would be one sol and two live capons.

In the censuses in 1667. Pierre said he was 65 years old, his wife Charlotte, 60 and their son Jacques, 25. They had in their employ a 40-year-old servant named le Lorain. There was also mention of eight head of cattle and 30 arpents of land under cultivation. Francois Miville, Marie Langlois and their first three children were also recorded.

The builder of a ship that Talon referred to without naming him, was Pierre Miville dit le Suisse who served as a model for him to state "that one man from this nation is worth two from ours". In an act signed by Rageot and dated 6 October 1667, Charlotte Mongis "*wife authorized by Pierre Miville dit le Suisse to whom she had promised to represent, agreed to the documents*" acknowledged having received from messire Jean Talon, councilor, squire and intendant, the amount of 2,000 livres tournois in gold or in silver, from the hands of Sieur Charles Pingard, secretary of the intendant, both this day and previously. She said she was content, satisfied, well paid and gave a receipt to the buyer.

If one Swiss like Pierre Miville was worth two Frenchmen as stated by Talon, it was because he had twice the ardor and capacity for the work. It was a waste of time to clear and to work his lot, he wore himself out wanting to produce the best ships in New France. Two years later, he succumbed and returned to Québec feet first toward his grave. He died on 14 October 1669 in his house on the Lauson coast.

Charlotte Mongis surrendered her soul in 1676. On 10 October messire Thomas Morel, missionary of Pointe-de-Levy went to her bedside in her house on the Lauson Coast and administered the sacrament of extreme unction. She died the next day and her body was buried "in the cemetery of the Church which was on the said coast of Lauson". The act, written by the pastor Henry de Bernières and recorded in the registry of Québec, said she was 95 years old, which was greatly exaggerated.

On 20 October 1676 after the death of their mother the daughters of Pierre Miville, and the children of Suzanne, their late sister, admitted having sold to Alexandre Petit the four-sixths which came to them from the half of the real estate and inheritance bequeathed by Pierre Miville. This property consisted of a house which was in ruins with its lot in this city of Québec, on rue Saint-Pierre, and a homestead located on the Lauson Coast, consisting of four arpents in width by about 40 deep, on which there was the house, barn, stable, yard, garden, plowable land, standing wood and so forth. The buyer paid 400 livres in cash. This sale was approved rather quickly by the heirs, except for Mathieu Amyot who only gave his consent on the first of June 1679. **On 31 December 1729 the descendants of Pierre Miville and Charlotte Mongis counted 1,331 members.**

They had by the end of the 19th century 8 552 married descendants, and thus ranked seventh among top New France pioneers in terms of number of married descendants.

MIVILLE

Marie Miville, baptized at Notre-Dame de Brouage on 13 December 1632; married at Québec on 22 November 1650 (contract Audouart, on the 19th), to **Mathieu Amyot** dit Villeneuve (about 1627-1688), son of Philippe and of Anne Convent (8 sons and 8 daughters). Marie died at the Hotel-Dieu of Québec (admitted on the 4th and died the next day, 5 September 1702). **They were Roy ancestors.**

Pierre MIVILLE-b. 1602 → Marie MIVILLE-b. 1632 → Anne AMIOT- b.1654 → Marie- HUARD- b.1671 → Marguerite COUTURE- b.1704 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean François ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MOREAU Perrine (1636-1721)

She was accused of being a witch.

Perrine was born about 1634 in France. She married **François Baribeau** around 1659 in France. She and her husband arrived in the colony around 1669, the first mention of them found in the colony being two notarial acts in January 1670. The ships did not come in winter. From their union six children were born. She arrived in the country in 1669 with her husband and their son Louis, aged ten. She lived in Charlesbourg and then Batiscan.

Census 1681: Batiscan. François Baribault, shoemaker, 45; Perine Moreau, his wife, 46; children : Jean 11, Gabrielle 8, Catherine 6, François 3, Pierre 5 months; 1 gun; 4 head of cattle; 12 acres in value. Her sons François and Jean were hired to go west in 1705 before notary Louis Chambalon.

On 7 August 1698, in their home and in the presence of witnesses Louis Guillet and Gabrielle Lefebvre, Francois and Perrine gave their 23 year old daughter Catherine, the land which they had bought from Jean Baril the preceding year. This donation was made to reward Catherine for "the good and useful service and care which they had received and do receive daily, and in the hope that she will continue these services to them, without prejudice to the property division with their other children, which would take place after the death of the aforesaid donors."

François Blondeau and Nicole Rolland called Perrine Moreau a witch. Francois goes to the Provost of Quebec to ask for reparation of honor from François Blondeau and Nicole Rolland:

*Registration of an ordinance of Jacques Raudot, King's counselor in his councils, intendant of justice, police and finance in New France, concerning complaints made by François Baribault (Baribeau) and his wife, in which François Dessureaux, Jean Dessureaux and Jean Baril have difficulty consenting to the marriage of Pierre Baribault with their sister, accusing the wife of the said François Baribault of being a **witch**, however recognized by the priests of Batiscan where she lives and by all the other good people for an honest woman and good Christian, the sieurs Dupré, priest of Batiscan, and Boy (Bois), at present priest of the said place and father Raffeix, procurator of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers, lords of the said place, informed of the good behavior of this woman; it is then forbidden to any person of any quality or condition to make any reproach to the said woman Baribault, to her husband and her children, under penalty of a 20 pound fine against all those who would make such reproaches, the said fine being applicable to the parish of Batiscan; the ordinance is mandated and made in Quebec on July 29, 1708, signed Raudot and, at the bottom, is written by monseigneur L'Ambert (Lambert), and the registration was written by the clerk Pottier (Pothier) on July 13, 1708.*

Francois and Perrine had at least four sons and two daughters. We say "at least" because it was possible that other children might have been born in France. These six all married and accounted for the numerous descendants , not only named Baribeau, but also Bertrand dit Saint Arnaud and Germain. dit Magny. Several hundred of these families live in the Mauricie (Three-Rivers area), but we also find large numbers of them in and around Montreal and Québec. Jean (1670-1725), married Marguerite Cosset at Batiscan in 1697. They had 12 children and it was she who gave the care to his parents in their old age. Jean also plied his trade in furs by voyaging to the west.

She was buried on September 15, 1709 in Batiscan under the name Perrine Morel, given the age of around 75 on the record. Francois died on 22 October 1721 at Batisan. Son **Jean Baribaut**, born 16 juillet 1670, baptisd 17 Québec married **Marguerite Cosset** 18 février 1697 at Batiscan. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

MOREAU Perrine-b. 1636 → Jean BARIBEAU- b.1670 → Marguerite BARIBEAU- b.1707 → Prisque JUNEAU- b.1736 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Ses fils François et Jean seront engagés ouest en 1705 devant le notaire Louis Chambalon.

MOREL Olivier (1640-1716) sieur La Durantaye

Olivier Morel received from Jean Talon. on 29 October 1672, the seigneurie of La Durantaye. It was one of the largest seigneuries in New France. He was Commander of Fort Michillimac on the strait linking Lake Huron and Lake Michigan (the fort furthest west at the time).

Esquire, captain, commandant, councillor, seigneur; b. 17 Feb. 1640 at Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, near Nantes, son of Thomas Morel, Sieur de La Durantaye, and of Alliette Du Houssaye; d. 28 Sept. 1716.

In 1664 he participated in a military expedition to the Antilles. Seigneur of Durantaye (Granted to him by the Intendant Jean Talon). It was one of the largest seigneuries in Quebec (about the size of the island of Montreal (120 000 acres). Member of the Conseil des Cent (the 100 leaders of New France). An illustrious officer under

Frontenac, he led troops against the Iroquois. Commander of Fort Michillimac on the strait linking Lake Huron and Lake Michigan from 1683 to 1690 (the fort furthest west at the time).

Morel de La Durantaye arrived in Canada in June 1665 as a captain in the Carignan-Salières regiment, although his commission dated only from 10 Dec. 1665. He worked with his company on the building of Fort Sainte-Anne, and in September 1666 he took part in Prouville de Tracy's expedition against the Mohawks. He returned to France in 1668, and on 25 March 1669 he contracted to raise a company of 50 men; in August 1670 he was back in Canada. On 14 September, at Quebec, he married **Françoise Duquet**, the surgeon Jean Madry's widow, who was fairly well off and who owned the arriere-fief of Grandpré in the seigneury of Notre-Dame-des-Anges. They were to have 10 children, who were all baptized, from 1671 to 1685, at Quebec.

From 1670 to 1683 Morel de La Durantaye was attached to the Quebec garrison, where he commanded one of the six companies of colonial regular troops. Fur-trading was also one of his occupations, since for eight years he owned a fur-trading site at Montreal. On 29 Oct. 1672 he obtained from Talon the seigneury of La Durantaye, which was to be enlarged in 1693 and 1696; on 15 July 1674 Buade de Frontenac granted him the seigneury of Kamouraska, which he was to sell in 1680 to Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, after having vainly tried to fish there.

On 10 Oct. 1682 Morel de La Durantaye took part in a meeting of religious and lay notables held at Quebec by Le Febvre de La Barre to discuss the best course of action to follow in face of the Iroquois peril. The following spring, at the governor's request and accompanied by Louis-Henri de Baugy, he went to the Great Lakes region and the Illinois country to put a stop to the corrupt practices of the *courreurs de bois*, who were trading in furs without licences. He was also instructed to invite the Indians of this region to come to Montreal to trade their furs and meet the new governor; finally, he received orders to inquire into the activities of Cavelier* de La Salle, as there was a likelihood that the latter would lose the authority which he held over the forts in that area. In July 1683 Morel de La Durantaye took over the command of Michilimackinac, a position that he was to occupy until 1690, and in August of the same year Baugy replaced Henri Tonty as commandant of Fort Saint-Louis.

On 19 July 1684 Morel de La Durantaye left the fort, at the head of a party of 500 men laboriously mustered with the help of Daniel Greysolon Dulhut and Nicolas Perrot, to join La Barre's expedition against the Iroquois. They were supposed to meet at Niagara. On the way, Durantaye was informed by a messenger of the conclusion of the unfavourable peace signed at Anse de La Famine (Mexico Bay, near Oswego, N.Y.). On 6 June 1686 he was instructed to set up a post at Detroit and another at the "Toronto portage." It was not possible to establish the latter, which was to bear the name Fort Rouillé (Toronto), until 1750. On 7 June 1687, acting on Brisay de Denonville's instructions, he went to the south of Lake Erie "to repeat the formal taking over the said posts" which had first been done by La Salle. On 10 July, with Dulhut and Henri Tonty, he joined up with Denonville's army to the south of Lake Ontario; he was at the head of a party composed of 160 Frenchmen, 400 allies, and 60 prisoners. A few days later he helped to burn down and destroy the Seneca villages.

In 1690 he persuaded 400 or 500 Indians to go to trade in furs at Montreal, and according to Bochart de Champigny he marshalled 100 canoes for this purpose. The same year he was relieved of his post as commandant of Michilimackinac and replaced by La Porte de Louvigny, because he had apparently been too well disposed towards the Jesuits. The following year he obtained permission to trade in furs in the west, and signed an agreement with Jean Fafard. In 1694 he was again at the head of a company with instructions to clear the neighbourhood of Montreal of Iroquois; at that time he was promoted captain on the active list. The king granted him a gratuity of 1,500 livres in 1700, and on 18 May 1701 a pension of 600 livres with permission to leave the service.

In 1702 François de Beauharnois de La Chaussaye recommended him for appointment to the Conseil Souverain. The appointment was made on 16 June 1703; he received his commission on 29 October and was installed on 26 Nov. 1703. He had already sat on the council on 8 October, because of a shortage of judges. Late in the autumn of 1704 he went to France. As he had not returned by 1706, his wife claimed separate maintenance, because her own assets had been seized to pay her husband's debts. The separation was granted in 1713. In 1708 Morel returned to sit on the council, and except for being absent twice in the winters of 1710 and 1711 he sat until 31 Aug. 1716, when he presided over the assembly and signed the minutes.

Morel de La Durantaye died on 28 Sept. 1716, after giving his son Joseph-François half of his La Durantaye seigneury. He was buried on 30 September in the church of Saint-Philippe, now Saint-Vallier. Governors, intendants, and Jesuits had spoken of him in very flattering terms. High praise was given to his tact in dealing with the Indians, his uprightness, and his loyalty to the king.

In 1664 he participated in a military expedition to the Antilles. Seigneur of Durantaye (Granted to him by the Intendant Jean Talon). It was one of the largest seigneuries in Quebec (about the size of the island of Montreal (120 000 acres). Member of the Conseil des Cent (the 100 leaders of New France). An illustrious officer under Frontenac, he led troops against the Iroquois. Commander of Fort Michillimac on the strait linking Lake Huron and Lake Michigan from 1683 to 1690 (the fort furthest west at the time). This was a typical noble family, a family of military officers. The men were poor breadwinners, always asking the king for more money. The mothers were aloof from their children who were brought up by wet nurses and nannies. The important thing was to lead a life style appropriate to their class. They were big spenders and poor payers. The philandering sons had affairs and children with "commoners". All the living children except Louis-Joseph: Charles, Francois and Francoise went back (probably were sent back by their stern father) to France where they married and died.

To summarize the life of Olivier Morel de la Durantaye would be like trying to capture the water from a river in one barrel. Olivier Morel, noble by birth, career military officer, Canadian seigneur, member of the Sovereign Council, a fur trader when he wanted to be, is an ancestor who, through his descendants, still lives among us today.

Morel, a family name very widespread in several French provinces, means to have brown skin like a Moor. De la Durantaye refers to a title of nobility which the French were so fond of, before the revolution. Olivier Morel was the son of Squire Thomas Morel, Sieur de la Durantaye, and of Alliette du Houssay. He was the grandson of Pierre Morel, Sieur de BoisGaudin; great-grandson of Francois Morel, Sieur de la Courossière. The latter Francois, had as his father Pierre Morel, Sieur de la Courossiere, and as his grandparents: Charles Morel, Seigneur de la Corbière, and Isabeau LeBoulanger, who was mentioned in certain manuscripts of 1556. In his turn, Charles was said to be the son of Guillaume Morel, Seigneur de la Corbier, and of Jeanne du Parc. The known head of this worthy lineage was named Alain Morel, Seigneur de la Corbier in the parish of Couvray in Brittany. This Alain Morel, husband of Guillemette Huot, was living about the year 1400. Such is the imposing known lineage of ancestor Olivier Morel de la Durantaye; seven generations, as established by historian Pierre—Georges Roy. 167 One day, Olivier Morel himself would accede to titles of nobility. "He is a true gentleman and produced for me his titles of more than three hundred years, in due and correct form." wrote Intendant de Meulles on 28 September 1685. Olivier Morel, born on 17 February 1641, was baptized the following 23 May. This delay between the day of his birth and that of his baptism remains unsolved. Perhaps they waited for the arrival of his godfather Me Olivier Dillayer. The ceremony took place in the church of Notre-Dame du Gouvrail, parish of Le Géivre, today a community in the department of Loire-Atlantique, canton of Blain, arrondissement of Chateaubriant, in Brittany. In this region, the oaks are the king of the forest. Le Gavre is among the 294 present parishes of the diocese of Nantes. Young Olivier Morel grew up, attended school and one day joined the army to serve his country.

In 1662 Olivier was an Ensign in the French Troupes de la Marine. Three years later, after having made a preliminary sortie to the Antilles, he was sent to Canada as a soldier in the Carignan Regiment. On 10 December 1665, the King officially granted him the title of Captain in Chambeille's company. In the beginning of the following year, de la Durantaye took part in the construction of Fort Saint Anneon Lake Champlain, under the leadership of Captain Lamothe. And, in the autumn of 1666, Olivier Morel pursued the Mohawks in their own territory. Mission accomplished! He returned to France with other commissioned officers like himself and several soldiers. In August 1670, Monsieur de la Durantaye returned to New France in charge of a fifty-man company of volunteer soldiers. For thirteen years, he was attached to the garrison at Quebec as commander of one of six companies of the Troupes de la Marine. In the spring of 168 1683, he was sent out to the region of the Great Lakes and the Illinois country to curb the illegal trade of the coureurs des bois in the wilderness and to urge the Amerindians to come trade their furs at Montreal. In July 1683, he became the commanding officer at Fort Michillimakinac, a post he retained until 1690. In addition, in 1684, Morel led six hundred men in a campaign against the Iroquois near Niagara. On 6 June 1686, de la Durantaye founded a post at Detroit and tried the same thing, but without success, at Toronto. From 1690 to 1701, he distinguished himself in numerous military campaigns across New France, in one of which he commanded a battalion during Frontenac's expedition against the Iroquois in 1696. These few lines are only a marker indicating the principal stages in the life of this experienced campaigner. M. de la Durantaye always demonstrated the qualities of a devoted, level-headed ,prudent and honest soldier. An account of his expenses made in 1683-1684 is witness to his concern for the Amerindian nations and his enlightened and unselfish attachment to his homeland. He spent 2,580 livres of his own money, for which he was only repaid in 1693, and without interest. If he was quiet about his position as commander of Michillimakinac, it is due to his justified confidence in the Jesuits whom Frontenac did not particularly appreciate. Intendant de Meulles wrote in 1685 that Olivier Morel was "one of the most honest men of the country and consequently, one of the least rich."

The old captain received recognition for his services to his country on 18 May 1701, when the King granted him a modest annual pension of six hundred livres.

The creation of seigneuries in New France brought to both big officials and the common man a license to develop the country. The seigneur had to be ready to sacrifice his time, his work and his money in order to attract colonists to his lands, to build them a common mill and to defend them if needed. In return, through the work of his tenant farmers, he could count on 169 a stable and attractive income after a certain number of years. The first Canadian seigneur was Robert Giffard, on 15 January 1634. Intendant Jean Talon ceded a seigneurie to the Sieur de la Durantaye on 29 October 1672: two leagues of frontal land by as many deep, between the seigneuries of Beaumont and Berthier. On 15 July 1674, de la Durantaye received another much larger seigneurie, that of Kamouraska: It had three leagues in frontage. The new seigneur already owned the permanent fishing rights at Kamouraska, granted to him on 30 October 1673. On 1 May 1693, Intendant Bochart de Champigny doubled the depth of the first seigneurie. To complete the piece, on 7 May 1696, Frontenac increased it again by another league which included the Boyer river. The whole, according to Benjamin Sulte, was equal to 70,560 square arpents of land: encompassing todays territory of Saint-Raphael de Bellechasse, Saint-Michel de la Durantaye, Saint-Vallier and Kamouraska. Olivier Morel tried to develop the seigneurie of Kamouraska, but without success.

On 5 November 1680, he sold it to Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye. Louis Joseph, Olivier's son, repurchased this family property in 1723. In spite of his many military campaigns, Morel was fairly successful in developing his vast domain, made somewhat easier by proximity to the city of Quebec and the Ile d'Orleans. By 1681, ancestor **Nicolas Leroy**, Louis Gaboury, Louis Morin, Charles Davenne, Michel Gautron, Pierre Balan dit Lacombe, Franois Bacquet dit Lamontagne, Julien Boissel dit la Grillade, David Lacroix, Rene Vandé and Michel Mailloux were already living in his territory. Later, to come as censitaires for the seigneur were Molleur, Brochu, Guillemette, Elie, Bidet, Allaire, Daniau, Rémillard, Corriveau, Leblond, Mimault, Feuilleteteau, Bissonnet, Quemeneur, Dumont, Quere' dit Latulippe. Later on, Olivier Morel would begin the great division of his properties. 170 During this long period, Olivier signed leases with Guillaume Vanier, Jean Bériau dit Latreille, Guillaume Lelievre, Pierre Clement, Jacques Le Marie', Jean Badeau, brothers Antoine and Jacques Huppé, Pierre Blanchet, Pierre Ménage and many others. During his life, this military seigneur signed over one hundred notarial acts.

A trader is someone who exchanges merchandise, particularly pelts, with the Amerindians. As a Captain, Olivier Morel gave wheat, tobacco, shirts, blankets, stockings and even guns and powder to the natives. It seems that he also did some bartering. For eight years, he owned a fur trading concession at Montreal, states the *Dictionnaire Biographique du Canada*. A contract drawn up by notary Claude Maugue on 15 May 1685 had this title: "hiring of Jean Momeau and Jean Lorion by Olivier Morel] to go looking for beavers at the Outaouazs. After his return from Michillimakinac in 1690, Olivier Morel obtained a conge (permit) from the governor to conduct fur trading with the Outaouais tribes.

The Sovereign Council was the equivalent of our Supreme Court, with the exception of the rather poor salary paid at that time. On Tuesday, 4 December 1703, Squire Olivier Morel, Sieur de la Durantaye, officially took his seat in the Sovereign Council. He had been declared a member by the King on 16 June 1703, appointed on 29 October and received his commission on 26 November. His name appeared for the last time in this majestic high court on Monday, 31 August 1716. Olivier was seventy five at that time. He must have been as sturdy as an oak. Is it possible that an ordinary woman could fall in love with a great man, already married to his country? As many women know, association with power is itself an aphrodisiac and, well, it happened. After only a few weeks of courting, the handsome Captain Morel signed a marriage contract before Romain Becquet on 14 September 1670, and on the same day led his' sweetheart to the foot of the altar of Notre Dame de Quebec. **Francoise Duquet**, was his bride. She was the widow of master-surgeon Jean Madry, who drowned in front of Sainte-Anne's church in 1669. Daughter of Denis Duquet and Catherine Gauthier, Francoise was baptized at Québec on 7 November 1645 by Jesuit Barthélemy Vimont. Francoise had not known the joy of motherhood from her first marriage on 19 January 1660. However, her late husband had left her a small fortune, more than 10,000 livres. The Durantayes settled in the Upper-Town of Québec, not far from René Rhéaume. Then, one fine day, Olivier and Francoise had a house built for themselves. Here are some details on the nine Morel children, all born and baptized in the capital of New France: Ancestor Louis Joseph was born on 15 August 1671. He was schooled at the Seminary of Quebec. At first a cadet in the army, he was discharged as an officer to study the military arts at Rochefort. He married Elisabeth Raine', in Saintonge about 1690. This Sieur de la Durantaye returned to Canada with three children and, in all, was the father of eight. Louis Joseph inherited the land in the parish of SaintVallier in September 1716..

All historians agree that the tireless Sieur de la Durantaye deserves a certificate of excellence. During his entire life, he was at the service of his country and missed no opportunity to be useful to it. He left the army in 1701, only to avoid being a victim of the knavish meanness of de Callieres. Olivier Morel was also a peaceful and honest man. Before the court, he extricated himself with honor against Timothé Roussel, Sieur des Colombières, as well as René Rhéaume and his farmer Jean Badeau. Morel, like many military officers, did not have a head for business. He tried a little late in life to develop his seigneurie. Going back in time allows for a judgment even a little less favorable on his family life. His numerous and prolonged absences from home left Francoise Duquet, his wife, alone at home without monetary or moral support. Did the children, with the exception of the eldest, take advantage of this to become too head-strong, impulsive, irresponsible and independent? Olivier also made several voyages to France. In 1692, he returned to Canada on the ship I'Envieux; then in 1694, on the store-ship La Charente. In October 1705, Olivier made another trip to his mother country. The following year, he begged the King to grant him passage to Quebec on the ship Le Héros. On this trip he brought back a millstone for the construction of a flour mill,. In the meantime, his wife was being hauled into court where creditors were trying to seize her income and furniture.

Heavily in debt, in 1708, the Seigneur de la Durantaye implored France to send him six minots of salt to help him establish a fishing business at Perce'. We know that French salt was highly taxed, like cigarettes are today! Morel desperately struggled against bad luck in business. He spent the winters of 1709 and 1710 in France, trying to make a go of his affairs before finally resigning himself to his fate as a poor Seigneur. He retired near the Boyer river,' toward Saint-Vallier, after having sold his property at Quebec, situated on the present site of the Anglican church. With the sentiments of a fervent Christian, Olivier Morel de la Durantaye died on 28 September 1716. He was buried on the following 30th at Saint-Vallier. He left behind him "a long past in glory, rectitude and honesty", which history has not yet finished bringing to light. His humble and brave wife, Francoise Duquet also died during the harvest time, on 14 September 1719, at Québec. Father Thomas Thiboult signed his name in the registry of the deceased at Notre-Dame on 15 September, after those of the King's representative Mathieu Francois Martin de Lino and artillery commissioner Pierre 'Rey Gaillard. Everyone has his own roots. Those who find them will discover their own particular individuality. Family name variation Chevalier **Olivier Morel is the direct ancestor of Leocadie Chevalier (Morel), mother of Absolom Roy**

Olivier Morel Olivier MOREL-b. 1640 → Louis MOREL- b.1671 → Charles Alexandre MOREL- b.1694 → Jean- MOREL- b.1732 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Born on Friday, February 17, 1640, he was baptized on Thursday, May 23, 1641 at Notre-Dame de Gouvray, diocese of Saint-Brieuc in Brittany. Son of Thomas Morel and Alliette du Houssay, he married Françoise Duquet, baptized in Quebec City on Tuesday, November 7, 1645, daughter of Denis Duquet and Catherine Gauthier and widow of Jean Madry, before notary Becquet on Sunday, September 14, 1670. Nine children were born to them. This captain of a company of the Chambellé regiment arrived in the country with Sieur Tracy on June 30, 1665. With his company, he participated in the erection of Fort Sainte-Anne on the Richelieu River in the fall of 1665 and was also present during the expedition against the Agniers in 1666. When the troops were disbanded in the fall of 1668, he returned to France, and on March 25, 1669, he proposed to return to the country at the head of a company of fifty soldiers. He arrived in the country in August 1670 and on September 14, 1670, while he was qualified as captain of a company of the Montaigu regiment, he married in Quebec City where he remained captain of his company attached to the Quebec garrison. On May 26, 1671, Jean Migneret contracts an obligation of 44 pounds towards him. In his absence, on the following September 11, Sergeant François Le Beaupin hires François Balan in his name for one year at 120 pounds wages and 100 sols for drink. To thank him for his services since 1665, on October 29, 1672, **Intendant Jean Talon granted him, in the name of the King, the seigneury of La Durantaye** on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, opposite the Island of Orleans.

On August 25, 1673, he rents for three years from Guillaume Vanier the house of his wife, on Sainte-Anne Street, at 200 pounds per year. On June 5, 1674, Governor Frontenac granted him a site of fifty toises in the area of the Haute-Ville de Québec and on the following July 15, he granted him the seigneury of Kamouraska of three leagues in width by two leagues in depth. On the following October 4, he rents his tenant farm of La Durantaye to Pierre Molleur dit Lallemand and Jean Bériau dit Latreille, with the animals, for a period of five years, for 280 livres per year. On November 29, 1674, he sold an acre and a half of land in front of his fief of Grand pré to David Courbin

and another to André Coudret. Jacques Eudes sold him his land of five and a half arpents of frontage by forty arpents of Lauzon depth, on June 23, 1675, for five hundred pickled eels. On September 15, 1675, he rents to Guillaume Lelievre for seven years, the land of five arpents of frontage, called Grand Pré, located in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges, for twenty cords of firewood per year and sixty minots of wheat. On the following October 28, he establishes an annual rent of 100 livres to Charles Bazire to whom he owes 2000 livres. On August 16, 1676, he rents the windmill of his seigneurie of La Durantaye from Pierre Clément for three years, in exchange for forty minots of wheat per year. In August 1677, he leased his farm of La Durantaye to ancestor **Nicolas Leroy**. On July 18, 1677, he sold his dwelling at Lauzon to Philippe Guyon for the price of one thousand fresh eels. On the first of August following, he rented a land of six arpents and six perches of land in front by forty arpents deep. The work already done on this land amounts to 185 livres. Adrien Blanquet pays 23 livres and contracts a bond of 162 livres to him. On October 18, he rents to Jacques Lemarié his land of Grand-Pré Notre-Dame-des-Anges, for three years. He also rents the animals and Lemarié declares that he knows this farm well having lived there for five years. On October 31, Charles Davaine and Nicolas Bourgeois promise to provide him with boards and planks during the winter until the spring seeding. He promises to provide them with the wood necessary for this purpose and to pay them 20 pounds per hundred boards or planks and to lodge and feed them during all the time of their work by deducting however the food from their wages.

On February 26, 1679, he rents from ancestor **Barbe Guyon**, widow of **Pierre Paradis**, a dwelling of two arpents in front by twenty-four arpents in depth, near his fief of Grandpré and pays 700 livres. On the following May 10, he concedes to ancestor **Pierre Lemieux** a land of three arpents of frontage by forty arpents deep in his seigneurie of La Durantaye. On the first of July, he sold to Daniel Denevers and Michel Boucher a boat of six to seven cords of wood. He obtained 600 pounds. He leased again his land of Grandpré on October 23 of the same year, this time to Pierre Guilbeau, for three years, as well as a piece of land belonging to Pierre Paradis, as well as four oxen, three cows, a plow and a cart, the whole in exchange for eight minots of bran and one minot of peas, two yearling pigs and one pig each of the other two years, eight chickens, eight dozen eggs, sixteen and a half pounds of butter per cow and ten cords of firewood. On June 8, 1680, he sold a site of fifty toises in area to the Jesuits, for the price of 310 livres. On November 5, 1680, he sold his seigneurie of Kamouraska measuring three leagues in front by two leagues in depth to Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye and obtained 1200 livres. On the following December 2, he signed a contract with Léonard Paillard to build a water mill in his seigneurie of La Durantaye. This mill had to be finished by the 15th of August. Paillard must first erect the body of the house where the mill will be, thirty-five feet long by twenty feet wide or more if necessary, and provide all the necessary wood. The wheel of the mill will have to turn between two pinions. He promises on the other hand to transfer his expenses of the already existing windmill in the new mill and to provide the oxen to carry out the transport. For this work, he pays 800 pounds.

In the 1681 census, he lived in Quebec City and owned two guns and two cows. On March 21, 1681, he hired the miller Jean Legenure from April 15 to All Saints Day, "to do whatever he is able to do. He promised him 90 pounds, and from All Saints' Day and for one year, he entrusted him with the use of the water mill that he was going to build on his seigneurie, all for half of the income. On August 16, 1682, he leased his land of Grandpré to Jean Badeau for four years. This farm has fifty-sixty acres of land under cultivation. He also left the farmer four oxen and four cows. He asks him to allow Pierre Guillebault, who is then the farmer, to use the barn until the first of March. Badeau promises to pay for each year of rent the sum of 200 livres and to provide ten days of work of four oxen; he must also see the general maintenance of the buildings. On August 23 of the same year, he landed François Senechal. In 1683, he hired Nicolas Gaudry as a traveler for a salary of 200 livres. On April 1, Joachim Garnier contracted a promise of 80 livres for the purchase of a rifle. On April 10, it is Jean Neau who owes him 24 livres and on April 16, Étienne Corriveau who contracts an obligation of 116 livres towards him. He was chosen in 1683 to go to the Great Lakes and the Illinois to repress the abuses of the coureurs des bois. He was named commander of Michillimakinac. He participated in the expedition of Sieur de Labarre against the Iroquois on July 19, 1684.

On December 31, 1684, he hires the carpenter Claude Guichard and asks him to accompany him to the Outaouais, for 150 pounds the first year and 200 pounds the other years. He joined Laurent Beaudet on January 11, 1685. Beaudet promised to make the trip to the Outaouais for him for half the profits. On February 6, he hires Guillaume Baucher for two years as a servant in the Outaouais for 325 livres. On February 14, he made an agreement with Paul Marais who, with his associates, received from him the sum of 1362 livres and 5 sols in furs. He is in Montreal the following May. He signed an agreement with Jean Morneau and Jean Larieu who promised to go to the Outaouais to trade for half the profits. He makes another agreement the same day with Jean Pillet and Jean Demers under the same conditions. He then went to the Illinois and it was his wife who negotiated on their behalf. On February 16, 1686, she leased the state land of La Durantaye to **Nicolas Leroy** for five years under the same conditions as before. He was charged with establishing a post in Detroit on June 6, 1686. He participated in the expedition of Sieur

Denonville against the Iroquois on July 6, 1687. He is in Montreal on August 21, 1687 and he contracts an obligation of 1000 pounds towards René Cuillerier to whom he promises to return everything in August 1688. On December 21 of the same year, he rents the land of the domain of La Durantaye for seven years to Jean Normand, for 200 livres per year and ten days of work with four oxen. On May 9, 1689, Pierre Ménage rented him a portion of his house in the Upper Town of Quebec. In his absence, it is his wife who makes this contract. She promises to pay 150 pounds per year. He is still in Michillimakinac when, on September 1, 1690, his wife protests against the sale that the sieur de Villeray, attorney for the sieur de La Durantaye, her husband, has made of a house that belongs to him, on Sainte-Anne street. She declares that she gave her consent to this sale because sieur de Villeray made her believe, which turned out to be false, that her husband was selling all their goods before returning to France. On the following November 6, he rents for seven years to Antoine and Jacques Hupé his land of Grandpré in the seigneury of Notre-Dames-des-Anges, at a rate of 70 livres the first year and 200 livres the other years. On the following December 6, he rented his water mill of La Durantaye to ancestor **Pierre Blanchet** for three years, in exchange for forty minots of wheat per year. On February 10, 1691, he leased his mill of La Durantaye to the miller Honoré Pedeau for three years in exchange for fifty minots of wheat per year. He undertakes to have the mill put in order by April 15 and hopes that Honoré Pedeau will be able to go to the mill before April 15, if the navigation allows it. Between 1691 and 1696, he granted land in his seigneury of La Durantaye to Joachim Molleur, Jean Guillemet, Prisque Guillemet, ancestor **Jean Brochu**, François Hélie, ancestor **Jacques Bidet**, Jean-François Allaire, Louis Gabory, Jean Daniau, Joseph Gabory, François Remillard, Louis Gabory, Jacques Corriveau, Nicolas Leroy and Joseph Morel.

On October 6, 1691, Pierre Ménage leases him a house on Saint-Louis street for 215 pounds per year. On August 31, 1693, Louis and Antoine Duquet, as well as Étienne Brunet, agreed to go to the Outaouais for him, in exchange for a permit. On September 10, 1694, at his request, an evaluation was made of the furs belonging to Jean Millardeau and his associates Boutillier and Picard. Among other things, they found six hundred and a half pounds of beaver pelts , 52 sols and 6 deniers per pound. Between March 1, 1695 and June 12, 1696, he granted lands to François Allaire, Louis Gabory, Pierre Baurien, Jean Daniau, Joseph Gabory, François Remillard, Louis Gabory, Jacques Corriveau, **Nicolas and Noel Le Roy**, in his seigneury of La Durantaye. He also granted some in his fief of Grand-Pré on January 10, 1696, to André Coudret and Joseph Rancourt. On May 7, 1696, Governor Louis Buade de Frontenac and Intendant Jean Bochart de Champigny granted him two leagues of land in depth by three leagues of land frontage at the end of his seigneury of La Durantaye. On the following June 12, he relinquished his lands to his children. He concedes to his son Joseph all the land along the river La Durantaye up to a marker twenty arpents from the river and up to the lands of the seigneury of Beaumont and forty arpents deep. To his son Philippe-Olivier, he gives a land of the same dimensions as the previous one near the seigneury of Beaumont. To his sons Charles and François, he cedes the fief that the governor of Frontenac granted him at the end of his seigneury. Finally, to his daughter Francoise-Genevieve, wife of Louis Cadin, he gave a league of land frontage by two leagues deep at the top of the Boyer River and another league of frontage on each side of the same river. On November 3rd of the same year, he leased his domain of La Durantaye for three years to Michel Guere for half the free grain, the "escrois" of six cows and twenty pounds of butter per cow per year.

On February 20, 1697, he leased the flour mill of his seigneury of La Durantaye for three years to the miller Jean Bissonnet, for one hundred minots of wheat per year and ninety salmon for his fishing rights. On March 14 and October 28, 1698, he granted land to René Favreau, Gabriel and Nicolas Feuilletéau and Jean Mimeau. On March 7, 1698, he gave to the Jesuits an annuity of 8 livres applicable to a piece of land that belonged to him, on Desjardins street. He obtained 160 pounds. On March 25 of the same year, he sold a parcel of land of four arpents by forty arpents in his seigneury of La Durantaye to ancestor **Nicolas Leblond** for 475 livres. On February 25, 1699, he sold to Jacques à Huppé a piece of land he held in the seigneury of Notre-Dame-des-Anges, near his fief of Grand-Pré. He gets 1800 pounds for it. On the following May 4, he concluded a transaction with the Jesuits who had recovered the lands of Bourg-Royal and Bourg-la-Reine in their former territory of Notre-Dame-des-Anges. Since part of his fief of Grand-Pré covered Bourg-Royal, he came to an agreement with the Jesuits concerning the lands he owned there. On October 24 of the same year, he granted land to Pierre Hélie. On October 4, 1700, the Séminaire de Québec sold him a piece of land measuring eighty feet by one hundred feet, on Sainte-Famille Street, for the price of 2200 livres. On the following October 16, he gives a power of attorney to the merchant Jacques Blain, of La Rochelle, to sell a contract of constitution made in his favor by Élisabeth Grouin, widow of Pierre Mariauchau, of Paris, and of Miss Peire 132 pounds that he owes her. He is named adviser to the Sovereign Council on June 16, 1703.

From July 2, 1701 to August 6, 1709, he granted parcels of land to Jean Fradet, Jean Bissonnet, Gilles Boissel, Joseph Lacroix, Joseph Caingnard, François Quemeneur, Claude Lefebvre, Pierre Lefebvre and Guillaume Momemy.

On November 3, 1701, he contracts an obligation of 750 livres from France to the Sulpicians represented by Abbé Étienne Vallet. He also grants lands in the fief of Grand-Pré. On June 21, 1708, he granted land to a Jacques Huppé. On November 15, 1710, he granted one to the gentlemen of the Séminaire de Québec. Two days earlier, he granted a land La Durantaye to Julien Dumont and another one to Louis Boutin on July 10, 1711. He contracts an à promisary note of 626 livres to Jean Létourneau on October 11, 1710. In 1711, on August 29, he sold to Gabriel Rouleau a piece of land of three arpents width by forty arpents depth at La Durantaye, for 700 livres. On November 20, he transfers to Antoine Bourgeois the sum of 300 livres given to him by Gabriel Rouleau. In 1712, he granted lands to Charles Davaine, François Baquet, Laurent Tavaux, Michel Gautron, Léonard Clément, ancestor **Jacques Tanguay**, Jean-Baptiste Tanguay, Julien Dumont, François Tilly, René Béchard, André Langlois, Jean-Baptiste Leroy, Jean Corriveau and Jean Fradet. On August 9 of the same year, he donated land to the parish priest Philippe Boucher of Saint-Joseph de Lévis. He granted more land in 1713 to René Delaunay, René Vandet and Michel Queré. On May 12, 1714, Pierre Jean promised to go to Anse Saint-Pierre, near Gaspé, with his boat to fish cod. He promises, in addition to his son, to provide him with a man and food. All the fishing will be divided in four, that is to say one quarter for the boat and three quarters for the fishermen, that is to say one quarter to Sieur Morel, son, one quarter to the hired man and one quarter to Sieur Saint-Pierre. On February 18, 1715, he granted a land to Michel Queré. He died on September 28, 1716, at Saint-Vallier and was buried two days later. Signature no. 881.

MORIN Noel (1609-1680)

Living Among Quebec's Early Elite. He is recognized as one of the first 47 colonists of Quebec city, founders of New-France. He married the first European child born in Canada.

By virtue of being an early settler of New France, Noël Morin had the acquaintance of some of the most important people of the colony, and married one of them. Noël was born in about 1609 in St-Etienne de Brie, France which is not far from Paris. His parents were Claude Morin and Jeanne Moreau. Noël had some education and was trained as a wheelwright. Nothing else is known of his early years or whether he had any siblings. His mother died before his migration to New France, as it is described that he inherited a house from her "located at Brie-Comte-Robert where hangs a sign with the blue horse in the parish of St-Etienne."

Noël first appeared on the records in Quebec City when he contracted to marry **Hélène (Desportes) Hébert**, a 19 year-old widow on December 27, 1639. She was the daughter of two very early settlers in Quebec, Pierre Desportes and Françoise Langlois, and was credited with being the first European child born in Canada. The wedding took place on January 9, 1640, and was attended by many important colonists, including Robert Giffard, Jean Joliet, Jean Bourdon, Father Jean Lasueur, and Guillaume and Louis Couillard. Noël gave his bride a dowry of 200 *livres*. She also had a house of her own near the church of Notre-Dame in Quebec City. Noël and Hélène had 12 children together, born between 1641 and 1656.

In 1645, Noël bought 50 *arpents* of land in Côte-de-Sainte-Geneviève, an area just outside Quebec City. Within 20 years, he built several structures on the land including a house, a shop and a barn. In 1650, he hired someone to help build his house for 250 *livres*; the finished building was 20 by 30 feet. In 1653, Governor Lauzon of New France ceded a large piece of land to Noël, making him a *seigneur*, meaning he was a feudal lord, which in Quebec meant he collected taxes from his tenants, but didn't have the power to impose fines on them. He called his fiefdom *Saint-Luc*, and gave himself the title *Sieur de Saint-Luc*. This property was eventually divided among his family.

On May 17, 1655, Noël and Hélène were "granted a pew by the Fabrique of Quebec." In return, Noël gave up 2 *arpents* of land, which later became the site of the Citadel of Quebec. In 1673, Noël was given the commission to make wooden mountings for 24 canons in Quebec City. He was paid 960 *livres* for the project. As he began the work, Noël wrote, "I am familiar with these cannons in the Upper and Lower town."

After Hélène died in 1675, Noël turned to his son Jean-Baptiste to take care of him in his old age, giving him 1,500 *livres* in return. Noël died on January 10, 1680 at the home of his son Alphonse in Montmagny. He was buried in a

crypt at St-Thomas.

Daughter Louise Morin — B. about 27 Apr 1643, Quebec City, New France; D. 28 Apr 1713, Château-Richer married . **Charles Cloutier** (1629-1709), 20 Apr 1659, **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.**

François Noël

Noel MORIN-b. 1609→ Louise MORIN- b.1643 → Elisabeth Ursule CLOUTIER- b.1660 → Genevieve GAMACHE→ b.1692 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Morin is a last name which can mean "brown.of skin like a Moor". For a long-time, a Morini family, of Italian origin, had been settled in the region where Noel Morin was born. The Morin family are perhaps descended from the original Morini.. Here is Noél Morin, the first of this name to be married and to found a family in the New World. Noel Morin was born about 1609 in Brie, a region of the Paris Basin. The town of Brie-Comte-Robert, today the arrondissement of Melun, department of Seine-et-Marne, claims the honor of having among its sons our Canadian Ancestor Morin. Noel was baptized at the church dedicated to Saint-Etienne and built in part in the thirteenth century. During Noél's time, and today, la Brie had a bishop whose episcopal seat was at Meaux. We know almost nothing about the life in France of the son of Claude Morin. The boy learned to write his name, to count and to make wheels and carriages. Did he practice his trade with his father? There is no way to find out. Noél Morin's mother had died by the time he came to New France.

We do not know when nor how Noél Morin arrived at Québec. He made his first official appearance in our national history at the home of notary Martial Piraude, on Tuesday, 27 December 1639. All the important people of the capital gathered to celebrate the signing of Noél's marriage contract., Why such solemnity? The bride was none other than Hélène Desportes, daughter of Pierre and of Francoise Langlois, niece of Abraham Martin. Helene, the first white child born in New France, had been baptized at Québec on 16 July 1620, according to René Jetté. She went to France with her parents in 1629 and returned to Canada in 1634. Guillaume Hébert, son of 172 Louis and of Marie Rollet, married to Helene Desportes on the first of October 1634, had died at Québec on 23 September 1639, leaving his wife with 3 children, including two who survived: Joseph and Francoise. Noel Morin gave his bride a dowry of 200 livres guaranteed by a house located at Brie-Comte—R0bertwhere hangs a sign with the blue. horse in. the parish of St-Etienne on rue des Fontaines 'near the gate of the town which the said groom received from the succession of his mother". Therefore, Noel was not a vagabond. On her part, Helene brought to the newly—for1nedmarriage the ownership of a house located near the church of Notre-Dame, with 2 arpents of land near Mont Carmel and a garden measuring 40 perches belonging to the said house. On Monday, 9 January 1640, the Jesuit Nicolas Adam blessed this union. The 40 perches in area, which were found north of the storehouse of the One—Hundred-Associates, in the Upper Town, were officially ceded to the Morin couple on 4 September 1640. Helene continued to be a wife and mother in her house which measured 24 by 18 feet. Noel also lived there until 1645, while practicing his trade of cartwright.

On 21 January 1641, cartwright Noel Morin determined to buy a homestead. Did he lack wheels to repair or did he want more freedom, more room to expand? On 26 April 1645, Governor Montmagny gave him 50 arpents of land on the Sainte Genevieve Coast for 90 livres. He moved his household there. And there, in a period of 20 years, he built 173 "three frame dwellings, two of which had a heated room each, cellar and attic, the third serving as a shop and attic above, with a barn and two-and-a-half arpents enclosed with stakes and serving as yard It seems very likely that the move to the Sainte Genevieve coast was carried out before 9 September 1648, the day on which Jean Guyon and Michel Leneuf were to examine the first Morin house and its lot located on the tip of Cap-aux Diamants. Later, the Fabrique de Québec would purchase it all for 800 livres. At the same time, Morin requested the recruter Noél Bélanger to find him a hired man in France. On 4 June 1649, at La Rochelle, Pierre Paillereau, a laborer from Villedoux, canton of Marans, was hired to work for Noél Morin, resident of Québec. On 6 February 1650, Antoine Rouillard and Thomas Touchet promised to build on Noél Morin's land the framework of a house "which will be thirty feet long and twenty feet wide...six feet under beams Noel paid 250 livres for this work, in addition to 20 minots of peas to be given to the two carpenters. Thus we see that Helene, Noel and the children established their residence on the Sainte-Genevieve Coast for a long time to come.

The head of the Morin family was a man of responsibility and judgment. For example, in 1652, Marie d'Abancourt, widow of Jean Jolliet, called on his services to appraise the cartwright tools left at the home of Jean Bourdon. On 15 November 1653, Jean de Lauzon, Governor of New France, ceded to Noel Morin a quarter-league of frontal property by a league deep, beginning an arpent below the La Caille River and going up the Saint Lawrence towards the south side. The Ile-aux Oies were included in this concession. Thus Seigneur Morin became the owner of a portion of the seigneury of la Riviere-du-Sud, today part of the town of Montmagny. This acquisition as a fief entailed rights and duties. The new recipient must render faith and homage to the West Indies Company. Noel named his domain Saint-Luc, and thereafter bore the title of Sieur de Saint-Luc. Why this evangelist rather than another one? Did the seigneur and seignueresse intend to leave Quebec, the town where their growing children could be educated? Certainly not. This property which fell from the sky would later be divided among the sons, the relatives, and son-in-law Guillaume Fournier, as we shall see.

The years covering the period from 1653 to 1668 were marked by progress and expansion, for both the children and the parents of this fortunate family. On 17 May 1655, Noel and Helene were granted a pew by the Fabrique of Quebec. It was located on the north side, in the nave, near that of Charles Sevestre. In return, the Fabrique received the 2 arpents of land which the Morins owned, today the land on which we find the citadel of Quebec. On the following 4 July, the terms of the transaction were drawn up. The two arpents were appraised at 180 livres. Of this amount, 100 livres were used to pay the tuition of son Germain, a student at the Seminary. On 5 June 1658, Louis Sédillot and Noel Morin agreed to each build their half of a boundary fence between their property at Sainte-Genevieve. However, Sédillot delayed carrying out his promise for more than 4 years. Guillaume Fournier had married Francoise Hébert, stepdaughter of Noel Morin, on 20 November 1651. On 12 September 1663, Guillaume was given a receipt for the 1,000 livres tournois, that he had provided to the Morins over a ten-year period, and without prejudicing the rights of succession owned by his wife. During the same era, through the intervention of his father, Nicolas Morin obtained a concession from the Jesuits at Sillery. The latter died a few years later. Then on 3 August 1664, the Seigneur de Saint-Luc took part in the election of the mayor Claude Charron. The ancestor's arms were by now dropping with fatigue. On 23 May 1666, he ceded 30 arpents of land to Jean Pannier, for the price of 60 livres. The buyer probably returned to France. On 2 August of the same summer, Jean Poitras bought the other half. In the census of 1666, Marie Charlotte Poitiers, widow of Joseph Hebert killed by the Iroquois in 1661, lived under the roof of her mother in law. Helene Desportes. Jean Ballie earned his bread as Noel's hired hand. The following year, Jean was still working for Morin. In addition, Zacharie Jolliet, 17 years old, learned the trade of cartwright from his master, Noel Morin. At that time, the farm had 40 arpents under cultivation and 12 head of cattle. On 20 June 1667, an official report concerning the road which went to Sainte-Genevieve was drawn up. It was time to improve it.

In 1668, the die was cast. The homestead on the Saint Michel route, obtained from the Jesuit Fathers on 24 February 1663 in the seigneury of Sillery, 2 arpents of width by 25 deep , first assigned to Nicolas, passed to his brother Jean-Baptiste, Sieur de Rochebelle. The farm was worth 450 livres. Nicolas had died leaving a debt of 75 livres. Jean Baptist accepted this land for 375 livres, the value of the inheritance. On the same day, 25 February 1668, Noel Morin named Rochebelle his administrator. In 1664, Noel Morin had been chosen guardian of Charles-Amador Martin, son of Abraham. On 16 April 1669, he gave a signed receipt to the Ursulines of Quebec for 240 livres, a portion of the inheritance in favor of his protege, who would be ordained a priest on 14 March 1671. It was only on 4 May 1670 that we learn that the part of the land sold to Pannier was resold for 90 livres by Charles Aubert, Sieur de LaChesnay.

On 4 January, in early 1671, Helene and Noel indicated their intentions: on the day of their death all their furniture and real estate would be divided between their sons Charles and Alphonse, on the condition that they support their parents. Furthermore, the sons would give their young sister Marie Madeleine 300 livres when she married. Then on the following 12 November, the Sieur de Saint-Luc rendered faith and homage to Louis Couillard, Sieur de L'Espinay. The master Cartwright, 64 years old, did not easily resign himself to idleness. On 15 June 1673, he agreed to "make and perfect" 24 cannon mountings and to furnish the necessary wood. I am familiar, he said, with these cannons in the Upper and Lower Town. Charles Legardeur, first counsellor to the king and commandant of Chateau Saint-Louis, promised to pay for this special work by giving Ancestor Morin 40 livres per mounting, in other words 960 livres.

On June 15, 1673, he signed a contract for the manufacture of cannons with Charles Legardeur and François Prévost, who represented Frontenac, and promised to manufacture 24 cannon mounts with wheels at 40 livres per mount. The next day, as contractor for half of the cannon manufacturing for the Quebec City artillery, he signed an

agreement with Pierre Mallet and Jean Prou. The latter promised, for the sum of 150 livres, to make him fifty "flanges" eight feet long, fifteen sixteen inches high and three and a half inches thick for the cannon mounts, in exchange for 150 livres

On 30 October 1674, Noel Morin and Louis Bosse agreed to settle a suit amicably. Bosse had obtained a homestead at Montmagny. Without telling us the exact causes of the litigation, Bosse gave his land to his Seigneur Morin and even required a compensation of 60 livres. We know that between 1672 and 1676, the fief of Saint-Luc was divided to the benefit of Ancestor **Guillaume Fournier**, Jean Proulx, Alphonse Morin, Pierre Jolliet, Jean Baillie, Michel Isabel, David Corbin, Charles Bazire and Jean Rollandeau. This is the way things were when the generous and brilliant Helene Desportes, faithful wife, incomparable mother and valued mid wife, died on the Sainte Genevieve coast on Saint Jean's Day 1675. Alas! her burial act was not recorded in the registry of Quebec. . On 30 October 1675, after the death of Helene Desportes, son Jean Baptiste agreed to supporting his elderly father on condition that the latter pay him 1,500 livres and half the income from the fief of Saint-Luc. On the following day, all the members of the family agreed to sell Charles Bazire all the property at Sainte Genevieve for 3,000 livres. Noel Morin, probably on a visit to the home of his son Alphonse, died at Montmagny on 10 January 1680, in the middle of winter. The body of the deceased was buried in a small crypt at Saint-Thomas. His funeral was celebrated 5 days later at Quebec.

MORIN Pierre (c.1616-ant.20-04-1697) dit Boucher

His son was accused of rape. His family was banished From Acadia in 1688

Pierre Morin dit Boucher was the victim of corruption in his town sparked by the action of one of his sons. He was born in about 1634 in Normandy, France; his parents are unknown. He migrated to Port-Royal, Acadia by 1661 where he married **Marie-Madeleine Martin** daughter of Pierre Martin and Catherine Vigneau. They had 12 children born between about 1662 and 1686 : Pierre, Louis, Antoine, Marie, Anne, Jacques the elder, Charles, Marguerite, Jean, Jacques-François, Simon-Joseph, Jacques the younger. The 1671 census of Port-Royal said that he was a farmer on 1 *arpent* of land, with 3 cattle and 4 sheep.

Between about 1662 and 1686, the couple had 12 children: Pierre, Louis, Antoine, Marie, Anne, Jacques the elder, Charles, Marguerite, Jean, Jacques-François, Simon-Joseph, Jacques the younger.

In 1671, the family was found in Port Royal with five children in the household. At that time, new villages such as Beaubassin (Amherst Nova Scotia) were established, as available farm land at Port Royal decreased. Moreover, some desired to be further away from the French officials who had arrived in Port Royal. The Morin family moved to Beaubassin , a town on the isthmus that connects modern-day Nova Scotia to New Brunswick. The four youngest children were baptised at the Beaubassin church (1680-1686).It was founded by ancestor **Michel Leneuf**, who had power over the residents there. By 1686, Pierre had 30 *arpents* of land with 15 cattle, 8 sheep and 12 pigs — a comfortable life. But all that changed when in 1688, Leneuf's 17 year-old daughter became pregnant and Pierre's son Louis was named as the father. This had Louis charged with rape and Leneuf sought to hold the entire Morin family responsible.

Pierre, his wife and all of his children, including some who were married with spouses, were charged — 19 people in all. Their punishment was awarded by a parish priest named Father Claude Trouve, who acted on behalf of Leneuf. He claimed that he took action against the entire family because one of Pierre's sons-in-law spoke out against him. All of the family's property was handed over to Leneuf and the Morins were banished from Acadia.

Louis was sentenced to a lifetime of service in the French Navy and put on a ship. The family never heard from him again. The other 18 Morin family members left Beaubassin and took refuge in a remote place called Ristigouche, a Mi'kMaq village inside Quebec. It was here that Pierre died within two years. The family eventually moved on and most of them settled in Quebec, continuing the family lines there.

At the 1686 Census of Acadie, the family was at Beaubassin. Pierre MORIN 51, Marie MARTIN 44; children: Louis 22, Antoine 20, Marie 18, Anne 16, Jacques 14, Charles 12, Marguerite 10, Jean 8, Jacques-Francois 3; 30 arpents, 15 cattle, 8 sheep, 12 hogs.

In the 1688 Census at the Baie des Chaleurs, Canada, Nouvelle-France, the family is found there: "[Il y a trois habitants.] Le 1er est un nome boucher de normandie et sa famme du port royal. Ils sont habité de 1688 au printemps. Toute cette famille faict trois habitants. Il ont ont (sic) 8 garcon qui sont bien age le plus petit a 12 ans de ses garçons il y en a un de mariay ou deux et a cinq filles la plus jeune a 8 ans une de ses filles et marie qui a 2 enfans" Pierre died around 1690 at the age of 56. The family eventually moved on and most of them settled in Quebec, continuing the family lines there.

Michel Leneuf and Father Trouve were unpopular men in Beaubassin after what they did to the Morin family. Their actions were reported to authorities in France, and they were forced to leave town. Lenuef is said to have died at sea in 1705 . Pierre died around 1690 at the age of 56. Marie Madeleine died on 16 September, 1714 at Quebec. Pierre Morin dit Boucher was an ancestor of Céline Dion. Son **Pierre** married **Francoise Chiasson**. They were **ancestors of the Roys (Leocadie Chevalier mother of Absolom Roy) and of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette and**

Pierre MORIN-b. 1616 → Pierre MORIN-b. 1662 → Pierre MORIN- b.1683 → Augustin MORIN- b.1728 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Pierre MORIN-b. 1616 → Pierre MORIN-b. 1662 → Marie- MORIN-b.1709 → Elizabeth COTE- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b.1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

MORISSET Jean (1641-1699) (MORICET)

A successful settler. Many interactions with other ancestors, he had 14 children, daughter and ancestor Jeanne also had 14. Many grandchildren.

Maurice, a family name and a first name, is as old as the leader of the Thébane legion, Saint Maurice, massacred with his Christians in the third century. Morisseau, Mauricet, Morisset(te) are diminutives of this family name. Jean Morisset, the subject of the present biographical account. Jean Morisset, son of Paul and of Mathurine Guillois, was born about 1642 according to the Canadian census of 1667, on the banks of the Gere river at Saint Gilles de Surgères, arrondissement of Rochefort, Poitou, today the principal town in the canton of Charente Maritime.

The first mention of Jean Morisset in our registries is a religious one. On 11 April 1662, he received the sacrament of confirmation from the hands of the first bishop in North America, Msgr Francois de Laval. The ceremony was held at Chateau Richer. Seventeen people were confirmed, including Charles Grenier, Isaac Lamy and Jacques Brunet. Ships coming from France had never dropped anchor at Québec before 11th of April, so we may conclude from this that Morisset had spent the winter here, probably on the Beaupré Coast, perhaps on the Ile d'Orléans. Jean had, therefore, arrived in New France at the age of nineteen, in 1661.

After five years of initial silence, Jean decided to buy a piece of land on 16 July 1666. It consisted of two and-a half arpents of frontage, a house, barn and eight squared arpents of new land under cultivation. The seller was ancestor Pierre Loignon, an old citizen of the Ile d'Orléans, who had been in Canada since 1647. Morisset's neighbors at Sainte-Famille were Gabriel Rouleau dit Sanssoucy and Jean Larrivé. The purchase price was 400 livres, payable over three years in good and healthy wheat. Jean must have needed at least five years to pay off the loan since a receipt recorded at the bottom of the act gave the year 1671. The witnesses present at the contract, initialed by notary Paul Vachon, were Jean Normandin and Pierre Lac. Jean Morisset did not know how to write. He spent his whole Canadian 180 life on this strip of land, first owned by Pierre Lac from 1660, then sold to Pierre Loignon on 28 January 1666.

After six years of working in the country, Morisset made marriage plans. On 30 November 1667, Jean appeared before notary Paul Vachon in the territory of the seigneurie of Notre Dame-des-Anes, parish of Beauport. He knocked on the door of Sebastienne Veillon-Choret. There lived **Jeanne Choret**, his sweetheart and his future bride.

Canadienne Jeanne Choret was born near Quebec on 11 December 1652. She was first conditionally baptized at home, and then later baptized by Father Paul Ragueneau, superior of the Jesuits, on 12 January 1653. Her godparents were ancestor Robert Drouin and Jeanne Badeau, daughter of Francois, and future wife of Pierre Parent. In the beginning of the winter 1667-1668, Jeanne Choret, only daughter from a family of seven children, an orphan since 27 March 1664, the day her father Mathieu died at Beauport, had not reached the age of sixteen. Her mother, Sebastienne Veillon had remarried on 25 October 1664, to the Poitevin Pierre Aufroy dit Gargot, a thirty-year-old vagabond and day laborer for Jean Levasseur dit Lavigne whose property neighbored those of Vincent Chretien and ancestor **Guillaume Bauché** dit Morency on the Ile d'Orléans.

All was ready for the signing of the marriage contract. Witnesses for the bride were Robert, Joseph, Ignace, Jean and Pierre Choret, Jeanne's brothers and Gabriel Rouleau, **Pierre Loignon** and Nicolas Goulet. Supporting Jean Morisset were the cutler ancestor **Pierre Paradis** and his sons. Friends for both parties were ancestors **Jean Millouer** dit Dumaine, **Nicolas Roussin**, and **Paul de Rainville**. To save space we'll simply say that Jean and Jeanne would live in joint ownership of property. The couple remained engaged without marriage for fourteen months. Then on 14 January 1669, at the chapel of Beauport, the missionary priest Thomas Morel gave them the nuptial blessing in the presence of notary Vachon, Jean Crete and Paul de Rainville. Thus began the married life of Jean Morisset and Jeanne Choret, quietly, with caution and assurance.

Jean Morisset certainly did not make a lot of noise. In the census of 1681, he still owned his land bought from Pierre Loignon. By now he had twenty arpents of cleared land, five head of cattle and a hunting gun. The census takers did not write on their precious pieces of paper the number of piglets, puppies or kittens... Jeanne Choret was heir to a narrow strip of land which fell to her by right of succession from her late father Mathieu. On March 4, 1686, the property of the late Mathieu Choret was divided among the Choret heirs, including his wife. On the following May 5, with the consent of his wife, he sells to Pierre Choret the part that belongs to them in this succession. He obtains 200 livres.

On 5 May 1686, Pierre Choret, brother of Madame Morisset, purchased this portion of the property for the sum of two hundred livres tournois (French value). In 1689, mapmaker Robert de Villeneuve recorded that Jean Houde, successor of the late Gabriel Rouleau, and Jean Larrivé, were the neighbors of Jean Morisset. Life went on inexorably. Ancestor Morisset was already thinking of settling his sons on farms. On 10 July 1690, he bought an arpent and a-half of frontal property from Esprit Carboneau. It was located on the north side of the island in the parish of Sainte-Famille, between neighbors Pierre Loignon and Claude Landry. Over a period of three years, Morisset paid eight hundred livres to liquidate this debt. On 20 February 1691, Jean Morisset completed his first purchase by becoming proprietor of the other half of the land owned by Carboneau, and for the same amount. It was a debt which did not create major problems, it seems. On 7 June 1694, the navigator Francois Fréchet, was at Quebec, before notary Chambalon. He asked ancestor Jacques Bilodeau and Jean Morisset to join him as partners in a fishing venture in the gulf. They had to fill one simple and easy condition: Bilodeau and Morisset only had to furnish one man each and they would join in the sharing of the profits and, of course, also the losses in case of bad luck. Jean Sébille and Antoine Fauvel, both merchants, signed as witnesses to this agreement. Was the agreement profitable for ancestor Morisset? No evidence has come forth to confirm or deny this.

Jean Morisset dared to litigate one single time before the court. Jean Houde, an active and enterprising man, had made a trip in a small boat for Jean Morisset, around All Saint's Day 1695. What disagreeable thing happened? Was there a misunderstanding? Bad service? An increase in costs? Whatever was bothering him, Morisset became indignant and decided to set the machinery of the law in motion. He first alerted the provost of Quebec, then seemed to have lost his nerve when the trial came up on the floor of the Sovereign Council. Houde was there in person to wait for his opponent, on 16 March 1696. Morisset was conspicuous by his absence. The same scenario, on the last day of April took place.. A repetition of the droll scene on 30 July and on 6 August. Only on 13 August did the opponents face each other in the right place. The judges, listened, examined the files and sent the contestants away with a non-suit for both parties, on the condition that Jean Morisset take from his pocket ten livres for Jean Houde. The court added: "costs compensated" by Morisset. A small tempest in a large teapot.

In twenty-five years, a gaggle of **fourteen children** each took their turn in the Morisset cradle. Eight survived and multiplied like fertile grain. All were born and baptized at Sainte-Famille on the Ile d'Orléans. Here is the complete list of their first names: Marie-Madeleine, Marie, Anne, Mathieu, Pierre, Marie-Madeleine, Jean, Jeanne, Anne, Gentien, Charles, Elisabeth, Nicolas, Elisabeth; eight girls and six boys. The Morissets had a limited circle of

friends, their neighbors. They were often guests in the Loignon home. Therefore, Jeanne Loignon, future wife of Jean Gagnon, became the godmother of **Jeanne Morisset** on 23 February 1683. At the age of sixteen, ancestor Jeanne met **Léonard Clément dit Labonté**, who had arrived here as a **soldier** in 1693. They were joined in the bonds of holy matrimony at Sainte-Famille on 27 July 1699, after Sainte-Anne's Day. They had **fourteen** children at La Durantaye, their adopted parish. Their son, ancestor Louis married Marie Plante. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

One may open the parish registry of Sainte Famille and read: "On the sixteenth of August one thousand six hundred ninety-nine, I the undersigned, buried in the cemetery of this parish, the body of the deceased Jean Moricet who died yesterday morning, after having partaken of the sacraments of Penitence, Eucharist, Extreme Unction, fifty-eight years old. In the presence of Andre Gauthier, Pierre Fougére, Antoine Paquet who have said they did not know how to sign their name." Jean Morisset no longer needed lamp light to see his wife and children, nor the sunlight to admire his land and the river swollen by the tides. The Lord is his light.

His descendants found him a source of unfailing inspiration because of his adherence to the tried-and-true values of work, family, country and the Catholic faith. The widow Morisset and the surviving children simply got down to work. No one has yet found the text of an inventory or a division of property. One sure thing is that the family did not find itself out on the street. According to the calculations of Léon Roy, calculations based on the sale price of some of the children's portions, about 600 livres each, including 250 for the real estate (the two farms) and 350 for the furniture, the carriage, the cattle, etc., he has concluded that the widow's portion was worth 4,800 livres; and as much for each of the children. **It was indeed a success for those times.** It seems that son in law, ancestor Leonard Clément dit Labonté worked the land of his late father-in-law until 1702. On 3 March 1701, Jean de L'Estage, secretary of a Company in the colony, gave a receipt to Jeanne Choret for 150 livres on an investment; proof that she was participating in the profits (or losses) of the Company. Jeanne Choret also invested a certain amount with the Hotel Dieu de Québec. This good wife and mother, Jeanne Choret, died at Sainte-Famille, probably at the home of her son Gentian, on 26 September 1718. She was laid to rest in the parish cemetery the following day in the presence of Claude Landry, Charles Dumas and Father Pierre Girard de Vorlay, a native of Bordeaux, in charge of the parish since 1715. Jeanne was sixty-five at her demise. For the descendants, we have tried to make what is invisible visible, to replace the unknown records of the past with another treasure, an accounting for the future. Daughter **Jeanne** married **Leonard Clément**. They were **Collette** ancestors.

Jean MORISSET- b.1647 → Jeanne MORISSET- b.1683 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1707 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

NADEAU Jean (c.1668 -1745)

Son of the miller Jean Nadeau and Marie Raffel, from Guéde-Velluire in Poitou, he contracts marriage before the notary Chambalon on Wednesday October 24, 1696 with **Marie-Anne Dumont**, born Sainte-Famille on the Isle of Orleans on Saturday February 4, 1673, daughter of Julien Dumont and Catherine Taupsen. He married her in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans on Tuesday October 30, 1696. From their union eight children were born. He is described as a miller, but he does not seem to have practiced this profession. He should not be confused with Jean Nadrau who was cited as a witness in a 1681 trial. The latter worked for Sieur Charet and had obtained a piece of land in Cap-Saint-Claude on October 8, 1684. He sold it to François Pélinson on May 2, 1686 for the sum of 25 livres. It is this same Jean Nadrau who on January 10, 1690, while he was hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec and "believing to die of the Hydropisie of which he is seriously afflicted and desiring to dispose of the little he has in favor of the poor of the said Hostel Dieu" gave them the dwelling of three arpents width by forty arpents depth that he owned at La Durantaye. There are two acres under cultivation. He also gives the wheat which is in the "angard of the named Lagrillade", on the condition however that the nuns give four minots of wheat and one minot of clams to René Baudin of Beauport to whom he gives an axe, a hoe and "his tapabord".

Jean Nadeau does not leave as many traces of his passage. After his marriage, he settles in Berthier. With his wife's consent, on March 2, 1705, he sells to ancestor **Antoine Fortier** his share of half of the land that belonged to his father on the Île d'Orléans. He obtains 100 livres. He was then known as a Berthier. This is where he lived and ended his days. He was buried there on December 2, 1745. Marie Anne died 12 January 1756. Daughter **Isabelle** married **Jean Elie**. They were s ancestors. of Absolom Roy on his mother's side (Seraphine Bellerive).

Jean NADEAU-b. 1668→ Elizabeth Isabelle NADEAU- b.1699 → Jean ELIE- b.1739 → Francoise ELIE- b.1778 → Francoise RENAUD--b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

NICOLET Jean (1598-1642) sieur de Belleborne

Explorer of Lake Michigan he narrowly missed discovering the Mississippi River in 1634 He drowned.

Though he was a French Canadian, the name Jean Nicolet might be more famous in Wisconsin. Every school child knows the name of the first European to land in their state. He literally put them on the map.

Jean Nicolet was born in Cherbourg, France in 1598 to Thomas Nicolet and Marguerite de la Mar. Thomas Nicolet was a postal courier between Cherbourg, which is a port in Normandy, and Paris. It is known that Jean had at least four brothers. Cherbourg was a center of trade and when Jean came of age he signed on with a company of merchants who sent him to New France in 1618. Samuel de Champlain had been looking for young men to send into the wilderness as clerks and interpreters, and Jean was seen to be a strong candidate. It was said that "his disposition and his excellent memory led one to expect worthwhile things of him." Soon after arriving, he was sent to live among the Huron Indians on Allumette Island. He spent two years there picking up the language and gathering knowledge on tribes even further inland. He learned to hunt for food and guide a canoe. In 1620, he returned to the settlement in Quebec.

Jean next went to Lake Nipissing, deep into what is now Ontario. For the next nine years, he lived amongst the Indians. He kept a journal that was lost, but Jesuit priests took down some of his anecdotes of the times. Here it was said that "he passed for one of the nation, taking part in the very frequent councils of these tribes, having his own separate cabin and household, and fishing and trading for himself." In 1624, Jean served as an interpreter for a peace settlement between the French and Iroquois regarding a conflict near Lake Ontario.

By 1628, Jean lived with a Nipissing Indian as his wife. Some records name her as Elisabeth Manitoukoue une Sauvagesse de Nipissing. They had a daughter named Madeleine-Euphrosine Nicolet. While it's not known what became of Jean's Indian wife, Madeleine-Euphrosine was later brought back to Quebec and assimilated into the colony.

In 1629, Quebec was taken over by Englishman David Kirke. The French settlers were mostly transported back to Europe, but Jean stayed in the wilderness with the natives. He worked to foil attempts by the English to do trade there and was later viewed as a hero for it. When Champlain returned in 1633 to take charge of the colony again, he recalled Jean to Quebec and gave him the job of clerk and interpreter for the Company of New France. It was an important position because they had "a royal monopoly" on fur trade, and Jean was set up in a newly built post at Three Rivers.

Champlain had Jean in mind for another appointment — to find a Northwest Passage to the Pacific. This had been a mission of many fur traders and none had been successful, but Champlain had an idea that the vast waters just beyond Ontario might be the way to China. So in 1634, he sent Jean out to explore the area.

Jean was to check out a tribe called the Winnebagoes. They lived in what is now Green Bay, Wisconsin and were said to be uncooperative with other tribes wanting to barter in French goods. Were these people really on the outskirts of Asia? Jean prepared his expedition for that possibility, packing "a robe of damask silk, embroidered with birds and flowers of many colors, of the sort that Chinese Mandarins were known to wear." He was guided by several Huron Indians; they made their way along the north shore of Lake Huron, then it's believed they followed the Mackinac Straits into Lake Michigan. Upon landing at Green Bay, Jean donned his colorful robe, and to make even more of an impression, took a pistol in each hand and fired them into the air.

Several hundred Winnebago Indians were there to greet him and they treated him well. Jean offered gifts and they gave him feasts over the next few days. He was able to get information from them as to what lied to the west; it was clear he was nowhere near the Pacific. Nonetheless, he ventured further up a waterway and it's said that **he narrowly missed discovering the Mississippi River** by turning back to the east a little too soon.

Jean spent the winter amongst the Huron tribe, then returned to the Quebec colony in 1635. Champlain died that year and with him went any further effort in finding a Northwest Passage. Jean married a French woman named Marguerite Couillard on October 7, 1637, and they had a son and a daughter. In October 1642, Jean was sent on a mission to negotiate the release of an Iroquois prisoner being held by the Hurons. Unfortunately, the boat he was in, a shallop, overturned and Jean drowned along with his brother Etienne. Nicolet said to Mr. de Chavigny - Sir, save yourself, you know how to swim. I don't know; as for me, I'm going to God. I recommend you my wife and my daughter. The waves tore them all away one after the other... Mr. de Chavigny alone threw himself into the water and swam among the waves, which looked like small mountains. His widow married Nicolas Macard for the second time in Quebec City on November 12, 1646. An inventory of his goods is drawn up. But this document is sold 400 francs Paris by E. Dufosse

Jean left a huge legacy as a noted explorer in North America. He has been honored with paintings of his landing amongst the Winnebago Indians, as well as a large statue at a place close to where the event occurred. A town in Quebec is named Nicolet and at least two high schools and a community college. And his story is taught to children in most schools in the Great Lakes area.



Child by Nipissing woman:

Madeleine-Euphrosine Nicolet – B. about 1628, near Lake Nipissing, D. 30 Sep 1689, Quebec City, married **Jean LeBlanc** (~1623-1662), 21 Nov 1643, Quebec City, Quebec City, **Ancestor of the Collettes**.

Jean NICOLET- b.1598 → Madeleine NICOLET- b.1628 → Marie - LEBLANC- b.1652 → Jean PICHE- b.1680 → Marie PICHE- b.1701 → Charles DENIS- b.1723 → Elisabeth DENIS- b.1754 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET - b.1796 → Denis COLLET 11- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Nicollet arrived in Canada in 1618, in the service of the Compagnie des Marchands de Rouen et de Saint-Malo. Like Marsolet and Brûlé, he was intended to live among the Indian allies in order to learn their language and customs and explore the regions they inhabited. Nothing is known of his education or temperament, except this remark of Father Vimont in 1643: "his disposition and his excellent memory led one to expect worthwhile things of him."

Champlain, at the time of his explorations, had established relations with the Algonkins in the upper reaches of the Ottawa (Outaouais) River. It is presumed that, in his desire to strengthen the alliance that was only just taking shape, it was Champlain who instructed Nicollet, the year he arrived, to go and spend the winter on Allumette Island. This place was the rallying point of the great Algonkin family commanded by Tessouat (d. 1636). The island was located at a strategic spot on the Ottawa River, the fur-trade route. It was important, for the sake of trade, that the tribes living on the shores of the Ottawa should be friendly with the French. Nicollet stayed two years at Allumette Island, and carried out his mission very well. He learned the Huron and Algonkin languages, lived the precarious existence of the natives, came to know their customs, and explored the region. They were not long in accepting him as one of their own. They made him a chief, allowed him to attend their councils, and even took him among the Iroquois to negotiate a peace treaty.

Nicollet returned to Quebec in 1620. He made a report on his mission and was given another: to make contact with the Nipissings who lived on the shores of the lake of the same name. These Indians were each year assuming a more important role in the fur trade, acting as intermediaries between the French and the Indian tribes of the west and of Hudson Bay. It was Nicollet's task to consolidate their alliance with the French, and to see that their furs did not find their way to Hudson Bay.

In the summer of 1620, Nicollet went to the country of the Nipissings for nine years he was to live among them. He had his own lodge and a store. By day he traded with the Indians of the various tribes that were on their way to the shores of Lake Nipissing, and questioned them about their country; at night he noted down what he had gleaned. These "mémoires" of Nicollet, unfortunately lost today, have come to us indirectly through the Relations. Father Paul Le Jeune, who was able to consult them, drew upon them in order to describe the customs of the Indians in that region.

When Quebec was captured by the English in 1629, Nicollet, who was loyal to France, took refuge in the Huron country. He thwarted all the English plans to get the Indians to trade with them.

Nicollet appeared at Trois-Rivières and Quebec in 1633. He asked permission to set himself up at Trois-Rivières as a clerk of the Compagnie des Cent-Associés, and his wish was readily granted. Before taking up his new duties, however, he was requested, no doubt by Champlain, to undertake a voyage of exploration and pacification among the Gens de Mer, also called Puants, Ounipigons or Winnebagoes. These Indians lived at the far end of Green Bay (Baie des Puants), surrounded by Algonkin tribes with whom their relationship was somewhat cool, where the fur trade was concerned. An alliance between the Gens de Mer and the Dutch of the Hudson River region was to be feared. It was necessary to restore peace as soon as possible in this area. Nicollet was also supposed to use the trip to check the information that he had gathered concerning the China Sea, which according to the Indians was near to Green Bay. Nicollet therefore provided himself, before his departure, with a robe of Chinese damask, liberally strewn with flowers and multi-coloured birds.

Nicollet set out in the summer of 1634, probably in mid-July. He followed the traditional Ottawa River route, branched off at Allumette Island in the direction of Lake Nipissing, then went down the French River (Rivière des Français) to get to Lake Huron. On the way he recruited an escort of seven Hurons. He headed for Michilimackinac, entered Lake Michigan, and reached Green Bay. Attired in his damask robe, he momentarily struck terror into the Winnebagoes, who took him for a god. He assembled 4,000 or 5,000 men, grouping together the different tribes of the region, and, while smoking their long-stemmed pipes, they concluded a peace.

Nicollet had attained the first objective of his journey. Unfortunately, he had not found the China Sea. In a fruitless attempt to do so, he went down the Fox River (Rivière aux Renards) as far as the village of Mascoutens, three days' distance from the Wisconsin River, a tributary of the Mississippi. A thrust southward, towards the Illinois River, was scarcely more rewarding. Probably disappointed by the incomplete success of his mission, he returned to Quebec in the autumn of 1635. It is none the less true that he was the first white man to explore the region now known as the American Northwest.

Nicollet settled finally at Trois-Rivières, as a clerk of the Compagnie des Cent-Associés. He received, "in common with Olivier Letardif, a grant of 160 acres of wooded land in the outskirts, 23 May 1637." It may have been at the same period that he obtained, in co-ownership with his brother-in-law Letardif, the Belleborne fief, which was probably on the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec. In October 1637 he married Marguerite, daughter of Guillaume Couillard and Guillemette Hébert, by whom he had a son and a daughter. The latter, whose first name was Marguerite, became the wife of Jean-Baptiste Legardeur* de Repentigny, a member of the Conseil Souverain. Until his death, Nicollet stood out as a leading figure in the little town of Trois-Rivières. The noteworthy services that he rendered to the colony, and his knowledge of Indian languages and customs, earned him the respect of everyone.

The Jesuit Relations often speak warmly of his exemplary conduct; unlike the majority of the coureurs de bois of his day, Nicollet appears always to have lived according to the principles of his religion. In 1628, however, he did have an illegitimate daughter, probably born of a Nipissing Indian woman. In 1633 he asked permission to stay at Trois-Rivières, "to assure his salvation," wrote Father Le Jeune, "by the use of the sacraments." His greatest joy, in the spare moments that his duties allowed him, was to act as an interpreter for the missionaries and to teach religion to the Indians.

Nicollet died prematurely in 1642 at Quebec. While he was temporarily replacing the head clerk of the company, his brother-in-law Olivier (Le Tardif) Letardif Maître, he volunteered to go with all speed to Trois-Rivières to save an Iroquois prisoner that the Hurons were preparing to torture, a major threat to the relative peace existing between Iroquoian and Algonquian tribes. The shallop that was taking him to Trois-Rivières was over-turned by a strong gust of wind, near Sillery. Being unable to swim, he was drowned.

NOEL François (1644-1725)

His and his wife Nicole Legrand claimed that neighbor Jeanne Bardé was a whore

For centuries, the first name and family name of Noel was very widespread in France and still is, even in Québec. François Noel; son of Pierre Noel and of Elizabeth Augustin, was born in a small place called Chiré-en-Montreuil, located in the canton of Vouillé, arrondissement of Poitiers in the department of la Vienne, a part of the land of the former province of Poitou. François, born about 1644, had the opportunity to attend school. He knew how to write, even with flourishes. What events persuaded this young man to cross the Atlantic and settle in New France? His indenture contract for Canada has not been found.

The first mention of Francois Noel in our national history is found in the census for the year 1666. François, 22 years old, worked as a "hired servant at the home of ancestor Gabriel Gosselin.: Francois Noel had arrived in 1665, before the closing of the navigation season. The following year, Francois had changed masters, he was in the service of Jean-Baptiste Peuvret, owner of the arriere-fief of Mesnu, still one the Ile d'Orléans. The foreman in charge of the seigneur's farm was Jacques LeRoy.

A fief is a noble endowment which a vassal held from a seigneur, with the condition that he pay rent and swear faith and homage. Francois Noel appeared on the second line of the list of those who paid seigneurial cens and rentes. Francois Noel owned 3 arpents of frontal land; he gave 3 livres and 3 capons in rent and 1 denier for the cens each year. Francois seems settled on the island for a long time.

Francois Noel built his house and cleared a portion of new Land. He was ready to set up his home. Since 1663, each year the king had sent good and strong girls, to encourage the population of the Colony. In 1668, he sent 11 of them to Montréal; the same number to Québec. Among those who went to the capital was **Nicole Legrand**. Nicole was a Parisian from Saint-Sulpice. Her father Nicolas was dead Her mother Anne Duplessis was still living. Nicole, 21 years old, had fine manners, easy speech; she wrote her name with confidence. Francois Noel met her at Québec at the end of the summer of 1669. They decided to get married. On 13 October. Nicole brought to the marriage some property valued at 400 livres and a gift from the King worth 50 livres. As was right and proper, François offered a prefixed dowry exceeding the ordinary: 500 livres tournois. The nuptial blessing was given on 22 October on the Ile d'Orléans by the missionary priest Thomas Morel. On the island, it was said that Gabriel Gosselin was present for the ceremony. Was the marriage blessed at the Gosselin house? It took courage to leave Paris; this meant leaving the gleaming capital in exchange for a part of the Ile d'Orléans and the whole of the great Saint Lawrence River.

In 1668, the Seigneur de Mesnu had ceded 3 arpents of frontal land to François Noel. The latter had a voracious appetite for land. On 2 March 1670, he obtained 6 more arpents of frontage "*joining on one side the said tenant on the other side Jacques Dubois*". On this concession, there were about 15-20 arpents of low and high land ready to be cultivated with a shed "*erected on it*". Instead of 3 livres and 3 capons François would in the future pay 9 livres and 9 live capons in seigneurial rent. In addition, he promised "*to pay the said lessor*" 55 livres annually, both in silver and in grain. In France, the owner of such an expanse of land would consider himself to be a small king.

Francois also discovered the generous forest of his vast domain. On 16 March, in the company of the "nobleman jean baptiste patulet", he appeared in the study of the notary Becquet at Québec. Patoulet, secretary to Intendant Jean Talon, in the name of the government, ordered him to deliver 150 good pine boards to the sandbank before the city of Québec on the first. days of the month of June. Francois received "*from the hands of the Sr- de Comporte 75 livres cash*. An identical amount would be paid to him after the delivery. The terms of the deal did not specify the length of the boards nor the width. Francois improvised as a long sawyer. Quite a new experience!

Two events in the life of the Noels capture our attention in 1673: a piece of gossip and a forced commitment. On 26 February 1673, Jean Paulin and his wife Jeanne Bardé, appearing very nervous, were in the waiting room of the palace of Governor Frontenac. The notary Becquet and the bailiffs felt the weight of a charged atmosphere. Eight days earlier, Nicole Legrand had claimed that Jeanne Bardé "was a whore" and that people "had found her in bed with a lad" ...Unless there was an official reparation of honor, there was a danger that the judicial machine would-be set-in motion and result in long and costly lawsuits.

Therefore, in the middle of winter, Nicole and Francois also went to the heart of the capital to make a reparation of honor in good and proper form. They humiliated themselves; they made apologies; they promised to deny with all their might these slanders in the presence of people contaminated by their wicked statements. They admitted that the Paulins were "folks of honor". Without this serious and sincere reparation; they would have to pay 200 livres to the Paulins, not to mention the court costs. François and Nicole signed this notarized document, well-preserved in our national Archives. Bertrand Chenay; Sieur de La Garenne, was almost the Caisse Populaire Desjardins (local bank) of that era. Francois Noel had borrowed 62 livres from him, probably after the purchase of merchandise at the quay of the Lower Town of Québec. On 29 December 1673, La Garenne closed his account books...Francois did not have the necessary money to pay his debt. So he was hired as a navigator in the service of the businessman. Upon the opening of the next navigation season, he had to be there to faithfully serve his creditor at the rate of 20 livres a month in remuneration. By that time, if he could wipe out his account, he would be released from his obligation as navigator.

After a few years, Francois Noel noticed that "his eyes were larger than his ability to swallow his acquisition". On 20 October 1677, he decided to limit his properties more reasonable proportions. He gave 3 arpents of frontage to his close neighbor, who had become his friend, Jean Paulin. The latter would pay the seigneurial rents and the annual 27 1/2 livres to the seller, who had to give them to his seigneur according to his obligation of 2 March 1670.

In 1681, the Noels had 5 arpents of land under cultivation, 5 head of cattle, and 1 good hunting gun. At their table, 6 children claimed their food. The neighbors ancestor Jacques Bouffard and Thomas Ruel were hardly richer. Hunting and fishing brought fresh and substantial food to the majority of homes. The forest provided heat.

Six arpents of frontal land were still too much, especially if we consider the livestock: 5 head of cattle. On 16 March 1687, ancestor Francois Gosselin, son of ancestor Gabriel, acquired the 3 arpents of frontage remaining from the purchase made by Noel in 1670. The conditions were the same as for the buyer Paulin. However, Gosselin paid 35 livres tournois in cash, sort of benevolent gift.

The Legrand-Noel parents threaded 10 new lives on the marvelous abacus of human life. It was between 1670 and 1687, in the present territory of the parish of Saint-Laurent, on the west-side of the island, that all the Legrand-Noel children were born: Philippe, Catherine, Francois, Pierre, Claire, Marguerite, Ignace; Michel, Jean-Baptiste and Madeleine. The eldest, ancestor Philippe Noël, was godfathered on 28 December 1670 by Philippe Gauthier, Sieur de Comporte, former lieutenant of the Company de La Fouille in the Carignan Regiment. Philippe was married on 5 November 1692 at Saint- Pierre, to Marie Rondeau, daughter of Thomas. Their family counted 12 new members. He was buried on 30 September 1736, in the cemetery of Saint-Pierre on the island. They were ancestors of the Roys and the Collettes.

From 1687 to 1707, there was the ordinary, happy family and social life at the Noel home. One day, it was necessary to surrender to the evidence: the frost of years had whitened their hair. The ancestor thought at that time to determine the succession in order to secure their old age. On 9 September 1707, Francis and Nicole went to Québec to the home of notary Louis Chambalon. All the children had been summoned for the occasion.

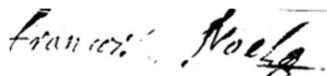
On October 20, 1677, he sold his land of Saint-Laurent to Jean Paulin, on condition that he pay the cens and rents plus 27 livres and 10 sols of annual rent. This contract was not followed up, because at the 1681 census, he still lived there and owned a gun, five head of cattle and five acres of land. He sold this land on March 16, 1687 to François Gosselin for the price of 32 livres. However, on March 12, 1693, he seems to still own it. However, he is actually living on land that does not belong to him, because it was granted to Jean Langlois. The widow of the latter, Françoise-Charlotte Bélanger, on March 12, 1693, charges him the sum of 20 sols of annual land rent to live there. No longer able to use the land, he donated it to his son Ignace on September 9, 1707. The latter undertakes to take care of his parents until their death and promises to pay for them to the minor children of the late François Noël the sum of 20 livres, to Pierre Noël the sum of 200 livres, to Antoine Fortier the sum of 75 livres and to Michel Noël the sum of 200 livres. The house, the buildings and the land are evaluated at 1200 livres. On January 4, 1709, he gives his assent to the sale of land by Pierre Noël, his brother Michel.

The act of donation from the Noel parents to their son Ignace recalls first that each of the major children had received upon their marriage about 200 livres. Philippe, the eldest, had inherited twice this amount. Here are some details about the furniture and real estate that they owned: one piece of land with 3 arpents in frontage minus 1 perche, "*an old house of piece sur piece and a barn with square frame, enclosed with boards and covered with straw with a stable at one end of piece sur piece*". Everything had already been appraised by ancestors Ignace Gosselin and Guillaume Couture at 1,200 livres. Then came the livestock: 1 9-year-old mare, 2 oxen of the same age; 2 other oxen 3 and 4 years old, 4 cows, 2 Steers, 2 calves, 4 pigs, 7 piglets, 24 hens and 1 rooster.

The obligations imposed on the heir? To his brothers and sisters, to complete the 200 livres which had not been paid; to feed, house, provide heat and to support his father and mother for the rest of their lives, to use 50 livres at the death of each for funeral expenses and for masses. Then was added a host of particular details: to give them 2 minots of wheat each year, half of the fruit from the garden, a certain quantity of flax, the spinning wheel, etc. If problems arose between the recipient and the donors, the former must then follow the following directives: to provide a heated room on the west 'Side of the house, the necessary furnishings, kitchen utensils, linen wear, 26 minots of wheat each year, 30 pound of butter, etc.

The complete reading of this very interesting, notarized document implies that the Noels wanted to avoid quarrels and problems at any cost. They had foreseen all scenarios. Surprise is added when we discover that the sons Philippe, Ignace and Pierre signed with ease, along with brother-in-law Antoine Fortier. Did they get schooling from their parents? Culture and grace may be inherited as well as wealth.

The Noel's retirement continued peacefully for a few years more. Nicole Legrand was the first to die, on Thursday, 5 October 1713, harvest time. The missionary priest Yves Leriche sang the libera on the morning of the 6th, at the church of Saint-Laurent. The 82-year-old François Noel was also buried in the cemetery of Saint-Laurent, on 26 May 1725. The good curate Leriche drew up very poor acts. He recorded the names of the deceased, nothing more....: "Le bonhomme Noel" A Collette Ancestor. . Son **Philippe** was married on 5 November 1692 at Saint-Pierre, to **Marie Rondeau**, daughter of Thomas. Their family counted 12 new members. He was buried on 30 September 1736, in the cemetery of Saint-Pierre on the island. **They were ancestors of the Roys and the Collettes.**



François NOEL- b.1644 → Philippe NOEL- b.1670 → Ignace NOEL- b.1700 → Marie Ursule NOEL- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.1778 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Francois NOEL- .1643 → Philippe NOEL- b.1670 → Ursule NOEL- b.1693 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

NOLIN Jacques (1645-1729) dit Deschastelets

His bride was 13 years old. The first child born was when she was 15. With her 15th child she died in childbirth.

Son of Jacques Nolin and Marguerite Gaillard, of the parish of Saint-Jean-du-Perrot La Rochelle in Aunis, he contracts marriage before notary Duquet on Monday September 21, 1671 with **Françoise Chalifou**, born in Quebec City on Tuesday December 4, 1657, daughter of Paul Chalifou and of Jacquette Archambault. The marriage takes place in Quebec City on Wednesday November 18, 1671. From their union are born **fifteen children**. He is the cousin of Fabien Presseau, husband of Helene Énaud and relative of Pierre Nolin, husband of Marie Guichet. He is a gunsmith and his name appears among those of the workers of the island of Orleans in the census of 1666. In the 1667 census, he lived on a two-acre parcel of land in Saint-Pierre de l'Île d'Orléans and owned one acre of land under cultivation. On February 21, 1670, he joined Marin Gervais for one year to make wood and coal, sharing half of the profits and losses. On the following June 5, he and Jean Plastier made a trip to the Outaouais under the guidance of Mathieu Recappé for Jean Perré. On their return, they divided all the revenues from the fur trade they had dealt with into two lots, one of which went to Reccapé and the other which he shared with Plastier.

On December 15, 1672, Nicolas Juchereau of Saint-Denis cedes to him a land of two arpents of frontage in the fief of La Chevallerie on the island of Orleans. This land was next to the land of Jean Paulin and ancestor **Gabriel Gosselin**. The latter sold him his land of two arpents of frontage, on September 6, 1679, for the price of 580 livres payable by an annual rent of 29 livres. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, eight head of cattle and twenty acres of land. He appealed to the Sovereign Council, on March 17, 1687, a sentence of the Provost of Quebec of June 28, 1686. As heir of the late Pierre Nolin La Poussière, he was granted seven and a half feet of land width over the entire depth of the Lower Town of Quebec. Charles Roger Des Colombiers is obliged to buy this land from him for 200 pounds. Gabriel Gosselin gives him a release, on May 18, 1687, of 180 livres on the 580 livres he owes him. Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, having acquired the rights of cens and rents on the houses of sieur Juchereau de Saint-Denis, reduces to him on February 12, 1689, his obligations of cens and rent on each of the two lands which he possesses and this to 40 sols instead of two capons. Following the division of the land of the late Paul Chalifou, his wife obtained for her part thirty-six feet of frontage land reducing to twenty-seven feet along the entire length of the house. With her consent, he sold this share for 150 livres to his brother-in-law Germain Langlois, on June 30, 1689.

His wife dies of childbirth on July 5, 1697, in Saint-Pierre de l'ile d'Orléans, leaving him thirteen living children. He had the notary Chambalon make an inventory of his goods on April 6, 1701. He owns two houses evaluated respectively 1600 and 1400 pounds. He gives all his goods to Jacques, his eldest son, with the condition that he takes care of him until his death and takes care of nine of his brothers and sisters until they reach the age of sixteen. His son Jacques made an assignment of this donation for five years to his brother Gabriel on May 24, 1701. One month later, to the day, he proceeded with the division of his lands. He then formalized the donation of his property to his son Gabriel on January 24, 1702. He obtained the authorization to make this donation, on November 12 previous, for the good of his children who can touch each one only 144 livres and 4 sols of the sale of the goods. In total his movable and immovable goods are evaluated 4845 livres and 12 sols, from which it is necessary to deduct debts of 821 livres and 9 sols, the preciput of 200 livres and 35 livres for the price of a dead cow since the end of the inventory, which makes in total 1056 livres and 9 sols. There remain 3749 livres and 3 sols, of which he takes half and the children, thirteen in number, share the rest. On July 20, 1709, he dictates his will to the notary Étienne Jacob. He gave 225 livres for a perpetual masses for the repose of his soul, from which 45 livres were to be taken to have masses said immediately after his death at Sainte-Anne, Saint-Pierre de l'Île d'Orléans and Notre-Dame de Lorette. He died at Saint-Pierre de l'Île d'Orléans on February 15, 1729 and was buried there the next day. **They were Roy ancestors twice.** Son Guillaume married Therese Trudel. Daughter Marie Madeleine married Guillaume Raté.

Jacques NOLIN-b. 1645 → Marie Madeleine NOLIN - b.1690 → Marie Madeleine RATÉ- b.1712 → Marie VAILLANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jacques NOLIN-b. 1645 → Guillaume NOLIN- b.1693 → Guillaume NOLIN- b.1718 → Marie- NOLIN- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absalom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ORSON Simon dit la Piscine (1670-1716)

Soldier of the compagnie de Crisafy. He renounced Calvinism

Son of Simon Orson and Louise-Madeleine Enodeau. Born in 1670 in La Rochelle Abjures Calvinism on 14-7-1685 Quebec Soldier of Crisafy's company in 1685 Marriage on January 9, 1702 Ste Anne de la Perade with **Jeanne Larue** born in Trois Rivières in 1664, daughter of Guillaume Larue and Marie Pepin. He died February 21, 1716 in Batiscan. Jeanne died on 12 Novembre 1732. They had 8 children. His daughter **Madeleine Orson** married **Luc Brousson** son of Francois Brousson and Jeanne Collet in 1689 in Batiscan. They had 8 children **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Simon Orson-b. 1670 → Madeleine ORSON- b.1702 → Marguerite BROUSSEAU- b.1732 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

OUIMET Jean (c.1635-1687)

Disputes over an estate

Son of Nicolas Ouimet and Perrette Nicaise, of Vrigny en Champagne, archdiocese of Reims, he contracted marriage before notary Auber, on Sunday, October 3, 1660, with **Renée Gagnon**, baptized in Quebec City on Wednesday, April 8, 1643, daughter of Jean Gagnon and Marguerite Cauchon. They had nine children.

He is in the country in 1659, because on November 8, Guillaume Thibault and his wife give him a two-acre parcel of land at Sault-à-la-Puce, in exchange for forty sols of rent and one capon per year, and on condition that he settles there and builds a house within four years. On February 2, 1660, he was confirmed in Chateau-Richer. On October 2, 1662, he bought a piece of land from Marin Nounice in Chateau-Richer for 200 livres. However, he does not stay there long since he will settle in Sainte-Famille de l'Île d'Orléans in the seigneurie of Liret on a land of two arpents of

frontage where he already lives at the time of the census of 1666. At the time of the 1667 census, he owned five head of cattle and six arpents of land under cultivation.

On January 26, 1668, Monseigneur de Laval gave him the official title of his concession. In the 1681 census, he owned one gun, five head of cattle and twenty acres of land. Through his wife, he was one of the heirs of the late Jean Gagnon who, on Monday, March 20, 1684, chose Sieur Chanier of Lotbinière as an arbitrator to settle the disputes with Marguerite Cauchon concerning the estate. He died at Sainte-Famille de l'île d'Orléans on November 18, 1687 and was buried the next day. His widow had the notary Vachon make an inventory of his goods on October 26, 1688. His land is valued at 900 livres and he owned five oxen worth 247 livres and four cows valued at 120 livres. René died 1702 in Sainte Famille. Daughter **Marguerite** married **François Turcault**. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother **Séraphine Bellerive**.

Jean OUIMET- b.1635 → Marguerite OUIMET - b.1667 → Simon TURCOT - b.1696 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PAGÉ Raymond (1602-1683) dit Quercy

A woodworker His daughter, ancestor Suzanne was married at the age of 13 and had her first child art age 14.

More than 340 years ago, somewhere in Quercy, that old region of France enclosed in the hilly and arid countryside of a similarly ancient province known as la Guyenne, two country families invited friends and relatives to a nuptial banquet: The Pagé and the **Bergeron** families, respectively, joined their son Raymond and their daughter **Madeleine** in the unbreakable bonds of marriage. This happy young man and this refreshing young woman desired nothing better than to live in peace, to have a proper home in which to house a large family and to raise their children in the best Christian tradition.

During this tormented period, many a French citizen dreamed of giving up his land and property to make a better life where men did not need to trample over one another in order to own their own patch of ground: To fight the forests of Canada seemed a better lot. They did not all have the opportunity much less the courage: Because it did take a lot of courage to face unknown perils, not the least of which was the sea! After six or seven years of married life, Raymond Pagé and **Madeleine Bergeron** (often called Bergeronne) let themselves be convinced; they would try their luck in a new country of which a missionary recruiter had spoken so much. And this missionary, if this was the case, could have been Father Pierre Bailloquet, a Jesuit from the Province of Bordeaux. Sailing down the Garonne River from Quercy to Bordeaux was not so far.

We know that the Pagé family arrived in Canada between 1646 and 1648, that is to say, after the birth of Etienne and before the birth of Marie, their second and third child. And we know that Father Bailloquet debarked at Quebec on 25 June 1647. This fact was noted in the Journal of the Jesuits, as follows: "On the 20th of June the first Vessel arrived at Tadoussac the news reached here on the 23rd, the day before Saint-Jean's. This ship brought as Father Pierre Bailloquet from the Province of Bordeaux, our brother Nicolas Faulconnier, masson (sic) on the 25th." Therefore, it is possible that the new missionary and the Pagé family embarked together at La Rochelle and crossed the Atlantic on the same ship. Certainly la Guyenne did not contribute to the population of New France in the same proportion as did Normandy, Saintonge and the Ile de-France.. A century later, the descendants of Raymond Pagé went, in their turn, to populate and develop the valley of the Saint-Maurice River. Born about 1604, Raymond Pagé had already reached his forties when he debarked at Québec with his wife and his sons Robert and Etienne. If he avoided the confrontations of La Fronde, which began in 1648, neither did he arrive in Canada during a period of peace and tranquility for the colonists. In his report of 1647, Jérôme Lallement, Father Superior of the missions of the Society of Jesus in Canada, described the work of the missionaries with the native Indian nations and noted that the Iroquois were always watching from the banks of the river," spying from a distance on the ships and their boats in order to surprise and fight them if they were small in number." These barbarians continued their skirmishes in spite of the peace which they had solemnly concluded a short time earlier

The first notation which mentions the presence of Raymond Pagé in New France was that of the baptism of his daughter Marie at Québec on 14 October 1648. Notaries began to speak of him the following year and they mention

him often during the course of the next thirty six years during which he lived in the Québec region. Our ancestor did a lot of business: He bought, he sold, he rented and he loaned money. He was an active businessman who closely supervised his interests and who never left anything to chance. He was not afraid of work; if he demanded a lot from others, he also gave as much of himself; he honored his contracts and paid his debts. On 10 August 1649, Raymond agreed to make a loan to Pierre Lépine. On 26 December of the same year, he bought a piece of land on the Beaufort coast from Thomas Dufenil, but he never lived there. On July 31, 1650, Flour Boujonnier gives him his servant named Barré, for the two years which remain to him in his service, at the rate of 36 livres per year. As this servant owes 69 livres and 10 sols to Flour Boujonnier, he reimburses him this sum in his name. He owns a house on the Grande Allée. On November 1, 1650, he sold it to Christophe Crevier for 450 livres.

On 12 November 1650 he made an important transaction: He received a concession in the neighborhood of Québec from Olivier Le Tardif, near the future seigneurie of Coulomme, between the Saint Denys stream and the land belonging to Vincent Poirier dit Bellepoire. This grant measured two arpents in width by eight in depth; his neighbors upstream were the partners Maurice Arrivé and Pierre Tourmente. Now notice the businessman in action: On 8 October 1651, Pagé reached an agreement with Tourmente according to which the latter ceded to him, for the sum of 310 livres, two thirds of the land which he held in common with Arrivé. Less than four years later, Raymond owned all the rights to this land; he extended the width of his property from two to seven arpents, located in the strip of land included between the Saint Denys and the Belleborne streams.

On 10 July 1656, another important contract was made by our fifty year old colonist from Quercy. Nicolas Marsolet rented his land, located between the seigneurie of Saint-Jean and the upper town of Quebec, to Raymond Pagé for a period of five years. This domain had a width of about four and-a-half arpents on the Grande Allée and its depth extended to the Saint Genevieve hills. Pagé agreed to pay a rent of 180 livres a year. The lease noted a house, a barn and a stable, and referred to this land as Saint-Aignan, the surname of Nicolas Marsolet. However, the latter decided to sell his land, on 18 August 1657, to Pierre Denys de la Ronde, for the sum of 2,000 livres; the transaction included the buildings and a mill. The parties agreed that the buyer would compensate the tenant if the latter was evicted from his dwelling. The record tells us that Denys de la Ronde did not live up to his commitment, in spite of a judgment from Governor d'Argenson, handed down on 20 September 1658. The latter even forbade Pagé, on 17 July 1659, to pay anything to anyone other than Marsolet himself.

At the time of a lawsuit brought on 20 February 1673 against Marsolet, who claimed damages for delinquency and deterioration of the buildings, it was established that the revenues from the land had always been paid to him. That year, Marsolet was no longer the owner of the domain on the Grand-Allee since he had sold it on 21 April 1668 to Msgr de Laval, administrator for the Hotel-Dieu. The nuns were already the owners of an immense property situated immediately behind that of Saint-Aignan. On a modern map, the land rented by Raymond Pagé appears in the center of Québec, between the Grand-Allee, rue Murray, rue Bougainville, the hill and rue Moncton. While he was still working the land of Nicolas Marsolet, Raymond Pagé acquired, on 5 May 1659, a site measuring 24 feet in width by 42 in depth on rue Saint Louis near the Fort by the same name. It was granted by Governor Dargenson. He sold it to Marsolet in 1672. Later, in the same place, the present Maillou house was erected.

Once his lease was ended, Pagé had had enough as a tenant farmer. Therefore, on 3 April 1661, he sought and received a concession from Guillaume Couillart, acting in the name of his son Charles Couillart des Ilets. This time our ancestor seriously settled down on the Beaufort coast. His sons Robert and Etienne were his immediate neighbors and all three had land with similar area, two arpents in width on the river, to a depth of one and a-half leagues. For Pagé senior and the two Page juniors, a new deed dated 1 January 1664 confirmed the previous one of 1661. The three large censuses of the seventeenth century indicate that the Pagé family was still living on the Beaufort coast. In 1666, it was said that our ancestor, 62 years old worked at the trade of **woodworker**.

On May 5, 1659, he had obtained from Governor Dargenson a site in the Upper Eighth Ward of Quebec City, on which he had built a house. He sold this site and house to Nicolas Marsolet on October 9, 1672 for 500 livres. On March 12, 1673, he made an agreement with his son-in-law Jacques Maret who acted as attorney for Jacques Larguillier. He admits owing the latter several beavers. His son-in-law acknowledges on the following October 29 that he paid 490 pounds to Sieur Hazeur in the name of Larguillier. Jean Duc who, on August 5, 1675, acts as Jacques Larguillier's attorney, gives him a discharge for all the peltries that Larguillier had left him by act of March 12, 1673. He gives him final release of all the transactions made with Larguillier, on October 19, 1675. The next day, Jean Duc, in his presence, in the name of Larguillier, recognized as null the donation made in case of death to his son Guillaume Paget. On April 5, 1678, he declared in favor of his son Robert that there had been a

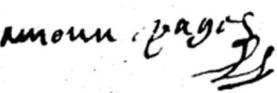
misunderstanding in the latter's marriage contract. It was stated that he was giving a land of two arpents frontage by one and a half leagues in depth to l' Ange-Gardien. He declared that this land already belonged to his son Robert. On October 24, 1678, he appeals in vain to the Sovereign Council, in the name of his son Guillaume, a sentence of the Provost of Quebec which condemns his son to complete his year of commitment to Jean Gauthier dit Larouche.

For the good services that his son Guillaume and his wife have rendered and continue to render him, he donates to them, on April 5, 1679, half of his movable and immovable property. On April 24, he leased his land in Charleville for three years to his son Guillaume. On August 19, 1680, he addressed a request to the Sovereign Council against Marie Barbier, widow of Nicolas Marsolet, who still owed him 36 livres for the purchase of his house. He won the case on the following September 2. In the 1681 census, he lives with his son Guillaume on his land at l'Ange-Gardien. On July 19, 1682, he leases his land of two arpents frontage by a league and a half in depth to Charles Garnier for nine years, for an average of twenty minots of wheat per year. On October 6, 1683, he made an agreement with his sons Guillaume and Robert and with his sons-in-law Martin Côté and Jacques Maret. He is about to go live with his son Robert at Les Écureuils.

His sons Robert, Etienne and Guillaume, as well as his daughter Suzanne, were living under the paternal roof, which also housed a 30-year-old servant, Paul Brusseau. In 1667, the census taker added that Raymond owned nine head of cattle and farmed fourteen arpents of his own land. Finally, in 1681 the timeless colonist from Quercy (who seemed not to have aged since he was listed as 68 years old) still worked as a woodworker, but he lived alone now with his wife. His four married children lived quite near: Robert and Guillaume were still his immediate neighbors; Marie, married to Jacques Marette, lived a few arpents away toward l'Ange Gardien; finally, **Suzanne**, married to **Martin Côté**, stayed on the opposite side of the north channel of the river, in the parish of Saint Pierre on the Ile d'Orléans.

Raymond Pagé was, at this time, in the evening of his life. He had been a church warden in the parish of L'Ange-Gardien, he defended, most of the time with success, cases brought before the Sovereign Council, his children were well settled; in short, his life had been fruitful and successful. He could depart, soul at peace, satisfied with work accomplished. On 20 November 1683, in his eightieth year, he was laid to rest at Quebec. Madeleine Bergeron went to live at the home of her son Guillaume, waiting to join him. She is buried only on March 24, 1687 in Quebec.

Youngest daughter, ancestor **Suzanne**, was baptized at Quebec on 3 May 1654 and buried at Saint Pierre on the Ile d'Orléans on 16 September 1719. She was married at the age of 13 at Chateau Richer on 27 July 1667 to **Martin Côté**, son of Jean and of Anne Martin (five sons and three daughters). She bore her first child at the age of 14. This family lived at Quebec, Saint Famille and Saint Pierre. They were A **Collette** ancestors.


Raymond PAGÉ-b. 1602 → Suzanne PAGÉ- b.1654 → Jean COTÉ- b.1670 → Hélène
COTÉ- b.1710 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe
COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

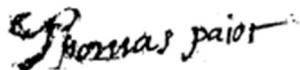
PAGEAU Thomas (1642-1706) (PAGEOT)

Baptized on Thursday August 28, 1642 in the parish of Saint-Aignan, diocese of Le Mans in Maine, son of Thomas Pageau and Catherine Rouaux, he contracted marriage before the notary Duquet on Sunday May 19, 1675 with **Marie-Catherine Roy** age 16 , born in Quebec City on Tuesday June 10, 1659, daughter of Mathurin Roy and Marguerite Biré. He married her in Quebec City on Wednesday November 13, 1675. He was 33. From their union eleven children were born.

This ancestor is in the country in 1659. On February 2, 1660, he is counted among the confirmed at Chateau-Richer. We find him later in the service of the Jesuits in Quebec, during the 1666 census where he is described as a **tailor**. On January 23, 1667, he buys from Pierre Picher a land of forty arpents in the Charlesbourg area with the house built on it. He pays 170 pounds. He settles there and marries in 1677. On May 23, 1677, he is, by his wife, among the Roy heirs who sell a piece of land at Notre-Dame-des-Anges to Claude Camus. On July 8, 1677, he buys the forty-acre land of his neighbor Jacques Galarneau, for 400 livres of principal and 50 livres "of pins". In the 1681 census, he owned two rifles, four cows and twenty acres of land. His name appears many times in the bailliage of Notre-Dame-des-Anges. Thus, on January 3, 1684, as churchwarden in charge of the parish of Saint-Charles de Charlesbourg, he sued Jean Omier who owed the Fabrique the sum of 20 livres for two years of arrears of cens and

rent on a piece of land in Gros-Pin. On Thursday, March 8, 1685, he presented himself at the bailliage in two cases. The first one, which opposed him to Jacques Renaud, was settled amicably. They went to court only because they had had "piques" (misunderstandings) between them and everything was settled out of court. However, he demanded that Jacques Renaud pay him the equivalent of twenty cords of wood that he had inadvertently made on his land and he won.

On April 18, 1693, the Jesuits sold him a piece of land of two arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth in Saint-Claude de Charlesbourg, for 150 livres. On March 4, 1694, Abel Sageot claims four hundred stakes that he had promised to provide him. He declares to have delivered them to him. However, some of these stakes are of bad quality. Also, on August 19 following, he is condemned to return 105 sols of the sum of 40 livres which he acknowledges having received. In the meantime, on April 12 of the same year 1694, he buys the land and the house of his neighbor Jacques Renaud for the sum of 500 livres of principal and 10 livres. He was chosen several times as an arbitrator in various cases. On July 19, 1700, he donated to Joseph Falardeau and Madeleine Bailli a site of two hundred and fifty feet width by sixty-eight feet depth to be taken from his home in Charlesbourg, at the rate of 6 livres of land rent per year. He died in Charlesbourg where he was buried on March 14, 1706. His widow had the notary Duprac make an inventory of his goods on November 25, 1707. He owned, among other things, "a four and a half foot gun ". In addition to two pieces of lands of forty arpents in area in the Charlesbourg tract, he also owned two oxen, two cows, a small bull, two large pigs and three piglets etc. His movable and immovable goods were evaluated at 1900 livres and 17 sols and he owed a total of 64 livres. Marie Catherine Roy, widow of Pajot, passed away on 19 May 1734 being given the age of around 78 years old on the record. Her burial was the following day in Hôtel-Dieu de Québec. Daughter Anne married **Jean Allard**. They were **Roy ancestors**.



Thomas PAGEOT- b.1620 → Anne- PAGEOT- b.1686 → Marie- ALLARD- b.1712 → Marie ROY- b.1748 → Françoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PARADIS Guillaume (1644 - 1716)

Son of Pierre Paradis and Barbe Guyon, Godson of Guillaume Paradis and Barbe Radigues, and originally from the parish of Saint-Germain de Loisé in Mortagne, Guillaume Paradis was baptized in France on September 26, 1644 in the church of Ste-Croix de Mortagne located in the diocese of Chartres and the former province of Perche.

He migrated to Canada arriving in Quebec City in 1652 with his parents and four other children (Marie, Jacques, Jean and Pierre). He is first mentioned in the country in 1653. The Paradis family joins eight other members of the family who had migrated in 1634 and 1636: the grandparents, **Jean Guyon Dubuisson** and **Mathurine Robin**; and six of their children (Jean, Denis, Michel, Claude, Simon; and Marie). He was confirmed to the Catholic faith on August 10, 1659 at Château-Richer.

On September 29, 1670, the marriage contract of **Geneviève Milloir** and Guillaume Paradis was signed before Master Paul Vachon. - On October 29, 1670, in the chapel of Beauport (registered at Notre-Dame de Québec) Guillaume Paradis aged 26 married Geneviève Milloir aged 16, daughter of Jean Milloir and Jeanne (LeRoy) Le Roy. Their daughter Geneviève married Adrien Leclerc.

- 1666, census for Beaupré - Pierre Paradis, 55, cutler, inhabitant; Marie Guyon, 46, his wife; Jacques, 20, gunsmith; Guillaume, 18; Pierre, 19; Magdelaine, 13; Jean, 12; Marie-Magdelaine, 10; Jean, 7; Louise, 4.

- 1681, census for St. Lawrence County (I.O.) - Guillaume Paradis 35; Geneviève Millouard (Milloy), his wife, 27; children; Robert 8, Gabriel 6, Guillaume 4, Geneviève 2; Marie 1 month; 1 rifle; 8 head of cattle; 30 acres.

On February 13, 1716, aged 71, Guillaume Paradis died and was buried the next day at Saint-Pierre, Île d'Orléans. His wife died 8 October 1712 at Saint-Pierre, Île d'Orléans. Daughter **Geneieve** married **Adrien Leclerc**. They were **ancestors of the Roys**.

Guillaume PARADIS- b.1644 → Genevieve PARADIS- b.1679 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1699 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PARADIS Marie (1642 - 1708)

Married at age fourteen, she left a good sum of money for masses to be said in perpetuity for the repose of her soul.

Also known as Marie Anne Paradis and Marie Parady, she is the daughter of Pierre Paradis and Barbe Guyon, she was born in France around 1642, in Mortagne-au-Perche. In 1652, Marie Paradis migrated to New France with her mother, Barbe Guyon and four other children Jacques, Pierre, Jean and Guillaume in 1652.. On October 16, 1656, having made a marriage contract before Guillaume Audouart, in the church of Notre-Dame de Québec and in the presence of Father André Richard, Marie Paradis aged 17 years married **Guillaume Baucher** aged 26 years, son of Antoine Baucher and Marie Marguerite Guillebert. Guillaume Bauché received his land grant in the spring of 1656. From this we may conclude that Guillaume had been in Canada for some time already, at least thirty-six months, according to the laws of the time.

Census 1667: Île d'Orléans : Guillaume Baucher Morency, 40; Marie Paradis, 26; Marie, 7; Jacques, 5; Louise, 4; Guillaume, 18 months; Pierre Papin, 26. hired servant, 10 cattle, 25 acres of land.

Census 1681: County of Saint-Laurent (Île d'Orléans)

Guillaume Bauger (Bauché) 50; Marie Paradis, his wife, 40; children : Martin 24, Jacques 20, Guillaume 19, Claire 15, Anne 10, Charlotte 8, Joseph 5, Marguerite 3, Gervais 1 month; 1 rifle; 13 cattle head of ; 50 acres of land.

On December 16, 1708, aged ~69 years, Marie Paradis died and was buried on December 18, 1708 at Sainte-Famille, Île d'Orléans. "On December eighteenth 1708 the body of the deceased Marie Paradis widow of Guillaume Bosché aged about sixty five years died on the sixteenth of this month after having received the sacrament of penance was buried in the cemetery of this parish" by the undersigned priest in the presence of Joseph Guillaume Bosché & Nicolas LeBlond who declared not to know how to sign (F. Lamy). Her husband died 26 October 1687 at Ster Famille Ile d'Orléans. She had 218 descendants in 1729 daughter **Marguerite Baucher** called Morency (1678 - 1742) **married Jean Leclerc** son of Jean Leclerc and Marie Blanquet **They were ancestors of the Collettes..**

Marie PARADIS- b.1642 → Marguerite BAUCHER- b.1678 → François LECLERC- b.1708 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PARADIS Pierre (1604-1675)

He married 13 year old Barbe Guyon. He was 30. His daughter, ancestor Madeleine died in childbirth with her first child at age 16, she was married at 14.

Pierre Paradis All Canadians named Paradis are descendants of Pierre who came to New France in the 17th century. Pierre was a native of Mortagne, the Capital of Perche. His father was called Jacques. Jacques Paradis lived in the Parish of Notre-Dame-de-Mortagne from 1602 to 1612. In 1616 he was in the Parish of Saint-Germain-de-Loyse. On 10 July of the same year, he signed a 3 year lease with the Cobbler Louis Girard, for "a living room with storage loft above the chamber where the lessor is residing; with a shop off to one side for the lessor." Jacques and his wife, Michelle Pelle, had at least 5 children at Notre-Dame. One was Pierre, our Canadian ancestor, who was baptized on 20 July 1604. This master-cutter lived in Mortagne in 1634, then in Sainte-Croix de Mortagne from 1643. On March 20, 1651, he gave Pierre Richard a low room with a small cellar, which he had obtained from Jean Laprou on November 24, 1649.

Pierre Paradis wed the thirteen-year-old Barbe Guyon about 1633; obviously she was much younger than her husband. Baptized on 19 April 1617, she was the daughter of Jean and of Mathurine Robin, who were married on 2 June 1615 at Saint-Jean-de-Mortagne. It should be said that these parents of Barbe also came to Canada, but in the employ of Robert Giffard. The Guyon family left France for Canada in company with Robert Giffard in the spring of 1634. Barbe stayed in France with her husband Pierre who worked as a cutler. They did not go with her parents because Barbe had a baby about that time. He lived in Mortagne in 1634, then in Sainte-Croix de Mortagne from

1643. On March 20, 1651, he gave Pierre Richard a low room with a small cellar, which he had obtained from Jean Laprou on November 24, 1649.

The child, Charlotte, was born on 4 April 1634 but died shortly thereafter. A Notary of Tourouvre, Jacques Douaire, prepared a receipt for Pierre Paradis, merchant of Mortagne, Parish of Loyse, dated 4 June 1640. It seems that a certain Claude Bailly, resident of Tourouvre had ordered, on 11 February 1640, 200 sickles to be delivered on the feast of Saint Jean Baptiste. Pierre Paradis delivered them on 4 June, that is to say, 20 days sooner, a success! And here are some more Paradis births in the old country: Marguerite, born 5 February 1636; Jacques, baptized at Notre-Dame on 24 March 1641; Marie, born in 1642; Guillaume, baptized on 26 September 1644; Pierre, baptized at Saint-Croix-de-Mortagne on 2 October 1647; and finally, the last born in France in November 1650 was Jean, the first of two sons by that name. He died at Charlesbourg in Quebec in 1717. There were many mouths to feed, many minds to educate

Pierre Paradis, now an armorer according to Mme. Pierre Mortagne, lived at first at Notre-Dame-de-Mortagne, then at Sainte-Croix in 1643. On 20 March 1651 he and his wife ceded to one P. Richard a little room with a cellar below. This probably was done in view of their imminent departure for New France; because in 1653, they are seen baptizing their ninth child Madeleine, before the font in Quebec. On 9 March 1654 Pierre bought land from ancestor **Christophe Crevier**; 2 arpents in width by 44 deep. On the first of July 1658 a son Jean was born. Baptized at Notre-Dame-de-Quebec on 22 July, he was destined to become one of the most famous of all the ancestors

By his wife, he is among the heirs of Jean Guyon who, on November 24, 1663, renounce the will made by the latter following their marriage contract and the amounts of money that he gave them. They ask for a new partition of the Dubuisson fief. On September 9, 1664, he participates in the transaction between the heirs of the late Jean Guyon. On March 18, 1667, Jean Madry granted him a half acre of land with the house built on it, the stable and the barn, in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges, in exchange for 6 deniers tournois and a chicken of 10 sols, as an annual land rent

On 18 March 1667, Pierre obtained another concession near the river, from Sieur Jean Maudry, Surgeon to the King. Called "La Cabane-aux-Taupiers," it was not far from 121 his first property. This small concession of half an arpent in frontage had a house, a garden, a stable and a 30 foot barn. By 1667 the colonist Paradis owned 8 animals and 12 arpents of usable land in the Parish of Notre Dame-des Anges, not far from Beauport. According to Notary Romain Becquet, on 7 February 1668, Intendant Jean Talon bought a piece of land that Pierre had acquired in 1654, 76 perches by 18 feet, with the intention to build a road from Beauport to Charlesbourg. Pierre was well indemnified for this right of eminent domain. He received 40 livres in money plus a concession of 40 arpents of land in the new Bourg-Royal.

Pierre made his will before Notary Becquet on 28 May 1670 when he was gravely ill in the Hotel-Dieu-de—Quebec. He gave 20 livres to the hospital; 20 livres to the Chapel of the Jesuit fathers; 20 livres to the Church of Beauport; his wife Barbe Guyon was to inherit all else without reference to any other custom of inheritance; however, Pierre lived for five more years. On 12 July 1672 it seems that he sold his Beauport property to ancestor **Guillaume Bauché**, his son-in-law. This brave man died at Sainte-Famille on the Island of Orleans, where he was buried on 29 January 1675. Barbe Guyon saw fit to hold an inventory of his personal property at Beauport, before Notary Paul Vachon, on the 3rd April following.

It seems that Barbe Guyon, the widow, lived for many years in the home of her daughter, ancestor Marie, the wife of Guillaume Bauché, at Sainte-Famille; it is there that we find her in the census of 1681. But later on, she must have lived at Saint-Pierre with one of her sons; she was buried from there on 29 November 1700. **Son and ancestor Guillaume married Genevieve Milloir** daughter of Jean Milloir et Jeanne Leroy, **Madeleine, wife of Nicolas Roussin, died in 1669 in childbirth with her first child at age 16**. Three children: Marie , Madeleine and Guillaume are ancestors of both the Collettes and the Roys..

Their daughter Marie Paradis married Guillaume Baucher. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Pierre PARADIS-b. 1604 → Marie PARADIS- b.1642 → Marguerite BAUCHER- b.1678 → François LECLERC- b.1708 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Their daughter Madeleine Paradis married married Nicolas Roussin

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Pierre PARADIS-b. 1604 → Madeleine PARADIS- b.1653 → Marie ROUSSIN- b.1669 → François Xavier 1TREMBLAY- b.1702 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Their son Guillaume Paradis Married Genevieve Milloir. They were the ancestors of the Roys

Pierre PARADIS-b. 1604 → Guillaume PARADIS- b.1644 → Genevieve PARADIS- b.1679 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1699 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absalom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PARENTEAU Marie (1641-1705)

Fille a marier she came by herself at age 16.

Daughter of miller and longsawer Antoine Parenteau and Anne Brisson, of the parish of Saint-Nicolas de La Rochelle in Aunis, she married **Robert Gagnon**, baptized on Wednesday, March 1, 1628, before notary Audouart on Monday, October 1, 1657. He was born in Sainte-Madeleine de La Ventrouze au Perche, son of ploughman Jean Gagnon and Marie Geffray. Her father was a carpenter and hewer of beams. Robert and Marie settled down on the land he owned on the Ile d'Orléans.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

She married him in Quebec City on Wednesday, October 3, 1657. She could not sign the marriage contract drawn up 01 October by notary Audouart in the home of Anne Gasnier but her husband could. The fact that the contract was drawn up in the Bourdon household seems to suggest that Marie was lodged there before her marriage. Guillaume Landry, a native of La Ventrouze like Robert and future husband of fille à marier Gabrielle Barré, was present at the contract signing, as was Robert's cousin, fille à marier Marguerite Aubert, also from La Ventrouze. It has been said that Robert is the cousin of brothers Jean, Pierre and Mathurin Gagnon, but none of the three were present at the signing of his marriage contract.

Her parents were married in Saint-Barthélémy de La Rochelle on Sunday January 23, 1633. She is the sister of Fille du Roi Marie, wife of Pierre Fauve. She is in the country from 1655. She lived in Sainte-Famille de l'ile d'Orléans. She was confirmed in Chateau-Richer on February 2, 1660. Robert Gagnon is noted in New France on 02 April 1656, when he received a land grant on the ile d'Orléans from Charles de Lauzon between his friend Guillaume Landry and Jacques Perrot dit Villedaigre, husbands of filles marier Gabrielle Barré and Michelle Le Flot. This land was later identified as plot 65 on the 1689 map of the ile d'Orléans drawn up by engineer Villeneuve. Marie and Robert had ten children. Son Jean was baptized 27 April 1659 at Québec City. Robert and Marie settled down on the land he owned on the Ile d'Orléans.

Both Marie Parenteau and Robert Gagnon were confirmed 02 February 1660 at Chateau-Richer. Daughter Élisabeth (or Isabelle) was baptized 11 October 1661 at Chateau-Richer, followed by Claude, who was born on the ile d'Orléans and baptized 07 April 1666 at Chateau-Richer. (The parish of Sainte-Famille, ile d'Orléans was not created until later that year.) Son Jacques was born about 1666, followed by Marie, who was baptized 08 July 1668 at Sainte-Famille. Jean-François was baptized 23 August 1670, followed by Pierre (15 February 1673), Anne (19 May 1675), Renée (28 February 1678) and Joseph (17 September 1680). Marie and Renée became nuns with the Congrégation Notre-Dame de Montréal, which had opened a convent at Sainte-Famille in 1685. Son Jean-François

died 04 January 1688 and was buried the same day at Sainte-Famille, a victim of that year's smallpox epidemic. Marie and Robert lost three more children to the smallpox epidemic of 1703: Pierre, Renée and Élisabeth.

Census 1667 : Robert Gagnon, 35, Marie Parantelle, his wife , 25 Jean, 8 ans; Isabelle, 6 ans; Jacques, 1 an et ½. They own 7 cows and 15 arpents

1681 : Robert Gagnon, 50 ans; Marie Parenteau, wife, 43 ans; Jean, charpentier, 22 ans, Jacques, 15 ans, Marie. 13 ans, Jeanne, 11 ans, Pierre, 8 ans; Anne, 6 ans; René, 3 ans; Joseph, 1 an. They own one gun 6 cows and 20 arpents of land.

Robert Gagnon died 01 September 1703 in his son Jacques' home at Sainte-Famille, where he was buried the next day. Notary Étienne Jacob drew up an inventory of his estate on 21 February 1704. An act drawn up 20 February 1704 named Marie guardian of her son Joseph (who had not reached 25, the age of majority), with Charles Loignon as trustee. On March 1, 1704, she owed 1196 pounds and 4 sols to Jean Léger dit Lagrange, for the balance of all merchandise accounts. On April 16 of the same year 1704, she gives a release to her son Jacques for each of the rents of her land. October 19, 1705, she dictates her will to the notary Chambalon. She asks that 50 pounds be withheld from her property to pay for her service and burial. She gives 60 pounds to the Sainte-Famille church of the island of Orleans to have masses said for the repose of her soul and that of her deceased husband. She gives 50 écus, to have ten masses said in each of the churches of Sainte-Anne, Chateau-Richer, l'Ange-Gardien, Saint-Pierre and Saint-François of the Ile d'Orléans. She asks that her children Jean, Jacques, Joseph and Marie-Anne each receive 100 livres as their other brothers and sisters had received before. She died at Sainte-Famille de l'ile d'Orléans on November 16, 1705 and is buried the next day. Both repose in the cemetery of Sainte-Famille. Son **Jean Baptiste** married **Jeanne Loignon**. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.

Marie PARENTEAU-b. 1641 → Jean GAGNON- b.1659 → Jean Baptiste GAGNON- b.1688 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephte GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PASQUIER Isaac (1636-1702) (PAQUET) dit Lavallée

Soldier enlisted to fight the Iroquois. His bride was 14, he was 34.

The national anthem," Calixa Lavallée, a musician of international fame, produced the inspired music for "O Canada. Calixa Lavallée, 37 years old, eighth generation, son of a blacksmith, was descended from our ancestor Isaac Pasquier dit Lavallée. In the north of the Vendée, on the banks of the Maine, lies a little village of some 2,500 inhabitants, called Montaigu. It is the capital of its canton and was the place where Isaac Pasquier was born. Montaigu, Diocese of Luçon, situated in old Poitou, could boast of the Chateau de Bois-Corbeau, today a museum of prehistoric culture. The Department of the Vendée is one of the most rural in all of France. There is but one industrial town of any note: La Roche-sur-Yon, capital of the District. It was from this corner of the beautiful country of France that the "vendéen montacutain" ancestor of the Canadian families Paquet, Pasquier and Lavallée came to us. Did Pasquier enlist as a very young man in the regular army of his country? Perhaps one day we will be able to establish a list of his exploits. He was 29 when scheduled to sail with the Carignan Régiment to go to the New World to fight the Iroquois. Such an assignment exceeded the bounds of bravery and history tells us that several soldiers deserted rather than embark on this campaign.

Isaac was a soldier in the Company Saint-Paul de la Motte. His comrade was Etienne Pasquier, ten years older and perhaps a relative. The Company of Monsieur Pierre de la Motte arrived at Québec on 17 August 1665, with Monsieur de Salières. They had departed La Rochelle toward the end of May in two ships of 400 tons each. The crossing was long and arduous. On 19 August, at Quebec, Monsieur de Tracy reviewed his command in a parade which included Isaac Pasquier. Then came the journey up the Richelieu, in order to build Forts Saint Louis and Sainte-Therese plus the interconnecting roads. Several of the soldiers fell sick because of the rain, the cold, and the bad food. They did not even have pots to cook the little bit of bacon and soup they could manage. On 27 October we find Company Commander Pierre de la Motte and his men building a road from Fort Sainte-Therese to the head of Lake Champlain. After that they returned to winter quarters in Québec.

When the regiment arrived in Quebec in 1665, they found themselves in a world very different from the one they had left. French fur-trappers had been in Canada in small numbers for just 60 years, and French colonists began to arrive soon thereafter. However, by 1663, there were only some 3000 French-Canadian settlers. King Louis XIV had sent

the regiment to Canada to protect the colonists, but also hoped some of the soldiers would become settlers themselves. Of the 1200 French soldiers sent to Canada during this time, the records of the colony indicate approximately 400 remained after their duty to the king was completed.

The following spring, 1666, the Company returned to Lake Champlain where they built Fort Sainte-Anne. The troops, including Isaac Pasquier, by now known as La Vallée, spent the winter of 1666-67 at Fort Saint Anne, in what is now American territory. It was from this fort that the Regiment under Tracy, Courcelles, and Salieres, carried the attack into Iroquois country, first assaulting the Mohawks. In September 1667 they destroyed four villages with stores and crops but were not able to bring the enemy to battle. History tells us that 700 French soldiers, 400 Canadian militia, and 100 friendly Indians took part in the operation, as did, no doubt, Isaac Pasquier. After this expedition, as a result of which the Iroquois sued for peace, the famous Regiment was disbanded. The soldiers were given their choice of returning to France, of which more than half did, or remaining in Canada. Some 403 elected to stay, of whom Isaac Pasquier dit Lavallée was one. Four new companies were formed from a cadre of those who decided to remain and continued to be paid by the state. We cannot state for certain if Isaac Pasquier was still at Fort Sainte Anne when Msgr de Laval visited there in 1668.

Within a seigneurie, an organized parish was given land to dispense in order to provide income from rents. Thus, we find the churchwardens of the parish of Ange Gardien determining the conditions of a lease granted to Isaac Pasquier on 23 April 1669. Jacques Goulet, Raymond Paget, and Pierre Maheu, in the name of Pastor Fillon and, as written by notary Claude Auber, stated: "*This grant on which the church is built contains two arpents of frontage.*" It would later be improved, thanks to the work of Lavallée, by two arpents of cleared land per year for six years. In the seventh year he cleared three arpents. In addition, Isaac went on to donate six minots of grain to the church each year. If he wanted to sell wood off his land, he had to get the permission of the churchwardens. It looked like the old soldier had settled down. Isaac was not averse to making a few livres in other ways. Valentin Frapier, Sieur de Beauregard, Lieutenant of Militia, asked Isaac Pasquier, Léonard Létouneau, Jean Bourgeois, and Léonard de Borde to dig a trench about 70 feet long, five feet wide, and six feet deep, in the lower city of Québec, near the brewery. They had also to make sure that adequate drainage was provided from this ditch. In the name of Intendant Talon, Frapier promised 150 livres for the work, to be divided among them. In addition, tools were provided. Pasquier signed with a fine initial above the signature of notary Romain Becquet. Our men finished the task by the middle of September.

Lavallée realized that the cultivation of church land at the Ange-Gardien had no future for him. The churchwardens let him go and reorganized the work of the farm with the help of Jacques Goulet. By this time, good land on the Beaupré coast had become scarce, so Isaac looked farther afield. Msgr de Laval was freely granting land on the Ile d'Orléans to whomever would apply. Some interesting plots were available, so Isaac decided to join the twenty colonists already in place. On 10 March 1670, Pasquier accepted a grant of three arpents in frontage located a few hundred yards from the future location of the church of Saint Laurent on the west coast of the island. His neighbors would be René Gauthier dit Larose and Guillaume Ferté.

In the house of ancestors Mathurin **Meunier** and of **Francoise Fafart**, at Sainte Anne-de-Beaupré, on 13 April 1670, notary Paul Vachon drew up a marriage agreement between **Elisabeth Meunier** and Isaac Pasquier dit Lavallée, son of Mathurin and of Marie Frémillon. The bride's parents gave their daughter a 100-livre dowry. Among the witnesses we may distinguish ancestors **David Létouneau**, and **Pierre Simard dit Lombrette**. The wedding ceremony took place on 30 June 1670. The bride was 14 years old. She was born 17 February 1656 at Sainte-Anne.

Lavallée worked his farm for 32 years. By 1681 he had cleared seven arpents of land, on which grazed seven head of cattle. He hunted to put game on the table, and he fished the river for eels and many kinds of fish. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, seven horned cattle and seven acres of land under cultivation. On September 20, 1683, he sold to master carpenter René Pasquier twelve cherrywood planks ten feet long by one foot wide and three inches thick for the sum of 12 livres. On March 5, 1684, he made an agreement with his parents-in-law François and Mathurin Meunier. They each received 50 livres for the sale of the buildings of the late Mathurin Meunier. They will receive 10 livres each for the sale of the furniture. He gives them a receipt on July 13, 1686.

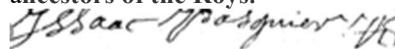
On 27 July 1679, at Sainte Anne-de-Beaupré, all the Meunier children, except for Jean, who had left for Acadia, gathered together following the death of ancestor Mathurin Meunier, the preceding 10th of June. They agreed to sell

their share of the inheritance to son Mathurin. Each would receive in turn 50 livres. Elisabeth and Isaac did not receive that sum until 13 July 1686. Pasquier was a fine carpenter as well as farmer. On 20 September he sold relative René Pacquet, a Québec carpenter, 12 thick planks of wild cherry wood "ten feet long, one foot wide and three inches thick, for the sum of 12 livres."

One day Marguerite Abraham declared war on Elisabeth Meunier, her second neighbor. Her husband Guillaume Chartier exerted all efforts to defend his offended bride as he set the judiciary process in motion. After two weeks of charge and counter charge, reason prevailed. Chartier agreed before a notary to "pay the said Pasquier for damages, " twenty livres, and 'for legal problems and expenses' forty more livres. At Québec, Antoine Lacasse signed as witness next to the reconciled litigants, Chartier and Lavallée.

Mother-in-law Meunier was getting old. Pasquier and Labbé officially renounced their portion of the inheritance provided that "the said Mathurin and Francoise Meunier are obliged to maintain, feed and care for the said Francoise Fafart." **Fourteen children** were received into the family nest: seven boys and seven girls. Ancestor Charles, born 24 March 1673 and baptized the following day at Ste-Famille, married Jeanne Coulombe on 1 February 1694 at St-Laurent. They had 13 children: seven boys and six girls. One of their great granddaughters, Angelique Paquet, married ancestor Jean Francois Roy. One of their great grandsons was Absolom Roy.

Our ancestor Isaac Pasquier dit Lavallée, gave up his soul to God in the parish of Sainte—Laurent, 1.0., where he was buried on 18 June 1702. Isaac was about 66 years old when he died. The date of the death of his wife, Elisabeth Meunier, is not known. She was still alive on 24 January 1708 Son **Charles** married **Jeanne Coulombe**. They were ancestors of the Roys.



Isaac PAQUET-b. 1636 → Charles PAQUET-b. 1673 → Jacques PAQUET- b.1706 → Charles PAQUET- b.1737 → Angélique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PATENOSTRE Nicolas (1626-1679) (PATENAUME)

He had dealings with intendant Talon.

Nicolas Patenostre, (or Patenaude) son of Nicolas and of Adrienne Simon, said he was originally from the parish of Berville in Caux. Since no one has yet found his baptismal act in the registries of old France, it is a little difficult to find this Berville, which seems today to be Berville-sur-Seine, canton of Doudeville, arrondissement of Rouen, in the department of La Seine-Maritime in Normandie.

Nicolas was born about 1626. He learned the trade of cloth merchant, which he apparently never practiced. He was 22 years old when he decided to come to New France. Everything implies that Nicolas, upon his arrival in Quebec about 1650 or perhaps earlier, was in the service of Charles Sevestre, who was clerk of the warehouse of Quebec, private lieutenant of the senechaussee and provost judge. This hypothesis is supported by the following fact: Charles Sevestre was the first and the principal witness to the marriage contract of Nicolas on 25 October 1651. On 30 October 1651 he married fille à marier **Marguerite Breton** in Quebec City.

On 16 January 1652, Nicolas had an appointment with the Jesuit father Jean Dequen, "Superior of the Residence of St Joseph en l'anc de Sillery and trustee of the Savages of the said Sillery". The latter ceded a piece of land with two arpents in width on the river and twenty deep. "beginning after the fir plantation which is on the coast..". The neighbors named were Jean Lemire and Jean Noel. The cens and rents would only be paid beginning on the feast day of Saint Jean, 27 December 1653. Nicolas was obliged to build a house as soon as possible: However, he was not an avid man of the soil. On 29 November 1656, his property located between Sillery and the Cap Rouge passed into the hands of Gilles Pinel, who resold it to Jean Routhier, on 28 July 1657. Patenostre had obtained 80 livres tournois for his work.

On the first of August 1655, he took a six year lease on a piece of land with one arpent in frontage belonging to Guillaume Gauthier dit Lachesnaye, located on the Grande-Allee between Antoine Brassard and Denis Duquet. He was committed to build a barn there. He became free of this obligation on 23 April 1658, while continuing to work in this place that year.

Nicolas continued his course as landowner on trial without stopping. On 10 March 1658, he acquired another farm located in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges, rear-fief of Grandpre de la Redoute, between Jean Normand and Nicolas Gendron dit Lafontaine. These two arpents of frontal land, with a depth of 30, faced the Saint-Charles river. During the same era, Jean Normand ceded to Patenostre a half-arpent in frontage from his farm, the latter returned it to him on 3 April 1661. Patenostre's house, states Marcel Trudel, had been built, perhaps by mistake, on the half-arpent obtained from Normand. To avoid a lawsuit and disputes which could arise between them, the house would be moved at the expense of Patenostre to his land with two arpents in frontage. Normand would help Nicolas dig a well similar to the one that Nicolas had dug on Normand's half-arpent.

On January 2, 1662, Charles de Lauzon granted him a land of two arpents on the Sainte-Famille front of the Ile d'Orléans. It is this place that he will establish himself. He testifies before the Sovereign Council on March 1st 1664 in a case opposing François Blondeau and François Boucher. Nicolas Patenostre and his family finally went to settle once and for all on the Ile d'Orléans. It was in Charny-Lirec, on the north side of the island, in the parish of Sainte-Famille that they obtained their first island concession from Charles de Lauzon on 2 February 1662. This land with two arpents of frontage on the river and 132 arpents in area was neighbor to Jean Royer and Jean Raboum. the latter within the boundaries of Saint-Pierre.

In the census of 1666, Nicolas Patenostre, cloth merchant, Marguerite Breton and their seven children were living on the island. The following year, they declared having 9 arpents under cultivation and 9 head of cattle in their stable. Their immediate neighbors were Jean Royer, husband of Marie Target, and Jean Foucher, the farmer of Pierre Niel.

Since 14 April 1668, Barthelemy Verreau had owned a piece of land with three arpents in frontage near the Patenostres. Verreau exchanged it during the same year with another owned by Noel Rose. This property leased by Paul Vignault dit Laverdure, was sold to Patenostre on 10 November 1676, for 630 livres. But for lack of payment it was taken by Jean Choret in 1679.

A merchant from La Rochelle, Moise Petit, in the name of Alexandre Petit, his father, also from La Rochelle, on 22 November 1675, just before the closing of navigation, sold to Nicolas Patenostre a farm with three arpents of width by thirty deep, with no buildings, located in the Seigneurie of Maure, near Louis Dore, censive of Jean Juchereau. Asking price: 300 livres tournois, 25 of them in cash. The 275 remaining livres would bear interest according to the royal rate. Signing this document at Quebec were Martin Geudon and the notary Pierre Duquet.

The Patenostres did not make a lot of noise among their compatriots. We know from the book of the Accounts of the Fabrique of Sainte-Anne du Petit-Cap that in June 1665 the wife of Patenostre made a gift of two pounds of butter. The name of Nicolas Patenostre was recorded in an act of the Sovereign Council, on the first of March 1664, as a witness favorable to the case of Francois Blondeau. accused of having lost a canoe.

In the Ordinances of the Intendant of New France, Pierre-Cégeorges Roy noted the following fact on the date of 6 July 1671: By Order of the intendant Talon to the named Patenostre: To give to Lavigne, concierge of the prisons, two minots of wheat for the subsistence of the prisoners. Had Jean Talon already done a service for Patenostre and was he justified in asking for these two minots of wheat? A simple question! In short, Nicolas and Marguerite seemed to be good-hearted people. peaceful, generous and appreciated.

On November 18, 1672, he apprenticed his thirteen-year-old son Pierre to Denis Gagnon for two years, in exchange for his room, board and maintenance. The next day, he does the same with his son Jean, eighteen years old, by hiring him out for three years with the master carpenter Jean Poitras who will teach him his trade. Sons Charles and Gervais became *engagés Ouest* in the fur trade. On November 22, 1675, he buys from Moise Petit a dwelling of three arpents in front by thirty arpents deep in the seigneurie of Maure for the sum of 300 livres payable by an annual rent of 25 livres. Barthélémy Verreault sells him the land next to his in the seigneurie of Liret on the island of Orleans on November 10, 1676.

Nicolas said he was a cloth merchant in the census of 1666. However, we have found no proof that the ancestor practiced this trade in New France. He was, above all a man of the earth. In spite of his unfulfilled dreams, he was obliged to leave his loved ones, his children still minors, on Saturday, (*Ash wednesday*) 13 February 1679. Burial took place at Sainte-Famille, on the following Monday (Saturday). The pastor Lamy stated in the registry that he was 50 years old and devoted.

As for Marguerite Breton, she continued the education of her children for several years more. We know that she was alive at the marriage of her son Marin, heir to the paternal property, on 11 November 1698. Did she die during the great epidemic of 1702? Did she die in the region of Montreal where the majority of her children had migrated? These are questions without any answers.

Nicolas and Marguerite, by founding a family, you helped found a country. Your hope in this world was fulfilled, your mission accomplished. Today, it is we who remember you and express our gratitude with more than one well-deserved Lord's Prayer. Daughter **Marguerite** was born on 27 November 1669 she married **Pierre Plante**. They were **ancestors of the Collettes**.

Nicolas PATERNAUD b. 1626 → Marguerite PATERNAUD b.1669 → Marie PLANTE b.1707 → Louis CLEMENT b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT b.1797 → Denis COLLET b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE b.1890 → Wilfred ROY b.1919

PATIN Anne (c.1634-1700)

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor who contracted a private marriage in Dieppe on Saturday February 6, 1655 with **Pierre Dufresne**, of unknown parentage. From their union seven children are born. She seems to have come to the country with her husband and their daughter Anne 1663. She lives in Sainte-Famille de l'Île d'Orléans. Her husband died on the Île d'Orléans on November 29, 1687. She has the notary Vachon proceed to the inventory of her goods on April 20, 1689. Her husband left her few things and what he left her was of little value such as an old iron pot worth 4 pounds, an old copper one valued at 6 pounds. "In the bad attic of the said house there were thirteen minots of wheat valued at fifty sols each". The clothes of the children are judged of little value. It is the animals and the land that save the day. Among other things, two oxen are worth 140 livres and the land is valued at 600 livres. She died in Saint-Laurent de l'île d'Orléans where she was buried on November 29, 1700. Daughter **Jeanne** married **Reneé Mineau** They were **Roy ancestors**.

Anne Patin- b -1634 → Jeanne DUFRESNE-b. 1666 → René MINEAU-b. 1658 → Anne MINEAU- b.1685 → Geneviève FONTAINE- b.1715 → Salomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL-241 b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PECARET Elisabeth (-post 11-08-1733) (RAMÉ) (RASNÉ)

She married in France a Candian born son of a Seigneur who felt more French than Canadian.

We do not know the parentage and the place of origin of this ancestor. Around 1690, she married in France **Louis-Joseph Morel**, born in Quebec City on Saturday August 15, 1671, son of Olivier Morel and Françoise Duquet. From their union eight children are born. She lives in La Durantaye. On August 11, 1733, she made an arrangement with the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec. To avoid a dispute and with the agreement of her husband, of whom she had a power of attorney dated June 27, she agreed that the nuns, in order to pay themselves an annuity on the seigneurie of La Durantaye, would withdraw 178 livres 15 sols and 3 deniers of cens and annuities from the inhabitants of the place each year and would also receive half of the arrears of the cens and annuities. She died in Kamourask in 1733. Her husband died in Kamouraska on 17 June 1756. We do not know the date of his death. Son **Charles** married **Marie Coulliard**. They were **Roy ancestors**.

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Elisabeth PECARET → Charles Alexandre MOREL- b.1694 → Jean- MOREL- b.1732 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PEPIN Guillaume (1615-1697)

An ill-fated sortie against the Iroquois. At age 40 his bride was 13. He was appointed seigneurial judge of Champlain

Without the Pépins, the first few decades of life in Trois-Rivières would have been quite different. Three noted historians and genealogists, Tanguay, Sulte and Bellemare, all claim that Guillaume Pepin dit Tranchemontagne was present at the founding of the town in 1634. However, this assertion is not based on known documents. What is certain however, is that a man named Jean Pépin, about whom we know almost nothing, lived in the budding trifluvien community in 1643. On 15 June of that year, his name was entered in the civil records as a Godfather. On 7 May 1658, we find his signature in a contract by notary Séverin Aneau, and on 11 July 1660, his name was again mentioned in the official report of the local Provost. He was the son of Pierre Pépin and Françoise Prieur from Saint Laurent de la Barrière in Saintonge.

Guillaume must have married in the tririverine region about the end of 1645. There are some papers in the archives of Québec which concern a contract of commitment to Pierre Lagardeur by Jean **Meschin**, a laborer, worker and sailor, living at LaRochelle. This colonist drowned at Cap-a l'Arbre on 6 November 1646 with eight other Frenchmen while going to Trois-Rivières by boat. It is possible that Jean Meschin was the father of **Jeanne, a young girl who must have been thirteen** at the time of her marriage to Guillaume Pepin.

On 1 June 1647, the Governor-General of New France, Charles Huault de Montmagny, granted permission to Guillaume Pépin, Guillaume Isabel, Pierre Lefebvre and Sébastien Dodier, to clear the Isle du Milieu across from their homes in Trois-Rivières. This island, about 80 arpents in size, was known for a time as the Ile a Pépin, for the leader of the land clearers. Today it is called the Ile Saint-Christophe. On 6 June 1652, this jewel in the Mauricien estuary was granted as fief and seigneury to Guillaume Guillemot Duplessis-Kerbodot; a few weeks later, he was **killed in that insane assault which he himself organized against the Iroquois**. The island finally reverted to the Jesuits on 20 October 1654, then on the following 9 March, they divided it into eight parcels of ten arpents each in order to distribute it to as many people.

At that time, several colonists possessed land on the right bank of the Saint Mauricie river, a stream then called simply by the name of "river of Trois Rivières." Guillaume Pépin obtained his piece of land on 23 July 1647. It was a lot with three arpents of width by nine in depth, with a road of fifteen toises running along the river, between the holdings of Jean Godefroy de Lintot and Guillaume Isabel. In the town itself, the Pépin property was bordered on the north east by the Chenaux road, on the south-east by the rue Jean Amyot, on the south-west by the rue Saint Paul and on the north west by a line which passed from beyond the rue Whitehead to the level of the church of Saint-Patrice.

Our ancestor also owned a plot in town, seventeen toises in frontage, between those of ancestor **Alexandre Raoul** (the ancestor of the Rheaults) and the widow of Baptiste Bourgery. Pépin received this grant on 6 June 1650 from Governor-General Louis d'Ailleboust, acting in the name of the Company of New France. In 1668, he had a house, a barn and a stable there. On this same 6 June 1650, our pioneer also accepted, from the same beneficiary, another building lot of twenty square toises, situated below the Fort of Trois Rivières.

On 22 May 1652, Guillaume Pépin, Sieur de la Fond, in the company of Pierre Boucher and of the notary Roland Godet from Quebec, verified the official record of possession by the Jesuit Father René Mehard, of the concession granted by Jacques de la Ferte, the Abbot of Sainte-Marie Madeleine. On 20 March 1651, this celebrated Abbot, who gave his name to Cap-de-la Madeleine, received from the Company of New France, without ever setting foot in Canada, a stretch of land with two leagues of width by twenty deep, from the cape to Trois-Rivieres.

Pépin received several other domains. On 15 June 1656, he obtained one with an area of forty arpents square, situated then to the north-west of the town, between the holdings of the **courreurs de bois Médard Chouart des Groseillers** and Quentin Moral. On 14 July of the same year, Pierre Boucher made him a gift of sixty arpents, but Guillaume ceded them back to him on 21 July 1684. Not to be deterred by this suggestion, on 12 September 1657, Pierre gave him another concession, on the hill.

On June 6, 1650, he received from Governor Dailleboust a site of twenty square toises in Trois-Rivières where he had built his house, a barn and a stable. He was syndic from 1651 to 1655. His name appears over and over again at the bailliage of Trois-Rivières for various causes. Thus, on March 13, 1655, Séverin Aneau asked him for 20 livres to cover the costs of a lawsuit between him and Sébastien Dodier. On March 18, 1656, he claims from Marguerite Hayet five and a half days for work done on his land. On the following June 15, he received the title of a land of two arpents frontage by twenty arpents depth a quarter of a league from Trois-Rivières, on the Coteau des Peres. On June 30, 1659, the merchant Thomas Aramy, in the name of Pierre Letaillandier, asks that he confirm whether he has

received two blankets and a barrel of "rossolis" (liquor). He declares to have received them. On August 16 following Jean Garnier says Nadeau pursues him for insults. He must pay 100 sols. On November 20 of the same year, Urbain Baudry dit Lamarche asks that he be forbidden to remove two pieces of pine that belong to him. He was forbidden to do so, but Baudry had to compensate him for the time he had taken to cut down the pines and to square them.

On April 10, 1660, he successfully claimed three minots of wheat from Jacques Aubuchon. On June 18, 1661, Jacques Joyel claimed ten cords of wood and a piece of building to make a store, as agreed by a contract between them. This case was continued before witnesses on July 9, 17 and 19. On October 8 of the same year, he claimed from the same Joyel the sum of 12 livres and 5 sols. On February 4, 1662, he sued Antoine Daunay for having wounded his son Jacques with a pistol shot. claims 600 livres from him. He declares that he will produce the contract by which Bourbeau The following February 11, Élie Bourbeau committed himself for this sum. The latter asks that he provide the receipt of January 2 preceding. He said that he had burned it, which is why he was required to produce another one on the same day. He gives a release to Élie Bourbeau and Michel Lemay for the sum of 600 livres for the land he sold them at Cap-de-La-Madeleine. On February 18, Médard Chouart Desgroseillers claims ten pounds of lard that his wife lent him. He says that he gave eggs, milk and other things in exchange. The same day, he claims from Antoine Dannay compensation for the injury of his son. This case continues on February 24, the following March 4, 11, 18 and 30 and April 13. Jeanne Crevier, wife of Pierre Boucher, claimed 25 livres for a "estoc" on March 11. On April 13, he finally wins his case against Antoine Dannay who is condemned to provide him with sixteen days of work and to pay 25 livres for the legal fees. On April 22, he claimed from Médard Chouart Desgroseillers the sum of 35 livres for peas that he had delivered to his people. This case ends on the following April 29. Desgroseillers owes him nothing while he is condemned to pay him ten pounds of bacon.

About the same time, Pépin ceded to the associates Michel Lemay and Elie Bourbaut, a piece of land for 600 livres. Our ancestor gave a quittance claim to it on 11 February 1662. Guillaume owned another piece of land with five arpents in frontage in the commune of Lac Saint Pierre, but it is not likely that he ever developed it because it was a favorite stalking ground of the Iroquois enemy.

The records of notary Séverin Ameau contain several acts concerning the pioneer Pépin, notably a concession from Nicolas Marsolet at Cap de l'Arbre-a-la Croix (3 August 1665); another concession in the arrière fief belonging to Pierre Mouet de Moras on the south bank of the Saint Lawrence; land and homestead ceded by his son in law ancestor **Guillaume de le Rue** in the seigneurie of Champlain (29 August 1675). On 25 August 1679, Pepin ceded to another of his sons in law, Jean Hérou dit Bourgainville, all the lands which belonged to him "in the town and territory of Trois-Rivières, the said beneficiary to enjoy them all his life and to share it after his death with his co-heirs." On 23 February 1678, Guillaume made a similar donation to his sons Jean Pierre and Etienne, of half of the land acquired from Louis Pinard in the vicinity of the town.

He appeared again on February 9, 1663 to claim 34 livres from Barthélémy Bertrand or else he would keep the porcelain necklace that the latter had given him as a pledge. On the following February 21, he claimed from the same person the sum of 18 livres for eels and merchandise. On April 21 of the same year, at the request of Pierre Pellerin and in the company of Pierre Lepelé dit Lahaye, he declared that Jean Pellerin, a native of Soubise and cousin of Pierre Pellerin, had come to the country as a soldier under the orders of Monsieur de Lauzon on October 13, 1651, and had been killed by the Iroquois on August 8, 1652. He and his wife gave each other their property on August 23, 1663. As curator of Jeanne Isabel, on October 2, 1663, he claims from Pierre Lepelé who is her guardian the sums he owes her. On November 10, 1663, he claims again from Antoine Daunay the sum of 25 livres that he owes since April 13, 1662. He then presented himself against Denis Vérigonneau, on December 1st, to claim the sum of 15 livres that he had paid in his name to Élie Grimard. On January 7, 1664, Guillaume Larue and Marie Pépin give him a release of what he had promised in their marriage contract. Nicolas Marsolet grants him a land of six arpents frontage by sixty arpents depth in his fief of Arbre-à-la-Croix on August 3, 1665.

In the 1667 census, he owned six head of cattle and two arpents of land. **He was appointed seigneurial judge of Champlain.** Also, on February 14, 1669, he made an exchange of land with the surgeon Louis Pinard who was a tax

prosecutor in the same place. On the following August 31, Claude Jutras claimed compensation for one of his oxen that his people had mistreated. He had to have the animal treated at his own expense. On October 22, 1669, he makes a transaction with Guillaume Feniou to avoid a lawsuit following the exchange with Louis Pinard. He accepts that the land that the latter had given him is only twenty arpents instead of twenty-two as specified in the contract. On the following November 27, Sieur Pierre Moet de Moras grants him a land of sixty arpents at the Nicolet River. On April 13, 1675, he donated three arpents of his land in Trois-Rivières to the Récollets. On the following October 29, his son-in-law Guillaume Larue gave him three arpents of land on the Champlain front, on condition that he cut down one and a half arpents of wood on his land and pay the rent of six minots of wheat to Louis Fafard from whom he had bought this land. On the same day, he gave up to his sons Jean, Pierre and Étienne his movable and immovable property, i.e. a twenty toises square as well as two pieces of land, one on the river bank and the other near the City. On August 10, 1677, to cover a debt of 152 livres 3 sols and 2 deniers following a sentence of October 30, 1673, he ceded Charles Bazire a thirty foot Trois-Rivières site, acquired from Louis

He was widowed on February 23, 1678, when he renewed to his sons the gift he had made to them of his movable and immovable property of Trois-Rivières. On August 25, he donated all his lands in Trois-Rivières to his son-in-law Jean Hérou who promised to give him twenty-five minots of wheat and five minots of peas and half of the "escrois" of the animals he gave him. On the following August 27, he gave his consent to his sons Pierre and Étienne, who gave up to the sieur de Cressé the lands he had given them at that place. On November 25, 1680, he sold to **Louis Pinard** half of a land in Trois-Rivières, except for the part he had given to the Récollets. He obtained 500 livres. He is elected tutor of Madeleine Geoffroy and this title requires that an inventory be made of the goods of the late Nicolas Geoffroy, husband of Marie- Ursule Pepin. In the 1681 census, he lives in Trois-Rivières and owns a rifle, three head cattle and thirty acres of land. On March 23, 1682, he donated a rifle to his son-in-law Jean Hérou dit Bourgainville. On April 29, 1683, he transferred his movable and immovable property to his son Pierre as well as 500 livres that the latter owed him on condition that he house him, feed him and see to his maintenance until the end of his days. At the request of Anne Duhérisson, widow of Antoine Desrosiers of Trois-Rivières, on August 15, 1691, he declares valid the marriage that they had concluded under private signature on November 24, 1647. He was present at this contract and declares that Mr. Desrosiers had promised his future wife the sum of 500 livres and all the clothes and other effects mentioned in the contract

After having led a very active life for more than thirty years - he had even been Mayor in his town in the 1650's our ancestor went tranquilly into retirement. He was still mentioned in some acts by Aneau, Jean Cusson and Antoine Adhémar. In 1681, all of his children were settled; the census taker mentioned him all alone, with his gun, his three head of cattle, his thirty arpents under cultivation and his seventy years of age. Death surprised Guillaume while he was living at the home of his son Pierre, at Pointe-aux Sables, on the other side of the river in the future parish of Saint-Grégoire. On 12 August 1697, his mortal remains were brought to Trois-Rivières to be buried there in the cemetery of the parish. His death certificate said that he was about ninety years old. As for Jeanne Meschin, we don't know precisely the date of her death. An act by Séverin Aneau drawn up in 1679 said that she was living but the census of 1681 does not mention her. Thus, we must believe that she was taken some time between these two years.

Guillaume and Jeanne were the parents of **thirteen children**, about average for the times. Daughter **Marie Pepin**, born in 1649, married **Guillaume de la Rue**. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette**. Famed Métis leader **Pierre Bottineau** married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Guillaume PEPIN- b.1607 → Marie PEPIN- b.1649 → Jeanne LARUE- b.1664 → Madeleine ORSON- b.1702 → Marguerite BROUSSEAU- b.1732 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PERRIN Jeanne (1615-)

Baptised as a Calvinist. She came as a servant. It is not impossible that she returned to France at the end of her engagement.

Born on Tuesday, May 26, 1615 and baptized on Sunday, May 31 at the Calvinist temple of La Rochelle, daughter of David Perrin and Jeanne Daniel, she married in La Rochelle around 1638 **Pierre Duteau**, born on Thursday, March 29, 1607 and baptized at the Calvinist temple of La Rochelle on Monday, April 2, 1607, son of Mathieu Duteau and Jeanne Pouvreau. From their union were born five children. Her parents were married in La Rochelle on Monday August 4, 1614. She hired herself out in La Rochelle on April 16, 1658, as a servant to Jacques Leneuf for five years at 50 livres a year and she arrived in the country with her daughter Madeleine. Her two other living children, Charles and Marie are also on the trip after their engagement in La Rochelle on April 16 and 17, 1658 respectively. Since her return trip was to be covered by her employer and there are no documents referring to her afterwards, it is not impossible that she returned to France at the end of her engagement. Daughter **Madeleine** married **Nicolas Leblanc**. Son **Michel Arsenault** who was orphaned at age two, married **Madeleine Leblanc**. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother **Séraphine Bellerive**.

Jeanne PERRIN-b. 1615→Madeleine DUTEAU-b.,1649→Madeleine LEBLANC-b. 1672→ François ARSENAULT- b.1695 → Marie ARSENAULT- b.1730 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PICARD Jean (1635-1700) (LE PICARD)

His wife, ancestor Marie Caron, was murdered in a skirmish by Hurons masquerading as Iroquois. He was involved in any transactions.

Baptized on Tuesday, November 13, 1635 in the parish of Lavillette, diocese of Bayeux in Normandy, son of Pierre Picard and Renée de Suronne, he contracts marriage before the notary Auber on Thursday, June 15, 1656, with Marie Caron, born around 1640, daughter of Robert Caron and Marie Crevet of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap. He married her in Quebec City on July 1656. From their union was born a daughter. His wife died in Quebec City on Wednesday June 9, 1660. At the age of 21 she met a tragic death, a victim of Huron renegades in quest of plunder on the Beaupré coast. Masquerading as Iroquois, they carried off the young wife, her daughter, ancestor Louise and three other children in her care. The thieves were overtaken and surprised by the French and some Algonquins at Pointe Levis. Marie and one of her charges were killed in the skirmish which followed. Little Louise escaped the massacre and was entrusted to the care of her grandfather Pierre Picard. As for Jean Picard, he remarried twice and had several children from each of his last two wives

This very active merchant is in the country in 1655. He received a concession of three and a half acres of frontage from Jean de Lauson on the Beaupré coast on February 3, 1655. He was churchwarden of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap and this title gives an account of the administration of the church property. "It would appear that the church was indebted to the said Picard for the sum of thirty-four pounds ten sols... The said Jean Picard being continued marguillier in Mil six Cens sixty one received from his farmer and for him a minot and half of wheat 6 livres the minot and a bushel of barley 4 livres the minot. "On July 18, 1660, he leased his land to Jean Boutin for five years, beginning on All Saints Day, 1660, for 150 livres per year, payable in twelve minots of wheat, bacon, eels, tools and utensils. He will also receive 50 livres per acre that he will clear. His wife died on June 9, 1660 and he remarried in 1663. That same year, he was still churchwarden of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap. On April 19, 1664, he makes an agreement with Richard Dumesnil and his associate Nicolas Vérieul, his neighbors. He inadvertently cleared some land on their house. Dumesnil and Vérieul give him this land on the condition that he clears the same amount of land on theirs. On August 17, 1664, he hired Jean Depardeau to work from All Saints' Day 1664 to St. John the Baptist 1665, with 81 pounds of wages. On May 24, 1666, he proceeded to the division of his land with his daughter Louise. She took the southwestern half and he kept the northeastern half. In the 1667 census, he owned four cattle and six acres of land. On March 2, 1668, Monseigneur de Laval granted him three arpents of land in the seigneury of Beaupré (Saint-Joachim). On September 4, 1673, his daughter Louise sold him half of the land she had shared in 1666 for 450 pounds. On his land of Sainte-Anne, he runs a store.

In October 1670, he was involved in a case involving Étienne de Lessard and Michel Bouchard accused of beaver fraud. In his testimony, Michel Bouchard declares that they embarked together in a rowboat to go to Sainte-Anne and that Jean Picard was lying in the bottom of this rowboat on the packages of beaver. On October 31, 1673, Michel Lemay owes him forty minots of wheat for merchandise he sold him and on December 22, Nicolas Vérieul owes him 50 livres and 15 sols. On January 16, 1674, Mathurin Gagnon cedes to him his share of a quarter in the boat named *La Sainte-Anne*, at the price it will be evaluated.

The heirs of the late Robert Caron gave him a discharge for his management of their late father's property on February 18, 1675. On the following June 15, he sold to Michel Le Court and Guillaume Boissel, for the price of 400 livres, two thirds of a boat named *La Saint-Pierre*. On August 12, his father acquired from Jean Juchereau, sieur de La Ferté, half of a house and a site in the Lower Town of Quebec, for 3 500 livres payable by an annuity. Half of this house falls to him as an heir. He paid 875 livres on October 3, 1678 and 300 livres on October 2, 1681. The other half of the house belonged to Pierre Nolan who sold half of the boat to La Sainte-Anne for 200 livres on May 29, 1676. On the following October 30, Louis Desmoulins contracted an obligation of 350 livres to him. In 1677, he established his accounts with several inhabitants. Martin Foisy who since November 5, 1674, owes him 172 livres 4 sols and 6 deniers, constitutes an annuity of 9 livres towards him. On February 15, Nicolas Huot owes him 27 livres and 10 sols. The same day, Robert Foubert owes him 22 livres and 5 sols. The following March 29, ancestor **Jean Plante**, Richard Dumesnil, Jacques Lehoux and André Leloutre owe him respectively 134 livres 16 sols, 100 livres 4 sols and 6 deniers, 45 livres and 54 livres 14 sols and 3 deniers. He had the inventory of the goods of his community with Marie Caron made by the notary Duquet, on December 29, 1677. Among other things, one finds in a cassette the sum of 582 livres and 10 sols. Two days later, he made an agreement with the gunner Jean Levart. He accepted the lease that his deceased mother had made to him of half of her house in the Basse-Villee of Québec. He leaves him the whole house until October at the price of 80 livres.

On April 21, 1678, François Laurent owes him 69 livres for merchandise. Claude Bouchard in turn acknowledges, on October 15, 1678, a debt of 491 livres and 10 sols for goods. On November 19, he formed a partnership with Étienne Landeron, Jean Joly and Jean Aubray to run a bakery for three years in Quebec City. With Étienne Landron, he promises to provide the wheat and firewood necessary to run the bakery. They will also share the profits. For the purposes of their bakery, on January 5, 1679, they rented for three years the house of Étienne Marandieu, at the price of 260 livres per year. As they needed more money for their association, they joined Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, on the following February 17. He undertakes to provide sixty cords of wood. On the following March 31, he sold Michel Lemarié a rowboat of twenty-eight feet keel by nine feet wide for the price of 300 pounds. In his name and in the name of his associates, he lodged a protest, on October 16, 1679, against Barbe de Boulogne who, through her attorney, Étienne Marandieu, had rented them her house. They hold her responsible for the fact that they could not work because they could not store grain in this house. She was to have the roof repaired within a fortnight of their rental. They cancel their association on December 6, 1679. Ancestor Pierre Gasnier and François Thibaut owe him respectively 312 livres and 19 sols and 266 livres and 1 sol for goods, on November 10, 1679. On the following November 17, he makes an agreement with Louis Marchand who promises to deliver to him fifty quarters or half barrels each holding three and a half minots of flour 45 sols per quarter. Ten days later, he made another agreement with Jacques, who promised to put a boat in good condition to sail in the spring by providing a man. They divide the profits in three, two thirds to him who provides the boat and the other to Cachelevre. He then lived in his house in Place-Royale in Quebec City where he kept a store.

On February 20, 1680, Jacques Cochon who owes him 70 livres and 7 sols commits himself to provide him with one thousand barrels for the sum of 25 livres. On May 3, Claude de Saintes and Pierre Nolan give him a site of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two feet in area, payable by an annual annuity of 30 livres being part of an annuity of 45 livres due to Sieur Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye on a loan of 900 livres. His wife died September 22, 1680. On the following October 9, he rents François Vianney Pachot, merchant of La Rochelle, his house located in the Lower Town of Quebec on the market place, consisting of two floors and an attic with the bakery, the cellar and some cabinets and the enclosed courtyard, while reserving for himself a small cabinet which is in the lower room, on the side of the alley which separates it from that of the sieur des Rivières. Between October 14 and November 2, 1680, he lends money and sells goods to several people, including Pierre Caron, ancestor **Nicolas Gamache**, Joseph Guimont, Bernard Gonthier, Claude Bouchard and Louise Gasnier, Antoine Pépin and **Jacques Bernier**. The latter owe him respectively: Caron, 103 livres 18 sols and 6 deniers, Gamache, 188 livres and 10 sols, Guimont, 224 livres and 18 sols, Gonthier, 102 livres, Bouchard, 491 livres and 10 sols, Pépin, 185 livres and 5 sols and Bernier 151 livres and 18 sols. He gave Jacques Lemarié a receipt for 300 livres on November 11, 1680. He extended the lease of his house to François Vianney Pachot until St-Jean-Baptiste Day in 1682 for the price of 210 livres.

In the 1681 census, he lived in Quebec City and owned a gun. On September 27, 1681, he owes 400 livres to Vital Caron. He contracts marriage before the notary Auber on January 12, 1683. On June 7, 1683, he became associated with the butcher Guillaume Guillot for five years for half the expenses and profits. On July 30, 1683, in order to remain free of a debt of 200 livres, ancestor **Paul de Rainville** gave him an annual annuity of 10 livres on the sum

of 220 livres owed to him by Olivier Gasnier. On March 11, 1684, he signed an agreement with Nicolas Vérieul to whom he rented his boat *La Sainte-Anne* for the entire duration of the navigation in exchange for half of the profits and losses. On the following June 17, he signed an agreement with Noel Leblanc, to whom he provided 54 pounds and 9 sols of goods. On July 5, 1684, Guillaume Fercort hired himself out to fight against the Iroquois in his place, in exchange for three jars of brandy, a rifle that he would return and 60 livres. Claude Guimont owes him 100 livres and 2 sols on July 7. On August 17, he owes Vital Caron 2200 livres and on October 24, Thomas Lefebvre acknowledges a debt of 284 livres and II sols to him. On September 19 of the same year 1684, he gives Pierre Pilet a release of 60 livres of France on September 19 of the same year 1684. On October 3, he sold half of the boat *La Sainte-Anne* to Sébastien Catteau and Jean Riou for the sum of 125 livres. On November 9, 1684, Philippe Gaultier, Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye and other merchants who, like him, were associated with the Hudson's Bay Company ordered Jean Giton to pay his share of the company's expenses. On the following December 24, François Miville, who learned that he was in with Sébastien Liénnard dit Durbois for 58 livres and 18 sols of merchandise, declared that he had the list of merchandise in question because of his association with Durbois.

On January 22, 1685, following the sentence condemning Sébastien Liénnard to pay him 63 livres, they agree that Liénnard pays first 2S livres and 4 livres and 8 sols for the expenses. On March 30, 1685 Jean Houde sells him four hundred pairs of clogs at 25 livres per hundred. On May 11, he makes an agreement with Pierre Lalande. He declares that even if on the notarized contract it is written that sieur Lalande chartered alone the boat of sieur Villeneuve, he paid half of it. On April 3, 1686, notary Étienne Jacob draws up the inventory of the goods of his community with Magdeleine Gagnon. It concerns the property kept on the Beaupré coast. On the first land, there is a house twenty-eight feet long by twenty feet wide, valued at 300 livres. On the other land, there is a barn thirty feet long by twenty feet wide, covered with straw, valued at 150 livres. He also rented another small house formerly used as a store, eighteen and twenty feet long and as wide, worth 135 livres, and another barn forty-five feet long by twenty feet wide, covered with straw, as well as a stable eighteen feet long by twenty feet wide, valued together at 400 livres.

On April 4, 1686, he rented his two pieces of land to Jean Boucher, but the latter gave up one of them, the one beyond the Grande Rivière to Louis Gasnier, with the same clauses and conditions. On the same day, he borrowed 1150 livres tournois from Macé Gravelle, repayable by an annual rent of 57 livres and 10 sols. On the following April 15, as attorney for Jean Paré and the Paré heirs, he sold a house on Notre-Dame Street to Léonard Hazeur for 1585 livres. On July 2, 1686, he makes a transaction with Henri as attorney for his sister Anne Le Picard. In order to settle amicably an award of the court of Thury-Harcourt dated July 3, 1663 in favor of Jean de Surone against the widow Janvrin, they appoint as arbitrators the sieurs Rouer de Villeray and Claude de Rennes. On November 6, 1686, Antone Adhémar, as guardian of the heirs of the late Jean Aubuchon, owes him 100 livres. On January 10, 1687, André Berthelot contracts an obligation of 750 livres for supplies and goods. He donates 600 livres to compensate for the fire in his house since the sale of his land. On January 23, Laurent Magneron sells him a cow. He immediately rents it to him for three years for eighteen pounds of butter per year. On March 26, he hires Pierre Esmond for four months, in exchange for his lodging and food and 15 livres per month. On April 30, Léonard Hazeur owes him 630 livres. On July 24 of the same year 1687, following the arbitration of the sieurs Pachot and Hazeur, the separation of the house and site that he bought jointly with Pierre Nolan is carried out. He gave Pierre Nolan thirty-one feet for a passage and the latter gave him as much on his share of the land. On the following July 31, he cedes ninety feet of land to Françoise Zachée.

On April 24, 1688, he acquired Philippe Gauthier's rights in the Compagnie du Nord for 7062 livres 12 sols and 6 deniers. On the 26th of the same month, he made a treaty with the merchant François Hazeur for the interest of the late Vital Oriol in the share of the said Hazeur in the Compagnie du Nord. He takes in charge, in the place of the said Hazeur, the fund or capital of 2,400 livres that the late Oriol, his son-in-law, had previously put in the hands and under the name of François Hazeur to have a share and interest in the Compagnie du Nord, by private deeds of 25 February and 2 March 1684. He discharges Sieur Hazeur towards the widow Oriol (Anne Le Picard), in return for the same sum of 2,400 livres that Sieur Hazeur paid him in cash before this day, half in money, half in beaver. On the same day, Vincent Jean contracts an obligation of 150 livres towards him.

On January 26, 1688, Louise Duval owes him 200 livres in beaver and on August 14 following Jean Mathieu owes him 500 livres. On September 21, 1688, he rents to Charles Lessart, for five years from April 15, his two lands in the seigneurie of Beaupré, in exchange for half of the grain. On September 21, Nicolas Vérieul constitutes an annual annuity of 16 livres to him and Lucien Bouteville, on the sum of 320 livres that he owes them. On the following November 1 Pierre Gagnier constitutes an annuity of 9 livres 5 sols and I denier on a debt of 185 livres and 18 sols. On November 13, 1688, he gave Guillaume Chanjeon 2,649 livres tournois as part of the 7,062 livres 12 sols et 6

deniers belonging to him in the Compagnie du Nord. Guillaume Chanjeon will pay these 2,649 livres to the estate of Phillippe Gaultier de Comporté in deduction of the said 7,062 livres. On April 23, 1689, his son-in-law Jean-Baptiste Dailleboust and his daughter Anne gave him a receipt for 678 livres 9 sols and 4 deniers for goods. On April 26, he signed a contract with Claude Baillif for the construction of a wall between his house and that of Eustache Lambert Dumont for the price of 1053 livres which they shared in half. He was the first churchwarden of Notre-Dame de Québec in 1689. On May 20, the other churchwardens rented him a new pew in the church on the Gospel side for 20 livres per year. On September 24, to avoid a conflict with the heirs of the late André Leloutre who renounced the estate of their late father for not having paid the annual rent of 200 livres on a sum of 4000 livres for the purchase of the land of his late parents Pierre Le Picart and Renée Suronne, he cancelled the rent in question and took back the dwelling and all that was in it. On the same day, he leases it for nine years to Jean Boete for half of the grain and the "crois". On October 24, he was among the merchants who were granted the Tadoussac trading farm for four years.

On January 12, 1690, Robert Petit contracted an obligation of 30 livres to him for merchandise. On March 2nd, Jacques Gauthier, from Sainte Croix, sold him ten barrels of eels for the sum of 18 livres. On April 2, 1692, he settles his accounts with Jean Grignon through François Hazeur. He is discharged of the sum of 53 livres 7 sols and 5 deniers of France according to an account of July 29, 1690 and Sieur Hazeur gives him 40 livres that Sieur Grignon owed him. On the following June 9, for the sum of 2000 livres, he sells his land of Sainte-Anne to the gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec. On September 9, Abbot Étienne Vallet in the name of Monseigneur de Saint-Vallier claims from him and from sieurs Bellefontaine and Coulonge the sum of 2088 livres 15 sols and 2 deniers on a bill of exchange from sieur Marnot of Paris. He says that he does not owe a penny to the latter and that he paid his share of this letter. On September 30, Gilles Gautreau owes him 211 livres and 2 sols for goods. On November 20, the following year, the abbot Vallet comes back to claim 500 ecus from France and obtains the same answer. On October 15, 1693, his son-in-law Jean-Baptiste Dailleboust owes him 4353 livres 17 sols and 11 deniers for the balance of his account. On July 30, 1694, he leased his two lands of Beaupré to François Lacroix for five years beginning April 25, 1694 at the expiration of Charles Lessart's lease and for half the grain. On the following September 15, in the name of Sieur François Hazeur, the notary Chambalon claims 3300 livres from him on a bill from Sieur Le Boulanger dated September 6, 1694. He refuses this debt by saying that he does not have a letter of the sieur Le Boulanger on this subject. On February 16, 1695, his son-in-law Jean-Baptiste Dailleboust transfers to him his inheritance rights for 1414 livres and 18 sols. On the following March 20, he joined François Poisset and Antoine Fauvel in the purchase of all the wheat, green peas, white peas and pine wood he could buy from the inhabitants of the southern coast.

On April 25, 1697, he entered into an agreement with François Hazeur and Catherine Nolan to settle the boundaries of their Quebec City site. They agreed to build a ten-foot wall to replace a pile fence between their sites. On October 13, 1697, he signed a declaration of the gentlemen interested in the Compagnie du Nord of the King concerning the surrender of Fort Bourbon in the Baie du Nord (Hudson Bay) taken from the English, so that the Company could re-establish its trade there. He is interested in it for 6 049 livres 18 sols. On November 7, 1698, François Vallécour owes him 126 livres 16 sols and 8 deniers. On November 10, 1698, Esprit Carboneau owes him 581 livres 13 sols and 10 deniers for merchandise. On March 30, 1699, he owes Prisque Lessard his two lands in Beaupré, for five years, beginning on April 25, 1699. On June 20, 1699, Mathieu Sauton, a traveler in the Outaouais, owes him 573 livres and 17 sols and on the following November 21, Augustin Alens dit Lespagnol owes him 280 livres and 6 deniers for merchandise. The following July 9, Gilles Gautreau owed him 240 pounds 17 sols and 4 deniers for merchandise. On November 20, 1700, he dictated his will "in the high room of his house which was on the Place Royale". He declared that he had given a guarantee for his son-in-law, Sieur de Coulonge, towards Sieur Blancheteau, merchant of La Rochelle, for the sum of 3336 livres 19 sols and 5 deniers of France, on October 23, 1698, on which he paid for Sieur Coulonge the sum of 948 livres and 17 sols of France. He died on the following November 29. His inventory is drawn up from January 10 to 26, 1701. This document includes sixty-nine pages of which several list all the goods found in his store, as well as the active and passive debts. Among the numerous titles and papers, besides those concerning his property of Place Royale, one notes those of his lands of the seigneurie of Beaupré. One finds there minutes of surveying and demarcation, such as that of the land of three and a half arpents made by Jean Le Rouge on April 7, 1696 and that of the land of Saint-Joachim, also drawn up by Le Rouge on April 11, 1696. This land contained three arpents of width at the bottom of which a declaration written and signed by him tells us that he never ordered Le Rouge to proceed with this survey. The inventory of livestock and furniture was made by Joseph Fortin, Vincent Gagnon and Jean Caron. The minutes of this inventory cover three pages. It was not until the snow melted that the inventory of the land was made. Jean Picard, he remarried twice and had several children from each of his last two wives. **Louise married Louis Gagné. They were ancestors of the Roys.**

Jean PICARD-b. 1635 → Louise PICARD-b. 1659 → Louise GAGNE- b.1676 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PICARD Pierre 1607-1676) (LE PICARD)

A master baker. Little Louise Picard escaped the massacre in which her mother was killed and was entrusted to the care of her grandfather Pierre Picard

Son of Joachim Picard, lawyer of Vaucelles, diocese of Bayeux in Normandy, (his mother's name is unknown), he contracted marriage before the notary Jacques de Lozier of the port of Douilly in France, on Sunday, December 30, 1629, with **Renée de Suronne**, daughter of Euguerrand de Suronne de Clécy, (her mother's name is unknown). He married her in Clécy on Saturday, May 18, 1630, and they had a son. This ancestor is mentioned for the first time in the country when he receives land on April 7, 1646. On October 7, 1649, his name appears on the inventory of Noël Juchereau des Chatelets' property. He was then farmer of the land of Robert Drouin Sainte-Anne. On October 20, 1650, Olivier Letardif grants him a land of five arpents in front of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap by a league and a half of depth.

He is godfather to Pierre Caron Québec on July 12, 1654. On July 23, 1657, he signed an agreement with ancestor **Guillaume Couillard**. The latter authorized him to take two oxen that he had sold to the Sieur de Lespinay on condition that he pay the price of 250 pounds. On September 16, 1658, Thomas Aramy gives him and Thomas Touchet a receipt for the sum of 14 livres. On July 22, 1664, he and his wife donated their property to each other. On May 24, 1666, they donated a cow to ancestor **Louise Picard**, their granddaughter, whom they had been housing and feeding since the death of her mother Marie Caron, wife of their son Jean, who was murdered in a skirmish in the 1667 census, he owned thirteen head of cattle and twenty-five arpents of land. On December 28, 1668, he gave Pierre Gasnier, son of ancestor. **Louis Gasnier**, one acre of land width by one and a half leagues in depth, in return for annual dues and rents. On September 1, 1673, he cedes him again a . two and a half arpents of land.

On January 28, 1675, he sells to André Berthelot dit Le Loutre, his land of four arpents of width by a league and a half of depth in Sainte-Anne with his house and his barn for the sum of 4000 livres payable by an annual rent of 200 livres. On August 12, he bought from Jean Juchereau half of a house in the Lower Town of Quebec for 3500 livres payable by an annual rent of 175 livres. On the following October 14, when he was qualified as a master baker, he contracted an obligation of 187 livres 1 sol and 4 deniers to Guillaume Julien. He rents to Jacques Girard a room in the house he bought from Jean Juchereau, for three years, at the price of 175 livres per year. On the following December 26, while he is sick in bed, he ratifies the donation he made of his goods to his wife. He took the opportunity to dictate his will to the notary Rageot. He died in Quebec City on May 20, 1676 and was buried the next day. His wife died 29 November 1677 at Beaupré. Son **Jean** married **Marie Caron**. They were **ancestors of the Roys**.

Pierre PICARD-b. 1607 → Jean PICARD-b. 1635 → Louise PICARD-b. 1659 → Louise GAGNE- b.1676 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Saloomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PICHET Jean (1636-1699) (PEGIN)

His father in law Jean Leblanc was killed by Iroquois. His bride was 13 years old.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor from Poitou. In 1666, he married **Madeleine Leblanc**, born in Quebec City on Monday July 15, 1652, daughter of Jean Leblanc and Madeleine Nicolet. From their union six

children were born. This ancestor was confirmed in Chateau-Richer on February 2, 1660 and received a two-acre parcel of land on the Ile d'Orléans on August 10, 1662. He is said to be the servant named Jean in the service of Sieur Pierre Denis de Laronde whom the widow Badeau made work for her for a day and a half and who, on March 1, 1664, was condemned to a fine of 6 livres for having left his master's service without authorization. He was found on his land on the Ile d'Orléans in the census of 1666 and 1667. He married at the same time. On February 24, 1678, his neighbor Jean Paulin sells him two arpents of land in front of the fief of Chevalerie, for 400 livres. With Charles Roger des Colombiers and other inhabitants of Saint-Pierre, on September 5, 1679, he petitioned the court against the seizure of twenty-seven head of cattle by Nicolas Juchereau of Saint-Denis on August 30. In the 1681 census, on his land of Saint-Pierre de l'ile d'Orléans, he owned one gun, eleven head of cattle and twenty acres of land. On July 27, 1681, in company with his mother-in-law **Madeline Nicolet**, he sold to Pierre Duquet a nineteen-foot plot of land with an old house in the Lower Town of Quebec. They obtained 350 pounds. On June 6, 1688, Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, in the name of the Juchereaus, agrees to change his cens and rents for his house in the fief of La Chevalerie into money. From now on, he will pay 40 sols instead of two live capons. He died at Saint-Pierre de l'ile d'Orléans on June 17, 1699 and was buried two days later. His widow had an inventory of his goods made by the notary Étienne Jacob on March 4, 1700. His goods were evaluated at 818 livres and 8 sols and his animals at 596 livres. He had debts of 88 livres and 16 sols. On the other hand, sixty minots of wheat worth 360 livres were found in his house. His house measured nineteen feet by eighteen feet. Finally, on his land of four arpents in front and in depth to the middle of the island, there were sixty-four arpents of land. His wife died on 28 December 1708 at Saint Pierre Ile d'Orléans. Son **Jean** married **Genevieve Crepeau**.**They were ancestors of the Collettes.**

Jean PICHET - b. 1636 → Jean PICHET- b.1680 → Marie PICHET- b.1701 → Charles DENIS- b.1723 → Elisabeth DENIS- b.1754 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET - b.1796 → Denis COLLET - b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PICHON Marie (-1661)

A member of the Fur Trade Society

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor who, around 1615, married in France **Philippe Gauthier** of unknown parentage but originating from Saint-Etienne-du-Mont Paris. From their union three children are born. Around 1627, she married Charles Sevestre, born in Paris on Tuesday November 20, 1607, son of Étienne Sevestre and Marguerite Petitpas. They had seven children.

She arrived in the country in 1636 with her daughter Catherine and gave birth to a child shortly after her arrival. She lived in Quebec. She received the scapular of Mount Carmel in Quebec in 1656. Her husband died in Quebec on December 8, 1657. She is a member of the Fur Trade Society. On July 31, 1657, she acknowledges that in addition to the goods mentioned in the inventory of her deceased husband, she still has in her possession goods belonging to Fabien Marot and Jacques Nadeau, merchants of La Rochelle for a value of 279 livres as indicated in a memorandum dated March 16, 1647. Moreover, she also has seven half-barrels of "rozzoso" that she believes belong to Mr. Morisset, merchant. On May 14, 1658, she accounts for the beaver pelts, the money and the effects established with her Sevestre heirs and that they left her. They left in all for 13 393 livres 14 sols and 1 denier which she intends to use to cover debts of 12 984 livres 2 sols and II deniers. On April 13, 1658, she acknowledges that on a bond of 900 livres contracted by her brother-in-law Jacques Sevestre and ratified by his wife Françoise Dupil before the notaries Morel and Mulin of Paris, on March 24, 1643, half belongs to her brother-in-law Jacques Sevestre.

On June 5, 1659, Louis Rouer de Villeray gives her a receipt for the sums she owes him and in particular for 400 livres promised in her marriage contract with Catherine Sevestre, as well as her wedding clothes and 300 livres that he paid for her to Thierry Delestre and 50 livres to Sieur Peré. On the following July 26, François Blondeau sold her in the name of his son Charles Sevestre a dwelling of one acre by six acres on Grande-Allée for the sum of 500 livres. On the following October 18, she gave her consent that a sum of 1300 livres owed by Louis Sevestre de Paris be divided among her heirs. The next day, with her heirs, she transfers this sum to Louis Rouer of Villeray who in compensation gives them 300 livres each. On September 6, 1660, Mathurin Girault, as Mathurine Caillot's attorney, gave her a receipt for what her deceased husband owed to her. On the following October 30, she declares that a concession made on May 15, 1656 in favor of her deceased husband was in reality for Charles Gauthier de

Boisverdun. On November 26, 1660, she and Charles Gauthier give each other a mutual and general release of all accounts between them. She died in Quebec City on May 3, 1661 and was buried the next day. Daughter **Catherine** married **Denis Duquet**. They were **Roy ancestors**.

Marie PICHON- b.1598 → Catherine GAUTHIER- b.1605 → Françoise DUQUET- b.1645 → Louis MOREL- b.1671 → Charles Alexandre MOREL- b.1694 → Jean- MOREL-243 b.1732 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PILOIS Françoise (1640-1713)

Fille du Roi, a cancelled marriage contract as result of speed dating

When Françoise Pilois arrived in New France on a ship of prospective brides, she made a quick decision on who to marry, and shortly after, seemed to have a change of heart. Françoise was born in about 1635 in Paris, the daughter of François Pilois and Claudine Poulet. The circumstances that caused her to sign up as a *Fille du Roi* in the spring of 1665 are unknown, but there are a couple of clues. One is that a large group of women and girls that year were said to have been recruited from “charity houses in Paris”; one source put the number at 50. Also, three of her shipmates identified St-Nicolas-des-Champs as their parish of origin, so perhaps this wasn’t a place of birth, but the location of a home for impoverished women and girls. Whichever is true, Françoise boarded the *Saint-Jean-Baptiste* sailing out of Dieppe, and arrived in Quebec City on October 2nd.

The process of pairing off with a husband was one of mutual consent, but the woman had the ultimate say. Typically, upon arrival in Quebec, *Filles du Roi* were housed in a convent where the men could come meet with them in groups.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (*filles à marier*) and again from 1662 to 1673 (*filles du Roi*). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the *Filles du Roi* had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband’s average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband’s average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the *filles du roi*, another one of Louis XIV’s objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The *filles du roi* represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony’s history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren’t the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term “founding mothers” is more than appropriate.

It only took three days before Françoise agreed to a marriage contract with a man named Marin Gervais, a surprisingly short courtship, considering the number of women and the fact she was already 30-years-old. Perhaps

she was in too much of a hurry to find a match, because within days, the contract was cancelled. Marin returned home still a bachelor; he later married another *Fille du Roi* in 1672.

What Françoise did wasn't that unusual; it's been said that about 10% of all *Filles du Roi* bailed out on a marriage contract (a result of **speed dating**). She rebounded quickly and found a new man to marry, **Antoine Cassé** son of Noël Cassé and Michelle Durant, of Saint-Pierre de Douay en Anjou. Both of Antoine's grandfathers were said to be house roofers. Sometime during his 20s, Antoine left his family and migrated to New France; he first appeared in records at his confirmation in Quebec City on March 23, 1664. By the following year, Antoine had settled downriver from Quebec City in Château-Richer. That fall, he joined the men courting the *Filles du Roi* who had just arrived from France. On October 14th, he made a contract with one of them, **Françoise Pilois**, and their wedding took place the same day.

A new contract was drawn up on October 14th 1665 in Château-Richer, just outside of Quebec City, and their wedding was held that very day. The newlyweds spent their first few years in the north shore area called the Beaupré Coast, but looked toward moving across the water. Antoine and Françoise settled down on the Île d'Orléans toward the end of 1669. Françoise and Antoine started their lives together, and she was soon pregnant with their first child, who was born the following November. By 1682, they had eight more.

During those years, Françoise's family moved first to Ste-Famille on the Île d'Orléans toward the end of 1669, then to the south shore community of Beaumont. She was the godmother on the very first baptism at the Beaumont church on July 3, 1679. The child was named after her, Françoise Mailloux, and was the daughter of a man who shared ownership of a fishing boat with Antoine. They spent the rest of their lives in Beaumont, seeing her children married off one-by-one..

Antoine and Françoise, on 26 August 1702, had come to the end of their rope. "Desiring especially to spend the rest of their days in peace and tranquility, in order to better care for their health," they made a donation to their son Charles. This heir became owner of 2 steers, 2 cows, one 14-year-old mare with her 4-month-old colt, and half of the coastal land to the northeast. In return, the son was expected to feed, house, clothe and to care for his parents until their death and afterward, to have 30 Requiem Masses said for the repose of their souls.

This avalanche of detail should not cause you to forget that the family Lacasse worked a farm for survival. One feels that in this house there was hope for a better life which never was realized. The Lacasse parents had 9 children: 3 boys and 6 girls. Antoine the eldest baptized at Chateau-Richer in May of 1668, died at 19 in the flower of his youth. Joseph and Charles were the fruitful ones and perpetuated the name Lacasse in Canada and the USA. Antoine left this world in 1709 and was buried at Beaumont the first day of June. Father Jean Pinguet wrote his death certificate at Lauzon. As for Françoise Pilois, she died on 28 February 1713, at over 70 years of age, and was buried alongside her husband. She had been the godmother of the first child born at Beaumont; Françoise Mailloux, on 3 July 1679. Joseph Lacasse worked on the construction of the first church at Beaumont.

Son **Joseph Cassé** B. 23 Aug 1669, Ste-Famille, Île d'Orléans, New France; D. 23 Jan 1744, St-Etienne-de-Beaumont, married . **Marie Bazin** (1673-1743), 27 Jun 1691, at Lauzon.**Three of their daughters were ancestors, 2 Collette lines and a Roy line .**

Francoise PILOIS-b. 1640→ Joseph CASSE- b.1669 → Marie CASSE- b.1692 → **Marie- ROY-** b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

(Marie Roy was the a descendant of patriarch Nicolas Leroy. Her daughter married patriarch Francois Collet so all Collettes are descendants of Nicolas Leroy)

Francoise PILOIS-b. 1640→ Joseph CASSE- b.1669 → Elisabeth CASSE- b.1703 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Francoise PILOIS-b. 1640 → Joseph LACASSE- b.1669 → Genevieve LACASSE- b.1706 → Charles PAQUET- b.1737 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PLANTE Jean 1626-1706)

His bride was 13 years old. They had 122 grandchildren.

Son of Nicolas Plante and Isabelle Chauvin, from Laleu, diocese of La Rochelle in Aunis, he married Chateau-Richer (registered Quebec), on Thursday, September 1, 1650, **Françoise Boucher**, baptized Quebec on Sunday, June 22, 1636, daughter of Marin Boucher and Pertine Mallet. From their union thirteen children were born. He emigrated to New France around 1647. Jean married Françoise Boucher who was not quite 14 yet.

He worked on a Chateau-Richer land and on December 10, 1652, he donated to Urbain Beaudry an acre and two perches of land to accommodate him, on the condition that he pay his share of the rents of this land. On May 31, 1655, he sold to Robert Anet the rest of his land, that is, four arpents and eight perches of frontage for the sum of 400 livres. By his marriage to Françoise Boucher, he obtained from his father-in-law, on April 25, 1656, two arpents of land in front of him and established himself there. For this land, he promises to pay her 52 sols per year. On September 23, 1657 he acknowledges having received from Robert Anet what he owed him for the purchase of his land. On February 17, 1659, his father-in-law gives him a receipt for what he owes him and in 1660, he gives him eight arpents of land where his house is built. This donation was ratified by an act of July 8, 1668. On August 26, 1662, Charles de Lauzon-Charny granted him three arpents of land on the Island of Orleans. On August 20, 1664, before the notary Auber, he gives a power of attorney to Mathurin Girault to divide with his brother-in-law Jean Martin, living in Saint-Maurice near the town of Laleu, the property left by his deceased parents.

In the 1667 census, he owns a cow. On April 13, 1671, Louis Houde sold him his share in the estate of the late Marin Boucher for the sum of 300 livres for the land plus 50 livres for his share in the furniture. The following November 17, he sold his son Claude his land of Ile d'Orléans, for 200 livres. On March 29, 1677, he contracted an obligation of 134 livres and 16 sols to Jean Picart. In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, four head of cattle and twenty acres of land under cultivation.. On February 22, 1694, because of their advanced age, he and his wife donated their property to their son François, on condition that he take charge of their lodging, feeding and clothing and see to their maintenance and that of his sister Louise Plante and his brother Joseph Plante. In compensation for this gift, he will have to pay each of the other heirs the sum of 150 livres. He died at Chateau-Richer on March 29, 1706 and is buried there the next day. His wife died 18 April 1711 at Chateau-Richer Son **Pierre** married **Marguerite Patenaude**. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Jean PLANTE-b. 1626 → Pierre PLANTE- b.1666 → Marie PLANTE- b.1707 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

My translation from our fca

The son of Nicolas Plante and Elisabeth Chauvin, Jean was originally from Saint-Pierre de Laleu, an ancient commune in the department of Charente-Maritime, formerly the Aunis with the capital La Rochelle. Today, near the ocean, we have Laleu-la-Pallice. It is thus near La Rochelle, a very important seaport of the mother country at that time, that Jean Plante was born. The baptismal certificate of our ancestor was not found. From our Canadian documents, we can affirm that he was born between the years 1621 and 1626. When Jean left his native village, he was orphaned of both father and mother. Élisabeth Chauvin, 45 years old, died in February 1646; as for Nicolas, he was buried on May 21, 1647, at Saint Pierre de Laleu, at the age of 60. It is after these events that Jean thought of coming to New France.

History always keeps secrets in its bosom. According to the documents that remain, one could conclude that Jean Plante entered the colony on the sly. However, he had nothing to hide. He had to set foot in Quebec around 1648. In the civil status records, Jean Plante appears for the first time on Thursday, September 1, 1650, at the time of his marriage to Françoise Boucher, the son of Marin and Perinne Mallet.

Françoise Boucher was born in Canada, in 1636. She was baptized in Quebec City on June 22 by Abbé Nicolas Adam. Louise Couillard was her godmother. Françoise was thus **14 years old** when she committed herself in the

state of the **marriage**. The nuptial blessing was probably given at her father's house in Chateau-Richer. The witnesses were ancestor Jean Cauchon, father, Simon Guyon and Toussaint Toupin, all neighbors and friends. The Jesuit Joseph Poncet, a tireless worker for the Gospel, registered the act in Quebec City. At that time, there was no church on the Côte de Beaupré. But, where was the new couple going to live? Perhaps the Boucher-Plante couple lived with their parents-in-law. Marin Boucher was a mason and quite advanced in age. It was customary to offer to provide for the newlyweds, the first year of their marriage.

On December 10, 1652, Jean Plante sold to Urbain Baudry, known as Lamarche, a newcomer to the Côte, one acre and two perches of land at Sault-à-la-Puce. Jean Plante's titles no longer exist. Originally, his property was 6 arpents wide and a league and a half deep. On May 31, 1655, Jean ceded to Robert Anest 4 arpents 8 perches of land frontage remaining with a barn and house, for the sum of 400 livres. Marin Boucher, on June 14, 1650, had obtained from Olivier Letardif a concession of 8 arpents 8 perches of frontage located at Château -Richer between Claude Auber and Olivier Letardif.

On April 25, 1656, Boucher's father-in-law gave 2 arpents of his concession to his son-in-law Plante and 2 others to his son Jean-Galleran. As Jean-Galleran had to pass through Plante's land to get to his own, there were some problems, which were solved on December 15, 1662. Jean-Galleran was given the freedom "to come and go by plow and cart over the rest of their concession with less tributes than can be done". In addition, within his 2 arpents of frontage, Marin ceded to Plante a site of 8 perches, a cession confirmed on September 27, 1668.

In 1662, Jean Plante looked with envy at the beautiful Ile d'Orléans. On August 26, Charles de Lauzon-Charny granted him 3 arpents of land in width located in the parish of Sainte-Famille, between the owners Pierre Merlin and Marin Nourice. On February 2, 1660, when Mgr de Laval came to make his first confirmation tour on the Côte de Beaupré, Jean Plante and Françoise Boucher were among the 173 confirmands.

In the fall of 1664, Jean Plante made a trip to France. Probable reason: settlement of some business matters accompanied by a need to see his little country again. He returned in the spring of 1665. Françoise Boucher had the protection of her family to help her supervise the smooth running of the farm. The census takers of 1667 noted that Jean Plante had only one cow in his small barn. The fact is surprising. His father-in-law had 8 head of cattle, while his brother-in-law and neighbor Jean-Galleran Boucher had none.

Fourteen years later, in 1681, the Plante family owned 1 rifle, 4 head of cattle and 20 acres of land under cultivation. It is certain that this family did not waste its time in the courts of justice. The patriarch Marin Boucher died at Châteaux-Richer on March 25, 1671. The question of succession arose. Jean Plante had received much from his parents-in-law. On April 13, he made a transaction with Louis Houde, husband of Madeleine Boucher, by committing himself to pay him 300 livres for his share of the inheritance..

At the same time, we remember that Bertrand Chenay, sieur de LaGarenne, a great financier of the Côte de Beaupré, had lost his wife Marie-Madeleine Bélanger. On January 21, 1671, the inventory of all his possessions was carried out. At the same time, we learn, on the following January 30, that Jean Plante owes 67 pounds to Chenay, to be paid back as soon as possible. Jean Plante, on March 29, 1677, admitted owing to Jean Picard, merchant of Sainte-Anne du Petit-Cap, the sum of 134 livres 16 sols tournois for goods received. Notary Paul Vachon signed this obligation at the Plante house, before Barthélemy Verreau and Jean Cloutier. All in all, the life of the Plante family is not very sensational, except for its regularity, its simplicity, its goodness which radiates in their home and in the surroundings.

Between January 26, 1653 and January 7, 1678. Jean and Françoise of Château- Richer, had 13 children: Claude, Marie-Françoise. Jacques, Georges, Jean, Thomas, Pierre, François, Geneviève. Angélique, Joseph, an unnamed child and Louise. They all reached adulthood except for one, All the other Plante subjects, also born at Châteaux-Richer, married and became established. On February 22, 1694, Jean and Françoise thought that the time had come to pass the key of their house to one of their sons, in the presence of their family. Considering their age, 73 and 58 years. they asked their children to deliberate between them of the necessary means so that they could subsist the remainder of their days. What a polite and delicate way to treat their offspring! It was decided that it was appropriate for François to take charge of "the care and feeding of the parents and also of Louise and Joseph," who were still minors". François became the owner of the property of his father and mother. In addition to their accommodation, he would have to pay the seigniorial rents, discharge all debts and have them pray to God for the repose of their souls

after their death. François also promised to pay each of his siblings the sum of 150 livres to replace the 200 that his parents had promised on the occasion of their marriage. Without any division or opposition, François took over the running of the house and farm. Jean and Françoise became income earners without suffering any traumatic shocks. This was the case for many years to come.

On Tuesday March 29, 1706, the parish of Chateau-Richer was in mourning. It had just lost one of its pioneers, Jean Plante. He was buried the next day. The register mentions the presence of sons Joseph, Thomas and Georges. Jean was 84 years old. Françoise Boucher survived him until April 18, 1711, the day of his death. She was carried to the cemetery on April 20, in the presence of her children, grandchildren, friends and the witnesses mentioned in her burial act: Charles Cauchon, Étienne Drouin and the priest Guillaume Gaultier. Son Pierre united his life to Marguerite Patenaude. They raised 7 children, in the parish of Saint-Jean where he died in December 1737. In the third generation the Plantes had 122 grandchildren,

PLASSAN Pierre (1670-1716)

He returned to France often and perished in a ship wreck.

Baptized on Friday, August 15, 1670 in Saint-Saturnin de Baurech, archdiocese of Bordeaux in Guyenne, son of Micheau Plassan and Peyronne Four, he married **Louise Albert**, born in Quebec City on Friday, June 26, 1671, daughter of Guillaume Albert and Élisabeth Hallé, before notary Chambalon on Monday, October 30, 1695. He marries her in Lauzon on Tuesday November 1, 1695. They had ten children.

This merchant was hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on September 6, 1692. He was discharged the following September 26. He was qualified as a cooper when, on September 17, 1694, with the merchant Jean Jung, they gave each other a mutual release for all the business they had done together. He got married in 1695. On November 7 of the same year 1695, at his request, they proceeded to a survey of four cases of soap at 24 livres and 10 sols per cent, that Mr. Hay had delivered to him in Bordeaux. Two cases are good, two are lost. On November 9, Ausé Billon, master valet of the ship La Perle, gave him a receipt for 75 livres from France for what he owed to Sieur Barbier, of La Rochelle. The next day, he makes an agreement and joins Guillaume Albert. They put together 3000 livres in their association and he promises to put the same amount in France for the purchase of goods. They will share half of the income. On October 23, 1696, he contracts an obligation of 3381 livres 8 sols and 8 deniers towards Guillaume Albert for balance of accounts and business realized in their association. He promises to return 1500 livres in June and the rest at the end of September 1697. On October 26 of the same year 1696, François Audiere, captain of the ship La Perle, gave him and Jacques Turgeon a receipt in the name of François Hervé for the sum of 400 livres. On September 21, 1697, he owes 3856 livres and 5 sols to Guillaume Albert. On January 30, 1698, Jean Soulard rents him a house on Notre-Dame Street, and he promises to pay it back on August 1, 1698. In the same year 1698, on April 2, he hired Jacques Daniau as a sailor at 31 pounds per month for the navigation season on the ship he had built. On the following May 5, Charles Buisson owed him 770 livres for his pension, food and merchandise.

In 1699, on September 9, the churchwardens of the Fabrique Notre-Dame de Québec rent him the bench formerly occupied in the church by Sieur Duprat and his wife, in the nave on the right side in front, for 20 livres per year. On October 23 Mathieu Sauton owes him 400 livres for goods. On the following October 27, Raymond Martel gives him a receipt for 548 livres and 8 sols of France. On July 18, 1700, he owes Joseph Gouin 3000 livres in beaver. On the following October 30, he contracts an obligation of 1800 livres to Jacques Turgeon. On July 8, 1701, Joseph Gabory owes him 131 livres and 14 sols. He himself owes 2440 livres from France to Antoine Trotier on November 2 of the same year. He hired Jean Julien, winegrower of Sadracq-entre-deux-Mers and Pierre Savignac, of Bordeaux. On August 17, 1701, he transferred their contract of employment to Antoine Trotier, of Batiscan, in the name of whom he had hired them. He advanced the sum of 229 livres and 7 sols for their expenses. On November 14, 1703, he made an agreement with ancestor **Guillaume Albert**. The latter hired his son Guillaume for one year to improve his navigation skills and to this end, he advanced him 100 livres from France. The next day, as he was about to go to France, he gave a power of attorney to his wife. On April 4, 1703, Guillaume Albert gave him a receipt for the 3856 livres and 5 sols loaned in 1697. On the following May 14, Joseph Lemay owes him 161 livres and 10 sols. On the following October 15, he cedes to Pierre and Philippe Peire, his interests in the company of the Colony and they give him a new black beaver hat. On the following November 12, Jean Duprat contracted a debt of 149 livres and 6 sols to him. The following day, he joins Jean Petit and puts 15000 livres in their company. Jean Petit advances 7189 livres from France. On the 14th, Michel Guay owes him 152 livres for goods. In 1704, on July 25, Élisabeth

Chavigny, widow of Étienne Landron, rents him a house on Notre-Dame Street for five years at 475 livres per year. On the following October 18, Jean Petit extends his association with him. On the following November 15, Jean Soulard gives him a discharge for all the accounts they had together and for the rent of his house. The same day, Jacques Barbel in the name of the Toupin heirs gives him a receipt for 480 livres

On April 3, 1706, while he is in France, his wife, who holds a power of attorney from him, gives a power of attorney to the merchant Jean Delager to receive in her husband's name an account from Sieur Charles Guillemin, merchant of Bordeaux and attorney of Jean Bonfils and his family. He is back from France on September 2, 1706 when he makes a deal with the butcher Louis Bardee. The latter promises to deliver to him during the summer of 1707 and at the latest on the first of September, fifty barrels of salted beef, presently salted and which will be finished to be salted in next January. The whole, at 1 sol and 6 deniers per pound, freshly killed and without salt, plus thirty-seven and a half minots of salt. On the following September 15, he holds half of the interest on the ship Le Maréchal de Chamilly. He was also the attorney of Pierre Hardineau, of La Rochelle, holder of one eighth of the interests on this same ship. He appointed Captain Arnaud Mariauchau as his attorney to represent them in Plaisance during the sale of the cargo made in that city and to see to the reloading of the ship Plaisance before its return to France. On the same day, he made a deal with Louis Landron about the cargo of the ship Le Maréchal de Chamilly. Landron will embark on the ship to go to Plaisance to sell and exchange the cargo in his name and for the benefit of the other interested parties in this ship. The exchange of goods will be done only in oil and cod, leaving Plaisance for La Rochelle where he will sell the cargo. If he does not find good prices, he will return to sell it in the American Islands (West Indies) where he will reload the ship to go to Plaisance. On the following November 2, he gave Laurent Lager power of attorney to go to France to La Rochelle, Rochefort and Bordeaux to negotiate in his name all goods in all the usual and customary places, even the public fairs and markets, wholesale and retail, on credit or in cash.

In 1707, on April 21, he made a deal with Charles Morin and Charles Parent. He promises to deliver to them one hundred and seventy minots of salt 3 livres le minot. On the following April 30, Jean Petit again extended his association with him. On the following September 24, the travelers Charles Laval, Pierre Chauveau and René Beaudin owe him 233 livres and 15 sols for merchandise. Three days later, Charles Lecour, Jean Nolet and Jean Poliquin owed him 124 livres and 10 sols for the same reason. On October 7, Jacques and Charles Morin owe him 128 livres in merchandise. On November 7 of the same year 1707, Jean Brousse, on the orders of Louis Landron de Dombourg, gave him a receipt for 3100 livres from France, to remain free of the contract made before the notary Soulard La Rochelle on May 4, 1706. Two days later, as he was about to return to France, he gave his wife a power of attorney. On March 20, 1708, Joseph Jean Moreau and François Fleury owe him 234 livres 16 sols and 2 deniers. On November 12, 1708, together with Jean Petit, he declares that they have ended their association. It established the accounts until 1706. He promises to establish those of 1707 and 1708 in the year 1709. His half in their society amounts to 22 189 livres of France. Their goods are distributed as follows: 13,000 livres de France for the quarter of the ship Le Chamilly, on which he personally has only 4000 livres; a fund of 3500 livres de France Plaisance; 1200 livres de France in Le Trident and 4000 livres de France in the ship Notre-Dame-des-Victoires. The rest of their goods are in merchandise. On November 15, he again gave a power of attorney to his wife and returned to France. On December 24, his clerk and manager Charles Gontaux proceeds to the census of the goods he left to the butcher Michel Cadet of Saint-Pierre Street, the latter being seriously ill. If he dies, he asks that his widow give the goods to Mr. Plassan, otherwise they will sell them at the agreed price. On November 13, 1709, he makes an agreement with Jean Petit. They agree on their respective shares in the securities on the ships Le Trident and Notre-Dame-des-Victoires. Sieur Petit also declares that his share of 22 189 livres de France injected into their company has been paid to him. Two days later, he gave his wife power of attorney before leaving for France. On October 17, 1710, his brother-in-law Mathieu Albert, who was about to make a long trip, gave all his goods to his sister Louise, wife of Pierre Plassan. On the following October 30, Louise gave a power of attorney to Charles Gontaux. He is back from France on November 8, 1711 and gives a power of attorney to his clerk and agent Charles Gontaux.

In 1713, on October 9, through his intermediary, Marie Ginchereau, widow of Vital Joly, gave Joseph Cagnard a receipt for the sum of 409 livres out of the 469 livres that he owed her. On November 11 following, Louis Landron, of La Rochelle, attorney for Gabriel Biraud, merchant of Niort, gives him a receipt. On October 31, 1714, François de Lajoue, merchant and architect of Quebec City discharges him of a bond. On November 14, 1715, he gave a power of attorney to his wife and returned to France. He **died during the crossing when the ship Le Saint-Jérôme** was wrecked. His widow had the notary take an inventory of his goods on March 20, 1716. Among other things, a bed with a feather mattress, valued at 500 livres, pewter dishes weighing fifty-four livres, valued at 270 livres tournois, six turned cherry wood chairs worth 90 livres, a twelve inch gilded mirror, valued at 60 livres etc. His burial took

place in Quebec on October 26, 1716. His wife died 13 February 1750 in Beaumont. Daughter **Angélique** married **Jean Guay**. They were ancestors of the Roys.



Pierre PLASSAN-b.1670--> Angelique PLASSAN- b.1707 → Jean- GUAY- b.1734 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

POETE Roline (– 1666)

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor from Saint-Thomas de Touques, diocese of Lisieux in Normandy. Around 1638, she married **Paul de Rainville**, son of Jean de Rainville and Jeanne Burchet, from Saint-Thomas de Touques, diocese of Lisieux in Normandy. From their union five children are born. She arrived in the country in 1659 with her daughters Marie and Marthe. She died in Beauport on February 16, 1666 and was buried the next day. He died in Beauport on December 10, 1686 and was buried two days later. Son **Jean** married **Élisabeth Lagueripièvre**. Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader **Pierre Bottineau** married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Roline POETE→ Jean RAINVILLE-b. 1639→ Charles RAINVILLE-b. 1678→ Pierre RAINVILLE- b.1714 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY-

POISSON Mathurine (c. 1617-ant.1666)

A return to France and back again. Many disputes. Her daughter, ancestor Anne married when she was 12 years old. Anne had her first child at age 13. Anne had 18 children.

Daughter of Jean Poisson and Barbe Broust of Mortagne, in the Perche region, she married **Jacques Aubuchon**, baptized on Friday, December 1, 1617 at Saint-Rémy de Dieppe in Normandy, son of Jean Aubuchon and Catherine LeMarchand and half-brother of Jean Aubuchon, husband of Marguerite Sédilot, on Saturday, September 14, 1647 before notary Lecoustre. She married him in Quebec City on Tuesday October 8, 1647. They had eight children. Her parents were married in Saint-Jean-de-Mortagne au Perche on Saturday April 23, 1611. This ancestor arrived in the country in 1645 with her sister Barbe and her brother Jean. She lived in Trois-Rivières. She appeared many times in court. She returned to France after 1649, **ancestor Anne was born in La Rochelle** in 1651. The next children were born in Canada.

On September 4, 1655, Marie Vien claimed 10 pounds from her. The same day, she claimed from Pierre Le Poitevin dit Saint-Arnaud sixty eels that he would have caught in her husband's traps. On January 11, 1658, she claims from Guillaume David a minot of India wheat. On July 19, 1659, the merchant Simon Baston claimed 95 pounds from her. On April 24, 1660, she claims boards from Jacques Ménard for a sum of 44 livres. The following May 8, Jacques Ménard proves that he brought seventy-five boards. She maintains that he took them back. The same day, she asks that the merchant Michel Desorcis provide her with another boy and reimburses him 8 livres for the one he sent her and which was of no use. On October 1, 1660, she claims in vain from Jean Neau a blanket that she says she lent him. On April 9, 1661, she claimed 30 livres from Jacques Ménard, then after postponement of the cause claimed 23 livres from him on April 23. Sébastien Petit claims 56 livres 3 sols and 9 deniers the same day. On July 9, 1661, she claims 7 livres and 10 sols from Guillaume Constantin and on August 6 following, she asks Barthélémi Bertault for the sum of 66 livres. The same day, she claims from Pierre Couc a minot and half of peas and two measures of flour, which he says he is ready to return. We do not know the precise date of her death, but she died before the census of 1666. Her husband remarried in 1667 to Fille du roi Marguerite Itas. Jacques Aubuchon was still alive in 1695. We don't know when he died. It is quite possible, however, that he was buried in Bécancour, in all likelihood his last place of residence.

Jacques fathered **thirteen children by his two wives**: 10 boys and 3 girls. Of the three sons who married, Joseph dit Désalliers was most successful in business. In this respect he followed in the footsteps of his brother-in-law Francois

Chorel de Saint-Romain, the husband of Anne, the eldest daughter. **Anne (1651-1708)** married **Francois Choré de Saint-Romain in 1663. She was 12 years old. She had her first child at age 13. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother, Seraphine Bellerive.**

Mathurine POISSON-b. 1617 → Anne AUBOUCHON- b.1651 → François CHOREL- b.1680 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

PROVENCHER Sébastien (1634-1710)

The church pew

Some three hundred and twenty years have passed since the head of one of our most remarkable families settled in New France. But historians, have not been successful in probing the mystery of his - origins. The entry of the marriage act of ancestor Sébastien in the civil records of Cap-de la Madeleine, as well as the contract drawn up by notary Louis Laurent on 22 January 1663, have vanished. These documents, which did exist, would have provided the name of our pioneer's parents for posterity, as well as their place of residence in the mother country.

The first known document which mentioned Sébastien Provencher in New France concerned a debt he owed to Pierre Boucher, who was himself a native of Perche and a great recruiter of colonists. On 6 June 1661, notary Claude Herlin revealed that Sébastien was the farmer for Pierre Boucher on the Ile Saint-Joseph and that he acknowledged owing his patron the sum of 145 livres 6 deniers for merchandise and other commodities that the Sieur de Grosbois sold him. The farmer promised to repay it all in three equal installments of 48 livres 6 sols 10 deniers in beaver pelts and grain. Louis Boussot and Michel Lemay signed as witnesses to this contract. Provencher, as in all the other documents which concerned him, contented himself with making his mark.

On 15 May 1662, our ancestor received his first concession of land. Father Claude-Jean Allouez, the Jesuit Superior, gave it to him for payment of the cens et rentes by him and his heirs. It measured two arpents of river width by forty in depth, situated in the north-west quadrant of the seigneurie of the Cap, between the properties of Sieur Laflotte (Louis Boussot) and Jacques Vaudry. Sébastien's rent to his seigneurs consisted of two bushels of wheat, two deniers and a capon, payable each year on the Feast of Saint-Martin (11 November), for which he had the right to hunt and fish on his land. It appears that Sébastien had already occupied this plot for a time, since the contract specified that he could continue the work already begun but that he must also make a home there.

At the beginning of the following year, more precisely on 22 January, Provencher presented himself at the home of the notary Louis Laurent, along with his dearly beloved, "King's Daughter" **Marguerite Manchon**, for the purpose of making a marriage contract. The religious ceremony in the tiny chapel of Sainte Madeleine must not have been delayed since the couple's first child, Marie-Madeleine, probably was born in 1664. By that time the Provenchers were living in their house which measured 25 by 16 feet, covered with straw, with framework *a la gaspande*, as described twenty-eight years later in the inventory of Sébastien Provencher's property drawn up by notary Jean Cusson.

A disaster which our ancestors surely never forgot during their lifetime followed just a few days after the marriage contract was signed: the terrible earthquake of 5 February. The Jesuit Relations tells the story: *"Here is what one wrote of it in Trois Rivières. The first tremor and the most severe of all began with a noise similar to that of thunder; houses moved like trees falling in a storm, with a sound like fire crackling in the attics. This first blow lasted for half an hour although the maximum force was but fifteen minutes; there was not one who did not believe that the earth must open up. Moreover, we have noted that although the trembling is without respite, it is not of the same regularity. First it imitates the rocking of a large vessel on its anchor, which made many 205 people dizzy, then the agitation became irregular, set off by shock waves, sometimes very severe, sometimes more moderate; the most ordinary being a small shaking which makes one aware of the shocks when away from the noise and at rest. According to the report of several of our Frenchmen and our Savages, who were eyewitnesses along the river of Trois-Rivières, five or six leagues from here; the shores which border the river from one part to another, and which were high cliffs, are level, having been carried away from beneath their foundations, and uprooted to the level of the water, etc."*

Consider today the fright which our ancestors must have felt during the disaster and how much time they must have needed to repair the damages. Even if, from time to time, the outer shell did crack in places, the earth did not cease

to turn any less because of it. Thus for Sébastien Provencher, business was business; during the afternoon of 4 June 1665, he leased the house and land of ancestor **Louis Lefebvre dit Lacroix**, citizen of the Cap, for a period of four years. Sébastien promised to pay an annual rent in kind: 20 minots of French wheat and 5 minots of Indian corn. In return Lacroix provided two beasts, a cow and a male calf, for which the tenant had to give nineteen pounds of butter. In addition, Provencher was obliged to clear, year in and year out, an arpent of land for Lacroix, who paid forty five livres for his labor.

On 30 June 1666, our man received another concession, this time from Quentin Moral, partial seigneur of Arbre-a-la-Croix. He ceded two homesteads each measuring two arpents by forty, bordered by those of Francois Bigot and ancestor **Nicolas Leblanc dit Labrie**. Each Saint Martins's Day Sébastien must render homage by bringing the seigneur his due: A bushel of French wheat, two live capons and four deniers for the cens et rentes. In addition, he had to grind his grain at the communal mill (upon its completion), to build a house there, and have the right to hunt and fish on his own land. In 1667, the census taker declared that the Provenchers lived at Petit-Cap de-la Madeleine with their daughters, Marie and Marguerite: They had twelve arpents under cultivation and their neighbors were ancestor Francois **Sonneau (Arseneau)** and **Nicolas Leblanc**.

Sébastien had other skills in addition to farming. On 31 March 1671, he and Guillaume Barette reached an agreement with ancestor **Jeanne Esnard**, widow of ancestor **Christophe Crevier**. They roofed a barn situated on the site of the former Fort Saint-Francois and repaired another located near the town of Cap, all for the sum of eighty livres. According to Brother Provencher, in this same year 1671, Sébastien accompanied the missionary Charles Albanel, up to the region of Lac Saint-Jean in August and September. It was while they were there that some of the natives told them about the English ships in James Bay, but they did not have the time to investigate. On 25 May 1672, Sébastien and his wife left the double homestead lot they had acquired from Quentin Morel six years earlier. This land, including the appurtenances and outbuildings, was sold to Martin Foisy, for ten minots of Indian corn, plus twenty minots of wheat due the next Christmas. The sellers reserved for themselves some cleared land to seed during the current year. On the following 18 September, Sébastien agreed to rent a three arpent tract (with house) for nine consecutive years, from Antoine Baillarge. The contract was effective from Saint Michel's Day (29 September) and Provencher was to give Baillarge eighteen minots of wheat each year. On 12 September 1676, our ancestor took a pied a terre on the south bank of the river when he accepted four arpents of frontage in the seigneurie of Charles Legardeur de Villiers. His neighbors there were Aubin Mondoux and Michel Rochereau. In the census of 1681, Sébastien, who declared but fifteen arpents under cultivation, three head of cattle and a gun, was said to work at the trade of ropemaker; therefore, another "rope in his are", another feather in the cap of his knowledge.

On 28 January 1688, there came the first great mourning in the family: Marguerite Manchon had died. She was buried at the age of fifty-one, in the small cemetery in front of the church of Cap-de la-Madeleine. Sébastien remained a widower for three years. On 5 April 1691 he asked for an inventory of his estate; buildings, furnishings, deeds and debts. Claude Herlin and Guillaume Barette estimated his assets at 2,321 livres and 15 sols. His liabilities came to 639 livres and 14 sols. Sébastien still owned his land next to Nicolas Leblanc. There he worked eight arpents on which were found a garden, a yard, an enclosure surrounding his straw-covered house, at the end of which was a two-room partition with a chimney made of mud. He also owned another straw covered house, older and smaller, in which the floor upstairs was made half of pine planks and the other half of beams. This must have been the first house where the young married couple had lived. Provencher also owned a fifty-foot barn and a new stable. All of these buildings were in good condition. On 26 April 1691, **Ancestor Catherine Guillet, widow of ancestor Jacques Massé**, also had an inventory taken of her estate. The next day, in her own house, notary Jean Cusson read the contract which bound her to Sébastien Provencher. The two of them were married in joint ownership of property, but without the obligation of satisfying each other's debts contracted before the marriage. In addition, these two families were now but one: These ties were reenforced later by solid matrimonial unions between the children of each. The marriage between the widow and the widower took place the following 14 May, in the presence of Pierre Guillet dit Lajeunesse, the father of Catherine; of Antoine Cottenoire, son-in law of the groom; and of Sébastien Provencher, junior.

An interesting story in the lives of our ancestors is the one about the church pew. On 8 June 1697, before notary Cusson, a contract was made which illustrates what minute detail was accorded things of importance to them; things which today we would not take seriously. This agreement, signed with the Curate Paul Vachon and his churchwardens, Francois Rochereau and Louis Provencher, said that the pew was to be located on the south side of

the church. But that was not all it went on to state: "keeping one end to the south-east, toward the paneled wall of the said church (Sainte Madeleine), but four feet distant. The other end toward the north west, to the aisle which is between the said place and that of the three-foot-wide middle aisle. The pew to be placed between that of Sieur Saint Pierre (Le Boulanger), and that of the widow Lafond (Marie Boucher), on condition that the latter not do nor have anything done which may be awkward or unsightly, nor otherwise without the consent of the aforementioned curate and churchwardens. The pew to remain in the said place for the buyer and his wife to enjoy their whole lifetime. The pew will revert back to the fabrique after the death of the said buyer and that of his wife. After these deaths, the children of the said Provencher and his wife will be entitled to first refusal if they so desire, or to take possession of said place and pew by paying the price of the rent declared below..." It is not finished! The prose of the notary goes on and on. But you shall be spared the rest since it was intended only to illustrate a vignette of life in those days. On 6 January, an agreement by the heirs, to sell the estate of Sébastien and Catherine to Louis Provencher, tells us that our two ancestors probably died at the same time, or nearly so, about the end of 1710. Sébastien lived to be 82 or 83 years old and Catherine, 56 years old.

The night before, it had been a question of the division of the estate between the descendants of Jacques Massé. Four children remained at the paternal home: the 24-year-old Jean Baptiste Masse', and the three Provencher daughters born to the second marriage of Sébastien and Catherine: Jeanne, 19 years old; Marie Catherine, 17 years old; and the 13-year-old Marie-Madeleine. On the following 4 February, notary Pottier, at the request of Louis Provencher, made a long list of the estate of Sébastien and his second wife. There was only the modest sum of 49 livres in their money box, of which 32 went for burial expenses, plus 6 livres for the man who dug the two graves.

He has the inventory of his goods made by the notary Cusson on April 5, 1691. On the following April 19, he elects his son Louis as tutor of his minor children and marries for the second time in May 1691. At the request of Guillaume Barette, on February 16, 1692, he declares that he has witnessed the latter handing over his land of côte Saint-Marc to Élie Bourbeau. On October 9, 1694, Jeanne Renaud, widow of Jacques Vaudry, gives him half of 14 livres and 8 sols that he owes her for the rent of his concession. On June 12, 1695, the property of the late Pierre Guillet was divided among the Guillet heirs, including his wife. The churchwardens of the Fabrique du Cap-de-la-Madeleine rented him a bench on the side of the epistle on June 8, 1697, at the rate of 3 livres and 10 sols of annual rent. He died during the year 1710. The notary Pottier proceeds with the inventory of the goods on February 4, 1711. We note, in particular, debts of 32 livres. to the church of the Cape for his funeral and those of his wife, of 6 livres to the beadle for the graves, of 3 livres to the named Rochereau for the coffins, of 15 livres to the surgeon Duguay for his care, of 128 livres 19 sols and 4 deniers Mr. de Tonnancour for goods etc. He owned no less than nine cows with the following names: mignonne, coquine, Iagrolle, pinquette, rougette, caillette, brunette, nez blanc and nez blanc.

Son Sébastien born in 1670 to Marguerite Manchon, married in 1694 to Marie-Anne Massé were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother, Seraphine Bellerive

Sebastien PROVENCHER- b.1634 → Sébastien PROVENCHER- b.1670 → Marguerite PROVENCHER- b.1698 → Charlotte GUYON- b.1739 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

She made a declaration on April 9, 1723 before notary Louet and died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on April 13. She was buried the next day

RACINE Étienne (1607-1689)

An early pioneer. His bride Marguerite Martin was only 14 years old. Only one other Frenchwoman was born before her in the French colony.

Born between 1601 and 1607, in the small village of Fumichon, located close to l'évêché of Lisieux, in Normandy. Etienne, son of René Racine and of Marie Loysel..Etienne Racine arrives in the colony about 1635. He decides to build a family on May 22, 1638, with **Marguerite Martin**, daughter of Abraham Martin (dit l'écossais / known as the Scottish) and of Marguerite Langlois, sister of Francoise Langlois married with Pierre Desportes. Marguerite is only 14 years old. Only one other Frenchwoman was born before her in the French colony: Hélène Desportes, her cousin, born about 1620.

After a marriage contract signed on November 16, 1637 before the notary Jean Guitet and because of her young age, it is only on May 22, 1638, that the marriage is celebrated. Etienne Racine travelled from 1644 to 1646, companion to the missionaries Brébeuf and Lalemant (Société de Jésus) through out the Huron country. He returned for the birth of a girl, baptized Marie-Madeleine Racine, on July 25, 1646 and sets out again one month later towards Lake Huron.

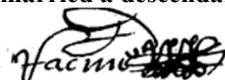
In October 1647, he goes to France with his friend Olivier Le Tardif, then on April 4, 1648, to La Rochelle, as witnesses of the marriage of Zacharie Cloutier (son) and Madeleine Esmard. In their conceding a lands, on March 27, 1650, Olivier LeTardif made of Etienne Racine and Marguerite Martin, the first pioneers of what became soon, Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré.

On July 31, Nicolas Juchereau of Saint-Denis rents to him for three years a cow with a calf, in exchange for half of the "escrois" and twenty-five pounds of butter per year for the cow and 10 pounds the first year for the calf and 12 pounds for each of the other years. On March 27, 1650, Olivier Letardif granted him a twelve arpents land on the front of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap. He settles there. His house is burned down at ten o'clock in the morning on July 21, 1651. He is counted among the benefactors of the Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap church. In 1659, he gave 22 pounds. On February 6, 1661, Bertrand Chesnay de La Garenne gave him and Simon Guyon a house in the Lower Town of Quebec. In return, they promise to build him a house on his concession on the Beaupré coast. On October 8, 1664, with Jean Cloutier, he gave a power of attorney to Pierre Biron and Jacques Raté to see to his shares in the estate of the late Abraham Martin. On November 7, 1664, Marguerite Langlois, widow of Abraham Martin, entered into a transaction with his heirs, among whom he was heir by his wife. In 1664, he gave a half minot of wheat to the church of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap and his tithe was reduced by 30 sols. On April 22, 1666, René Branche, widower of Marguerite Langlois, made a transaction with the heirs of which he was part. He gives them the sum of 97 livres and 14 sols. On June 1, 1667, with the other heirs of Abraham Martin, he sells to the Ursulines of Quebec a house in the suburbs of Quebec "at the place called Clerefountain" for the price of 1200 livres. In the 1667 census, he owned eleven head of cattle and thirty acres of land. On January 11, 1668, he gave a discharge to the Ursulines. In 1669, he gave a minot of wheat to the Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap church. On October 11, 1671, in company with Simon Guyon, he sold the house they owned together in the Lower Town of Quebec to Intendant Jean Talon for 400 livres. His daughter Marie enters the Hospitaller nuns of Montreal. On June 14, 1675, he gives a power of attorney to Pierre Gagnon who, in his name and that of his wife, contracts an obligation towards the nuns for the pension of their daughter. He promises to deliver one hundred minots of wheat to the nuns two years after their daughter takes the habit. Pierre Gagnon also paid 50 livres on their behalf. In 1678, he and his sons gave butter for the church of Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap. His wife was buried in Chateau-Richer on November 25, 1679. In the 1681 census, he owned two guns, eight horned cattle and fifteen acres of land in value. On July 5, 1682, he made an agreement with Claude Guyon whose daughter Louise had married Pierre Racine. He confirms the gift that his son Pierre made of two arpents and two perches of land. On November 2, 1682, his son Étienne and Marguerite Gravel retrocede their land to him. On April 30, 1688, he has the notary Étienne Jacob proceed with the inventory of his goods. II Sainte-Anne on April 24, 1689. On November 25, 1689, his property was divided among his heirs. His land measured six arpents and six perches in front. There was a house, two barns and a stable.

After 1640, ten children were born. On nine which reached the adulthood. In the 1666 census of Nouvelle-France: Estienne (59 years), Marguerite Martin (41 years), Children: Noel (22 years), Louis (25 years), Magdeleine (20 years), Francois (16 years), Marguerite (14 years), Pierre (11 years), Jeanne (6 years), Estienne (3 years). One domestique: Nicolas Delage (24 years), 11 cows, 30 arpents of land.

The second child of the ancestor, their daughter **Marie-Madeleine Racine**, born in 1646, wife in 1661 of **Noël Simard**, known as Lombrette, son of Pierre Simard, known as Lombrette and of Catherine Durand. Ten Simard children weave us bonds with them. In 1697, this family resides at the Petite-Rivière-Saint-François, close to Cap Maillard (Massif de Charlevoix).

Marguerite Martin died on November 25, 1679, at the age of 55. Estienne the ancestor followed ten years later, on April 24, 1689, old of almost 85 years. Estienne is buried the following day, in the church of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré. **Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**



Etienne Racine-b. 1607 → Madeleine RACINE- b.1646 → Paul SIMARD- b.1681 → Madeleine SIMARD- b.1718 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RAINVILLE Jean (1638-1704)

He seriously assualted and wounded a woman.

Son of Paul Rainville and Roline Poete, from Saint-Thomas de Touques in Normandy, he contracts marriage before the notary Paul Vachon on Thursday June II 1665 with Suzanne Badeau, born in Quebec City on Friday August 18 1651, daughter of Jacques Badeau and Anne Ardouin. He marries her in Quebec City on Sunday July 26 1665. From their union two children are born. His wife died in Beauport in December 1669. He contracts marriage before the notary Becquet, on Tuesday October 13, 1671, with **Élisabeth Lagueripiere**, daughter of Jean and Gabrielle Bouteiller, from the parish of Saint-Sulpice in Paris. He married her in Quebec City on Monday October 26, 1671. From their union nine children are born.

He arrives in the country with his parents. He gets married in 1665. Anne Ardouin makes a transaction with him on February 24, 1666. She had to pay 300 livres to her daughter at the time of their marriage. She pays 100 livres and also has 100 livres deducted from this sum for what she paid at the time of the marriage. He discharges his mother-in-law on February 26, 1667. Lord Joseph Giffard gives him a piece land of forty-two arpents in the village of Saint-Joseph de Beauport on August 26, 1667. He establishes his accounts with Jean Juchereau de La Ferté for whom he claims the land of Ile d'Orléans on July 15, 1668. He owes him 733 livres 17 sols and 3 deniers. On August 26, in company with his father, he made a deal with Monseigneur de Laval. The latter ceded to them for one year the rights of dime of all the grains produced in the parish of Beauport, for 300 livres payable in grain or in money. On November 18 of the same year 1668, he contracts an obligation of 43 livres to Pierre Normand Labrière. On the following November 25, he makes a contract with Claude Charron. He promises to house and feed four bulls and a heifer for one year for the sum of 100 livres. On December 7, 1668, his brother Charles, through the intermediary of their father, sells his land of forty-two arpents in the village of Saint-Joseph de Beauport for 20 livres. This land is next to his. His wife dies in December 1669. He marries for the second time in 1671. On March 7, 1673, he owes 197 livres 4 sols and 9 deniers to Charles Bazire. On April 8, 1674, he makes a deal with Jacques Renaud. He sells him a "cavale" for 50 livres.

In the 1681 census, he had a rifle, four head of cattle and eighteen acres of land under cultivation.. On September 18, 1681, he made a transaction with ancestor **Charles Turgeon**. To settle the lawsuit between them, he promised to pay 46 livres. On September 8, 1682, he gave a release to Jacques Renaud. On August 12, 1683, the gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec sell him a forty-eight feet frontage at Sault-au-Matelot, for 18 livres 6 sols and 2 deniers annual rent. He makes a transaction with Étienne Dauphin. Before the seneschal of Beauport, the latter sues him for assault on his wife Marie Morin. They come to an agreement on this subject before the notary Vachon, June 3, 1688. He promises to pay her 135 livres because he sowed a land that belongs to him, as well as the surgeon's fees for the injuries inflicted on his wife. These wounds seem rather serious since one specifies "*that in the case that the aforementioned woman comes to die of her wounds and excesses these said presents will remain null*". On April 6, 1692, he gives a release to Pierre Parent. On August 10, 1693, his son Jean gave him a discharge for what he had promised him in his marriage contract. He died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on November 14, 1704. His wife made a declaration on April 9, 1723 before notary Louet and died at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on April 13. She was buried the next day. Son **Charles** married **Susan Cabassier**

Jean DeRainville

Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

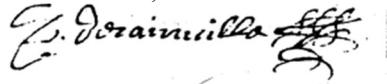
Jean RAINVILLE-b. 1639 → Charles RAINVILLE-b. 1678 → Pierre RAINVILLE- b.1714 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RAINVILLE Paul (1619-1686)

Son of Jean de Rainville and Jeanne Burchet, from Saint-Thomas de Touques, diocese of Lisieux in Normandy, around 1638, he marries **Roline Poete**, native of Saint-Thomas de Touques, diocese of Lisieux in Normandy of which we ignore the filiation. From their union five children were born. His wife died in Beauport on Tuesday February 16, 1666. He contracts marriage before notary Fillion on Wednesday, September 1, 1666, with Marie Michel, daughter of Pierre Michel and Louise Gory, from the parish of Saint-Martin du Vieux-Bellême, diocese of Chartres in Beauce and widow of Louis Gagné. No children are born from their union.

He comes to the country for a first stay around 1652. He received a land grant from Beauport on October 23, 1655. He receives the scapular of Mount Carmel on July 15, 1657. In 1659, he went to Percé to meet his daughters Marthe and Marie. He is confirmed there with them. On January 10, 1661, he sells his land of Beauport to his son-in-law Nicolas Bélanger for the sum of 150 livres. He also sells him his portion of a barn in the village of Fargy and the wood that Toussaint Giroux owes him. He is bailiff of the seigneurie of Beauport. On February 17, 1662, Lord Robert Giffard granted him a piece of land of one arpont width by twenty arpents deep at the limit of the village of Fargy. On January 21, 1663, he acquires a house in the village of Fargy and has a house built there. His wife is buried on February 16, 1666. He married for the second time a few months later. In the 1667 census, he owned a horned beast and seven acres of land in value. On October 20, 1667, Jean Madry rented him a cow for three years, for twenty-two pounds of butter per year and half of the "escrois". On August 26, 1668, together with his son Jean, he made a deal with Monseigneur de Laval. The latter rented to them for one year the rights of dime of all the grains produced in the parish of Beauport, for 300 pounds, payable in grain or in money. On the following December 6, in the name of his son Charles, he sold his oldest son Jean a forty-two acre piece of land in the town of Saint-Joseph for the sum of 20 livres

On January 19, 1670, he rents for five years the farm of Pierre Denis de La Ronde, in exchange for half of the grain and hay. On January 18, 1672, he sells his land in Beauport to his oldest son Jean for the sum of 800 livres. On December 14, 1674, he buys from Michel Lecourt, for the sum of 800 livres payable by an annual rent of 40 livres, his dwelling of twenty arpents of Fargy with a site in the village. On January 31, 1677, he and his wife gave each other all their goods. On August 30, 1678, he sells to Jacques Bernier, inhabitant of the seigneurie of Vincelotte, a boat "gamy de son cable, grabin, voille", for 120 livres. On July 6, 1679, ancestor **Louis Gasnier**, son of ancestor **Marie Michel's** first marriage, gives them back the land he obtained from them in 1675. On the same day, he sells it to Paul Paré for 400 livres, 200 of which are paid back in his name to the merchant Jean Picard. He will then settle on a land of the seigneurie of Bellechasse. In the 1681 census, he had one rifle and six arpents of land under cultivation. On July 30, 1683, he gave Jean Picard an annual rent of 20 livres on a sum of 200 livres owed to him by Olivier Gasnier. On April 17, 1684, with the consent of his wife, they donate all their goods to their nephew ancestor **Pierre Bazin** on the condition that he lodges them, feeds them and takes care of them until their death. On February 8, 1685, Pierre Bazin exchanged his land in Beauport for their land in Bellechasse. They return to live in Beauport. On Monday, October 14, 1686, he gives his grandson Pierre Marcoux the sum of 100 livres. He died in Beauport on December 10, 1686 and was buried two days later. Son **Jean** married **Élisabeth Lagueripiere**.



Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Paul RAINVILLE-b. 1619 → Jean RAINVILLE-b. 1639 → Charles RAINVILLE-b. 1678 → Pierre RAINVILLE- b.1714 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RAMAGE Esther (c.1624-post 1681)

Baptised a Calvinist , miraculously cured.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor. She married **Élie Godin**, originally from the diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, at the Calvinist temple in La Rochelle, on Tuesday March 22, 1639. From their union seven children were born. Her husband is buried in Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap on Tuesday, January 5, 1672. She married ancestor **Mathurin Roy**, widower of **Marguerite Biré**, before the notary Rageot on Monday, October 12, 1676. But this contract is not followed up. She is in the country in 1655. She was confirmed at Château-Richer on February 2, 1660 and was miraculously ordained in 1662.

Elie and Esther both have an entry in the Jesuit Relations and allied Documents, the Jesuits who sought to christianize the Indians and administer to the religious needs of the French colonies in Canada. "In the year 1662, Marie-Esther Ramage, age 45 years, wife of Elie Godin, of the parish of Ste-Anne-du-Petit-Cap, after being eighteen months all bent over so that she could by no means straighten herself again, and was obliged to drag herself around as best she could with her cane, hopeless of ever recovering her health by human remedies, remembered that her husband had told her that in his presence, ancestor **Louis Guymond** of the same parish, had been cured of a severe pain in his loins, by laying, in the spirit of devotion, three of the foundation stones of St. Anne's Church, the building of which had already begun. "Thereupon she invoked the Saint's assistance, praying her to work a miracle in her, as she had done in the man. At that very time-- forgetting her cane, which disappeared-- she found herself erect on her feet, walking as easily as she had ever done. Quite astonished by so sudden a change, she began to return to Ste. Anne thanks for the benefits she had just received; and since then she has remained in perfect health. This miracle helped greatly to confirm the faith of all that family which had long lived in the pretended reform religion."

Her husband was buried 5 January 1672 at Ste Anne de Beaupré. On September 5, 1673 with her heirs, she cedes her land and her goods to her son Pierre on the condition that he takes care of her until his death. Her son Pierre having died, she concedes her land to her son Jacques on June 2, 1675. We do not know the date of her death which occurred after the 1681 census. Daughter Anne married René Lavoie. **Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Esther Ramage-b. 1624 → Anne GODIN-b. 1621 → Jacques LAVOIE-b. 1669 → François LAVOIE-b. 1708 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RAOUL Alexandre (1633-1692) (RAULT-RHEAULT)

Son and ancestor Joseph was a voyageur and fur trapper. His bride was 14 years old.

His special skill as a master carpenter was not sufficient to support him and his wife. Like the majority of the colonists of his time, Alexandre had to clear and cultivate the land to survive. His wife Marie was not yet fifteen years old; the children would come later because, after all, it is better to wait and be able to have sufficient bread on the table to feed them. And the clerk stirred his ink well, dipped his goose quill and with a well-formed script which characterized the careful man he was, wrote the following lines:

"Before Séverin Ameau, royal notary at Trois-Rivières, undersigned, present in person were Etienne Pezard, Squire, sieur de la Tousche, garrison captain of the said place, who as a result of the donation made him by His Majesty of the lands called de la Tousche, situated three leagues or thereabouts above said Trois-Rivières, given to him with seigneurial rights, gives and cedes, to Alexandre Raoul, present and petitioning, a homestead consisting of two arpents of width by forty deep ceded, at the rate of two bushels of wheat, one capon and two deniers for the cens payable each year, at the seigneurial house of the said sieur de la Tousche, on the day and the feast of Saint-Martin in the winter. The first payment will be made during the present year. "Les dits cens et rentes portant lots et ventes, saisines et amendes quand le cas y echerra," according to the custom, also with the duty of working incessantly on the said homestead, to have home and hearth there, to make it have value so that the said cens et rentes can be levied and paid, or else in default to the said sieur lessor to retake possession of the said inheritance from the said tenant and to leave in full right without any form or manner of lawsuit, and additionally the said tenant is to hold for him and his heirs and trustee, have his grain ground at the mill of the said lessor when it is built on the said concession, or if not, be fined for expenses and damages. And also to allow on the said lands the necessary roads for business and for his neighbors: also within two years from today, to leave the depth of an arpent of land in front of

the said concession from the end overlooking the River, to serve as common ground for the pasturing of the animals of the inhabitants of this place. At the end of the arpent he will enclose said concession in such a way that the animals can do no damage, neither to his land nor to that of his neighbors; failing to do so, he will be held liable for damages which might be done there, the whole granted by the said parties. Done and passed at the fort of de la Tousche on the said lands previously called Champlain, this seventeenth day of March 1665, in the presence of Guillaume Fleuret, jean Boudreau (Bourdeau) dit la Taille, witnesses for those summoned, signed the act: Pezard, G. Fleuret, jean Boudreau, all with initials. The said Raoul made his mark declaring to not know how to write or sign. Ameau, notary."

By 1665, Alexandre Raoul had been working in the region of Trois-Rivières for four or five years. By 12 November 1661, he already had been admitted into the family of his future bride; on that day he was godfather to little Anne, daughter of ancestors **Antoine Desrosiers** and **Anne Leneuf du Hérisson**. On 14 July 1662, our master carpenter received a receipt from Charles Pouliot for 31 livres on behalf of François Lemaistre. On the following 15 August, our ancestor bought a lot from Nicolas Gaillou dit Lataille. It measured ten toises in width by as many in depth along the Rue Saint-Michel, on the south-west side of Rue Saint-Pierre, in the town of Trois Rivieres. This location, which adjoined those lots of Guillaume Pépin and Jean Denoyon, had first belonged to ancestor **Gilles Trotier**, but his heirs had sold it to Jacques Fournier dit Laville and, in August of 1660, he sold it to Gaillou. At the same time as Raoul obtained this lot, he also gained title to the stone wall separating this property from that of Pierre Couc. Raoul lived across the street in a house constructed on the Denoyon site, nearby the residence of Antoine Desrosiers, his future father in-law. By 27 December 1663, Alexandre had paid off his debt to Gaillou.

On 19 January 1664, our ancestor went to see Séverin Ameau, with his young fiancée, **Marie Desrosiers**, who was born at Trois-Rivières on 16 June 1650, eldest daughter of Antoine and of Anne du Hérisson. The notary informed posterity that Alexandre was the son of the late Louis Raoul, who had been a merchant at Dey in Aunis, and of Jacqueline Robin. The dowry of the bride was fixed at 300 livres.. The nuptial ceremony took place in the parish church at Trois-Rivières on the following 19 February.

On several occasions Alexandre Raoul had recourse to the courts to assert his rights. On 11 August 1663, he went to the Provost of Trois-Rivières to recover a canoe lent to Pierre Lepelé dit Lahaie; on 29 December 1664, he demanded that Jacques Besnard pay him the sum of 29 livres 12 sols and 6 deniers for work performed. On 19 February 1667, our ancestor testified that he had gone to Saint-Eloy about four months earlier to look for merchandise; one night he went out with old cronies. It would seem that they had a few too many and wanted to go out joy riding in a boat but could not because the ice blocked the way. They were on the Ile Saint-Eloy, which was an excellent trading post and place for the colonists to meet, and also to trade brandy with the natives for "merchandise." The Raoul family was listed in the three large censuses of the era in New France. In 1666 the thirty-year-old Alexandre was at Trois-Rivieres with his fifteen-year-old wife. In 1667 he was mentioned at Petit Cap-de la Madeleine with eight arpents under cultivation. In 1681, the family was at Champlain; the master of the household was now 50, his wife 31, and their children were Joseph, Marie, Jean, Jeanne and Claire; they owned a gun, four head of cattle and were working twelve arpents of land.

From time to time, Alexandre worked at his trade of carpentry. He reached an agreement with Jean Baptiste Crevier, the Sieur Duvernay, on 4 January 1671, to build a barn measuring 40 by 20 feet. On 6 December 1676, he made a deal with Gabriel Benoit dit Laforest. On the following 17 October he agreed to some construction work for Antoine Adhémar. Alexandre even was supplying animals: on 11 August 1688, he sold a pair of oxen to Michel Peltier de la Prade for 120 livres. This transaction was receipted for the following 26 August.

On October 16, 1673, he contracted an obligation of 489 livres and 9 sols for goods towards the merchant Mathurin Morisset. On December 6, 1676, he promises Gabriel Benoit to build him a barn of thirty-one feet long by twenty feet wide, for 75 livres and the supply of materials. On the following December 20, he promised to build for Pierre Bon the frame of a house twenty feet by sixteen feet for 40 livres. In the 1681 census, he lived on his land in Champlain and owned a rifle, four head of cattle and twelve acres of land under cultivation. On August 2nd 1688, Michel Pelletier de La Prade owes him 120 livres for two oxen. On the following August 26, in the name of Michel Pelletier Laprade, François Poisson brings him a receipt for the sum of 120 livres that the latter had promised to pay in his name to Sieur Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye.

Our pioneer from Champlain did not live to see the eighteenth century. Curate Gaspard Duornel recorded his death in the registry of that parish on the date of 6 January 1692 under the name of Alexandre Raux: "*He died,*"

wrote the priest, "during the night on Twelfth Night, fortified with all the sacraments, about sixty years of age. The burial was carried out in the presence of Jacques Turcot, judge from Champlain, and sieur Francois de Saint-Romain, merchant."

We do not know the date of the death of Marie Desrosiers, but it is certain that she survived her husband by more than twenty years. For reasons of which we are unaware, she only had the property inventory taken on 4 May 1699, seven years after the burial of her husband. On 19 February 1711, she sold half of her land to her son Michel. On 26 November 1712, she renounced the succession of her parents, Antoine Desrosiers and Anne du Herisson; and finally, on 20 191 September 1716, she was mentioned for the last time at the marriage contract of her youngest son, Alexis de Morinville. By then she was 66 years old; she might have lived for a few more years.

At the Raoul home the births were spread out over a period of more than twenty years, from 1669 to 1691. The children were probably all born at Champlain. Eldest was ancestor **Joseph-Francois** (1669-1734). He married in 1695 **Francoise Dubois**. A resident of Champlain, he was a Voyageur to the land of the Outaouais, involving himself in the fur trade. They were **ancestors of Joseph Roy twice through his mother Séraphine Bellerive**.

Alexandre RAOUL- b.1633 → Joseph RAUX- b.1669 → Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Jacques LACROIX LEFEBVRE- b.1729 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Alexandre RAOUL- b.1633 → Joseph RAUX- b.1669 → Marie Anne RAUX- b.1700 → Pierre LEFEBVRE Lacroix- b.1731 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1771 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RATÉ Jacques (c. 1630-1699)

A Brother Hanged for Rape. He contracted with Abraham Martin and Marguerite Langlois to marry their 12 year-old daughter Anne.

Son of François Raté and Jacquette Huguet, of Laleu, bishopric of La Rochelle in Aunis, he contracts marriage before the notary Audouart on Sunday August 19, 1657, with Anne Martin, baptized in Quebec City on Thursday March 23, 1645, daughter of Abraham Martin and Marguerite Langlois. He married her in Quebec City on Tuesday November 12, 1658. From their union twelve children are born. He is the brother of Jean.

He is a servant at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec when on October 18, 1652, he declares that some time ago, while Jean Poisson of Trois-Rivières was hospitalized, Sieur Jean Juchereau of Maure established his accounts with him and Poisson and that the latter owed him 18 pounds. He is qualified as a master carpenter in his marriage contract in 1657. He marries in 1658 and settles in Quebec. On February 7, 1660, Louis Couillard gave him half a square acre of land below the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec. On April 19, 1661, ancestors **Guillaume Couillard and Guillemette Hébert** granted him a half acre in a square. On March 17, 1663, he sells Thierry Delestre a land of one and a half arpent of frontage by thirty arpents of depth on the Sainte-Geneviève coast for the price of 5 pounds. On February 20, 1664, Michel Battart sells him a land of two arpents of frontage in the seigneurie of Liret on the island of Orleans for 123 livres. On April 22, René Branche and Marguerite Langlois make a transaction with the Martin heirs, of which he is a part. Their mother-in-law Marguerite Langlois owes them 360 livres and 14 sols. She reimburses 97 livres and 14 sols to Pierre Biron and Raté and 107 livres to the other heirs and undertakes to cover an annuity of 162 livres to Amador Martin. On October 8, 1664, Étienne Racine and Jean Cloutier give her and Pierre Biron a power of attorney to see their shares in the estate of the late Abraham Martin. On the following November 7, his mother-in-law makes a transaction with him and the other Martin heirs. They agreed to leave her the furniture and livestock on condition that she pay the debts of her community property. On January 31, 1667, he sold his house in the Upper Town of Quebec to Charles Couillard for 600 livres. In the census of 1667, he still lives in Quebec City. He is said to be a resident of the Ile d'Orléans when, on November 2, 1667, ancestor **Antoine Cassé** gives him his rights over his hired man, Jean Pereche, who arrived the same year, for 40 livres, for the duration of four years. On June 1, 1667, with the other heirs of Abraham Martin, he sold to the Ursulines of Quebec a house in the suburbs of

Quebec "at a place called Clerefontaine" for 1200 livres. On January 14, 1668, he gave the Ursulines a receipt for the sum of 120 livres for his share of the sale of the house of the late Abraham Martin. On April 1, 1675, the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec sell him a two-acre piece of land on the island of Orleans with a "small old house and a shed" for 500 livres. On July 12, 1694, while living in Saint-Pierre on the island of Orleans, he joined his son Jean-Baptiste. As he was too infirm and too old to take over his land, his son, who had always served him well, took it over. As a reward, he will give him 50 pounds per year and a cow for his marriage. In addition, he gives him two arpents of frontage on his land. He died at Saint-Pierre de L'Île d'Orléans on April 8, 1699 and was buried there on the 10th. His widow had the property divided among the seven heirs on February 20, 1700. Signature No. 1027

While Jacques Raté was working hard and raising a family, his brother committed a terrible crime. Jacques was born in about 1630 in Laleu, France to François Raté and Jacquette Huguet. Laleu was in the vicinity of La Rochelle, an embarking point for ships going to North America, and in 1652, Jacques migrated to New France. After Jacques arrived, he was in need of a contract for work. A Jesuit priest wrote to authorities in France securing Jacques a position of indentured servant to a glove maker named Jean Pasquereau. He was to work for two years at a salary of 75 *livres* per year, but instead he seemed to have been signed over to the Nursing Sisters of Quebec in the spring of 1653. They provided him food and lodging, as well as paid his salary.

In 1657, Jacques sought to find a wife amongst the small population of women in New France. So on August 19th, he contracted with Abraham Martin and Marguerite Langlois to marry their 12 year-old daughter Anne. The couple was married on November 12th of the following year. They were said to have lived with her parents for the first six months of marriage before setting out on their own. Jacques rented a half *arpent* of land near Hôtel-Deiu (the hospital in Quebec City). Between 1659 and 1686, Jacques and Anne had 12 children; the first three all died young.

Jacques made a living as a cabinet maker and was working in Quebec City when his younger brother, Jean, got into trouble. Jean had migrated by 1662 when he was listed as working in the Ursuline convent in Quebec. On November 20, 1667, a woman named Suzanne Miville accused Jean of raping her ten year-old daughter, Anne Paulet. Jean was arrested for the crime and Jacques intervened on his brother's behalf, consulting with the girl's mother and getting her to agree to drop the charges if Jean married Anne. But the authorities ruled that Jean would be executed, and on December 1st, he was hung from the gallows. The girl Anne died in 1670.

It has been said that this scandal brought shame to Jacques. As a result, he sold his place in the city (described as "a lower room, a cellar, an attic, a barn, a yard and a garden") and moved away. The family settled at St-Pierre on the Île d'Orléans. Jacques doubled the size of his land at St-Pierre by purchasing an adjoining lot from the Nursing Sisters in April 1675. The 1681 census showed that Jacques had 14 head of cattle and 20 *arpents* under cultivation. He bought more land in 1684 and rented it out for more income.

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In 1697, Jacques was fined for not building a fence on his farm and allowing his animals to damage the neighbors property. Jacques died at St-Pierre on April 8, 1699. His wife Anne survived him by over 16 years, dying on January 14, 1717 at St-Pierre. **Ancestors of the Roys twice.**

Jacques RATE

Daughter Marie-Anne Raté – B. 13 Feb 1665, Quebec City, New France; D. 25 May 1729, St-Laurent, Île d'Orléans, New France; married **Ignace Gosselin** (1654-1727), St-Pierre, Île d'Orléans, New France
Ancestors of the Roys.

Jacques RATE-b. 1630 → Marie RATE- b.1665 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1706 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son Guillaume Ratté married Marie Madeleine Nolin. Ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother, Seraphine Bellerive.

Jacques RATE-b. 1630 → Guillaume RATÉ- b.1698 → Marie Madeleine RATÉ- b.1712 → Marie VAILLANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RENAUD Pierre (1722-1792)

Date of birth : Vers 1722 Place of origin : La Rochelle- Normandy. Parents : Pierre Renault and Élisabeth Chenu Date of marriage of parents : 1718-10-03 Place of marriage of parents : La Rochelle-Normande First mention in the country : 1758 Occupation on arrival : Migrant arrivé avec son frère Bertrand Date of marriage : 1761-11-23 Place of marriage : Montmagny Spouse : **Élisabeth Côté** born the 12 August in Montmagny, daughter of Joseph Coté et Marie Françoise Morin. He died le 20 Avril, 1792 His wife died 23 June 1802. Son **Roger** married **Françoise Elie** They were **Roy ancestors.**

Pierre RENAUD- b.1722 → Roger RENAUD- b.1763 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

REMONDIERE Andrée (1651-1702)

A very young Fille du roi married at 15. She had 15 Children.

Date of arrival, (1666) born in La Rochelle (aunis), in 1652, daughter of late Jacques and Renée Rivière. She married **Thomas Rondeau**, in November 1666, in the Québec region, bringing goods estimated to 100 pounds. Thomas Rondeau was one of the many tradesmen who came to New France in the 17th century and wound up leaving a huge number of descendants. Born in about 1638 to Jean Rondeau and Marie Fourestier, Thomas was from Sainte-Souille, France, not far from La Rochelle. He likely became an apprentice to someone experienced in working with metal. Then while in his 20s, he boarded a ship and migrated to New France. The earliest record of Thomas was in the census taken of New France in 1666.

Later that year, Thomas agreed to a contract to marry Andrée Remondière, a girl who may have been as young as 15-years-old. The contract was signed on October 31, 1666 and was witnessed by Andrée's step-father, who seemed to have married her mother, Renée Rivière, earlier in the year. Mother and daughter had arrived from La Rochelle,

and are sometimes identified as *Filles du Roi*, but this status doesn't seem to be clearly proven. Andrée brought 100 *livres* dowry into the marriage; unfortunately, the record of their wedding is lost.

This girl would have come to Nouvelle-France with her mother who was a widow, taking advantage to the benefits of the "Filles du roi". Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (filles à marier) and again from 1662 to 1673 (filles du Roi). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

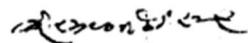
One advantage that the Filles du Roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

On the marriage contract of October 31, 1666, we read: "...were present Mathurin Croiset and Renée Rivière his wife...doing and stipulating on this part for Andrée Remondière (Remondier) their daughter and step-daughter". The act of marriage is lost. Thomas Rondeau and Andrée Remondier are registered on the 1681 census on Île d'Orléans, and the eldest of their children is 11 years of age.

By 1668, Thomas and Andrée moved to a farm in Ste-Famille, and their first child was born that year. They eventually had a family of **15 children**, four of whom died young, although one child wasn't named and may have been stillborn. The family was listed in the 1681 census as having a farm with six cattle and 10 *arpents* of land under cultivation. By then, they had moved to St-Pierre, in another part of the Île d'Orléans. Andrée passed away on November 21, 1702. Even though Thomas was much older, he survived her by many years, dying on November 10, 1721 at St-Pierre. Their children produced about 50 grandchildren, and today it's believed that over **2 million people can claim Andrée as their ancestor**, including actress Bridget Fonda. Daughter **Marie** married **Philippe Noel**. Daughter **Isabelle** married **Pierre Leclerc**. André and Thomas **were ancestors of the Collettes through three grandchildren and also ancestors of the Roys**.



Ancestor of the Collettes through two grandchildren.

Andrée REMONDIERE-b. 1651 → Isabelle Rondeau-b. 1670 → Jacques LECLERC- b.1702 → Charles Francois LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Andrée REMONDIERE-b. 1651 → Isabelle Rondeau-b. 1670 → Anne Marie LECLERC- b.1691 → Louis FORTIER- b.1724 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Andrée REMONDIERE-b. 1651 → Marie RONDEAU- b.1673 → Ignace NOEL- b.1700 → Marie Ursule NOEL- b.1745 → Marie Therese LECLERC- b.1778 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Andrée REMONDIERE-b. 1651 → Marie RONDEAU- b.1673 → Ursule 1NOEL- b.1693 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absalom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RICHARD Michel (1630~1688)

Capture by the British, he remarried at age 53, his wife was 16.

Michel was born around 1630 in France. His parents and exact place of birth in France are unknown. Andre Richard and Michelle Paullin are a frequently seen theory of Michel's parents, but there is no real evidence to support this or any other theory, due to the loss of many records from this time. Michel may have arrived in Acadia around 1652 with the expedition of Emmanuel LeBorgne & Guilbaut, or in 1651 with Sieur de Saint-Mas, representative of LeBorgne. He was a soldier in the garrison at the fort in Port-Royal (Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada). Within two years of Michel's arrival, Port-Royal was captured by Robert Sedgwick, who led 300 British soldiers and volunteers.

Although the commander of Port Royal left for France, most Acadians, including Michel Richard, remained in Acadia. They were permitted to retain their land and belongings and were guaranteed religious freedom.

Two years later, around 1656 Michel married **Madeleine Blanchard** in Port-Royal. Over the next 20 years, they raised 10 children: René, Pierre, Catherine, Martin, Alexandre, twins Anne and Madeleine, Marie Josephe, Cecile, and Marguerite. Dunn describes life in Acadia during the 16 years of nominal British rule:

During the years of British rule, most of the Port-Royal population moved upriver away from the town. Using the agricultural practices initiated under D'Aulnay, the Acadians dyked and cultivated extensive salt marshes along the river and raised livestock. Through necessity, residents had reached an accommodation with New England traders who had become their sole source for the goods that they could not produce themselves... New England traders exchanged their goods for Acadian produce and furs... There were seventy to eighty families in the Port Royal area in 1665.

By the time Michel's and Madeleine's twins were born, the British had ceded Acadia to France and French settlement resumed. The Richard family homestead was located on the south shore of the Dauphin (Port Royal) River about 10 to 15 miles east of the Fort. In 1671 14 arpents of their land holdings were cultivated (close to 12 acres). This acreage was fairly large for the settlement. Of the 56 households reporting cultivated land, only 12 had 10 or more arpents. The family also had 15 cattle and 14 sheep. These land holdings varied between 1678 and 1686. Sometime between 1678 and 1683, Madeleine died.

Michel married Jeanne Babin in Port-Royal around 1683. At this time, he was about 53 years old, and Jeanne was about 16. They had two children, Michel and Alexandre.

Michel died sometime between the 1686 and 1689. He is buried in the Garrison Graveyard in Annapolis Royal, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia. Daughter **Marie Joseph** married **Michel Vincent**. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive

Michel RICHARD- b.1630 → Marie Joseph RICHARD- b.1674 → Agnès VINCENT X- b.1694 → Madeleine 1 BOUDREAU- b.1724 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RICHARD Pierre (1643-1709)

Son of Jacques Richard and Thiphaigne Merlet, from Écoyeux, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, he married **Marguerite Évain**, daughter of François Évain and Louise Robillard, from the parish of Drussac, diocese of Amiens

in Picardy, on Monday, September 8, 1670. He married Chateau-Richer on Wednesday, September 24, 1670 and they had ten children. This ancestor was confirmed in Quebec on March 23, 1664. In the 1667 census, he was a servant of Bertrand Chesnay on the Beaupré coast. He married in 1670 and settled at l'Ange-Gardien. He later settled in Neuville when, on April 16, 1677, Gilles Pinel sold him a piece of land of two arpents in front by forty arpents deep in the seigneurie of Dombourg for the sum of 30 livres. In the 1681 census, he owned three head of cattle and sixteen arpents of land . On July 28, 1683, seigneur Nicolas Dupont granted him a land of two arpents width by forty arpents depth Neuville. On April 4, 1702, he gives his consent to his son Louis who buys from Pierre Bidard a land in the Jacques-Cartier seigneurie. He died in Neuville where he was buried on May 16, 1709. Marguerite died in Neuville where she was buried on March 24, 1718. Son **François** born 31 January 1677 married **Marie Bertrand**. Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Pierre RICHARD- b.1643 → François RICHARD- b.1677 → Catherine RICHARD- b.1715 → Françoise LEFEBVRE- b.1744 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RICHER Georgette (1647-1700)

A king's daughter.

Daughter of Jean Richer and Léonarde Bornay, from Chailly, diocese of Autun in Burgundy, she married **François Dupuis**, son of François Dupuis and Marguerite Raisneau, from Saint-Laurent-sur-Gorre, diocese of Limoges in Limousin, on Sunday, September 14, 1670. She married him in Quebec City on Monday, October 6, 1670. She could not sign the marriage contract drawn up 14 September by notary Becquet, but her husband did.. They had seven children. She arrived in the country in 1670 after the death of her father with the contingent of the king's daughters at the age of 23 and brought as dowry goods valued at 300 livres, not including 50 livres received from the king. She got married in 1670.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (filles à marier) and again from 1662 to 1673 (filles du Roi). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the Filles du Roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

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they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

He first settled in the seigneurie of Maure. Then Francois and Georgette settled at Québec City, where son René was baptized 26 June 1671, followed by Moise on 18 July 1673. The family then moved to Saint-Augustin. Marie-Anne was baptized at Québec City 26 August 1675, followed by Angélique on 28 April 1677. Marie-Anne died before the 1681 census, most likely before 27 June 1679. When another Marie-Anne was baptized at Québec City. Though the 1681 census finds the family in the seigneurie of Maur in Saint-Augustin, they had moved to Laprairie by 04 February 1682, when daughter Marguerite was baptized there. Claude was baptized 10 September 1684 at Laprairie, followed by the burial of seven-year-old Angélique on 30 October 1684.

The Jesuits granted them a tract of land of five arpents in width by twenty-five arpents deep, on the edge of the Saint-Claude River, on September 4, 1693. Sher dictates her will to the notary Adhémar, on July 12, 1699, and dies at he died in Laprairie where she was buried on January 24, 1700. François dictated his will to notary Lepailleur on the following June 2, and asked that 150 livres be taken from his property to ensure his service and burial in the church. He wanted his land to be divided in three equal parts between his heirs René, Moïse and Marie-Anne Dupuis. François Dupuis died at Laprairie after 14 February 1707. Son René married Angélique Marier. **Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Georgette RICHER-b. 1647 → Rene DUPUIS- b.1671 → Marguerite DUPUIS- b.1702 → Angélique BETOURNÉ- b.1726 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RITON Marie (1623-1674)

She was a protestant, had a child out of wedlock.

Daughter of Robert Riton and Marguerite Ryon, of the parish of Bons-sur-Ia-Roche in Poitou, she married im Beauport, on Tuesday, August 23, 1650, **Léonard Leblanc**, a master mason, son of Léonard Leblanc and Jeanne Fayande, of the parish of Blessac, diocese of Limoges in the Marche. Seigneur Robert Giffard was present at the ceremony, as were Jean Juchereau de La Ferté and Nicolas Juchereau de Saint-Denis. Though no marriage contract has been found for this couple, it is known that neither spouse could sign their names., From their union seven children were born. This ancestor made a profession of Protestant faith in La Rochelle in 1645. She had a natural child, born in Ars-en-Ré on November 6, 1644, whose father was Abraham Brunet. She came to Canada with her daughter in 1650, though there is no mention in the Canadian archives of her daughter, who presumably died some time before her departure or during the crossing.

If he worked the standard three-year contract, Léonard would have arrived in New France about 1647. He and Marie settled at Beauport and had seven children. Daughter Thérèse was baptized 29 June 1651 at Québec City, followed by Noel (18 January 1653) and Louise (25 December 1654). Marguerite was baptized Québec City 17 September 1656, followed by Marie-Élisabeth (08 July 1658) and Jeanne (03 November 1659). Marie Riton was confirmed 24 February 1660 at Québec City. Daughter Françoise was baptized 19 January 1662 at Québec City. The family can be found in the 1666, 1667 and 1681 censuses at the Bourg de Faro in Beauport. Marie Riton died at Beauport sometime between 16 April 1674, when she had her will drawn up by notary Vachon, and 04 November 1674, when notary Vachon drew up an inventory of the marital assets. We notice that the debts are quite high and there are very little assets. Among other things, we notice several debts towards the carvers of Quebec, which proves that our mason often had his tools sharpened.

On 15 April 1679 (notary Vachon), Léonard donated all his possessions to son Noël, on the condition that his eldest child feed, lodge and care for him for the rest of his life, to have him buried and have masses said for him after his death. However, this act did not prevent him from doing masonry work for the Récollets during the summer of 1681. Towards the end of his life, Léonard Leblanc spent nearly the entire month of May 1691 in the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, where he returned five months later and died on 06 October 1691, though he was living at Beauport at the

time of his death. We do not know the precise date of her death in 1674. Daughter **Marguerite** married **Pierre Bazin**. They were **ancestors twice of the Collettes and twice of the Roys**.

Marie RITON-b. 1623 → Marguerite LEBLANC- b.1656 → Marie Francoise BAZIN- b.1673 → Elisabeth CASSE- b.1703 → Genevieve GOSSELIN- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → **Denis COLLET**- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie RITON-b. 1623 → Marguerite LEBLANC- b.1656 → Marie Françoise BAZIN- b.1673 → Marie CASSE- b.1692 → **Marie- ROY**- b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → **Denis COLLET**- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie RITON-b. 1623 → Marguerite LEBLANC- b.1656 → Marie Francoise BAZIN- b.1673 → Genevieve CASSE- b.1706 → Charles PAQUET- b.1737 → Angelique PAQUET- b.1771 → **Hilaire ROY**- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie RITON-b. 1623 → Marguerite LEBLANC- b.1656 → Angelique BAZIN- b.1674 → **Pierre LEROY**- b.1706 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RIVIERE Renée (1632-1699)

Was She a Fille du Roi?

Renée Rivière has been listed in many places as having been a *Fille du Roi*, a woman who agreed to marry a settler in New France. She was also said to have signed up with her daughter at the same time. But there are no records that would back this up, and this puts her *Fille du Roi* status in doubt.

Renée's parents' names and birth information are unknown. It's believed that she was born in about 1631 in the area around La Rochelle, France. About 1650, she married a man named **Jacques Remondière** in the village of Saint-Soule, Aunis, France, and within a year or so, she gave birth to a daughter named Andrée. The couple wasn't known to have any other children, and Jacques died by the mid-1660s. Some time before 1666, Renée and Andrée migrated to Quebec City, New France.

It makes a great story that a mother and daughter took up the offer to be paid by the French government to marry men in New France, but the documentation to prove this is lacking. There's nothing tying them to a ship's passenger list, and no marriage record for Renée showing a dowry she might have received. Plus, a mother with a teenage daughter doesn't fit the profile of a *Fille du Roi*—a young woman seeking a start in life.

Once in America, Renée and her daughter each became married, and her daughter's marriage contract reveals both of their husbands' names. Andrée's contract was signed at Île d'Orléans on October 31, 1666, and one of the witnesses was identified as Renée's husband, Mathurin Croiset. In the census taken earlier that year, Mathurin was a 50-year-old laborer living without Renée in Quebec City under contract to Pierre Soumande. The census from the following year showed that Renée and Mathurin had their own farm in Île d'Orléans. It seems likely that the couple got married during the time between the two censuses, but this is speculation.

Renée and her second husband had no children together. Mathurin died at the hospital in Quebec City in June of 1697, and on May 3, 1699, Renée passed away in St-Pierre, Île d'Orléans. For a woman who had only one known child, she left a remarkable amount of descendants by virtue of her daughter's large family of **15 children; in 2010, her descendants were estimated at between 2,100,000 and 2,520,000 people** including actress Bridget Fonda.

Andrée Remondière — B. about 1651, La Rochelle, France; D. 21 Nov 1702, St-Pierre, Île d'Orléans, New France; married **Thomas Rondeau** (1638-1721), 31 Oct 1666, Île d'Orléans, New France

Ancestor of the Collettes through two grandchildren.

Renée Riviere -b. 1632→ Andrée REMONDIERE-b. 1651→ Isabelle Rondeau-b. 1670 → Jacques LECLERC- b.1702 → Charles Francois LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Renée Riviere -b. 1632→ Andrée REMONDIERE-b. 1651→ Isabelle Rondeau-b. 1670 → Anne Marie LECLERC- b.1691 → Louis FORTIER- b.1724 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROBIN Mathurine (c.1630-1662)

**She had 15 children. Ancestor of three fourths of French Canadians and there descendants.
Our ancestor through 5 lines. Madonna is a descendant through 7 lines.**

We do not know for sure the lineage of this ancestor. She married **Jean Guyon**, baptized on Friday, September 18, 1592, Saint-Aubin de Tourouvre au Perche, son of Jacques Guyon and Marie Huet. From their union are born fifteen children. Marie-Andree Robin Guyon was born about 1616 and died unknown in St. Jean. She may have been married to Andre Bernard, the slayer of La Tour's men; with whom she had two children: Jeanne and Marie-Renee. The same year that he and Mathurine were married, he constructed a thirty-step, stone staircase leading to the bell tower of the church at St. Aubin, where he had been christened. Remarkably, that staircase is still intact.

Mathurine would start off her married life with the addition of her mother-in-law, who came to live with them after the death of Jean's father. The family moved to the parish of St. Jean, where they would remain until Jean's mother passed away in 1626; and from there to Notre-Dame in Mortagne. There was a lot of restoration work required in Mortagne, after the devastation of the Religious Wars, and her husband's skills as a stone-cutter, brought him to the attention of Robert Giffard when he was establishing his seigneurie at Beauport Quebec. The family left Dieppe in May of 1634, on a ship commanded by Captain De Ville, and arrived in Quebec on August 8, 1634.

However, there were a few problems from the beginning. Mathurine's husband had teamed with Zacherie Cloutier; the two of them planning to pool their resources; but when the joint contract was drawn up, the clerk, instead of writing in 1000 arpents of land each for a total of two thousand; mistakenly wrote down 2000 arpents each! When the error was caught, the men tried to have Giffard honour the document as written and the legal case went on for some time. Finally, the new governor, Montmagny had to intervene, and settled in favour of Giffard.

The first task for Jean was to help in the construction of a manor house for Seignuer Giffard, which was a two story masonry dwelling, 32 feet long by 16 feet wide with 6 foot clearance under the beams; overlooking the St. Lawrence. It became known as "Le Manoir de Beauport" and survived until 1879 when it was destroyed by fire and was demolished in 1880. During the war with the English it served as Montcalm's headquarters.

In addition to the construction of the home of Robert Giffard, his contract called for a three year obligation to supervise the tilling of fields and to provide fire wood for Giffard and his family. Zacharie and Jean were slow in complying, resulting in legal actions, and they always found it difficult to accept their former friend Giffard as their 'Lord and Master'.

Jean Guyon was a well educated man and wanted the same opportunity for his children. The boys were sent to the Jesuit College and the girls instructed by the Ursuline nuns, who later wrote; *"There is no other family whose zeal for education has been more transmitted from generation to generation during the past hundred years than that of Jean Guyon".*

Mathurine and Jean had a total of fifteen children; six they brought with them, and had five additional born in Quebec. Their fief in Beauport located near the Riviere de Buisson, adopted that name and Jean and Mathurine assumed the titles Sieur and Madame Du Buisson. This title would later fall to their son Jean. Mathurine died April 16, 1662 and was buried the next day. Jean died the following year on May 30, 1663. She was an ancestor through five lines. Robin had by the end of the 19th century 9,674 married descendants, and thus ranked second among top New France pioneers in terms of number of married descendants.

Famous Descendants: Madonna, Justin Bieber, Hillary Clinton, Beyoncé, Shania Twain, Ryan Gosling, Camilla Parker-Bowles, Jean Chrétien, Céline Dion, Stéphane Dion, Ricky Gervais, Alanis Morissette, Jack Kerouac, Alex Trebek, Michael Sarrazin, Tina Knowles-Lawson (Célestine Ann Beyoncé), Diane Tell

Barbe-Marie Robin Guyon - was born on April 18, 1617 in St. Jean and died on November 27, 1700 in St. Pierre on Ile De Orleans. She married **Pierre Paradis** and arrived with him to join her parents in 1652. The couple had eleven children: Charlotte, Marguerite, Marie-Anne, Jacques, Charles, Guillaume, Pierre, Madeleine, Marie-Madeleine, Jean and Marie-Louise.

Marie-Magdeliene Robin Guyon - was born on March 18, 1624 in St. Jean and died on August 29, 1696, at Cap-St-Ignace. She married **Francois Belanger** and the couple had thirteen children: Nicolas, Charles, Marie-Madeleine, Marguerite, Jean-Francois, Marie-Charlotte, Catherine, Louis, Louise, Genevieve, Guillaume, Jacques and Anne.

Barbe Guyon and Pierre Paradis were ancestors of the Collettes.

Mathurine ROBIN-b.1630→ Barbe GUYON- b.1617 → Marie PARADIS- b.1642 → Marguerite BAUCHER- b.1678 → François LECLERC- b.1708 → Louis LECLERC- b.1745 → Marie Thérèse LECLERC- b.0 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Mathurine ROBIN-b.1630→ Barbe GUYON- b.1617 → Madeleine PARADIS- b.1653 → Marie ROUSSIN- b.1669 → François Xavier 1 TREMBLAY- b.1702 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

They were also ancestors the Roys

Mathurine ROBIN-b.1630→ Barbe GUYON- b.1617 → Guillaume PARADIS- b.1644 → Genevieve PARADIS- b.1679 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1699 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve 1 LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve 1 GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie Guyon and Francois Belanger were the ancestors the Roys twice.

Mathurine ROBIN-b.1630 → Marie GUYON- b.1624 → Louise BELANGER- b.1657 → Genevieve CLOUTIER- b.1683 → Jeanne BARETTE- b.1703 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1725 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Mathurine ROBIN-b.1630→ Marie GUYON- b.1624 → Charles BELANGER- b.1640 → Charles BELANGER- b.1688 → Prisque BELANGER- b.1700 → Genevieve BELANGER- b.1728 → Pierre LACROIX- b.1754 → Genevieve 1 LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve 1 GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROGER Renée (1580 -post 09-09-1647)

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor from Perche. Around 1597, she married in France **Pierre Gagnon**, son of Barnabé Gagnon and Françoise Creste. They had seven children. She arrived in the country in 1640 with her sons Mathurin, Jean and Pierre. She was a witness to the marriage contract of her son Mathurin on September 9, 1647. We do not know the precise date of her death.

Ancestor of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive.

Renée ROGER-b. 1580 →Jean GAGNON- b.1610 → Renée GAGNON - b.1643 → Marguerite OUIMET - b.1667 → Simon TURCOT - b.1696 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Renee ROGER- b.1580 → Jean GAGNON- b.1610 → Germain GAGNON- b.1653 → Genevieve GAGNON- b.1693 → Madeleine SIMARD- b.1718 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROLET Marie (1580-1649)

She was the first European woman to settle in New France and one of two families to stay in the colony during the British occupation.

This Parisian, born around 1580, was the daughter of Jean Rollet, a gunner to the king, and Anne Cogu. She married Louis Hébert, son of Nicolas Hébert, grocer and apothecary, and Jacqueline Pajot, around 1601-1602 in Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois. Also born in Paris around 1575, Louis Hébert was 27 years old and an apothecary. The couple lived in Saint-Germain-des-Prés, the seat of the powerful apothecaries' guild, where Marie gave birth to Anne (around 1602-1619), Guillemette (around 1608-1684) and Guillaume (1614-1639). These births were spaced out during the absences of Louis, who left for New France with Samuel de Champlain.

They had been married for about 4 years when Louis left for Port-Royal for the first time. He signed a general power of attorney in her favor before notaries on March 24, 1606. On August 8, Marie sold their house on chemin de la Petite-Seine to Marguerite de Valois for a little more than 2000 livres. Where did the family settle next?

In 1617, Champlain was in Paris. There he met Louis and obtained a contract with the Company of Canada to clear the land and practice his profession as an apothecary in New France. The whole family will be housed and fed. Hébert sold his house. Marie was probably involved in the decision, as the children were minors. She must make sure that she does not expose them to danger simply to satisfy her husband's passions. Louis has wanted to move to America since his first trip. They had 11 years to think about it. In Honfleur, the family finds that the terms of engagement are less attractive than expected. Nevertheless, on March 6, 1617, Hébert signed the contract that bound them for two years. On the 11th, Louis, Marie, their children, his brother Claude and their servant Henri, embarked on the Saint-Étienne. Champlain, François Gravé and Father Le Caron were also on board.

After a difficult three-month crossing, the ship arrived in Tadoussac in mid-June. They would then have gone up the river by boat and arrived in Quebec City in July. A house was quickly built near the present Sainte-Famille and Couillard streets. Marie assists her husband in his work as an apothecary and farmer. She also plays an important role in the emerging French society, welcoming Hélène Bouillé or being godmother to Amerindian men and women during their Catholic baptism. Marie could read and write. She did not fit the image of the perfect housewife that had long been promoted. Hebert sold his house. Marie was no doubt involved in the decision, as the children were minors. She had to be sure not to expose them to danger simply to satisfy the passions of her husband. Louis wanted to move to America since his first trip. They had 11 years to think about it.

In 1620, the contract with the Company of Canada ended. Hébert was appointed King's Attorney by Champlain. Marie joined the administrative elite with him. Guillemette married Guillaume Couillard de Lespinay the following year, on August 26, 1621. Louis died shortly after an accident in the winter of 1627. Marie inherited half of his goods and fiefs, and Guillemette, the other half. It was only 9 years ago that the family had settled in Quebec. This could have marked their return to France. But the widow Hébert stayed.

Open-mindedness and generosity characterized the couple's behavior and relationships with others, including the First Nations, during their life in New France. In 1627, as a widow, after the baptism ceremony of Naneogauachit, the son of a great chief, the elites met at Champlain's home. For her part, Marie Rollet welcomed the native group. She offered them a feast consisting of 56 geese, 30 ducks, 20 teal and a quantity of other game, 2 cranes, 2 pea corbels, 2 barrels of peas, a barrel of cakes, 15 or 20 pounds of prunes, 6 corn corbels and a few other commodities, put in her brewing pot. The distribution of the food is done in silence. When the meal is over, the natives proceed to the ritual dances. At the time of departure, they take themselves to wish that there was a baptism per day.

Marie Rollet is a widow, but her daughter Guillemette, her husband Guillaume and their children live nearby. Also her son Guillaume, now a teenager, can help with the work. She can get by. Besides, she has no more relations in Europe. And her grandchildren are near her. The situation becomes more difficult when the city of Quebec is besieged by the Protestant British. Marie Rollet chooses then to remarry. On May 25, 1629, she married Guillaume Hubou.

Champlain attended the union. The couple had no children. This remarriage was not unrelated to the fact that Marie, who was responsible for a minor son, had to find support in these fateful hours of famine and Iroquois attacks. Moreover, the Kirke brothers threatened to dispossess France of Canada in the name of the King of England. Quebec fell into the hands of the English in July 1629. The Hubou-Couillard family owned several acres under cultivation. Champlain suggested that they harvest the upcoming crop. Marie, her second husband, her son, daughter and son-in-law were among the only ones to remain in Quebec. After the return of the French in 1632, it was in Marie's house that the first mass was celebrated.

In 1628, on the eve of the capture of the city, the colony was starving. Marie Rollet saw to the distribution of the surplus of her harvests to the population, nine and a half ounces per person per week. At the time of Champlain's departure, the Kirkes refused to allow him to bring to France the young native girls who had been entrusted to him. Once again, it was Marie Rollet who intervened. She took care of Espérance and Charité, saw to their education and prepared them to eventually establish relations with the Ursulines, who arrived ten years later. Thereafter, she regularly accepted the responsibility of godmother at the time of the baptism of the natives.

Marie Rollet also displayed a high level of family responsibility. When she settled in Quebec City, her young son Guillaume was 6 or 7 years old. By the time he married, more than twenty years later, she had taught him to write. However, she did not have the facility to do so at that time. In 1621, his daughter Guillemette married Guillaume Couillard. The community of property of Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet gave half of their land to her, not to the new community.

When the British took over the city, Marie Rollet negotiated with them the possibility of remaining in the colony. They let her have her house. She was also to keep the product of her harvests. She was able to decide at the end of the year if she stays or if she leaves. She chose to stay and welcomed the Jesuits into her home to celebrate the first mass when the colony returned to France in 1632.

The Hébert-Rollet family had many descendants, but mainly through daughters. Guillaume had three children, but he died early and so did his sons. Guillemette had 10 children of whom 6 reached adulthood and married. Marie was 69 years old and was buried in Quebec City on May 27, 1649. She was the first European to settle in New France, to cultivate the soil, to teach the children and to establish links with the Amerindians. A life out of the ordinary. Like Louis Hébert, she could claim the title of pioneer without embarrassment. She stayed during critical moments and spent about thirty years in Quebec City. Marie Rollet, who lived until 1649, had 140 grandchildren. At the beginning of 1800, Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet had 4,592 descendants married in Quebec, making the couple the tenth most important one in French-Canadian ancestry at that time. Her descendants include Hillary Clinton, Celine Dion and Alex Trebek. **She is our ancestor through six lines.**

Marie-Guillemette Hébert – B. about 1604, Paris, France; D. 20 Oct 1684, Quebec City, New France; married . **Guillaume Couillard (1588-1663)**, 26 Aug 1621, Quebec City, New France. **They were ancestors of the Roys through three lines.**

Marie ROLET-b. 1580→ Guillemette HEBERT- b.1608 → Louis COUILLARD- b.1629 → Jacques COUILLARD- b.1665 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1692 → Marie CHOREL- b.1717 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie ROLET-b. 1580→ Guillemette HEBERT- b.1608 → Charles COUILLARD- b.1647 → Joseph COUILLARD- b.1693 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie ROLET-b. 1580→ Guillemette HEBERT- b.1608 → Charles COUILLARD- b.1647 → Marie COUILLARD- b.1697 → Jean- MOREL- b.1732 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Guillaume Hébert – B. about 1614, Paris, France; D. 23 Sep 1639, Quebec City, New France; married **Hélène Desportes** (1620-1675), 1 Oct 1634, Quebec City, New France. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette through two lines.**

Marie ROLET-b. 1580 → Guillaume HEBERT- b.1606 → Françoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie Françoise FOURNIER- b.1671 → Marie Françoises BOULET- b.1687 → Augustin MORIN- b.1728 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Marie ROLET-b. 1580 → Guillaume HEBERT- b.1606 → Françoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 → Madeleine BLANCHET- b.1676 → Marguerite DESTROISMAISONS- b.1712 → Marie Marguerite LETOURNEAU- b.1744 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

They were also ancestors of the Roys

Marie ROLET-b. 1580 → Guillaume HEBERT-b. 1606 → Françoise HEBERT- b.1637 → Marie FOURNIER- b.1655 → Pierre BLANCHET- b.1672 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Salomee BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RONCERAY Jean (c. 1643-post 01-05-1700) dit Le Breton

Son of Noel Ronceray and Jeanne Auber, from the parish of Saint-Sulpice in the diocese of Rennes in Brittany, he contracted marriage before notary Duquet on Tuesday October 6, 1665 with **Jeanne Servignan**, daughter of Nicolas Servignan and Jeanne Vaterre, from Irancy, diocese of Auxerre in Burgundy. He married her in Quebec on Tuesday October 13 1665. From their union six children are born.

This ancestor is confirmed in Quebec City on July 25, 1665. We find him first in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges during the census of 1666, then at La Canardière where on October 9, 1667 he rents a land for five years, for 50 pounds per year. On October 2, he had contracted an obligation of 28 livres to Henri Brault dit Pominville. On March 3, 1668, Simon Denis de La Trinité, attorney for Jacques Cailteau of La Rochelle, leased him land in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges for one year, in exchange for half the grain. On the following April 16, he made a contract with Claude Charron to clear four arpents of land on his dwelling at La Canardière for 120 livres. He then left the Quebec City area for Montreal. In the 1681 census, he lived in Longueuil and owned a rifle, two cows and nine acres of land under cultivation. On August 10, 1682, he made a transfer to Nicolas Marion of the sum of 180 livres to be taken from Jacques Viau, of Longueuil, to whom he had sold a piece of land that had been conceded to him in Longueuil. His wife died in Boucherville on February 21, 1683. On May 13, 1689, he cedes to his son-in-law Jean Deslandes one arpent of land in front by twenty arpents deep in the seigneurie of Longueuil. On February 3, 1698, he apprentices his fifteen year old son Jean to his son-in-law Jean Delandes, a master mason, for three years in exchange for his lodging and food and that he "return him to his father properly dressed according to his condition". On March 17, 1699, he donated to his daughter Marie-Anne and his son-in-law Nicolas Varin two arpents of land width by twenty arpents in depth, that is to say half of his land as an advance on their inheritance rights. On May 1, 1700, he gave a power of attorney to Pierre Rivet to see to his affairs in his name. We do not know the exact date of his death. Jeanne died in Boucherville on February 21, 1683. Daughter **Jeanne** married **Pierre Bétourné**. **Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Jean RONCERAY- b.1642 → Jeanne RONCERAY- b.1674 → Louis BETOURNÉ- b.1696 → Angelique BETOURNÉ- b.1726 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RONDEAU Pierre (1642 -ant. 21-01-1692)

After his wife drowned he remarried a 14 year old girl at age 41

To the west of La Rochelle, toward Poitou, in the Parish of Marsilly, the clocktower of Fondouce serves as a landmark for navigators. Pierre Rondeau came from this maritime setting in the village of Nantilly. The son of a plowman, Jacques Rondeau, and of Jacquette Paillereau, he was baptized on 6 July 1642. His godparents were Pierre Berbin and Jeanne Brillot; siblings Jean, Louise, Catherine and Jeanne had preceded him at the baptismal font, with Michel, his younger brother. Pierre never knew his grandparents, Michel and Sara Comtois, who died before 1623, the year that their estate was settled. The last we hear of Pierre in France was on 20 May 1663 when he made out his will before Notary Teuleron in La Rochelle. This act probably signaled his intention to embark on the long and perilous trip to New France.

The name Pierre Rondeau appears for the first time in Canada in the official census of 1666. "The domestics of Monseigneur the Bishop, living on his farm, are listed below: . . . Pierre Rondeau, 28, laborer." Thus we find Our Ancestor at age 28 in the employ of Mgr de Laval on his farm at Saint Joachim in the shadow of Cap Tourmente. This detail allows us to conclude that Pierre arrived in Canada in 1665. Jean Talon ordered the census a short while after his arrival in the country; and it was made at the beginning of the winter of 1666, a season closed to navigation. At that time, those who came from Quebec to Saint Joachim by boat, debarked at the foot of the Church of the Great Patroness. Pierre Rondeau had his own kneeling bench in the second chapel of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupre. In the time of the French Regime, he who owned the land owned the country. Our Ancestors had no reluctance to divide New France into Seigneuries, Fiefs and Concessions. Pierre received his first concession on 2 June 1667, from Mgr de Laval in the "Episcopal Residence of Quebec." For his 3 1/2 arpents of frontage on the river, to the west and not far from the Church of Saint-Jean, Ile d'Orleans, Pierre had to pay 20 sols for seigneurial rent each year and 12 deniers for "cens" for each-arpent of width, not to forget the 3 live capons due on the feast of Saint Martin, 11 November. His neighbors were Jean Alliare and Jean Roy.

A second concession, in due form, was offered to Pierre Rondeau on 30 January 1675. The Jesuits of Quebec had owned the Ile aux-Reaux ever since 20 March 1638; they conceded him half of this island whose total area was 250 square arpents. Charles Fribaut became the owner of the eastern half and Pierre had that half facing the Quebec coast to the west. They both received unlimited rights to hunt and fish; and interestingly enough, the price of this deal, today a paradise for bird hunters, was 12 livres in silver annually plus one live fat capon as seigneurial rent and 1 sol for "cens." It seems that Pierre never did put a cabin on this island.

On 8 October 1674, Pierre Rondeau rented a farm from Jean Jouanne. This farm, adjacent to Pierre Filteau's, was not far from his own property. The three-year lease was at an annual rent of sixteen minots of corn and two minots of white peas. Another deal was made on 10 October 1678, between Pierre Rondeau and Charles Fribaut with Guillaume Julien, merchant and butcher living in Quebec. The two friends agreed to deliver 20 minots of wheat for the sum of 90 livres. By mutual agreement between the three contractors, this deal was cancelled without stating any reason.

On 25 March 1680, Pierre Rondeau requested the service of Pierre Coeur dit Jolicoeur, iron worker and locksmith of Quebec. The latter came right into the Rondeau home with his hinges, braces and bindings, his locks and bolts, and even a pothook, all to fixup the hearth of our ancestor. In addition to feeding and putting him up, the iron work cost 36 livres. This is the only contract that carried the mark of Pierre Rondeau, a solid and true P.R. The same year, Simon Rochon (Rocheron), resident of the Seigneury of Lauzon, asked Pierre to plow and plant two bits of land, one on the north and the other on the south side of the Ile d'Orleans. Price for the work would be 80 livres, in addition to which Pierre was entitled to the pasturage and the hay that he could cultivate that year only. The good Guillaume Couture, Captain of Militia of the Lauzon coast, signed as a witness along with Hypollite Thivierge; Romain Becquet presided as Notary.

Pierre Rondeau had many good friends who would appear as witnesses to his contracts. The name of Charles Fribaut is a good example. However, Pierre got into trouble with Julien Dumont. Pierre and Julien never should have been neighbors. The first bit of squabbling appeared on 21 November 1674. Julien Dumont and Guy Beaudin filed suit against Pierre Rondeau for libels suffered. This suit was dismissed by the Sovereign Council on Christmas Eve of the same year. Nine years later some difficulty about land boundaries came up. Pierre filed an appeal of a decision rendered by the Sheriff of Orleans Island and the Provost of Quebec. The Appellate Court ordered a new survey by Jean Guyon: this was made on 23 August 1683. Two years later Pierre was ordered to pay the surveyor his fee of 15 livres. Monday, 26 March 1686, Julien counterattacked. He obtained permission from the Sovereign Council to bring in two surveyors, Guyon and Le Rouge, in order to check the boundary lines between the two neighbors. The

26th of the following April the two men made an appearance in court. Alas for Pierre, he was ordered to pay all of the expenses for having, it seems, altered the boundaries by 2feet, 2 inches.

Pierre Rondeau married the nineteen-year-old **Catherine Verrier**, daughter of Jean and of the late Agnes Briquet, originally from Saint-Pierre de Courtis, Diocese of Avranches, in Normandy. They were married on 30 September 1669 at Sainte-Famille, Ile d'Orleans. The orphan Catherine was a King's Daughter, according to the historian, Sylvio Dumas. The proof lies in the fact that she brought to her husband an estate valued at 200 livres plus a gift from the King of 50 livres. Pierre and Catherine had 5 children In the 1681 census, he owned a rifle, six Head of cattle and eighteen acres of land.

Then a real test of strength hit Ancestor Rondeau in the spring of 1683. In an inventory taken on 14 February 1685, we read that **Catherine Verrier** “died by accidental drowning while crossing the river through the northern passage on her way to Quebec.” This long and precise text of Paul Vachon tells us in touching detail: “*in regard to the clothes of the late mother, they will be cut up to provide for the children.*” Among other things we find in the house; a little feather bed, three old blankets, one made of dog’s fur and another of deerskin and a barrel of eels.

Pierre took his courage in both hands and found a second mother for his children. **Marie Asselin (Ancelin)**, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Rene Ancelin and Marie Juin. Marie had been baptized on March 18, 1669 in Chateau-Richer. Rondeau was now forty-one years old and his oldest child, Francoise, was twelve. Today it is very difficult to imagine such a union, but in the seventeenth century in Canada, women were scarce and **the legal age of marriage for a girl was twelve**. Rondeau's is by no means the only recorded case of a middle-aged man marrying a child bride. However, the contract was made on 22 August 1683 without the bride even being present. On the side of the bride one of the witnesses was **ancestor Nicholas Audet**

He had his goods inventoried by notary Vachon on February 14, 1685. On August 23, 1685, he had his neighbor Julien Dumont appear before the Sovereign Council for a matter of land boundaries. The trial that followed was not completed until April 29, 1686. On August 21, 1686, his land and that of Julien Dumont were boundried..

Pierre Rondeau had his work cut out for him in keeping two wives happy, raising two families and accumulating whatever he could lay by. An early death seemed predictable and with no surprise he passed away toward the end of the year 1691, at 49 years of age. Marie ordered an inventory of his belongings on 24 January 1692. We have never located the death certificate, nor the burial record of this Ancestor especially noted for his spirit and initiative. He left 8 children to mourn him, whose descendants today are most numerous, especially in Quebec

The inventory and the division of his goods by the notary Étienne Jacob, took place on January 24, 1692. The value of the buildings added to what is owed to him is 617 livres and 5 sols. He owes 40 livres. It thus remains 577 livres and 5 sols to be divided into two. The children receive 288 livres 12 sols and 6 deniers. The sale of the furniture amounts to 183 livres and 14 sols and it remains for 192 livres and 10 sols of not sold goods.

Marie, widowed at the age of 22, still had seven children at home. It is not difficult to imagine the hardships that she must have undergone in trying to manage the farm and rear the children. Later, Marie met a soldier by the name of Pierre Fournier de Belleval. They were married on July 30, 1693 in Quebec. Daughter of Catherine and Pierre, **Catherine Rondeau married Jean Mimaux**. They were **Roy ancestors**.

Pierre RONDEAU- b.1642 → Catherine RONDEAU- b.1682 → Marie- MIMAUX-799 b.1710 → Agathe TURGEON- b.1739 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

RONDEAU Thomas (1638-1721)

Nail Maker Who Founded a Family

Thomas Rondeau was one of the many tradesmen who came to New France in the 17th century and wound up leaving a huge number of descendants. Born in about 1638 to Jean Rondeau and Marie Fourestier, Thomas was from Sainte-Souille, France, not far from La Rochelle. He likely became an apprentice to someone experienced in

working with metal. Then while in his 20s, he boarded a ship and migrated to New France.

The earliest record of Thomas was in the census taken of New France in 1666. The colony had recently come under direct authority of the crown, and those in charge wanted to monitor the settlers as to how each contributed to the overall wealth. There were many married men on the Île d'Orléans, who operated farms and raised families. There were also a number of single men of various occupations, and among them was Thomas, age 25, who was a *cloutier*, which translates as "nail smith." This would have been a valuable profession to support all of the construction of new houses and barns in the area.

Later that year, Thomas agreed to a contract to marry **Andrée Remondière**, a girl who may have been as young as 15-years-old. The contract was signed on October 31, 1666 and was witnessed by Andrée's step-father, who seemed to have married her mother, Renée Rivière, earlier in the year. Mother and daughter had arrived from La Rochelle, and are sometimes identified as *Filles du Roi*, but this status doesn't seem to be clearly proven. Andrée brought 100 *livres* dowry into the marriage; unfortunately, the record of their wedding is lost.

By 1668, Thomas and Andrée moved to a farm in Ste-Famille, and their first child was born that year. They eventually had a family of 15 children, four of whom died young, although one child wasn't named and may have been stillborn. The family was listed in the 1681 census as having a farm with six head of cattle and 10 *arpents* of land under cultivation. By then, they had moved to St-Pierre, in another part of the Île d'Orléans.

Andrée passed away on November 21, 1702. The notary Étienne Jacob made an inventory of the goods on August 9, 1703. His goods amount to 319 livres and 8 sols. His livestock is worth 632 livres and 10 sols. He owns a land of two arpents of frontage on which there is a house of wood of parts on parts. He owes 52 livres and 17 sols. Even though Thomas was much older, he survived her by many years, dying on November 10, 1721 at St-Pierre. Their children produced about 50 grandchildren, and today it's believed that over **2 million people can claim Thomas as their ancestor**, including actress Bridget Fonda. Daughter **Marie** married **Philippe Noel**. Daughter **Isabelle** married **Pierre Leclerc**. Andrée and Thomas **were ancestors of the Collettes through three grandchildren and also ancestors of the Roys**.

Thomas RONDEAU-b.1625 → Isabelle RONDEAU-b. 1670 → Jacques LECLERC- b.1702 → Charles Francois LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Thomas RONDEAU-b. 1625 → Isabelle RONDEAU-b. 1670 → Anne Marie LECLERC- b.1691 → Louis FORTIER- b.1724 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Thomas RONDEAU- b.1625 → Marie RONDEAU- b.1673 → Ignace NOEL- b.1700 → Marie Ursule NOEL- b.1745 → Marie Therese LECLERC- b.1778 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Thomas RONDEAU- b.1625 → Marie RONDEAU- b.1673 → Ursule 1NOEL- b.1693 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absalom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROSÉE Marguerite (c.1615-post 1681) (ROUZÉE)

She married **Pierre Gagné** before 28 January 1643, in Saint-Cosme-en-Vairais, Sarthe, Pays de la Loire, France. They were the parents of at least 5 sons and 2 daughters. Daughter of Jean Rozée and Catherine Barbier, from Saint-Jacques de Jauzé, diocese of Le Mans in Maine When Marguerite Rosée was born about 11 November 1615, in Jauzé, Sarthe, Pays de la Loire, France, her father, Jean Johan Roussey Rosee, was 28 and her mother, Catherine LeBarbier, was 19. She married in Perche, around 1639, Pierre Gasnier, baptized on Saturday January 2, 1610, Saint-Martin d'Igé in Perche, son of Louis Gasnier and Marie Launay.. From their union six children are born. Her husband died in Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap on Sunday April 30, 1656. She contracts marriage before the notary Saint-Pue on Sunday June 3, 1657 with Guillaume Étienne, son of Louis Étienne and Jeanne Auzou, of Canteleu,

arch diocese of Rouen in Normandy. She married him in Montreal on Wednesday June 27, 1657. No child was born of their union.

She arrived in this country in 1653 with her husband and their children. She first lived in Quebec. Pierre died of "slow fevers" on April 30, 1656, and was buried in Quebec City the following May 1. His widow had the notary Auber make an inventory of his goods on May 1st. He leaves very little. According to the inventory, he only owns a gun, a sword guard, a pot with a lid, a medium "boiler holding about a seal, a small pot", three small dishes and a pewter plate, three old hoes, three old axes as well, an old coat, an old leotard, an old shirt, an old sheet, two old pockets, two old covers, an old chest and a small.

Her husband died in 1656. He died of "slow fevers" on April 30, 1656, and was buried in Quebec City the following May 1. On May 1, 1656, she had the notary Auber proceed with the inventory of the goods of her first community. Marguerite Rosée. He leaves very little. According to the inventory, he only owns a gun, a sword guard, a pot with a lid, a medium "boiler holding about a seal, a small pot", three small dishes and a pewter plate, three old hoes, three old axes as well, an old coat, an old leotard, an old shirt, an old sheet, two old pockets, two old covers, an old chest and a small.

She abandoned her Beaupré lands to her eldest son, Louis, who was still a teenager, and left with the other three for Montréal, where she remarried on June 17, 1657, to Guillaume Etienne, a Norman from Canteleu (diocese of Rouen).. In the 1681 census, she lived in Montreal and owned a rifle, two head cattle and fifteen acres of land under cultivation. We do not know the exact date of her death which occurred after the 1681 census. She died after 16 July 1684, in Québec City, at the age of 68. Pierre Gagné and Marguerite Rosée had, as of December 31, 1729, 258 descendants. Son **Louis** married **Louise Picard**. They were **ancestors of the Roys**.

Marguerite ROSÉE-b. 1615 → Louis GAGNÉ- b.1642 → Louise GAGNÉ- b.1676 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Salomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROUSSEAU Anne (1637- 1680)

A king's daughter.

Her place of origin and birth date (about 1637) , as well as her parents, are unknown. The 1667 census gives her 30 years of age, her funeral in 1680 gives her 45. The date and place of her marriage are unknown. Some state she was married in France (see notes), others that Anne Rousseau was a *Fille du Roy* who had arrived in September 1667. Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (*filles à marier*) and again from 1662 to 1673 (*filles du Roi*). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the *filles du roi* had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a *fille du roi* married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a *fille du roi* leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a *fille du roi* married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a *fille du roi* had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the *filles du roi*, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who

came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

In the census of 1667, Pierre Jouineau declared that he had 4 arpents under cultivation Some time in 1667 she married **Pierre Jouineau**. Neither spouse could sign their names. Pierre's parents' names are unknown. He had been-in Canada since at least 03 July 1664, when he exchanged land with Macé Benoit (drawn up by notary Larue). On 17 March 1665, Étienne Pédard, seigneur of Champlain, granted him land. Pierre and Anne settled at Champlain. In the 1667 census: Petit Cap de la Madeleine: Pierre Jumeau, 35 ; Anne Rousselle, 30 ; 4 arpents. Daughter Marie-Anne was born about 1670, followed by Augustin about 1675.

In the census of 1667, Pierre Jouineau declared that he had 4 arpents under cultivation. Anne Rousseau, wife of Pierre Junio, died on 8 March 1681 and was buried on the 9th in Champlain, the record giving her 45 years of age. Pierre Jouineau died 09 August 1690 at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec. The same year, Pierre was also mentioned in the third general census of the inhabitants of New France, with his two children, Anne and Augustin, his two oxen and his ten arpents under cultivation. We don't know exactly when Pierre Jouineau died. At the time of Augustin's marriage in 1698, he was no longer in this world. At that time, many colonists perished during trading journeys without leaving a trace.

The sixth generation, by way of Pierre, Augustin, Francois(1), Francois(2), and Francois(3), produced Laurent—Salomon Juneau, who was destined to play a vital role in the early development of the United States. Born in Assumption parish, he was baptized at Repentigny on 9 August 1793, the son of Francois and of Thérèse Galarneau. About 1815, the young and strong Salomon Juneau appeared in the area of Wisconsin, today the site of Milwaukee, to establish a trading post. In 1818 his wife, Josephe Viau, joined him, where they eventually had twelve children. Juneau was especially adept in his relations, both with the Indians and the early immigrants. He is given 'credit for laying out the site plan for the early village of Milwaukee and selling lots to the settlers. He built roads, opened a store and became the first postmaster of Milwaukee. Later he would supervise construction of the first steamboat on Lake Michigan, aptly named the Salomon Juneau. In 1846 he became the first Mayor of Milwaukee. He died on 14 November 1856 at Cincinnati, Ohio, while representing the State of Wisconsin at the Democratic Party Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the presidency. Brought back to Milwaukee for burial on 28 November 1856, he was attended by more than 700 Indians, a large crowd of about 10,000 townsmen and no less a personage than General Ulysses S. Grant. His eulogy read: "Salomon Juneau...may your memory endure as long as sincere and devoted hearts will build on the soil of Wisconsin. May your integrity and life without blemish serve as a beacon to those who follow you. Son **Augustin Juneau dit Latulippe** (1675-1715) married with **Élisabeth Blanchon** on 7 Dec 1698 Montréal **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Anne ROUSSEAU-b. 1637→ Auguste JUNEAU- b.1675 → Jean Baptiste JUNEAU- b.1699 → Prisque JUNEAU- b.1736 → Francoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROUSSIN Françoise (1631-1691)

Baptized on Sunday, December 14, 1631 at Saint-Aubin de Tourouvre in Perche, daughter of Jean Roussin and Madeleine Giguère, she married in Quebec City on Tuesday, October 8, 1652, **Pierre Loignon**, son of Denis Loignon and Françoise Olivier, of Moussonvilliers, diocese of Chartres, in Perche. On March 4, 1647, he commits himself in Perche as a laborer for five years in the service of Noël Juchereau des Châtelets, for 60 pounds per year. Michel Huppé dit Lacroix gave him an acre of his land on July 27, 1653, in the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges

From their union twelve children are born. She arrived in the country in 1651 with her brother Nicolas. She lived on the Ile d'Orléans and Quebec. In the 1667 census, they owned thirteen head of cattle and fifty acres of land under cultivation With the other Roussin heirs, she donated to Abel Sageot, for the modest sum of 90 livres, on October 27, 1681, what could be theirs from the Tourouvre Perche estate of her late mother Madeleine Giguère. In the 1681

census, they lived on his land on the island of Orleans and owns two guns, eighteen head of cattle and fifty acres of land under cultivation Following a quarrel between son Charles Joseph and Charles Doux, whom their son had wounded in the head with a stone, they reached an agreement on June 17, 1686, with Pierre Doux in order to avoid a trial. Pierre promises to pay 15 sols per day until Charles Doux is fully recovered..

On January 3, 1691, she rents her house in Cul-de-Sac Québec to Nicolas Georgette for three years, for the price of 150 livres per year. She is hospitalized at the Hôpital-Dieu of Quebec in October 1691 until her death. She dictates her will to the notary Genaple on November 24. She bequeathed to the poor of the Hôpital-Dieu de Québec half of the grain from the year's harvest on her land and the other half to the Hospitaller nuns. Pierre died in Quebec City where he was buried on December 18, 1690. She died at the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec on December 3, 1691 and was buried the next day. Daughter **Jeanne** married **Jean Gagnon**. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette

Françoise ROUSSIN-b. 1631 → Jeanne LOIGNON- b.1671 → Jean Baptiste GAGNON- b.1688 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROUSSIN Jean (1597-ant. 06-04-1682)

Baptized on Friday, October 3, 1597 in Saint-Aubin de Tourouvre au Perche, son of Pierre Roussin and Jeanne Nyellé, he married **Madeleine Giguère** in Tourouvre on Sunday, June 12, 1622. From their union five children are born. His wife died in France. On Thursday October 28, 1655, he married Marie Letard, daughter of Martin Letard and Andrée Bellanger, of Denezé, archdiocese of Tours in Touraine. No children were born of their union. They did not contract marriage before notary Paul Vachon until Wednesday, July 23, 1664. His parents had married in Tourouvre on Tuesday June 4, 1591.

On April 3, 1650, he prepares to leave Perche to go to New France with his children. He arrived in the country in 1650 with his daughters Madeleine and Louise. He settled in Notre-Dame-des-Anges. On October 14, 1658, Jean Levasseur owed him 60 pounds per year for the land near the Cabane aux taupiers. On May 20, 1660, the Jesuits rented him the land of their smallholding of Notre-Dame-des-Anges for six years at 200 livres per year. On January 4, 1664, the Jesuits granted him a share of land of one and a half arpents in width by forty arpents in depth at Notre-Dame-des-Anges. In the 1667 census, he lives on the Jesuits' land Notre- arpents of land under cultivation. On February 26, 1668, he sold his land in Notre-Dame-des-Anges to Jean Lemercher for 800 livres. On the following May 20, Michel Esnau sells him a land at l'Ange-Gardien at a place called la Longue-Pointe for 520 livres. On the following May 27, he rented a cow from Jean Lemercher for three years for twenty pounds of butter per year. On March 1, 1669, he contracts a bond of 31 livres and owes him 350 livres for one hundred minots of wheat. On March 29, 1670, Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye gave him a receipt for what he owed him. It is his son Nicolas who reimburses this sum in his name. On August 22, 1673, René Goulet owes him 25 livres. On the following November 23, he sells to Nicolas Ledevé a dwelling of two arpents in front by forty arpents in depth for 150 livres.

The notary Vachon proceeds with the inventory of his goods on July 6, 1678. Two days later, he donated his property to Jean Mathieu and Anne-Louise Dutarte, but this contract was not followed up. On August 28, with the consent of his wife, he donated his movable and immovable property to his daughter Madeleine and his son-in-law Michel Huppé on condition that they take care of them until their death. His son Nicolas, to whom he had given a power of attorney, made an agreement with Michel Huppé on February 19, 1680. The latter delivers to him all the rest of the furniture brought in the inventory of Jean Roussin. In return, he gives him 330 livres for the pension of his parents for one year and the donation contract is cancelled. In the 1681 census, he lived in Petite Auvergne and owned a rifle, four head of cattle and eight acres of land. We do not know the exact date of his death, which occurred before April 6, 1682, when his widow donated his land to her son Nicolas. **They had by the end of the 19th century 4 730 married descendants, and thus ranked ninth among top New France pioneers in terms of number of married descendants.** Daughter Francoise married **Pierre Loignon**. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette

Jean ROUSSIN- b.1597 → Françoise ROUSSIN b. 1631→ Jeanne LOIGNON- b.1671 → Jean Baptiste GAGNON- b.1688 → Antoine GAGNON- b.1718 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Son Nicolas Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Jean ROUSSIN- b.1597 → Nicolas ROUSSIN- b.1635 → Marie ROUSSIN- b.1669 → François Xavier TREMBLAY- b.1702 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Ancestor of the Collettes

Jean ROUSSIN- b.1597 → Nicolas ROUSSIN- b.1635 → Genevieve ROUSSIN- b.1681 → Veronique MATHIEU- b.1704 → Veronique DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROUSSIN Nicolas (1635-1697)

At age 32 his first bride was ancestor 12 year old Madeleine Paradis. She died in childbirth at age 16. At age 36 his second bride was 13 year old ancestor Madeleine Tremblay. She had her first child at age 14.

Baptized on Saturday, March 10, 1635 at Saint-Aubin de Tourouvre au Perche, son of Jean Roussin and Madeleine Giguère, he married before notary Paul Vachon on Monday, November 28, 1667, **Madeleine Paradis**, baptized in Quebec City on Sunday, August 3, 1653, daughter of Pierre Paradis and Barbe Guyon. A daughter is born from their union. His wife dies in Ange-Gardien, following a childbirth, on Friday November 29, 1669. He contracts marriage before the notary Vachon on Sunday November 22, 1671, with **Madeleine Tremblay**, born in Quebec City on Tuesday July 9, 1658, daughter of Pierre Tremblay and Anne Achon. He married her at Ange-Gardien on Wednesday November 25, 1671. From their union eleven children were born:

He arrived in the country in 1651 with his sister Françoise. He lives in l'Ange-Gardien. On October 17, 1658, Étiennette Després, widow of Guillaume Gillemot, owes him 376 pounds. He gives her a receipt on November 2nd. On October 31, 1660, as he was about to go to France, he gave a power of attorney to his father to act in his name while he was away. He went to France or Dieppe, on December 11, 1660, he bought the land of Pierre Saint-Denis. He returns to the country in 1661. In the 1667 census, he owned eleven head of cattle and twenty acres of land under cultivation. On May 19, 1667, Jacques Goulet owes him 140 livres. He married for first time in 1667. He rents his land to Michel Énaud who is his farmer in 1667. On January 10, 1668, Michel Énaud goes to the Prévôté de Québec to ask for the release of the wheat that Nicolas Roussin had seized from him. He defended himself by saying that he had only seized what was due to him. His wife dies on November 29, 1669.

On March 23, 1670, he had the notary Auber make an inventory of his goods, which amounted to 3592 livres and 10 sols. He reimbursed Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye, a debt owed by his father, and obtained a discharge on March 29, 1670. On the following November 16, he leased five arpents of his land to Simon Trillot for two years, beginning on May 1, 1671. But this lease was cancelled on February 16, 1672. On the following April 2, he made a declaration in his name and in the name of ancestor **Pierre Tremblay**, his father-in-law, and ancestor **Jean Mathieu**, creditors of Simon Trillot. They declare what they have seized among the goods of Trillot. On the following July 3, he leased from Jean Brière for five years twenty arpents of land, net in area, for sixty-five minots per year of all grains, including forty minots of wheat. On November 3, 1676, he bought the land of one arpent and seven perches of width by a league and a half of depth belonging to ancestor **Jean Cosset** at l'Ange- Gardien. He paid 1200 livres for it.

On September 12, 1677, Pierre Levasseur and Maximilien Chefdeville owed him 60 livres. On August 10, 1678, he makes an agreement with his nephew Nicolas Huppé. The latter, in exchange for a sum of 50 livres, renounces all proceedings against his uncle for the assaults committed against him. On the following August 20, he gives a release to ancestor **Barbe Guyon**, widow of ancestor **Pierre Paradis**, for what was due to him by his marriage with her daughter. On February 8, 1680, Jacques Goulet owes him 80 livres and François Hébert 39 livres, following an obligation contracted on May 1, 1679. On February 19, 1680, he comes to an agreement with his Michel Huppé. The latter delivers to him all the remainder of the furniture in the inventory of Jean Roussin. In return, he gives him 330 livres for the pension of his parents for one year and the donation contract is cancelled. In the 1681 census, he owns

a rifle, fifteen head of cattle and fifty acres of land. On November 12, 1681, he sells to Abel Sageot all the movable and immovable goods from the estate of his deceased mother Madeleine Giguère au Perche. He obtained 34 livres and 8 sols. On April 6, 1682, he establishes an annual annuity of nineteen minots of wheat and 19 ecus payable to the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec for the rest of his mother-in-law Marie Lestard's life. In return, she gives him the land that belonged to her late father. On October 19, 1683, Jacques Goulet owed him 83 pounds. He died at Ange-Gardien on March 6, 1697 and is buried the next day. The notary Étienne Jacob proceeded with the inventory of the goods on October 9, 1698.

Son Nicolas married Madeleine Paradis. Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Nicolas ROUSSIN- b.1635 → Marie ROUSSIN- b.1669 → François Xavier TREMBLAY- b.1702 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

He then married Madeleine Tremblay. They were ancestors of the Collettes

Nicolas ROUSSIN- b.1635 → Genevieve ROUSSIN- b.1681 → Veronique MATHIEU- b.1704 → Veronique DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROY Anne (1653-1719)

A king's daughter. After being miraculously cured, her father in law had his heart was torn from his chest while still alive. Her husband remarried at age 60 and had 5 more children.

Daughter of Pierre Roy and Anne Fleury, of Saint-Hilaire-sous-Romilly, archdiocese of Sens in Burgundy, she contracts marriage before the notary Becquet, on Monday, September 15, 1670 with **Nicolas Bouchard**, son of Clément Bouchard and Louise Brillard, of Andilly Saint-Nazaire, diocese of La Rochelle. She married him in Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap (Beaupré) on Tuesday, September 30, 1670, and they had six children.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (filles à marier) and again from 1662 to 1673 (filles du Roi). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the Filles du Roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though

they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

Her husband died in 1684. She married **Claude Guimond** a militia captain , born around 1661, son of ancestors **Louis Guimond and Jeanne Bitouset**, on Monday, October 8, 1685. The priest Henri de Bemieres recorded the marriage act at Québec. Anne Le Roy gave Claude two daughters and four sons.

Claude's baptismal act has been lost. The census takers of 1666 recorded his age at five years. In September 1670, Claude Guimond and Rene Lavoie entered the Séminary of Québec together to undertake serious studies. They left a short time later, probably consumed with boredom and the love of freedom. Anne arrived in the country in 1670 with the contingent of the king's daughters at the age of about 17 and brought as dowry goods valued at 300 livres, not including 50 livres received from the king.

After being miraculously cured, her father in law had his heart torn from his chest while still alive. Here is the text of the eyewitness account: "*Do you know Louis Guimont, captured this summer? He had been beaten with clubs and iron rods; he was given so many, that he died under the blows: but nevertheless, he only prayed to God, so much so that the Iroquois, enraged to see him always moving his lips in prayer, cut "both his upper and lower lips. Oh how horrible this was to see! and nevertheless, he still did not stop praying: which angered the Iroquois so much that they tore out his heart from his chest, while still alive, and threw it in his face. "*"

She lived first in Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap, then in Cap-Saint-Ignace where daughter Marie-Anne was baptized 09 July 1686, followed by Louis (18 September 1688) and Francois (29 October 1690). Louise was baptized 17 May 1693, followed by Claude-Joseph (05 June 1695) and Jean- Baptiste (26 October, buried 27 October 1697). She died in Cap Saint Ignace on November 1, 1719 and was buried the next day. In 1721, Claude, now a sexagenarian married Dorothée Fournier, with whom he had five children. Their wedding was at Montmagny on 10 February 1721, Claude Guimond died 13 February 1738. **François**, son of Anne and Claude, married **Marie Fortin**. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Anne ROY- b.1653 → François GUIMOND- b.1690 → Marie Elisabeth GUIMOND- b.1721 → François Prospère GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Josephe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROY Jean, also known as Laliberté (1646-1731)

Married to an native American

Jean is an ancestral patriarch of the Acadian Roy family. Jean was born around 1646 in St. Malo, France. Acadia Jean LeRoy dit Laliberté arrived as a soldier after Acadia was returned to the French after the Treaty of Breda in 1667. His arrival date in Acadia is unknown. The first document known to date that mentions Jean LeRoy dit Laliberté is a deposition he made on July 30, 1684 against a Boston pirate, James Taylor, that came to steal Jean's and others fishing boats. That document tells us that Jean was in Acadia at least since September 1683 working as a fisherman and shoremaster for Charles St-Etienne, Jacques Mius and associates at a place called Chepatagan. That place is not found on historical maps but a Mi'kmaw tribe by the name of Sachpogtogen lived in the region of Aspotogan. Also referred as grand bay Nachepatagan, this is possibly what is known now as Mahone Bay. He appears by himself on the 1686 Acadian Census at Cap Sable (southern tip of Nova Scotia Canada). He is listed as La Liberte Le Neigre . The reference to "Le Neigre" is likely that he was living at Cap Negre (now called Cape Negro), a part of Cap Sable. There is no evidence anywhere that he could have been of African origin (as posted by Park Canada at the Melanson Settlement National Historic Site of Canada).

It's not clear when he married **Marie Aubois** since by the time of the 1693 Acadian Census they already have four children. Marie (Christine) Aubois was born around 1665 possibly in an Indian Settlement in Acadia. Her Amerindian heritage is recorded in her daughter Anne's revalidated marriage record. Moreover, maternal DNA from her descendants indicates a native haplogroup. We don't know for sure whether she was Mi'kmaq, as Other tribes also lived in Acadia Around 1686. La Liberte is listed as being 40 years old and Christine is 35. They own one gun. Five years later, in 1698? Jean Roy is 10 years older and Marie Christine is two years younger... such is the accuracy of the age in these censuses. Another census finds them in Port Royal still with four children: Anne 13; Marie 11;

Jean 9; Francoise 6. We suspect "Francoise" may be François. They own one cow and have 2 arpents of land. By 1701, they are still in Port Royal. The record shows Jean Leroy-50, his wife, Christine-36, Jean-10, Francois- 7, Philippe-5, Charles-3, Anne-14, Marie-12. They own 4 cattle, 1 sheep, and 2 hogs. On Nov 26, 1703, Jean Roy dit Laliberté was paid for having served during 33 days as a sailor on the boats La Gaillarde and La Biscayenne. In the 1714 Acadian Census Jean Roy, his wife, four sons an two daughters are living "near the fort" west of Port Royal. His homestead is close to the Melanson settlement near the site of the Old Fort across from Goat Island. Son Jean is living with his wife and one daughter in De La Riviere de Pisiguit. Jean Roy and Marie appear to still be alive on September 10, 1730 when their daughter Marie Magdeleine is married at Port Royal at the age of 29. Son Francois married Marie Bergeron. They were **ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**.

ROY Jean, Laliberté 1646 → François Xavier ROY- b.1694 → Marie Geneviève ROY- b.1736 → Charlotte Lefebvre
LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROY Jeanne (c. 1622-post 06-07-1679)

Jeanne was born about 1622 in Angers. Anjou. the daughter of Pierre Roy and Jeanne Godefroy, After her father's death Jeanne came to New France in 1651. On 28 November 1651. Jeanne married **Jean Milloir** dit Dumaine son of the late Pierre Milloir and Françoise Candelle, from Saint-Léger in Quebec City- Though no marriage contract has been round for this couple. it is known that neither spouse could sign their names, Jean previously (1642) married fille à marier Barbe Aubou, with whom he did not have any children.

He is among the servants that Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny accuses, on December 12, 1638, of having stolen peas from him. He worked thereafter until his marriage in 1642 in the service of Guillaume Hubou whose sister he married. In the 1667 census, they owned nine head of cattle on his land and twenty acres of land under cultivation

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

Jean and Jeanne had three daughters•: Jeanne- Francoise was baptized 05 February 1653 in Québec City, followed by Genevieve {06 April 1654} and Jeanne (15 June 1656}, In the 1666 and 1667 censuses, the family can be found living in Beauport, Jeanne Roy died at Beauport or an the Ile d'Orléans after 23 August 1674., Jean Milloir dit Dumaine died at Beauport or on the Ile d'Orléans some time between 30 October 1672 and 11 July 1679. We do not know the precise date of her death after July 6, 1679, date of the marriage contract of her daughter Jeanne-Françoise with Jacques Paradis. **Daughter Genevieve married Guillaume Paradis**. They were **Roy ancestors**.

Jeanne ROY-b. 1626 → Genevieve MILLIOR- b.1654 → Genevieve PARADIS- b.1679 → Adrien LECLERC- b.1699 → Madeleine LECLERC- b.1729 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROY Marguerite (c.1622-post 1670)

After a few years in the colony she returned to France.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor who, around 1650, married **Brice d'Anneville** in Paris, of unknown parentage. From their union two children were born. Her husband deceased, she contracts marriage before the notary Duquet on Thursday July 2, 1665, with Hilaire Chardonneau, son of Laurent Chardonneau and Jeanne Pariotte, from the parish of Notre-Dame de Fontenay-le-Comte, diocese of Maillezais in Poitou. She married him in Quebec on Monday July 27, 1665. No child was born from their union. She arrived in the country in 1665 with her daughters **Anne** and Gabrielle, her son-in-law Antoine Fillion and her grandchildren Pierre and Jeanne Fillion. On September 26, 1670, she and her husband sold to Jean Talon their land of two arpents width by forty arpents depth

with the house, the barn etc. for the sum of 1680 livres. They returned to France the same year. We do not know the date of his death. **Ancestor of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Colletté.**

Marguerite ROY- b. 1622 → Marie Anne D'ANNEVILLE- b.1647 → Jean- CHARON- b.1686 → Madeleine CHARON Laferrière- b.1714 → Ambroise SAMSON- b.1740 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ROY Mathurin (c. 1611-ant.1681)

His wife had a miracle cure at Beaupré

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor from Notre-Dame-de-Cougnes of La Rochelle in Aunis. Around 1638, he married **Marguerite Biré** in France, of unknown parentage. From their union four children are born. His wife having died, he contracts marriage before the notary Gilles Rageot on Monday October 12, 1676 with ancestor **Esther Ramage**, widow of ancestor **Elie Godin**, but this contract is then cancelled.

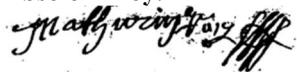
This **master mason** is witness to the marriage of Julien Petau and Marie Pelletier on March 4, 1647 Quebec. On August 24, 1653, he signs a contract for the masonry of a house for Jean Jobin on côte Sainte-Geneviève, at the price of 250 livres. The same day, Jean Jobin sells him a land in Sillery, for 150 livres. On the following September 8, in company with Benoit Ponsard, he commits to Jean Lesueur to build a gable and two chimneys at his dwelling on côte Sainte-Geneviève for the sum of 250 livres. He obtains a piece of land of two arpents frontage at Notre-Dame-des-Anges on October 8, 1653. On October 19, he signs a contract with Antoine Leboesme for the masonry of the cellar of his house for the sum of 50 livres. On August 28, 1656, he contracted an debt of 90 livres to Vincent Poirier to compensate him for eighteen months of service of a hired man, to whom he gave up his rights. On the following October 28, the Jesuits granted him a piece of land of two and a half arpents in width by forty arpents in depth at Notre-Dame-des-Anges. In 1659, on January 15, Guillaume Couillard granted him a square acre of land under the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec. On April 30, he made a transaction with Denis-Joseph Ruette. To avoid a lawsuit, he undertook to give Sieur Dauteuil the sum of 93 livres before the last day of August, plus fourteen days of work with his son. On July 22, 1661, the Jesuits granted him the rest of the land between his concession and the Laiet River. On February 26, 1665, the Jesuits granted him a land of forty arpents in the Charlesbourg square. On June 25, 1665, he made a transfer of this land to Pierre Bissonnet but this contract was not followed up. On August 8, 1665, he sold to Pasquier Nosny his land in the Charlesbourg square in the Notre-Dame-des-Anges seigneurie, for 200 livres. On April 26, 1666, he rents for three years from Jean Auzou his land in Rivière-Saint-Charles, on which there is a house, a barn and a stable, for twenty minots of wheat, five minots of barley, five minots of peas, two capons and fifteen cords of wood. On March 19, the following year, the Jesuits granted him a land of forty arpents in Petite-Auvergne. In the 1667 census, he owned five horned cattle and ten acres of land in value on his land of Notre-Dame-des-Anges. On July 3, 1667, he signs a masonry contract with ancestor **Pierre Loignon**. He promises to do the masonry of his house in the Lower Town of Quebec, providing all the materials, for the price of 600 pounds.

He appeared several times before the Provost of Quebec for minor causes. Thus on July 21, 1668, he declared that as soon as he had finished the work for the king, he would fulfill his contract with Pierre Loignon. On October 12, 1670, he rents to Pierre Vivier for three years his dwelling at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, for fifteen minots of wheat and five minots of peas. He continues to work as a mason. With ancestor **Etienne Roy**, on January 4, 1671, they commit themselves to Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye and Etienne Landron to work on the masonry of a house during the whole summer, at the rate of 45 sols each per day. On April 24, 1672, he rented a house from Élie Jean, but this lease was not renewed. On August 24, 1672, in the company of masons Louis Lavergne and Pierre Libault, he undertook to build a house for Romain Becquet, on rue Sous-le-Fort, for 100 sols per square meter. On March 25, 1673, he owes 269 livres 16 sols and 6 deniers to Thierry Delestre for goods. On November 11 following, he undertakes to carry out the masonry of a house of thirty feet by twenty-one feet and by twenty feet in height for Jacques Boissel at the price of 370 livres. On October 28, 1674, at the request of the Jesuits, he declared that twenty-two years ago he had marked a rock at Pointe-à-Pizeaux to serve as a boundary marker and to mark the separation of his land from that of Pizeaux.

On March 27, 1675, he sold the square acre obtained from Guillaume Couillard in 1659 to the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec. He obtains 500 livres. His wife died a few days later. On November 17, 1675, he declares for his son Etienne, that not only did he not give him anything in advance on his succession, but that he owes him 99 livres that the latter lent him. On September 14, 1676, he undertakes to work as a mason in the house that Jean Lerouge is building on the site acquired from the widow Gloria, at a rate of 50 sols per day with his food. On the following October 12, he made a marriage contract with ancestor **Esther Ramage**, but this contract was later cancelled. On May 23, 1677, with the consent of his heirs, he sold to Claude Camus, wife of Claude Charron, his dwelling at the River St Charles for 600 livres.

While she was seriously ill at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, on November 13, 1675, Marguerite Biré dictated her will to the notary Pierre Duquet in the presence of the surgeon Roussel and Jean Hussy, giving 30 livres to the poor of the Hôtel-Dieu and 20 livres to her eldest daughter, Marguerite, for her good care. She probably dies shortly after. Mathurin died before the 1681 census and Marguerite died between March and Nov. 1675.

Their daughter **Catherine** married **Thomas Pageot**. They were ancestors of **Leocadie Chevalier, mother of Absalom Roy**.



Mathurin ROY- b.1611 → Catherine ROY- b.1659 → Anne- PAGEOT-312 b.1686 → Marie- ALLARD- b.1712 → Marie- ROY- b.1748 → Francoise ELIE- b.1778 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEROY Nicolas (1639-1688)

The patriarch

The only child of Louis Roy. Baptized at St-Rémy de Dieppe, a church that was started in about 1000 and completed in 1522. He was a cod fisherman (or knife maker). Arrived in Quebec City 22 Aug 1661 on ship *le Jardin de Hollande* with mother Anne Lemaitre, wife and 2 kids on the ship. Settled around Beaupré. In the summer of 1676 he moved to the seigneurie of ancestor Olivier Morel de la Durantaye. They had 9 children: Louis), Nicolas (ancestor), Noel, Marie-Jeanne (ancestor), Guillaume (ancestor), Anne, Jean, Elizabeth Isabelle (ancestor), Jean and Jean-Baptiste. Ancestor of Collettes, Roys and Samsons and also Madonna, Celine Dion, Jacques Kerouac, Gabrielle Roy and Alanas Morisette, Justin Beiber..

He was born about May 1639. He was baptized on May 25, 1639 in St-Remi-de-Dieppe, Rouen, Normandie, Kingdom of France. Godparents were Jacques Baudoin and Françoise Preaux. He emigrated in May 1662 from France. Arrived on the *Le Jardin de Hollande*. The Roys followed her father Guillaume Lelièvre who already left for Québec in 1659. He died on April 27, 1690 in Château-Richer, Montmorency, Québec, New France. He was buried on April 27, 1690 in Château-Richer, Montmorency, Québec, New France. He was a Knife Maker. He lived in Seigneurie de Cortier, St-Joseph, Quebec, New France. On his arrival he settled with his family in the seigneurie de Beaupré. He obtained a concession from the widow of Guillaume Couillard, ancestor Guillemette Hébert. On August 1664 the Notary Duquette signed over two arpents of land to Nicolas at Beaupré. This farm on the Île d'Orléans did not belong to Guillaume Lelièvre, but he leased it from the Seigneurie Île d'Orléans Jacques Cailhaut de la Tresserie and his wife Eleonore de Grandmaison in 1667. The lease contract was signed by the Notary Gilles Rageot. Guillaume's lease agreement was to split the profit of the farm with the owners. The lease was renewed 1673 with notary Romaine Becquet; in 1675 the same arrangement was made with Olivier Morel de la Durantaye from the same Seigneurie with the same name. Parents: Louis Leroy and Anne Lemaitre.

Spouse: Marie Jeanne Lelièvre. Nicholas Leroy Sr. and Marie Jeanne Lelièvre were married on February 1, 1658 in Honfleur, Normandie, Children were: Louis Leroy Sr., Lieutenant Nicolas Leroy Jr., Noel Leroy Sr., Marie Jeanne Leroy, Anne Leroy, Guillaume Leroy Sr., Jean Leroy, Elisabeth Isabelle Leroy. Guillaume, Marie, Elisabeth are ancestors and Nicolas is ancestor through 2 lines.

Nicolas Leroy, son of Louis and of Anne Le Mestre, was baptized at Saint-Rémy de Dieppe, Normandy, the 25th of May 1639. He married Jeanne Lelievre while still very young and on 26 November 1658, their son Louis was baptized at Saint-Rémy.

Why did Nicholas Leroy came to Canada? Was it because his father was dead and he had to support his mother? His father-in-law, Guillaume Lelievre, widower, went to New France sometime after 1656. The good word that he sent back invited Nicolas to emigrate, so together, the family decided to move to a new country. There were five of them in all: Nicolas, his wife, his mother, son Louis and baby Nicolas. We are able to fix precisely the date of arrival of this family in New France because of the following document taken from the Archives of France: "On Friday the 17th of June 1661, before Michel Manichet, Royal Notary in the Vicomte of Arques, and Antoine Le Marchal, Notary of Dieppe was present Nicolas Leroy, citizen of Dieppe, who promises by these presents to pay or to have paid to the Honorable Jean Gloria, merchant of the said Dieppe, a loan made in order to voyage to Canada, in the ship commanded by Captain Poulet of this city. Eight days after his arrival at the said place, will be paid the sum of fifty livres for the passage by the said Le Roy, who admits to have received payment from the said Gloria. If there should be any delay or refusal of said payment in the amount at the time aforesaid, the said Gloria may dispose of the matter as he may best see fit. Made and done, to which the said Le Roy pledges himself and his belongings, in the presence of Guillaume Loyand Jacques Ledoyer, of said Dieppe, Loy, with initials, J. Gloria; Nicollas Leroy." The reader of this authentic text is led to believe that the Leroys left their homeland in June 1661. The genealogist Michel Langlois has confirmed this from the Journal of the Jesuits: "Nicolas Le Roy arrived in the country on 22 August 1661 aboard the ship of Laurent Poulet." At Quebec, Nicolas, his wife Jeanne Lelievre, his mother, and their children, were warmly received by Guillaume Lelievre, who was already well acclimated to the region. He had remarried in 1660 to the widow Marguerite Millet; it was a grand reunion for the two families now united in Canada.

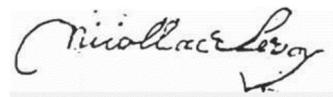
Nicolas did not lose any time finding work to his liking in the Seigneurie of Beaupre. On 6 October 1663 Nicolas received a concession from ancestor Guillemette Hebert, the widow Couillard. The same year, Grandmother Leroy, Anne Le Mestre, married Adrien Blanquet, a weaver by trade. And on 8 June 1664, in the presence of Notary Duquet, Nicolas officially acquired his land of two arpents in width by a mile in depth, to the east of the falls of Montmorency, today called Boischatell. A cabin was built and the Leroy family lived on this farm perhaps up until 1679, the date of the sale of the two arpent property, one to Jacques Martelle, the other to Rene Brisson. They had added to the family with the following births: Noel, Marie, Guillaume, Jean, Marie-Elizabeth and Jean Baptiste the youngest, age one year. Nicolas had conquered the land. The census of 1666 mentions the name of Jean Briere, his farmhand. Nicolas also had an employee who made money for him; a sort of fish-warden. It's not just today that Canadians are poachers! In 1667 Nicolas owned 4 animals and 7 arpents of workable land.

SOME SHOCKING EVENTS If ever there was a couple who did not give trouble to others it was Nicolas Leroy and his wife. But one day, against his heart, he had to seek recourse in justice. It was in 1669. A single man by the name of Jacques Nourry lived in the region from about the fall of 1651. He came from Feings in France and was known there as Pierre Maheux. In 1660 Charles Legardeur of Tilly leased him a place in the suburbs of Quebec for five years. Then in 1664, Jacques acquired a property measuring 2 arpents in frontage not far from the Montmorency cataract on the Beaupre coast. His neighbor was Charles Garnier. The farm of Nourry and that of Leroy were about fifteen arpents apart. The census of 1667 tells us that Jacques Nourry, age 29 years, had 6 arpents under cultivation. One day in the summer of 1669, Mr.Jacques Nourry encountered the little 5-year-old daughter of Nicolas and Jeanne. Nourry violated Marie, but the matter did not stop there. On 9 August the Leroy parents, deeply hurt, swore out a warrant in the name of the girl. Three doctors gave their opinion during a confrontation between the violator and the victim. The next day the Assistant Attorney General gave his summary to the Sovereign Council. The 12th day of the same month, exemplary justice dictated: "The Sovereign Council has decided and does declare that the said Jacques Nourry is guilty of the act and convicts him of having violated the said Marie Leroy and in reparation does condemn him to be hanged and strangled on a gallows; then his body taken to a public place where his head shall be severed and placed on a post—this to give thought to those who would avoid marriage .Three hundred livres in civil damages to be given to the said Marie Roy, another one hundred livres in damages; a third to go to the hospital and two thirds to the Council for court costs. The remainder of his estate to be confiscated by the Lord of the High Court of Beaupre. Made and done by the Court at Quebec the 12th of August 1669." On 7 September the authorities awarded the farm of Nourry to Charles Garnier. As for Marie Leroy,baptized at Quebec on 15 August 1664, the goddaughter of Michele Nau, wife of Sieur Joseph Giffardthe Marquis of Beauport, she grew up quite normally. She became the wife of Jean Gaudreau on 31 July 1679, was the mother of 3 children and lived at Cape Saint Ignace.

Some events that happen in the life of a family cause a loathing for the environment surrounding the circumstances. Thus it seems, the Leroys were searching for an occasion to change location. On 13 August 1676, Nicolas Leroy was godfather to Anne Catherine Moleur dit Lallemand, at La Durantaye. Good-bye to the Beaupre coast, the friends, the neighbors! Nicolas and Jeanne with 7 children took to the river and canoed around the Ile d'Orleans in the direction of the vast domain of the Seigneur ancestor Oliver Morel de la la Durantaie, within the boundaries of

Beaumont. The 1st of August 1681, he and his wife were confirmed by Mgr de Laval. The first year there, this colonist owned 8 animals, 20 arpents of usable land and a gun. His two elder sons had their own land alongside their father. Inevitably, one after another the children left the nest as the other side of life approached. Nicolas died between April 1690 and October 1691. As for Jeanne Lelievre, she married for a second time on 8 February 1695 to Francois Molinet, whose origins remain a mystery. Jeanne lived on for a number of years and was buried on 11 January 1728 at Saint-Vallier.

Many descendants of Nicolas have brought honor to Church and Country. The spirit of work and of research seems to characterize the honorable and grand family Roy. For example, we may cite Mgr Paul-Eugene Roy, Archbishop of Quebec, founder of the journal L'Action; and Pierre-Georges Roy, one of the most remarkable archivists of the Province of Quebec. The Cardinal Maurice Roy, Archbishop of Quebec, Primate of the Church of Canada, is also a descendant of Our Ancestor Nicolas Leroy. Some descendants of Nicolas Leroy used the surname Lert, and others adopted the name Roy. From the family name Roy, the following thirty names devolved: Audy, Chatellereau, Dagenais, De la Barre, De la Potherie, DeMarau, De Monte-a-Peine, Desjardins, De St. Lambert, Duroy, La Cerene, LaLiberte, Lapensee, Larose, Lasseigne, Lauzier, Lepage, LeRoy, L'Eveille, Libois, Louvois, Poitevin, Portelance, Portelas, Roirox, Royhart, Sauvage, St. Amour, St. Louis, and Tintamarre. **An ancestor through 6 lines.**



A Collette ancestor

Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1661 → Etienne LEROY- b.1690 → Marie- ROY- b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

A Roy ancestor

Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Nicolas LEROY- b.1661 → François ROY- b.1708 → Marie- ROY- b.1748 → Françoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Guillaume LEROY- b.1667 → Pierre LEROY- b.1706 → Pierre LEROY- b.1733 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Isabelle Elisabeth LEROY- b.1671 → Genevieve TURGEON- b.1707 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Isabelle Elisabeth LEROY- b.1671 → Jean TURGEON- b.1693 → Agathe TURGEON- b.1739 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

An ancestor of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.

Nicolas LEROY- b.1639 → Marie Jeanne LEROY- b.1664 → Jean Baptiste GAUDREAU- b.1682 → Augustin GAUDREAU- b.1713 → François Prospère GAUDREAU- b.1747 → Joseph GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

LEROY Nicolas fils (1661-1727)

Son of Nicolas Leroy and Jeanne Lelievre, Nicolas was born in Dieppe on the 24 March 1661 and immigrated with his parents and older brother, Louison 22 August 1661. Nicolas spent his youth with his family on the Côte-de-Beaupré, not far from the Montmorency Falls, in what is now Boischâtel. Around 1676, the Leroys crossed the river with their family to the Côte-du-Sud, perhaps in the hope that their children would grow up around them and settle

on land. The dream still exists. Nicolas settles there, as does his brother Louis, on land in the seigneurie of La Durantaye.

In the census of 1681, Nicolas is presented as a 20 year old bachelor who already owns a gun and two acres in value. He is a fascinating boy for the young girls! He is well established on his land. He must have dated some of them. Marriage of Nicolas and Madeleine Leblond At the age of twenty-five, Nicolas' choice is a young lady from Île-d'Orléans. Did she bewitch him? Nobody knows! What we do know is that he married **Madeleine Leblond**, born on the 17, 1685 in Sainte Famille, Ile d'Orléans. daughter of Nicolas Leblond and Marguerite Leclerc on November 18, 1686, in the parish of Sainte-Famille de l'Île-d'Orléans. He died on the 4 May 1727 in Saint Vallier. Madeleine died on 6 February 1722 in Saint Vallier. One of his great grand daughters, through son **Etienne Leroy and Marie Casse**, Marguerite Tanguay, daughter of Marie Josephe Roy, married **Francois Collet**, ancestor of the Collettes. Through son **Francois and Marie Therese Allard** he was also ancestor of Leocadie Chevalier, mother of Absolon Roy.

Etienne Leroy and Marie Casse were Collette ancestors.

Nicolas LEROY- b.1661 → Etienne LEROY- b.1690 → Marie- ROY- b.1714 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Francois Leroy and Marie Therese Allard were ancestors of Leocadie Chevalier, mother of Absolom Roy.

Nicolas LEROY- b.1661 → François ROY- b.1708 → Marie- ROY- b.1748 → Françoise ELIE- b.1778 → Françoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SAINT DENIS Marie Sainte (1647-1705)

Marie was born on March 13, 1647 in Dieppe, Normandie, France. Her parents were Pierre Saint-Denis and Vivienne Bunel. She came to Canada with her parents in 1662. She married **Pierre Boucher**, son of Marin Boucher and Perrine Mallet, on April 4, 1663 in Château-Richer.

1667 census : Barbe Boucher dite Pitoche and Marie-Anne Saint-Denis lived in 1667 with Pierre Boucher dit Pitoche on Île d'Orléans.

1681 census Charles Boucher dit Pitoche, Angélique Boucher dite Pitoche, Pierre Boucher dit Pitoche, Jean Boucher dit Pitoche, Marie Boucher dite Pitoche and Marie-Anne Saint-Denis lived in 1681 with Pierre Boucher dit Pitoche in the seigneurie de Beaupré.

She passed away on January 23, 1705 according to the record at the age of 58 years old. Her burial was on January 24, 1705 in Rivière-Ouelle, Her husband died on 13 May 1707 in Riviere Ouelle. New France. She had twelve children. Daughter **Marie Boucher** dite Pitoche (1668 - 1717) married **Jean Migneault** on 7 November 1689 in Chateau Richer. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette.**

Marie SAINT DENIS- b.1647 → Marie Sainte BOUCHER- b.1688 → Ursule MIGNEAULT- b.1699 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josèphe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SAINT-DENIS Pierre (c.1626-1686)

He returned to France to bring back his wife and children.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor from Saint Jacques de Dieppe in Normandy. He married in France, around 1644, **Vivianne Bugnel** whose parentage we do not know, but who was originally from the parish of Saint-Jacques de Dieppe in Normandy. This ancestor is witness to a sale on March 19, 1656. He is cited in Quebec City on April 28, 1659. On September 5, 1659, he receives from François Bissot a piece of land of three arpents in front.

He returns to France the same year. In Dieppe, before the notary Le Maréchal, on December 11, 1660, he sells this land to Nicolas Roussin for the sum of 400 livres. He returns to the country with his wife and children in 1662. On July 18, 1663, he exchanges his land of l'Ange-Gardien for that of Jean-Galeran Boucher. On July 25, 1671, he sold

to Jean Joanne a land on the south side of the Ile d'Orléans for 300 pounds. On February 20, 1672, Guillemette Hébert sells him a land of two arpents width by a league and a half deep at l'Ange-Gardien, at the price of 400 livres of principal for her, plus 120 livres payable to Michel Esnault. On this land of l'Ange-Gardien, twenty-four perches were reserved for the construction of the church. He sold to Antoine Veillon his land of two arpents width by a league and a half deep at Château-Richer on July 10, 1672, for the sum of 400 livres.

On January 12, 1674, in the name of his son Pierre, he buys from Abbot Jean Dudouit a land of two arpents and three perches of frontage at Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans for the price of 250 livres. On August 7, 1674, he had a dispute with the Provost of Quebec about a road that he had to leave for people to go to church by passing on his land. On January 16, 1675, he sold his land in Ange-Gardien to Jean Cosset. In the 1681 census, he lived in Sainte-Famille de l'Ile d'Orléans and owned a rifle, eight head of cattle and fifteen acres of land under cultivation. He died in Sainte-Famille on the Ile d'Orléans on September 12, 1686 and was buried the next day. Vivianne is hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec on August 14, 1696. It is there that she dies on November 18, 1699. Daughter **Marie Sainte** married **Pierre Boucher**. They were ancestors of **Amelia Samson**, mother of **Lottie May Collette**.

pierre saint denis b. 1626 → Marie SAINT DENIS- b.1647 → Marie Sainte BOUCHER- b.1688 → Ursule MIGNEAULT- b.1699 → Marie Madeleine EMOND- b.1724 → Madeleine GAGNON- b.1755 → Josèphe GAUDREAU- b.1796 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SAINT-PERE Jeanne (1627-ant. 18-11-1669)

Daughter and ancestor Marie-Catherine married at the age of 13. Her husband was one of the most productive land holders of that era.

Jeanne was baptized 05 February 1627 in Saint-Jean- d'Angély diocese of Saintes Saintonge, the first of six children of Étienne de Saint-Père and **Marie-Madeleine Couteau**. After her mother was widowed and annulled the contract for a second Jeanne, younger sister Catherine and their mother left together for Canada in 1647 as *filles à marier*. Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. She was a *fille à marier*. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663. Were of "marriageable" age (12 to 45). Married or signed a marriage contract in New France or signed an enlistment contract. Were not accompanied by both parents. Were not accompanied by a husband or going to join a husband.

About 1648, Jeanne married **Pierre Guillet dit Lajeunesse** in Trois- Rivières. Carpenter by trade and land clearer by necessity, Pierre was one of the most influential colonists of his era. During the second half of the seventeenth century, his name appeared dozens of times in the acts of the notaries of Trois-Rivieres who were his contemporaries. A wise man, his judicious advice was sought by widows and orphans to whom he was convenient and available. The brothers Pierre and Mathurin Guillet, originally from Aunis or Saintonge, probably arrived in New France about 1647. On 2 May of that year, Pierre Guillet was a witness to the contract of indenture of René Pigneau to Augustin Hébert of Montreal, before notary Teuleron at La Rochelle. Certainly the Guillet brothers were in Canada by 1648.

Though no marriage contract has been found for this couple, it is known that neither spouse could sign their names. A carpenter and master wood worker Pierre was born about 1626 in the diocese Of La Rochelle. which included parts of the provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. He is the son of François Gillet and Perrine Ménard and is the brother of Mathurin Guillet, who married Jeanne's sister Catherine. We may note that on 26 January 1650, "the wife of Lajeunesse" was a godmother in Trois-Rivières. The year 1652 was one of mourning for many people. On 18 August, while they were crossing the Trois-Rivieres River off the islands in the estuary, Mathurin Guillet, the notary Flour Bonjonnier, the surgeon Plassez and a man named Rochereau were attacked by eight canoes of Iroquois; the first two were killed on the spot and the other two were carried off into captivity. It is possible that the events of 1652 influenced Pierre to move away from the frontier danger of the tririverine town in favor of the relatively secure

environs of Quebec. As a result, on 31 May 1654, we find him in the seigneurie of Notre Dame-des-Anges. The Guillet family then returned to the hamlet of Cap-de la Madeleine. In the census of 1667, Pierre declared ownership of four animals and had 78 arpents under cultivation, a figure which surely made him one of the most productive land holders of that era. He then left the Cape for Batiscan on January 8, 1668. Mathieu Rouillard claimed damages from Pierre on April 28 of the same year 1668, because his daughter Jeanne refused to marry him.

Pierre and Jeanne had 11 children. Son Mathurin was baptized 07 1649 at Trois-Rivières. Followed by Madeleine {09 October 1650) and Jeanne (17 November 1652). Daughters Anne (04 October 1654) and Marie Catherine (16 February 1656} were baptized in Québec City, followed by Louis, baptized at Trois-Rivières on 07 June 1657. Daughters Marie and Marguerite were born at Cap-de-La-Madeleine, but baptized at Trois- Rivières, on 17 October 1658 {Mariel and 22 August 1660 (Marguerite}, Son Pierre was born about 1663, followed by Joseph {about 1664) and Geneviève 1665). 1667 Census: Petit Cap-de-la-MadeleinePierre Guillet, 36; Jeanne Saint-Père, 40; Mathurin, 18; Jeanne. 16; Nonette, 14; Catherine, 12; Louis, 10; Marie, 8; Marguerite, 7; Pierre, 5; Joseph, 4; Geneviève, 2; Nicolas Cachet, servant, 18; 4 cattle, 78 acres under cultivation.

On 16 February 1669, the gravely ill Jeanne de Saint-Père made her will. Jeanne Saint-Père died at Cap-de-l-a-Madeleine some time between the 17 November 1667 and the 18 November 1669. On 11 October 1670 before notary Romain Becquet at Québec Pierre married Fille de Roi Madeleine Delaunay. with whom he did not have any children. He had Vincent de Lengat dit Lavigne, former soldier of the Carignan-Salière regiment, arrested for attempted rape of one of his daughters. He withdrew from his pursuits on December 10 of the same year 1670, on the condition that de Lengat pay the costs of 30 livres.

After a very full life, Pierre Guillet died and was buried at the Cap on 8 May 1695 at the age of 72. Daughter **Marie-Catherine** was born in 1656 and married in 1669 to **Jacques Massé** dit Beaumier from Anjou at **the age of 13**. She was remarried in 1691 to Sébastien Provencher, who was from the Cap and Bécancour. **Marguerite**, also an ancestor, was born in 1660 and married **Pierre Deshayes** in 1677. He was a carpenter and militia captain. Jeanne and Pierre were **ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive three times...**

Jeanne ST PERE- b.1626 → Marie Catherine GUILLET- b.1656 → Marie Anne MASSE- b.1673 → Marguerite PROVENCHER- b.1698 → Charlotte GUYON- b.1739 → Charlotte Lacroix LEFEBVRE- b.1770 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jeanne ST PERE- b.1626 → Marie Catherine GUILLET- b.1656 → Marie Angeline MASSE- b.1682 → Antoine BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1716 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Jeanne ST PERE- b.1626 → Marguerite GUILLET- b.1660 → Angelique DEHAIES- b.1692 → Marie ARSENAULT- b.1730 → Jacques Crevier BELLERIVE- b.1768 → Joseph BELLERIVE Crevier- b.1799 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SAMSON Gabriel (1643-1690)

His neighbor, ancestor Jean Chauveau dit Lafleur, and his wife ancestor Marie Albert spread rumors that his wife Francoise Durand, her sister and her mother had been prostitutes.

Jacques and Gabriel Samson wo Samson brothers founded families in New France. They bore the first names of Gabriel and Jacques. Their parents Toussaint Samson and Catherine LeChevalier had celebrated their marriage on Saturday, 30 November 1641, at Saint-Gatien-des-Bois, today a community in the canton of Honfleur, arrondissement of Lisieux, department of Calvados, in Normandie. It was at Saint-Gatien that Gabriel Samson was, baptized on 28 August 1643. When the two brothers decided to come to Canada in 1665, both their parents were dead.

23-year-old elder brother Gabriel, worked as a servant in 1666 for the Normand Francois Becquet, on the Lauzon Coast. The following year, he was a servant of Eustache Lambert, with Pierre and André Bergeron as companions. During the 1666 census. He owes the latter the sum of 151 livres 2 sols and 1 denier, for furniture and utensils, on December 29, On 29 December 1667, Gabriel acknowledged a debt to Francois Becquet, his first employer, in other words a debt of 151 livres 2 sols for purchase and delivery of furniture & household utensils.

On 23 July 1668, Gabriel bought the land of the late André Albert for the sum of 1,300 livres. This six arpont farm in the territory of Bienville was located between that of Guillaume Albert and Jacques Samson. On 6 November 1668, in the presence of notary Romain Becquet, Francois Becquet, an aging merchant, leased his farm and homestead at Lauzon to Gabriel for four years. It had three arpents in frontage on which there was a house, barn and shed. There was also a stable where one cow, an ox and two young steers were housed. However, each year Gabriel had to give 30 minots of wheat, 30 of peas, and submit to several demands from the lessor. In addition, three days later, on 3 November, Gabriel promised to give Francois 24 minots of wheat and 6 of peas, 1 barrel of eels, all owed for the lease of the said Becquet farm.

The first of the Samson brothers to take a' wife was Gabriel. His pretty bride was **Francoise Durand**, a young Breton girl, daughter of Martin Durand and Francoise Brunet, probably born at La Tour-du-Chatel, in the city of Quimper-Corentin. She had come to Canada with her mother and her sister Jeanne, wife of Louis Begin since the 10 October 1668. Francoise had been confirmed by Msgr de Laval on 16 November 1665. In New France, her mother had been remarried, on 8 November 1663, to Theodore Sureau, a resident of the Lauzon Coast. Francoise Brunet died at Lauinn on 20 July 1668. Therefore, young Francoise Durand had lost both her father and mother. On 29 November 1669, Gabriel and Francoise appeared before the pastor Henri de to receive the nuptial blessing. Ancestor **Paul Chalifour**, a carpenter living at la Canardière, a few days before Gabriel's wedding, on November 1668, offered;to transport "*all the cord wood which the said lemieux will cut on his homestead, to the jetty of St cosme. Payment: one-third of all the Cord wood which he will haul away,*" Gabriel and Jacques thus planted their feet on the Lauzon Coast.

Gabriel and Jacques spent their days in the seigneurie of Lauzon. According to the documents which they left us, the elder Gabriel seems to have been the more active of the two brothers, although less prolific. On 23 September 1671, Gabriel renewed the lease on his farm for three years with the new owner Charles Bazire, a farm of three arpents in width by 40 deep with house, barn, stable, plowable land and fishing rights. He delivered 50 cords of wood to the landlord about 15 August of each year, to the edge of the shore of the said coast of Lauzon. If he delivered more, he would receive two and a half livres per cord. Bazire, Gosset, Mornay and the notary signed the contract. Then two days later, Gabriel and Francois Bissot, Sibur de La Riviere, co-heir to the estate of the late Francois Becquet, gathered together for an accounting. As a result, it was determined that Samson would pay 61 livres tournois to wipe out all his debts to his first employer.

Gabriel's farm lease with Bazire should have ended in 1674. Bazire only sold the land leased to Gabriel in 1677. Michel Bisson dit Saint-Come, became its owner. As a result, Gabriel probably acquired an extension of his lease for three more years. But what became of this family then? In the census of 1681, we find them as neighbors of ancestor **Jean Guay** and Jacques Samson. Gabriel, 36 years old, his wife Francoise Durand, 24, and their five children owned 9 head of cattle and one gun. They also had 8 arpents of land under cultivation.

On 3 August 1684, Gabriel complained to the Intendant de Meulles. His second neighbor, ancestor **Jean Chauveau dit Lafleur**, and his wife **ancestor Marie Albert** spread rumors that Francoise Durand, her sister and her mother had been prostitutes. Jacques de Meulle took action to extinguish the flames of this gossip. He made an agreement with **Jean Chauveau dit Lafleur** on August 3, 1684 to settle a dispute over slander. Jean Chauveau having spread the rumor that Samson's wife, his sister and their mother were "**filles de joie**", claims that he has no recollection of having said such things and declares on the contrary that all these persons are good people. He agrees to pay 32 sols to cover the expenses of a beginning of lawsuit. On the following September 25, in order to cover a debt of 150 livres to the hospital nuns, he makes the Hotel-Dieu of Quebec pay the sum of 150 livres owed to him by Thomas Gasse. On July 15, 1686, for Thomas Gasse and Geneviève Sureau, he makes an agreement with Simon Rochon. Thomas Gasse being on a trip had entrusted his wife and children to the good care of his brother-in-law Gabriel Samson. However, eight days before, at the beginning of July, Simon Rochon coming by canoe from his house at Pointe-de-Lévis had Geneviève Sureau, wife of Thomas Gasse, come aboard. For fun, he capsized the canoe near the land. Geneviève Sureau after "this bathing and for the blows she received - from the said Rochon who was angry" became seriously ill, for which they were about to sue. To avoid costs, they appointed Claude de Bennen and Pierre Duquet as arbitrators

Ancestor Gabriel Samson died at the Hôtel-Dieu of Québec, on 30 June '1690. Francoise Durand, her arms full of orphans, courageously continued the education of her children. Yvon Richard, habitant of the Ile Percée, widower of

Marie-Madeleine Doucet, met Francoise and proposed marriage to her. The blessing of their union took place on the first of February 1699 at Québec. Ancestress Francoise Durand lived until 4 December 1713. Son **Jean** married **Marie Charlotte Lecour**. They were **ancestor sof Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette. Gabriel was the patriarch of the Samsons,**

Gabriel SAMSON-b. 1643 → Jean- SAMSON- b.1677 → Etienne SAMSON- b.1714 → Ambroise SAMSON- b.1740 → Joseph SAMSON- b.1767 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SAULNIER Nicole (c.1651-1714)

A kings daughter, she was an orphan.

Daughter of the master cooper Pierre Saulnier and Jeanne Chavillart, from the parish of Saint-Christophe in the city of Paris, she married **Jean Brochu**, baptized on Thursday, December 27, 1640, in Saint-Jean-de-Montaigu, diocese of Lugon in Poitou, son of Louis Brochu and Renée Guichet, in front of the notary Becquet, on Monday, October 7, 1669. She married him at Sainte-Famille de l'Île d'Orléans on Monday October 28, 1669. From their union four children are born.

Shortly after his arrival Jean was discharged from his military duties and by the 1666 census he is listed as a farmer living on Ile d'Orléans. At this time he purchased a piece of land in St. Laurent parish under a contract signed by notary Romain Becquet. On 2 June 1667 Mgr Laval granted him a new parcel of land at St. Jean where he settled. Jean was listed on the Villeneuve map of 1689 and was the owner of lot number 20 with 3 arpents of frontage on the St. Lawrence River. He lived in Ste. Famille before being granted a piece of land in 1691 in St. Jean.

Nicole was born in the parish of St. Christophe in Paris which was located next to Notre Dame de Paris. She was an orphan and found her way to La Salpetrière, one of several Hôpitals in Paris where many helpless and needy young girls found refuge. These Hôpitals were a vast recruiting pool from which many Filles du Roi were sent to New France. Nicole Saulnier was one of 132 women who landed in Quebec on 30 June 1669 having sailed from Dieppe several weeks earlier.

Jean and Nicole's marriage contract was signed by notary Romain Becquet on 7 Oct. 1669 before eight witnesses among whom were Barbe de Boulogne, widow of Louis D'Ailleboust, Governor of New France, and Anne Gasnier, widow of Jean Bourdon, the King's Public Attorney and first engineer of the colony. These two ladies were very active in recruiting the Filles du Roi. After Jean's death, Nicole lived with her son Mathurin on the family farm in St. Jean. After Mathurin's death on 14 Oct. 1709 Nicole transferred the land to her son Jean as recorded by notary Louis Chambalon.

She arrived in the country in 1669 at about the age of 18 with the contingent of the king's daughters and brings in dowry goods valued 250 pounds without counting 50 pounds received from the king. During the morning of 7 October 1669, at Quebec, Jean Brochu presented himself at the home of notary Romain Becquet to enter into a marriage contract. The future bride, a King's Daughter, was the 18 years old Nicole Saulnier, native of Saint Christophe in Paris, daughter of the late Pierre Saulnier, a master cooper during his lifetime, and of Jeanne Chavillart or Chéruiard, according to the religious registry.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (filles à marier) and again from 1662 to 1673 (filles du Roi). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the Filles du Roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was

27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

She brought to her future husband, in addition to her heart and her talents, half of her property valued at 250 livres, not counting the gift of 50 livres from the King. Jean and Nicole were married in joint ownership of property, according to the Coutume de Paris. Nicole was the only one who could not sign her name the marriage contract drawn up 07 October by notary Becquet, in front of these prominent people but her husband could. It was on 28 October 1669, at Sainte-Famille, I.O., that the religious ceremony took place. At that time, the parish of Saint Jean had not yet been established. Ancestors **Abel Turcot** and **David Létourneau** served as their witnesses.

Jean and Nicole settled at Sainte-Famille where son Jean was baptized 06 September 1672, followed by Marie (14 July 1675) and Anne (28 March 1678). The family then moved to Saint-Jean, where Mathurin was baptized 12 May 1682. Jean and Nicole brought 2 daughters and 2 sons into this world, a very modest family for that time.. **Marie**, the elder of the daughters, was born on 13 July 1675 and baptized the next day at Sainte Famille. Her godfather was the Normand ancestor Martin Poisson. On 6 May 1692, she married the 28 year old Breton **Jean Tanguay**. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Kings like commoners must one day end the balance of their mortal life. On 28 February 1705, Jean Brochu was laid in the soil of the island, facing the river, at Saint-Jean. He must have been about 66 years old. Nicole Saulnier gave her son Jean all the Brochu joint property on 14 October 1709. on condition that he pay half of the debts and give him twenty-six minots of wheat every year. No mention was made of the other children in this donation. We were surprised to learn that son Jean lived on the island. All the property passed into the hands of the son on the condition that he pay certain debts: 100 livres for the price of a horse; to Joseph Riverin, 80 livres; to Foucault, 40 livres; to the said Létourneau, 33 livres; to Thomas Plante, 18 livres; and to curate Boucher, 24 livres owed and 24 more livres for the rectory, etc. Jean Brochu gave his mother 26 minots of wheat annually. René Claude Barolet, sculptor's assistant, and René Bouchard, baker, witnessed with initials before notary Louis Chambalon. Nicole Saulnier, in her turn, left her small village forever. She died of measles or rheumatism in Saint-Jean de l'ile d'Orléans on November 2, 1714. She was devoutly buried on 3 November 1714. Son Jean survived his mother by barely a year. **Marie** and **Jean Tanguay** were ancestors of the Collettes.

Nicole Saulnier-b. 1651 → Marie BROCHU- b.1675 → Andre TANGUAY- b.1712 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SAVOIE François (1621---)

The Ancestral Patriarch of the Acadian Savoie Family. He lived during Le Grand Dérangement.

François was born around 1621 in Martaizé, near Loudun, France. He is the Ancestral Patriarch of the Acadian Savoie Family. François probably came to Acadia around 1643. He married **Catherine Lejeune** approximately in 1651 in Acadia but the exact place is not known. Between 1652 and 1670, they had 9 children: Françoise, Germain,

Marie, Jeanne, Catherine, François, Barnabé, Andrée and Marie France. While François and Catherine were raising their family, Port-Royal was captured in 1654 by Robert Sedgwick, who led 300 British soldiers and volunteers

Although the commander of Port-Royal left for France, most Acadians, including the Savoie family, remained in Acadia. They were permitted to retain their land and belongings and were guaranteed religious freedom. Dunn describes life in Acadia during the 16 years of nominal British rule: "During the years of British rule, most of the Port-Royal population moved upriver away from the town. Using the agricultural practices initiated under D'Aulnay, the Acadians dyked and cultivated extensive salt marshes along the river and raised livestock. Through necessity, residents had reached an accommodation with New England traders who had become their sole source for the goods that they could not produce themselves... New England traders exchanged their goods for Acadian produce and furs... There were seventy to eighty families in the Port Royal area in 1665."

By 1671 the British had ceded Acadia to France and French settlement resumed. In the Port-Royal census of that year, François, 50 years of age, was listed as a plowman. His wife Catherine was 38. There were 9 children between the ages of 2 and 18 in the household. The family homestead had 6 arpents under cultivation and they had 4 cattle. It is not clear where the farm was located.

The time and location of François' death are not known, Catherine's neither.. Most of François and Catherine's descendants remained at Port-Royal/Annapolis Royal, but they settled also at Minas, Chepody, and in the French Maritimes. At least 14 of their descendants emigrated to Louisiana from Halifax in 1765. More of them could be found in greater Acadia, the French Antilles, France, and especially in Canada after Le Grand Dérangement. ” Daughter **Françoise** married **Jean Corporon**.They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive.

François SAVOIE- b.1621 → Françoise SAVOIE- b.1653 → Marie CORPORON- b.1671 → Denis BOUDREAU- b.1690 → Madeleine BOUDREAU- b.1724 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SERREAU Jean de Saint-Aubin (1621-1705)

He killed someone he caught with his wife, was sentenced to be hanged but was later reprieved by the king. His family was later held prisoner by New Englanders. After his escape he paid a ransom to liberate his family. He had reconciled with his cheating wife.

Jean Serreau Sieur de St. Aubin married **Marguerite Boileau** about.1663 in Quebec, Canada. Jean St. Aubin was born possibly in Poitou in c. 1621. He emigrated to Canada in c 1660 and set himself up on Argentenay Seigneurie a Ile d'Orleans. He married Marguerite daughter of Rene Boileau or Boiseau Sieur de la Goupilliere and Loachine Ferrand, of St. Jean Derse in the Diocese of Poitiers, probably at Quebec in c 1663.

He settled on the island of Orleans in 1662 in the seigneurie of Argentenay, Serreau had been living there peacefully with his wife Marguerite Boileau for some time, when a man named Jean Terme, of Swiss origin, came to disturb the happiness of the household by maintaining too intimate relations with Marguerite. In spite of the repeated warnings of the husband, these frequentations continued one year approximately and were soon the cause of threats between the two rivals. One day in July 1665, Jean Terme, surprised by the husband, put his hand to his sword but the other one hit him with a stick which was fatal. He was sentenced to hang but later it was determined to be a case of self-defense, Saint-Aubin was completely exonerated from this murder. He obtained letters of pardon, signed by Louis XIV, and presented them to the Sovereign Council of Quebec in January 1667. A month later, the Council registered the letters. Kings' Pardon 1666 Febuary *Letter of remission and pardon granted by His Majesty to Jean Serreau, sieur de Saint-Aubin, native of the province of Poitou, living in Canada and residing on the island of Orleans, for having killed Jean Ferme, a Swiss citizen, also living on the island of Orleans, with a blow from a stick for being too familiar with Marguerite Boileau, wife of the said Jean Serreau, sieur de Saint-Aubin.*

(*Lettres de remission et pardon déés par Sa Majesté à Jean Serreau, sieur de Saint-Aubin, natif de la province de Poitou, habitué en Canada et y faisant sa résidence en l 'île d 'Orléans, pour avoir tué d 'un coup de bâton Jean Ferme, suisse de nation, aussi habitué en l 'île d 'Orléans, lequel hantait et visitait trop familièrement Marguerite Boileau, femme du dit Jean Serreau, sieur de Saint-Aubin*

In April, at the request of Mme d'Ailleboust the seigneur of Argentenay, Saint-Aubin was expelled from the land he occupied on the Île d'Orléans. Shortly after 1676, he came to settle at Pesmocadie (Passamaquoddy) on the St. Croix River in Acadia. In June 1684, he received a large concession which he built into a prosperous seigneury. He settled on Archimagan Island, near present-day St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and became the most influential citizen of the area.

However, difficulties of a different kind awaited him. In August 1692, William Phips, newly appointed governor of Massachusetts, wishing to fortify the coast of Maine against the French, sent Major Benjamin Church with his troops in pursuit of the enemy, with orders to take as many prisoners as possible; having proceeded to Penobscot Bay, Church seized St. Aubin and Jacques Petipas, his son-in-law, with their families, and brought them to Boston. The Bostonians at that time coveted a prey that was much more valuable to them, namely, Baron Jean-Vincent d'Abbadie de Saint-Castin, whom they considered their bête noire. The two heads of the family, in order to obtain their freedom, pretended to accept the proposal made to them to go with two deserters from Quebec to kidnap or murder Saint-Castin. But when they arrived at Penobscot Bay, they tied up the two traitors and brought them to Governor Robinau de Villebon, who had them executed. Villebon rewarded the two Acadians with a considerable sum of money "to give them the means to take their wives and children out of the hands of the English. It is to be believed that they were unable to obtain the freedom of all their children, for in a letter sent by Saint-Aubin to Boston in 1695, there is mention of a ransom of 30 livres for his daughter.

. Marguerite Boileau's fate after 1692 is unknown. She may have returned to France in 1692 or may have possibly gone to Acadia. Robert Larin claims she died some time after 1692 at Saint-Jean, île d'Orléans. Though Marguerite's story sounds unflattering, we have to remember that her husband was at least 17 years her senior, and in the days of arranged marriages, it was probably not a love match. She obviously did fall in love with someone else, and no doubt his death was devastating to the young woman.

This letter also suggests that Saint-Aubin, ruined by Church's raid, was dreaming of settling elsewhere. He asked the governor of Massachusetts, whose territory at that time included all of Acadia, to grant him a small river called Secoudec by the Indians for his "land of Pesmoncadie to build a saw mill". In addition, he attempted to obtain a grant on the Saint John Island side called Picquetou (Pictou), as well as a small river called Artigonyche (Antigonish, NS). The following year, he asked the French authorities for confirmation of the grant of his "seigneury. which he had been forced to abandon by the invasion of the English and which he was in a position to re-establish".

Saint-Aubin again distinguished himself in Newfoundland in the service of his country, probably during the winter of 1696-1697, when Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, after destroying Pemaquid, went to conquer the island. At that time, Jacques-François de Brouillan [Monbeton] was governor at Plaisance (Placentia). He became governor of Acadia and in 1703 offered Saint-Aubin a certificate attesting to his services, his loyalty and his bravery, both on the continent and in Newfoundland. For a short time, Saint-Aubin went to France, probably to regain possession of his land that a general decree of 1703 had taken away from him. The following year he won his case and returned to Acadia, probably to Port-Royal, where he died at the age of 84. . Marguerite Boileau's fate after 1692 is unknown. She may have returned to France in 1692 or may have possibly gone to Acadia. Robert Larin claims she died some time after 1692 at Saint-Jean, île d'Orléans.

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Genevieve Surreau St. Aubin - Was born on August 07, 1667 in Ville De Quebec and died unknown in Acadia. She married **Barthelemy Bergeron** and the couple had eight children. Many of her descendants went to Louisiana after the expulsion. **They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive through two lines.**

SERREAU Jean de Saint-Aubin-b.1621 → Geneviève SERERAU- b.1677 → Marie Joseph BERGERON- b.1696 → Marie Anne ROY- b.1748 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SERREAU Jean de Saint-Aubin-b.1621 → Genevieve SERERAU- b.1677 → Marie Josephe BERGERON- b.1696 → Marie Genevieve ROY- b.1736 → Charlotte Lefebvre LACROIX- b.1770 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SERVIGNAN Jeanne (1646-1683)

A king's daughter

Baptized on Friday, February 16, 1646, in Irancy, diocese of Auxerre in Burgundy, daughter of Nicolas Servignan and Jeanne Vaterre, she contracted marriage before the notary Duquet on Tuesday, October 6, 1665, with **Jean Ronceray** dit Le Breton, son of Noel Ronceray and Jeanne Auber, of the parish of Saint-Sulpice de Fougères, diocese of Rennes in Brittany. This ancestor is confirmed in Quebec City on July 25, 1665. She married him in Quebec on Tuesday, October 13, 1665. He is confirmed in Quebec City on July 25, 1665. From their union were born six children. It is presumed that she was a king's daughter who arrived with the contingent of 1665.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (filles à marier) and again from 1662 to 1673 (filles du Roi). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the Filles du Roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

At first she lived in Longueuil. She died in Boucherville on February 21, 1683.. On May 1, 1700, Jean gave a power of attorney to Pierre Rivet to see to his affairs in his name. We do not know the exact date of his death. Daughter **Jeanne** married **Pierre Bétourné**. Four generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being **Lottie Mae Collette**. Famed Métis leader **Pierre Bottineau** married a descendant and was a great uncle of **Lottie Mae**.

Anne SERVIGNAN-b. 1646→ Jeanne RONCERAY- b.1674 → Louis BETOURNÉ- b.1696 → Angelique BETOURNÉ- b.1726 → Marie Anne RAINVILLE- b.1766 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SIMARD Noël (c. 1637-1715) dit Lombrette

Noël arrived in the country in 1653 with his father Pierre. His mother was Suzanne Durand. They were from Puymoyen, Angoulême. In May of 1657, Noël headed back to New France with his father Pierre on the ship "*Le Taureau*" for his mother and sister. They refused to make the dangerous journey to Canada. The men arrived back in Quebec on June 21st, 1657.

Noël helped his father clear and cultivate their new land, and also found a wife: **Mary-Madeleine Racine**, the daughter of Étienne Racine and Marguerite Martin.

Madeleine's family was one of the oldest and most respected in New France. Her mother, Marguerite, was the daughter of royal pilot Abraham Martin, and was the first French settler to be baptized on Canadian soil. Abraham Martin gave his name to the "Shores of Abraham" and the "Plains of Abraham" that played such a significant role in the history of Quebec. Her faather was Etienne. Noel and Madeleine's wedding, on Tuesday, November 22, 1661, was held at Château Richer, where the presbytery and manor house for the seigneurie were located.

This bluff along the St. Lawrence River was the perfect choice for an administrative and judicial center for the seigneurie. From the top of the bluff, one could see, and control, the entire shoreline of Beaupré and follow the course of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to Cap Tourmente. Seventeen months later, their first child, Pierre, was born. Eighteen months after that, their second child, Noël, joined the family. In 1667, Noël, Sr., and his father Pierre, make arrangement to take possession of Pierre Gibouin's land, who wants to finish his days in France. Unfortunately, they could not produce sufficient cash immediately to complete the purchase. But, they were in the good graces of Monsignor Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec, who promised to help them with his own money if necessary.

Reassured, by the 16th of October 1667, they formally took possession of Gibouin's estate. On October 22, 1677, in the company of his father Noel, he made an agreement with Pierre Gibouin who relinquished all claims he might still have on the land and goods he had sold to them in 1657, on condition that they pay him 750 livres. On the same day, they acknowledge an obligation of this sum to Monseigneur de Laval who pays Gibouin on their behalf. In the 1681 census, he lived with his father and they both owned three guns, twenty head of cattle and thirty acres of land under cultivation. We do not know the precise date of his father's death which occurred shortly after.

Noël's family had grown quickly. His wife, Madeleine, only 30 years old, already had nine children. With such a large family to support, Noël had trouble meeting the debt he contracted to purchase Gibouin's land. Fortunately, Monsignor Laval was a man of his word, and he lent the remaining money to the Simards to pay off their debt. In exchange, Noël and his wife agreed to go to Baie Saint-Paul to help Monsignor Laval make the lands there productive and profitable.

Pierre Simard, a grandfather had, remained with his two grandsons, Pierre and Noël, on the Beaupré land, while the rest of the family committed to work for five years on "the land from the St-François-Xavier coast of the Petite River to those which extend along the Gouffre River, except for that already being exploited by Claude Bouchard." It was actually a very good deal for Nöel. Claude Bouchard, and some other pioneers, had already started to work on these lands. Noël would oversee the property and would be able to keep half of the animals born from the herd he maintained, with the remainder going to Monsignor Laval. While he had some buildings to build, the lumber mill and flour mill were already started. In short, the land was already well-equipped with the necessities for running a successful farm -- mills, livestock (a cock and nine hens, six large oxen, three bulls, six cows with their calves, and six pigs), produce and grains (hay, corn, oats, barley and peas). In 1679, Monsignor Laval sent ancestor **Pierre Tremblay** to assist Simard. That same year, Simard was granted his own land on the Petite River. The following year, Noël established his family at Baie St. Paul, close to Cap Maillaire (now called Petite-Rivière-St.-François).

The Simard family flourished, growing to 14 children, and their own grandchildren. Some of Noël's children moved on to become the Seigneurs of their own lands up and down the St. Lawrence valley. One branch of his son Noël's family moved across the St. Lawrence to the Kamouraska area, and then across northern Maine to the Madawaska/St. John River area. Tragedy struck in the summer of 1714, when an epidemic spread quickly up the coast. Noël Simard, 78 years old, succumbed to this plague and died in the arms of his wife. The following summer, the family met to conduct legal inventory of their father's possessions: titles and various papers, personal items, including an axe; a saw; a barrel of salted eel; 15 pounds of tin; a bag of tobacco. These clues tell us much about Noël's life -- that he was a

laborer, a carpenter and sawyer, an eel fisherman, a farmer, perhaps even a tin smith -- a man who worked hard, met every challenge, and left a prosperous land for his children.

In 1726, Madeleine Racine, more than 80 years old, passed away. Noël Simard's family would become one of the largest in Quebec and would help colonize various parts of the country from Saguenay, Abitibi, and Témiscaminque, to the Rivière la Paix. In Baie St. Paul, there is a monument to Noël Simard, Madeleine Racine, and their daughter, Rosalie Simard, the first child of French origin born in Baie St. Paul.

Noël and Madeleine Racine Simard had 14 children.

The godfather of son and ancestor Paul Simard was ancestor Pierre Tremblay . **Paul** married **Genevieve Gagnon**, grand daughter of Jean Gagnon and Marguerite Cochon, in 1716. In the year of his marriage he agreed to care for his elderly mother Madeleine Racine in his home. Paul died prematurely and was buried on 17 August 1733 at Petite-Rivière. Daughter of Paul and Genevieve, **Madeleine Simard** married **Francois Lavoie**. Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being **Lottie Mae Collette**. Famed Métis leader **Pierre Bottineau** married a descendant and was a great uncle of **Lottie Mae**.

Noel SIMARD-b. 1637→ Paul SIMARD-b. 1681→ Madeleine SIMARD- b.1718 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SIMARD Pierre (c.1602-c.1681) dit Lombrette

Master mason. He returned to France to bring back his wife but she refused to go.

The Simard family can be traced back to the mid-1500s to Angoulême in western France where records document Antoine Simard's marriage to Marguerite Soûlot, and then to Francoise Berthon. From this information, we also know the names of Antoine's six children: Pierre -- the only child of the first marriage -- and Marsault, Vincent, Raymond, Jeanne and Marguerite -- all children of Antoine's second marriage.

At Antoine's death in 1588, his eldest son from his second marriage, Marsault, became the head of the household. Pierre by this time had already left the family after the death of his mother many years before. Marsault and his wife, Léonarde Berthoume, inherited the Simard family homestead at Angoulême. Unfortunately, Angoulême, like much of western France, was virtually destroyed in the fighting between Catholics and Protestants during the Wars of Religion, and the Simards lived in poverty in the aftermath of the continuing warfare. Not surprisingly, famine and plague swept France in war's wake. These were difficult times. Their son, Marsault , marries Ozanne Boozer, and begins to raise a family at Saint-Vincent, in the township of Puymoyen, Angoulême. Unfortunately, he dies young, leaving Ozanne by herself to fend for their four children: Marsault, Pierre, Antoinette and Marguerite.

Pierre, the second son, was born about 1602, and went on to become a **stone mason** by trade. He worked for a while in Angoulême, leaving the family farm to his elder brother, Marsault. On May 25, 1631, he married Catherine Boutier. Sadly, Catherine soon dies. Several years later, on December 2, 1635, Pierre remarried, to **Suzanne Durand**, the daughter of Louis Durand and Françoise Levreau. From their union are born two children. The couple's first son, Noël, was born some time around 1637.

At about this time, the family acquired the "dit" name (nickname) of Lombrette, meaning "a little shade." There are a couple of theories about the origin of this nickname -- one tradition holds that the Simard family was not tall and thus cast small shadows, another maintains that a village of this name existed in the neighborhood of Angoulême, and so the family was simply called "the Simards from Lombrette."

This master mason arrived in the country in 1653. Almost immediately, Pierre found work as a mason on the Beaupré coast with Etienne de Lessard, first seigneur of Île-aux-Coudres. While working for Msr. Lessard, Pierre obtained a small holding in the seigneurie of Beaupré. The next recorded mention of Pierre is from January 30, 1655, when he and his neighbors, Robert Paré and Mathurin Meusnier, received a concession of land from Jean Lauzon, Governor of New France. So, he must have already been back in Quebec by late 1654, because this concession was for work performed.

In May of 1657, Pierre and his son Noël headed back to New France on the ship "Le Taureau" for his wife, . **Suzanne, and his daughter refused to make the dangerous journey.** On May 28, 1657, he attends the marriage contract of his nephew Jacques Simard in Angoulême. Suzanne Durand never followed her husband to Canada. In fact, when she wrote her will on October 27th, 1666, she considered herself a widow, and left all her worldly possessions to a Marie Baurye. The men arrived back in Quebec on June 21st, 1657.

On July 24, 1657, he undertook the masonry of a stone gable and a chimney at the house of Étienne Lessard, on the Beaupré coast, at a cost of 100 livres. This is where he settled. His name appears many times in the register of receipts and expenses of the Sainte-Anne-du-Petit-Cap church

In 1659, he was owed 9 pounds for a minot and a half of wheat. In 1661, he was given 55 livres for his work at the church. In 1663, he gave 15 sols and was given 8 livres for wheat. In 1664, he gave a bushel of wheat and two pounds of butter, in 1665 four minots of wheat, in 1666 one and a half minots of wheat and in 1667 twelve minots of wheat. On January 6, 1666, Étienne Bellinier donated to him a piece of land called the Petits Ruisseaux, on the Beaupré coast. On October 16, 1667, Pierre Gibouin sold him and his son Noel his land at Sainte-Anne-du- Petit-Cap for 5m livres. On October 22, 1677, in the company of his son Noel, he made an agreement with Pierre Gibouin who relinquished all claims he might still have on the land and goods he had sold to them in 1657, on condition that they pay him 750 livres. On the same day, they acknowledge an obligation of this sum to Monseigneur de Laval who pays Gibouin on their behalf. In the 1681 census, he lived with his son Noël and they both owned three guns, twenty head of cattle and thirty acres of land under cultivation. We do not know the precise date of his death which occurred shortly after. His son **Noel married Madeleine Racine. Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Pierre SIMARD →Noel SIMARD-b. 1637→ Paul SIMARD-b. 1681→ Madeleine SIMARD- b.1718 → Apolline LAVOIE- b.1741 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SOMMEREUX Noel (1649-1677)

Drowned in Rivières des Prairies

Son of Gervais Sommereux and Marie Caron, of Saint-Gervais and Saint-Protais de Breuil, diocese of Beauvais in Picardy, he contracts marriage before the notary Cabazier on Thursday April 12 and Sunday September 2, 1674 with **Jeanne Goguet**, baptized in Montreal on Sunday November 28, 1660, daughter of Pierre Goguet and Louise Garnier. He married her in Montreal on Monday October 15, 1674. From their union two children are born.

This ancestor commits himself to Pierre Duquet on February 5, 1671 in company with Guillaume Vanier, Maurice Olivier, Martin Dorat, Louis Ballon, Jean Gardel and Simon Pleau. They promise to cut down and cut wood on his property at a rate of 18 livres per acre and at a salary of 25 livres per month each. On December 24, 1672, Pierre Perthuis sells him a sixty-acre piece of land on the Rivière-des-Prairies, for the price of 70 livres. He marries in Montreal in 1674, after having made two marriage contracts with the same person Jacques Benoit dit Berry sells him a land of sixty arpents in the Rivière-des-Prairies area on April 8, 1675 for 200 livres. He drowned on July 4, 1677 at Rivière-des-Prairies and was buried on July 10 at Pointe-aux-Trembles. **They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Noel Sommereux

Noel SOMMERAUX-b 1649→Charlotte SOMMEREUX-b. 1678 → Jacques TALBOT-b. 1704 →Marie TALBOT- b.1732 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

SURONNE Renée (1616-1677)

Daughter of Euguerrand de Suronne de Clécy, (her mother's name is unknown) she got married before the notary Jacques de Lozier of the port of Douilly in France, on Sunday December 30, 1629, with **Pierre Lepicard**, son of Joachim Lepicard, lawyer of Vaucelles, diocese of Bayeux in Normandy, (her mother's name is unknown). She married Clécy on Saturday, May 18, 1630 and they had a son. She seems to have come to this country with her husband in 1645. She lived on the Beaupré coast, in Sainte-Anne-Du-Petit-Cap. On July 22, 1664, she and her husband gave each other their property.. On May 24, 1666, they donated a cow to ancestor **Louise Picard**, their granddaughter, whom they had been housing and feeding since the death of her mother Marie Caron, wife of their son Jean, who was murdered in a skirmish In the 1667 census, they owned thirteen head of cattle and twenty-five arpents of land.

On the following December 26, 1675 while he is sick in bed, Pierre ratifies the donation he made of his goods to his wife. He took the opportunity to dictate his will to the notary Rageot. He died in Quebec City on May 20, 1676 and was buried the next day. She died there on November 29, 1677 and was not buried until December 7.

Son **Jean** married **Marie Caron**. They were **ancestors of the Roys**.

Renée SURONNE-b. 1616 → Jean PICARD-b. 1635 → Louise PICARD-b. 1659 → Louise GAGNE- b.1676 → Louis BLANCHET- b.1709 → Salomée BLANCHET- b.1752 → Jean- MOREL- b.1791 → Léocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TALBOT Jean-Jacques (-ant 10-04-1731) dit Gervais

His wife **Charlotte Sommereux** died at the age of 30.

Jean Jacques Talbot, son of Nicolas and of Marie Duchesne, carried the surname of Gervais, that of his parish. Witnesses at his marriage give us reason to suppose that he arrived in Canada before 1698.. The marriage of Jean Jacques and Charlotte was celebrated at the mission Saint Joseph at Rivière-des Prairies. **Charlotte Sommereux** was a native of the country. The daughter of Noel Sommereux and of Jeanne Goguet, she was born on the Saint-Sulpice Coast at Riviere des Prairies. Abbot Francois Seguenot, pastor at Saint Sulpice, baptized her on 27 March 1678 at the church of The Infant Jesus of Pointe-aux Trembles. The Sommereux name died out with Charlotte. Noel Sommereux, originally from Saint-Gervais-et-Saint Protais in Breuil, Picardy, drowned at Riviere des Prairies on 4 July 1677. His son Paul, baptized in 1676, did not survive. Charlotte's mother, Jeanne Goguet, had already been remarried to Pierre Jousset since 22 November 1677, by the time of the baptism of the future bride of Jean Jacques Talbot. It was this Poitevin stepfather who served as Charlotte's godfather. Charlotte, born posthumously, had ten Jousset half brothers and sisters on her wedding day in 1698. Sommereux is a diminutive of sommer, an Alsatian word which means the season of summer. Indeed, the summer of life began for Jean Jacques and Charlotte in the month of August 1698. The beautiful fruits of their love would ripen in the autumn.

The Sommereux Talbot couple, probably in search of security, left the island of Montreal and travelled eastward through Trois Rivières and Québec. They set up their household at Montmagny. We know this because daughter Marie was baptized on 11 May "1699 at Saint Thomas de-la Pointe-a-la Caille. Jean Jacques was a tenant farmer for 16 years. He must have feared notaries like the plague. It was only on 6 April 1716 that he resigned himself to obtain a land grant contract from Jean Baptiste Couillard, the Seigneur of a part of la Riviere du Sud. Notary Abel Michon wrote that our concessionaire had owned this property "for several years." The Talbot farm had 6 arpents of frontage on the river and neighbored those of Michel Arbour and Mathurin Rousseau.

Talbot dit Gervais must have understood that notaries were men of our planet who ate through their mouths like simple mortals. On the following 14 July, he decided to obtain another concession of 5 arpents and 8 perches of frontage between those of Francois Destroismaisons and Denis Prou. Jean Jacques had to pay his seigneur, annually on All Saint's Day, only twenty sols and one fat live capon, in addition to another sol for the cens for each arpent of front land. Couillard reserved for himself the right to requisition all the wood that he wanted in order to build the future church and seigneurial manor house, and a parcel of land for the construction of a common mill.

Thus, in the space of a few months, ancestor Talbot became a considerable landowner. He thought of his children. On 18 May 1722, Jacques Moyen, husband of Jeanne Pellerin, a neighbor, sold an arpent of frontage of his property

to Talbot for the paltry sum of ten livres cash and thirty minots of wheat. The buyer paid him with two arpents of land in seeding condition. In the month of March 1714, the surveyor and notary, Bernard de la Riviere, was asked to determine the boundaries of at least 28 pieces of land ceded on the Riviere du Sud, including that of Jacques Talbot. Charlotte Sommereux presented her husband with six children, all born and baptized at Montmagny. Son Jacques joined his future life to that of Marie Angélique Meunier at Sainte Anne de Beaupré, on 1 July 1726. Francois Richard, S.J., pastor of Saint-Pierre in Montmagny, then sent a notice attesting to the good conduct and wellbeing of Jacques Talbot, to Abbot Antoine Chabot, pastor of the parish of Sainte-Anne. Ancestor Talbot took advantage of this recommendation to make his pilgrimage at the same time. Eight of the ten Meunier Talbot children were baptized at Berthier. Daughter Marie married Augustin Morin. They were the ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie Mae Collette.

Charlotte Sommereux left her family at the age of 30, after only 10 years of marriage. She died on the 23rd of November 1708 and Abbot Mesnage presided at her funeral on the 25th. Jean-Jacques Talbot went into mourning with his children for a year and a half. Finally, the children accepted another good and devoted mother, one Catherine Lamarre, daughter of Pierre and of Marie Paulet, a 22-year-old native of the Ile d'Orléans. Catherine took over the Talbot home on the day of her marriage, 28 April 1710. She enriched the home with at least 4 new Talbots. Just as we all must do one day, Jean Jacques Talbot had to render an account of his profits and losses. He appeared before his Great Patron on 5 November 1730, when about 51 years old. Ancestor Talbot had been a humble, sincere and hardworking man. We have found only one flaw, one oversight in his public life. He had sold a piece of land to a 19-year-old minor, one Jacques Duboxt. An order from the Intendant nullified this contract of sale on 25 March 1706. Jean-Jacques, feeling his end approaching, settled the question of inheritance posed by the death of his first wife. After 22 years, it was time! The event occurred on 22 March 1730, seven months before his death. Then on 16 June 1731, clerk Louis Boisseau at Québec signed an act of guardianship for the Talbot children at the request of son Jacques. This document informs us that Catherine Lamarre was also dead. The act was recorded in the records of notary Michon.

On 28 June 1731, guardian Pierre Lamarre, Catherine's brother, ordered an inventory of the property of ancestor Talbot. This was quite an event but without any troublesome incidents. It is impossible to summarize in a few lines the full 15 pages. Some hand picked examples will give an idea of the property existing on an average farm more than 250 years ago. Winnowing basket, spinning wheel, some tree taps, a churn, coarse woolen jacket, pair of deerskin scarves, caribou hood, knife for skinning leather, gun with powder-horn, sheath and deer skin were reported together. Two pairs of mittens, 2 quires of paper and 4 empty urns followed. In the stable, 18 head of cattle were next to 3 horses. In the sheep pen, 38 ovines did not seem disturbed by the 14 pigs in the sty, nor the male and female turkey, the 4 hens and the rooster in the henhouse. Let's forget the 831 minots of wheat, the 8 of flour, the 350 pounds of bacon in the salting tub in order to cast an admiring glance on the 55 arpents of cultivated land, the stone house 40 feet in length by 18 feet wide and the stable 40 feet long. The witnesses to this inventory have even stated having seen 101 livres in playing card money. Such is the brief, but very positive account of ancestor Talbot's property after his death.

It cost 20 livres to bury our ancestor, but his soul entered Heaven without charge. Sixty-five years later, on 24 November 1795, his mortal remains were exhumed and placed in the consecrated ground of the new church of Montmagny. **His son Jacques married Angélique Meunier. They were ancestors of Amelia Samson, mother of Lottie May Collette**

Jacques TALBOT-b. 1674 → Jacques TALBOT-b. 1704 → Marie TALBOT- b.1732 → Marie Marguerite MORIN- b.1764 → Charles SAMSON- b.1790 → Narcisse SAMSON- b.1827 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TANGUAY Jean (1662-1744) dit LaNavette

His son André married Marie Josephe Roy, descendant of patriarch Nicolas Leroy. His grand daughter, MargueriteTanguay married new immigrant Francois Collet, patriarch of the Collettes.

The Tanguay last name was borne by a noble Breton family from the house of Du Chatel. Tanguay II (1368-1458), son of Hervé Du Chatel marshal of Guyenne and provost of Paris, did a lot for his homeland, as much by his

political talents as by his bravery. Charles VII overwhelmed him with presents. Tanguay translates to "man of reflection". Our Canadian Ancestor Jean Tanguay said he was from Ploudiry. today the principal town in the canton of Landerneau, arrondissement of Brest, department of Finistere. in Basse-Bretagne. A researcher will find the birthplace of his ancestor to the northwest of Sinn, and to the south of the Elorn River which empties into the harbor of Brest. Ploudiry is part of the diocese of Saint-Pol-de-Léon. This is the western most area of France. Located three hours from Paris, this is one of the most rugged regions with spectacular coastlines. The area was once a Celtic Duchy for 1 000 years before its annexation to France 1532. Jean Tanguay, son of Yves Tanguay and Marguerite Ascanil or Ardgralle, was born May 13, 1662, He was more than 25 years Old when he decided to settle in New France, since known as Canada.

The first mention of Jean Tanguay in Canadian national history was in his marriage contract signed before Etienne Jacob (notary public), at the house of the Vendeen ancestor Jean Brochu and Nicole Saulnier, 24 January 1692, The bride **Mane Brochu** was born in the parish Saint-Jean Ile d'Orleans, Quebec Province on 13 July 1675, about two kilometers from the present church, Her baptismal act still exists in the registries where her godlather Martin Poisson and her godmother Marie de Lacour, wife of Gabriel Roger, are mentioned. The future couple was committed to have community property, according to the coutume de Paris. Jean offered his beloved the "customary prefixed" dowry of 300 livres; father-in-law Brochu and his wife promised to give Marie and Jean "the sum of three hundred livres which they constituted as a dowry .of which amount. would be included the wedding clothes for the said future bride" The bride and groom agreed to a preciput of 100 livres to be taken from "the said estate from the last ready money for the said survivor... the future bride will be free to renounce the said future community"; an additional protection granted to the wife in case her husband died laden with debt.

Attending this important civil ceremony were the brothers Jean and Mathurin Brochu, their sister Anne, Martin Poisson and Marguerite Prevost, Grabriel Thibierge, militia captain, and his wife Anne Perrault, Jacques Bidet dit Desroussel, all relatives and friends of the bride. On 6 February 1692, the missionary Erbery married them in the church of Saint Jean Ile d'Orleans in the presence of the bride's father and several parishioners. among them Gabriel Thibierge, Georges Plante, Jacques Bidet, Nicolas Guillemette and Robert Tourneroche. Jean Brochu and Nicole Saulnier "*have promised and promise to give and do give to the said future couple a homestead located and situated in the seigneurie of La Durantaye consisting of three arpents of frontal land*" from a larger concession. Additionally, they are "*obliged to feed. house and shelter the said couple for a period of two years during which time the said future couple will be entitled to work to their profit. in addition to allowing them to build*".

It is possible to conclude that Jean Tanguay was accustomed to the work to be carried out at the Brochu home; perhaps they had been his protectors for a year or two already. Thus, Jean became owner of a property almost owed to him due to his own work. Where was this land of hope awarded to Jean Tanguay? For now, it is difficult to give details. Ancestor **Olivier Morel received from Jean Talon. on 29 October 1672, the seigneurie of La Durantaye.** The seigneur developed it slowly because of his military obligations. On 3 August 1691, Jean Brochu received two concessions from Olivier Morel. One of them '*consisting of three arpents of frontal land*' was given to Jean Tanguay. Jean Tanguay occupied land number 10 on the first range (rang) at Saint-Vallier. (today in the county of Bellechasse,Qc).

Jean Tanguay and his wife moved in 1694 to La Durantaye. to the part of the territory which would one day become Saint-Vallier. Their first child was born on the Ile d'Orleans. He was also buried there on 28 February 1693, when he was six days old. The names of Jean and Marie appeared in the registries of Saint-Michel de La Durantaye, Beaumont and Saint-Vallier with the successive births of their children. On 27 January 1705, father-in-law Jean Brochu died at Saint-Jean on the island. On 14 October 1709, Nicole Saulnier mother of Marie Brochu. gave her son Jean all her communal property, with certain conditions, On 20 August 1710, Mane Brochu ratified the exchange made by her husband Jean Tanguay with Jean Brochu, her brother, concerning the successive rights related to a Brochu property at Durantaye.

René Gaschet, royal notary of the seigneurie of Bellechasse, widower of Françoise Philippeau for several years, and Jean Tanguay, known as Lanavette, had difficulties with Pierre Corriveau. They accused him of having "beaten and insulted" them in the fall of 1714. The supporting documents of this trial contain some somewhat disturbing revelations. Gaschet defends himself of having done bad business with Corriveau's wife and declared this to be the worst calumny. Ancestor **Julien Dumont**, a witness on October 16, promises under oath in court to tell the truth. He affirms that Gaschet could well have asked "the courtesy of some women". Corriveau also affirmed Tanguay's wife

"had given him blows with a stick." The testimony of André Bissonnet reports more or less the same facts which occurred in front of the church of Beaumont, one Sunday! The moral of this story is that our ancestors were not statues of salt but living people, in flesh and blood

Jacques, Jean-Baptiste, Marie-Anne, Jacques, Isabelle, Élisabeth. Jean-François, René, André, Marie, Anne-Françoise and Marie-Françoise form the second generation of the Canadian tanguette to shuttle between the distant past and the fleeting present. Son André, baptized in Beaumont under the family name Lanavette, united his destiny with **Marie-Josèphe Roy** on August 6, 1743. Needless to say, in the third generation, the Tanguays were ahead of many other founding families in number and quality.

Jean Tanguay seems to have played a part in disimulation. On the occasion of the census enumeration of the seigneurie in 1725, his name does not appear. His son Jacques officially owns his land of 5 arpents of frontage with a barn, a house, a stable, 20 arpents of arable land and 3 of meadow on which the windmill is built. How to explain? On April 27, 1735, before Abel Michon, Jean Tanguay, known as Lanavette, and Marie Brochu, his wife, inhabitants of the seigneurie of Saint-Vallier "formerly called Ladurantaye", donate to two of their sons Jean-François and André 3 arpents of land in width by 40 deep. Jean and Marie want 200 masses to be said for their intentions, even before their death, if possible. It should be noted that two other arpents of frontage land are reserved "for the legitimate share of all their other children".

With the 3 arpents, the donees receive the farming tools necessary for the cultivation of the farm, the cows, sheep, horses, poultry, as well as the buildings located on the 3 arpents given. However, they are obliged to provide their donor parents, each year, with 40 minots of wheat made into flour. "To finish this list of obligations contracted by the recipients: "to launder their linen, to cook their bread, to put their wood on the fire, to look after them in their diseases or infirmities which could arrive to them". With surprise at the bottom of the document were the very beautiful signatures of sons André and Jean Tanguay, , with that of a witness, Augustin Roy.

Jean Tanguay's good years continued until 1744, On Thursday, 24 August, the parish was in mourning, As for Marie she was also buried at Saint-Vallier, (Bellechasse,) on 7 February 1753, at the age of 77, surrounded by her children and grandchildren. André's wife, **Marie Josephte Roy was a descendant of patriarch Nicolas Leroy. Her grand daughter, MargueriteTanguay married new immigrant and patriarch Francois Collette ancestor of the Collettes.**

Jean TANGUAY-b, 1662→ André TANGUAY- b.1712 → Marguerite TANGUAY- b.1744 → Denis COLLET- b.1768 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TESSIER Mathurin (1640-1703) dit Maringouin (the Misquito)

Involved in a plot to rob, pillage and murder then to escape to l'Acadie..

Son of Thomas Tessier and Élisabeth Poirier, from the parish of Sainte-Ausonne d'Angoulême in Angoumois, he married Élisabeth Létourneau, born around 1654, daughter of David Létourneau and Jeanne Baril, before the notary Vachon on Thursday, August 21, 1670. He married her in Chateau-Richer on Tuesday, September 23, 1670 and they had six children. This ancestor commits himself to François Perron at La Rochelle on April 10, 1657 for three years, 60 livres per year. He receives 311 livres and 10 sols in advance. He arrived in Quebec City on June 22, 1657 aboard the ship Le Taureau. On April 4, 1660, Jacques Jahan sold him and Hilaire Chardonnet, for the price of 50 livres, a two-acre parcel of land at l'Ange-Gardien. On March 31, 1664, in company with Jean Baron, he rents for five years the land and the house of Bertrand Chesnay Chateau- Richer, for sixty minots of wheat, fifteen minots of corn and fifteen minots of peas per year. On June 16, 1666, still in the company of Jean Baron, he sold Antoine Cassé, for 295 livres, a two-arpents frontage land that had been granted to them in the seigneurie of Liret l'Île d'Orléans. But this contract is cancelled on July 13, 1667. In the meantime, on June 5, they sold it to Nicolas Huot for 150 livres. In the 1667 census, he was still working with Jean Baron on Bertrand Chesnay's land at Chateau-Richer where there were ten horned cattle and twenty-five acres of land in value. He got married in 1670 and on February 25, 1670, François Hébert owed him 81 pounds. On September 25, 1670, Antoine Andrieu gave him a piece of land of two arpents wide by one and a half leagues deep in the fief of Lotainville l' Ange-Gardien.

We do not know whether the strange case which the Provost of Quebec investigated in 1675 regarding some inhabitants of the fief of Lotinville (L'Ange Gardien) had some influence on Mathurin's decision to change his environment, but he and Nicolas Daudelin dit Champagne, two of the people in the case, shortly afterwards went to settle at Sainte-Anne with their families. This fact deserves to be reported. *"This case, which seems to have no conclusion," notes historian Lionel Laberge, "does have one advantage; it gives us some intimate details about the people, their lives and times, details which otherwise would never have come to our attention. The subject of the case was an alleged plot engineered by Nicolas Daudelin dit Champagne, a farmer for the Sieur de la Garenne; also implicated were Mathurin Tessier, Antoine Gaboury, as well as two of Champagne's hired men, a volunteer named Laviolette, and one Deslauriers, who had already made two voyages to New Holland (New York). The objective of the plot was to defect to the Dutch, and while fleeing, to loot the enterprises of Sieur Charles Bazire, as they passed through Riviere-du-Loup. This pillaging could have brought them about 20,000 livres, or 6,000 each."*

Nicolas Daudelin was the first to confess to the alleged plot. After the flight of Laviolette and Deslauriers, the soldiers of the Provost arrested Tessier and Gaboury. On 11 June 1675, the criminal prosecutor from Lotbinière, Louis-The'andre Chartier, questioned the thirty-year-old Mathurin, who was working as a cloth weaver while continuing to clear the land he had acquired from Antoine Andrieu. Tessier denied that he was in the conspiracy and affirmed that if there had been one, he never would have been in it. However, according to the testimony of Gaboury, Tessier had intended to go as far as the Ile Percée with the others but gave up the idea because it was repugnant to him to take part in the looting of Riviere-du-Loup.

On 17 June 1675, Lionel Laberge again reports, the prosecutor compared the testimony of Mathurin Tessier and of Anne Girard, wife of Nicolas Daudelin, who referred to her husband as a "home-wrecker." Mathurin vigorously insisted that he only did his duty in warning her about the eventual desertion of her husband. As for Gaboury, he confessed that Champagne was the author of the alleged plot, that neither he nor Tessier intended to depart the country and that the onus must be put on Daudelin, "a profligate womanizer who did nothing for himself this winter except to run around debauching one and all... There are not enough details to the rest of this case to explain why a deep hostility did not develop between Tessier and Daudelin since both would find themselves at Sainte Anne-de-la-Pérade; the first, two years later; the second, during the 1680's.

On his arrival in the Mauricie in 1676, Mathurin already had been working in New France for nearly twenty years. In fact, it was on 10 April 1657 that he presented himself at the home of notary Abel Cherbonnier at La Rochelle, in order to go to work in Canada for three consecutive years. This contract was drawn up on the same day as those for Mathurin Gouin, and ancestors **Pierre Simard** and his son **Noel**. These four colonists made the crossing aboard the Taureau, a ship commanded by Captain Elie Tadourneau, and arrived at the anchorage in Québec on 21 June 1657.

Mathurin's indenture was about to end, when on 14 April 1660, he bought a piece of land in joinder with Hilaire Charonnest, for the sum of 50 livres. This land, two arpents in width by 126 in depth on the Beaupré coast, had been ceded by ancestor Guillaume **Couillard** on the preceding 22 March to Jacques Jahan dit Laviolette; on 28 January 1663, it passed into the hands of Pasquier Nony dit Larose, without official deed, and finally in 1667, it served as the location of the first church of L'AngeGardien.

On 16 June 1666, Mathurin Tessier and Jean Baron dit Grissonniere sold some land to ancestor **Antoine Casse**, but he returned it on 13 July 1667). In this same year, partners Tessier and Baron, 27 and 45 years old respectively, were listed in the census as being under the same roof on the Beaupé' coast. There they owned ten head of cattle and had twenty-five arpents under cultivation; their neighbors were Louis Matelot and Nicolas Daudelin.

The year 1670 marked a turning point for our ancestor Mathurin; it was the year in which he received his own land and in which he founded a home. On 28 August, he presented his marriage contract before Notary Paul Vachon at Beauport; on 23 September, at Chateau Richer, he married **Elisabeth Letourneau**, daughter of **David** and of **Jeanne Barille**. These two documents tell us that Mathurin was the son of Thomas Tessier (or Texier) and of Elisabeth Poirier, from the parish of Saint-Ausone of Angoulême in Angoumois (Charente). She immigrated to Canada with her mother and a brother in 1665. We know that in 1665, four ships left La Rochelle to come to Canada. They were the Vieux Simeon of Durkerdam, Le Cat of Holland, Le Jardin of Holland, and La Paix which was shipwrecked on the return voyage. Jeanne Baril and her two children, Elisabeth and Philippe, were aboard one of these ships. In Quebec, such

arrivals always brought a crowd down to the port. In addition to letters and merchandise, the ships also brought friends and relatives. This was the case with the reunited Letourneau family, except for daughter Marie.

All the children seem to have been born at Sainte Anne-de-la Pérade. Only two of them, Edmond and Marie Jean, had descendants. **Marie-Jeanne** (1685-1748) married the soldier **Jean-Baptiste Gervais dit Saint Martin**, originally from Rennes in Brittany. on 9 Jan 1700 in Ste Anne de la Perade . She was remarried in 1726 to Pierre Levesque from Sainte-Anne de-la Pérade

The registries of Chateau-Richer reveal that the nuptial ceremony took place in the presence of Bertrand Chesnay de la Garenne, Charles and Zacharie Cloutier, and that it was presided over by the missionary Francois Fillon. Two days after his marriage, Mathurin received a concession from Antoine Andrieu, which he occupied until the time of his departure from L'Ange Gardien.

On August 18, 1673, he contracted an obligation of 150 livres to Bertrand Chesnay. In June 1675, he was imprisoned and accused with Nicolas Dodelain dit Champagne, Antoine Gaboury, Laviolette and Deslauriers of having plotted to escape to Acadia while killing Charles Bazire's people at Rivière-du-Loup and taking the goods from the store. Interrogated on June 11, he was released the following June 17, without further action. On October 28, 1675, Catherine Gesnier, who was about to return to France, sold him all her movable and immovable property, in exchange for the payment of her passage to France and the sum of 200 livres that she could receive in the village of Pellegrin, two leagues from Angouleme. He will then live in Sainte-Anne de La Pérade. On November 2, 1677, Edmond de leases him a land for five years.

The presence of Mathurin Tessier in the Mauricie was noted by the end of 1676. On 26 February, 2 March and 18 September, the Provost of Quebec entered the legal proceedings taken by Jacques Doublet against ancestor Tessier concerning a debt of 24 livres. On 5 November 1676 and in October 1677, Doublet again began his lawsuit but this time before the seigneurial judge of Champlain. The official report of the case was noted by the bailiffs Antoine Adhémar, Guillaume de la Rue and Francois Labernade. According to a judgment rendered on 28 September 1677, it was Gabriel Benoit dit Laforest who was in debt to Tessier, who was called upon to reimburse Doublet for the sum claimed by Mathurin. On 24 April of the same year, the latter reached an agreement for seeding with Pierre Dandonneau dit Lajeunesse, a habitant of Champlain.

Mathurin Tessier had worked for more than a year in the Champlain region when on 2 November 1677, he agreed to become a farmer for Edmond de Suéve, the partial Seigneur of Sainte-Anne. He undertook the responsibility to farm the "terre du Rapide" as well as a small part of the Ile Saint-Ignace. This contract stipulates that: *"during the said five years, the said Texier promised and committed himself to work all the said land in the appropriate seasons and to sow and to get in the grain at the proper time and in good condition, namely those from the terre du Rapide in the barn of the said place and those of the land from the large island..."* In order to make the most of this land, the seigneur gave him two black bulls estimated as being worth 220 livres, two small heifers and a sow, etc.

"Monsieur de Sueve," wrote Raymond Douville, "seems to have found the ideal farmer for whom he had searched for a long time. Mathurin Tessier carried out his tasks to the satisfaction of the Seigneur, because in 1680 the two parties renewed their contract with some modifications of detail."

On 27 December 1680, Co-seigneurs Edmond de Suéve and Marguerite Renée Denis, widow of Thomas Lanouguere, rewarded Mathurin for his efforts and dedication by ceding him a piece of land with two arpents of width by four in depth in their seigneurie. The following year the family was entered in the general census of New France ordered by the Intendant Jacques Duchesneau. The Tessier couple then had but two sons: Edmond and Francois, three years and one month old, respectively. They owned a rifle, four head of cattle and had twenty 222 arpents under cultivation. On 3 February of the same year, Mathurin and Jean Rivard, another habitant of Sainte-Anne, agreed before Notary Roy to cease insulting and suing each other "because it was costing them a lot of money and they wanted to remain good friends." On the following 8 November, Mathurin and his partner Louis Sourisseau came to an agreement concerning Edmond de Suéve's land which they both worked to improve.

On August 18, 1673, he contracted an obligation of 150 livres to Bertrand Chesnay. In June 1675, he was imprisoned and accused with Nicolas Dodelain dit Champagne, Antoine Gaboury, Laviolette and Deslauriers of having plotted to escape to Acadia while killing Charles Bazire's people at Rivière-du-Loup and taking the goods

from the store. Interrogated on June 11, he was released the following June 17, without further action. On October 28, 1675, Catherine Gesnier, who was about to return to France, sold him all her movable and immovable property, in exchange for the payment of her passage to France and the sum of 200 livres that she could receive in the village of Pellegrin, two leagues from Angouleme. He will then live in Sainte-Anne de La Pérade. On November 2, 1677, Edmond de leases him a land for five years. In the 1681 census, he lives at Sainte-Anne de La Pérade on Edmond de Sueve's land. He declared one musket, four horned cattle and twenty-two arpents of land in value. On January 30, 1689, he sells Daniel-Jean Lemerle a land of eighty arpents in area and his share in the commune of Sainte-Anne de La Pérade for 75 livres. On August 21, 1690, he contracts an obligation of 167 livres and 3 sols to François Choré of Saint-Romain. On May 15, 1700, he owes 193 livres 2 sols and 6 deniers to Guillaume Gaillard for goods. On May 6, 1702, he sells Joseph Gouin his land of Sainte-Anne with two oxen, a cow and furniture and tools, for 950 livres. He gave him a discharge on the following October 20. A few other transactions by Tessier have been saved in the notes of Michel Roy dit Chétellerault, notably a sale of land with four arpents in width by twenty-five in depth on 6 March 1702. This purchase cost him 950 livres as indicated by the receipt given to Joseph Gouin on the following 6 October.

Mathurin Tessier probably died during a voyage in the Montmagny region. According to François Lesieur Desaulniers, he was buried on 20 January 1705 at Saint Thomas at the age of about 65 years. He had lived nearly a half-century in his adopted land, nearly thirty years of which were in the Mauricie. . Elisabeth died on 18 May 1708, in Quebec City, Québec, at the age of 52.

All the children seem to have been born at Sainte Anne-de-la Pérade. Only two of them, Edmond and Marie Jean, had descendants. Daughter **Marie-Jeanne** (1685-1748) married the soldier **Jean-Baptiste Gervais** dit Saint Martin, originally from Rennes in Brittany. She was remarried in 1726 to Pierre Levesque from Sainte-Anne de-la Pérade. **Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married one of the Gervais daughters. He was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.**

Mathurin Tessier-b. 1640 → Marie Jeanne TESSIER- b.1685 → François Marie GERVAIS- b.1722 → Jean Baptiste GERVAIS- b.1766 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

THOMAS Marguerite (C.1632-1695)

Born in Belgium. Her eldest daughter got married at the age of 11. She bore a child at age 14.

Marguerite was born about 1629 in Stavelot (Belgium). Daughter of Jean Thomas and Marguerite Fredry, of Stavelot in Belgium, she contracted marriage before the notary Badeau on Saturday November 13, 1655 with **Jean Trudel**, a linen weaver, son of Jean Trudel and Marguerite Noyer, of Parfondeval au Perche.

In the spring of 1655, two linen weavers arrived from Perche, two inseparable friends: Jean Trudel and Pierre Maheust dit des Hasards. That year of 1655 was a particularly difficult one for the young colony; several inhabitants were massacred, in spite of the tenuous peace reached the preceding year with representatives of the Five Iroquois Nations. Braving the bloody marauders, Jean Trudel and Pierre Maheust several months after their arrival, were not afraid to take a three-year lease on a rear-fief situated in the Seigneurie of Beauport. On 3 November 1655, **Jean Trudel** presented himself at the home of notary Francois Badeau at Quebec in order to put in black and white the terms of his marriage contract with **Marguerite Thomas**. . The nuptial ceremony took place in the church of Quebec the next day. She marries Quebec in November 1655 and lives at the Ange-Gardien.

She was a "filles à marier" (marriageable girl) who emigrated to New France representing one quarter of all the single girls arriving in New France through 1673.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 and again from 1662 to 1673. During the first period, young girls or widows from 15 to 25 years of age left individually or in groups of 3 to 4. The majority originated from western France.. The "filles à marier" women arrived between 1634 and 1662 and only numbered 262. These young women, often poor, were recruited and chaperoned by religious groups or individuals who had to assure and account for their good conduct. To be considered a "filles à marier", the women must have been between

the ages of 12-45, not accompanied by both parents or a husband and must have signed an enlistment contract, one marriage contract or gotten married in the colony. Due to their arrival in the very early stages of the formation of New France, these 262 women played a significant role in populating the colony. The average age of these women was 22, 57%. 57% were from rural areas and 43% from urban areas. 20.6% were related to previous immigrants. They had an average of 6.7 children. They arrived in New France before September 1663

On 27 September 1657 the Trudels relinquished their temporary homestead in the la Chesnaye fief to go to live on the Beaupré coast. She appeared in the census in 1666 in Beaupré (Québec Province), Canada with her husband, Jean, (age 37), five children (Jeanne, Pierre, Magdelaine, Nicolas and Anthoine) and a domestic engagé. Marguerite was shown as 32 years of age. She appeared in the census in 1667 in Beaupré (Québec Province), Canada with her husband, Jean, six children (Jeanne, Pierre, Magdelaine, Nicolas and Antoine and Philippe) and a domestic engagé. Jean was listed as age 38 and Marguerite was 35. The family owned nine head of cattle and fourteen arpents of land. From their union eleven children are born. Finally, in 1681, the family began to break up; from the group of 1667, only Nicolas and Philippe remained, but Jean, Marguerite and François had come to join them. In order to defend the home and to hunt, there were two guns, and eight head of cattle grazed in the meadow not far from the thirty arpents of land already cleared.

In New France, many young girls were barely out of childhood when they were requested in marriage. Such a premature adventure happened to Jeanne, the eldest daughter, baptized at Quebec on 27 July 1656. Eleven years and a few months old, on 12 September 1667, a soldier asked for her hand in marriage. Here is the love story as recounted by Father Julien Déziel: *"At the time of the birth of the seventh Trudel child, Philippe de Vernon, the Sieur de la Fouille, Captain of a Carignan Regimental Company, was selected as godfather. It seems that this Company Commander had a young officer under his command Who was originally from Saint-Paul in Liège, Belgium. He too was a nobleman, as were most of the military officers of that time, named Jean de Gerlaise, Sieur de Saint-Amant, son of Ferdinand de Gerlaise, Sieur de Hameteaux. Was the young man introduced into the Trudel home by his Captain? Or was he attracted to this family by the desire to relate to a fellow countrywoman? We may recall that Marguerite Thomas was also from that same area in Belgium, around Stavelot. The fact remains that he fell in love With the eldest Trudel daughter and he asked for her hand in marriage. Even though Jeanne was but eleven, her father consented and the ceremony took place in September 1667."*

A document has preserved for us the list of the gifts received by the bride at the marriage from her parents, a list touching in its simplicity. It tells of the value which even the least of these objects had during an era when stores were rare, where factories and mass production did not exist, where each person made for himself and religiously passed on to his descendants the most useful objects. This list included a few animals, some fodder, a straw canvas pallet, a new and a used blanket, two tin dishes, some plates and a half—dozen spoons, a frying pan, an axe, a churn, mittens, stockings, underwear, shoes, etc.

Little by little, feeling their end approaching, Jean and Marie distributed their property for the benefit of their children. Marguerite Thomas lived just long enough to witness the last transaction with her son Jean. On 30 August 1695, she gave up her soul at the age of 62 in L'Ange-Gardien (Québec Province), Canada. She was buried on 1 September 1695 in L'Ange-Gardien (Québec Province), Canada.. On 6 February 1697, the heirs sold their portion to Jean, his father's successor to the family property. Four years later, the registry of L'Ange-Gardien reported the death of Jean Trudel on 25 November 1699 "in the communion of our Holy Mother Church." The burial was done in the presence of Jean Huot and Jules Vézina. Five weeks more of life would have allowed Jean Trudel to cross the barrier into the XVIII century, but Providence decided otherwise.

Eight of the eleven children of Jean Trudel and of Marguerite Thomas had offspring. **Nicolas**, baptized at Chateau-Richer on 12 April 1662 and died about 1729. Married at L'Ange Gardien on 7 January 1684 to **Barbe Letartre**, daughter of René and of Louise Goulet (they had three sons and seven daughters). Nicolas stayed at Lake Saint-Jean before his marriage. He was the owner of the Charleville fief on the Beaupré coast. **They were ancestors of the Roys.**

Marguerite THOMAS-b. 1632 → Nicolas TRUDEL- b.1662 → Therese TRUDEL- b.1694 → Guillaume NOLIN- b.1718 → Marie- NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TOPSAN Catherine (.1638-1693)

Fille du roi

Daughter of Charles Topsan (master shoemaker) and Marie Clémence, from the parish of Saint-Jacques de Dieppe in Normandy, she married **Julien Dumont** dit Lafleur, son of Jacques Dumont and Marie Maubert, from the diocese of Bayeux in Basse-Normandie, before notary Becquet on Tuesday, October 2nd 1667. She marries him in Quebec City, at the age of 29, on Wednesday November 2, 1667. From their union seven children are born. She arrived in Quebec City after her mother's death at about age 29 on September 25, 1667 aboard the ship *Le St Louis de Dieppe* with the contingent of the king's daughters and brought as dowry goods valued at 300 livres.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (filles à marier) and again from 1662 to 1673 (filles du Roi). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the Filles du Roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term "founding mothers" is more than appropriate.

She could not sign nor could Julien. Julien was confirmed 24 August 1664 at Quebec City. They settled in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans. Their neighbors were Guy Boidin and ancestor **Pierre Rondeau**. Daughter Marie was baptized 26 November at Sainte Famille and buried 14 December 1670. Anne-Marie was baptized 19 February and buried 22 February 1672 at Sainte-Famille, followed by Marie-Anne (18 February 1673), Catherine (24 January 1675) and Charles-François (04 January 1678). The family then settled at Saint-Jean, île d'Orléans, where a son was born, given an emergency baptism and buried in July 1680 before receiving a name. Son Julien was baptized at Saint-Jean 15 January 1683.

She lived in Saint-Jean de l'île d'Orléans. She was hospitalized at the Hôtel-Dieu in Quebec City on June 14, 1693 and was discharged on the 17th. She died at the age of 55 in Saint-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans where she was buried on November 28, 1693. In 1729, she had 39 descendants. In 1694, Julien married Marie-Madeleine Toumoroche, who gave him ten children. Julien Dumont was buried 17 May 1715 at La Durantaye. Daughter **Marie Anne Dumont married Jean Baptiste Nadeau. They were s ancestors of the Roys**

Catherine TOPSAN-b. 1638 → Marie Anne DUMONT- b.1673 → Elizabeth Isabelle NADEAU- b.1699 → Jean ELIE- b.1739 → Francoise ELIE- b.1778 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TOURAULT Françoise (c. 1599-1663)

One of her daughters Marie was married at age 12. She gave birth at barely the age of 13.

When Françoise Toureau was born in 1599, in Saint-Amant-de-Boixe, Charente, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France, her father, François Toureau, was 25 and her mother, Marthe Noël dit Lenoir, was 21. She married **Jacques Archambault**, son of Antoine Archambault and Renée Ouvrard, of the parish of Dompierre en Aunis, on 24 January 1629, in Saint-Philbert, Vendée, Pays de la Loire, France. They were the parents of at least 2 sons and 5 daughters. The 7 children of the second generation: Denys, Anne, Jacquette, Marie, Louise, Laurent and Marie were all born in France. Only Louise did not cross the Atlantic, because she died before her family left France. The others came to New France with their parents. They arrived at Québec, with Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny, director of the new Compagnie des habitants; perhaps on August 5, 1645; but more probably on September 23, 1646.

In about 1646, the family boarded a ship bound for New France. During their family's time in New France, they married off three of their daughters, with two of the marriages happening on the same day in 1648. She was witness on 27 July 1647 in Quebec to the marriage of her daughter Anne. The colony had a shortage of marriageable women, and the arrival of his daughters must have interested many of the men of New France. One of their daughters, Marie, was only 12-years-old at the time of her marriage. She married a man named Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne, who had been granted land in the new settlement of Montreal.

In 1651 they suffered a personal tragedy involving the Iroquois raids. On July 26th, a force of 200 warriors attacked Montreal. Their 20-year-old son Denis was firing a cannon at the attackers, but it exploded, killing him. The hero Archambault was buried the same day. He deserved a monument.

Jacquette, the second daughter, on September 28, 1648, accepted ancestor Paul Chalifou, widower of Marie Jeannet, as her husband. She spent her life in the Québec region and raised a family of, fourteen. The ancestress of the Chalifou(r)s was buried on December 17, 1700, at Québec. If the glory of the parents are their children; the honour of the children-are their parents. To leave one's country with a growing family in order to adopt another unknown, almost undeveloped country, is both a challenge and an act of rare courage.

This is when Francoise Tourault fell gravely ill. Doctor Bouchard could do nothing to insure against death. On December 9, 1663, our courageous ancestress, 64 years old, was laid to rest, in the presence of her grieving loved ones in Notre-Dame, Montreal, Quebec. For Jacques, this was a catastrophe. How to come out of it? He was no longer in the spring-time of his life! Jacques Archambault would still live a quarter-century and leave other signs of history in our national archives. First it was necessary to settle the matter of the estate of Francoise, which was half of the property. The 5 surviving Archambault children each had a piece of it, 3 Square arpents of land. He married a widow named Marie Deneau (also spelled Denot), on January 26, 1666. Jacques lived out the rest of his life amongst his family. In 1678, his surviving son Laurent, along with his sons-in-law, offered him a pension because he was too old to work. Jacques died on February 15, 1688. He had by the end of the 19th century 8 445 married descendants, and thus ranked fourth among top New France pioneers in terms of number of married descendants. Jacques had thousands of descendants, the most famous being Pierre Trudeau, Justin Trudeau, Kelsey Grammer, and Alex Trebek. **Jacquette and Paul Chalifour were ancestors of Séraphine Bellerive (mother of Joseph Roy).**

TOURAULT Françoise c. 1599 → Jacquette ARCHAMBEAULT - b.1632 → Françoise CHALIFOUR- b.1657 → Marie Madeleine NOLIN X- b.1690 → Marie Madeleine 1 RATÉ- b.1712 → Marie VAILLANCOURT X- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph 1 BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TRAHAN Guillaume (1601-1684)

In 1654 Guillaume signed the capitulation to the British document, on behalf, the Acadian settlers. He remarried a 21 year old. They had seven children.

Guillaume is the Ancestral Patriarch of the Acadian Trahan Family. Guillaume Trahan was born in France about 1601 to parents Nicolas Trahan and Marie Renée Desloges. The family lived at St-Pierre de Montreuil-Bellay in Anjou.

When Guillaume was 26, he married **Françoise Corbineau** on 13 July 1627 in St-Etienne de Chinon, France. They had two children, Jeanne and a child whose name is not identified. The family was on the ship's roster of the ship Saint-Jehan bound for Acadia on 1 April 1636: "Guillaume Trahan, an edge-tool maker, with his wife and two children, and a valet, also from Bourgeuil".

Guillaume eventually owned a lot adjoining the side of the old Fort at Port-Royal (Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia). It is not clear how long the family lived there. It was expropriated in 1705 to extend the Fort in Port-Royal.

In 1654, Guillaume was a syndic during the capture of Port-Royal by the British. In August of that year it was captured by Robert Sedgwick, who led 300 British soldiers and volunteers: The soldiers at Port-Royal, who numbered about 130 put up a brief defence against Sedgwick. Setting up an ambush between the landing site of the English troops and the fort, the Frenchmen fired on the attackers but proved no match for the experienced Roundheads. The French soon "took their heels to ye Fort." On August 16 the fort surrendered. The articles of capitulation were signed aboard Sedgwick's ship Auguste, anchored opposite the fort. Sedgwick granted honourable terms, allowing the defenders to march out of the fort with flags flying, drums beating, and muskets at the ready. ... The capture of Port-Royal obviously had an impact on the French settlement that had grown up around the fort. During the attack Sedgwick's men had slaughtered the settlers' livestock. By the terms of the **capitulation, which Guillaume Trahan signed on their behalf, the settlers** were offered a ship to return to France. Those who chose to remain were permitted to retain their land and belongings and were guaranteed religious freedom" Guillaume and his family remained in Port-Royal, as did most Acadians.

Francoise died before 166. Around 1666, **when Guillaume was 65 years old, he married a second time. His bride was 21 year old Madeleine Brun**, daughter of ancestors Vincent Brun and Renée Breau. Between about 1667 and 1678, **the couple had seven children:** Guillaume, Jean-Charles, Alexandre, Marie, daughter unknown, Jeanne, and Madeleine.

The 1671 census of Port-Royal shows that Guillaume, age 60 (sic) and Madeleine, 25 have 3 sons living at home, age 1 to 4. They own 8 heads of cattle, 10 sheep and 5 "arpents" of land. Seven years later the Trahan household in Port-Royal has 3 boys and 3 girls.

Guillaume died in Port-Royal before the end of 1684. At the age of 14 the daughter of Guillaume and Francoise **Jeanne married Jacques Bourgeois. They were ancestors of Joseph' Roy's mother Sraphine Bellerive.**

Guillaume TRAHAN-b. 1601 → Jeanne TRAHAN -b. 1629 → Françoise BOURGEOIS- b.1659 → DUGAS- b.1689 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TRAHAN Jeanne (1629-c.1700)

Jeanne Trahan is the ancestral matriarch of the Acadian Bourgeois family. Jeanne was born in France around 1629 to parents Guillaume Trahan and Françoise Corbineau. Her father was an armourer, a maker of weapons and knives. The family was on the ship's roster of the ship Saint-Jehan bound for Acadia on 1 April 1636: "Guillaume Trahan, an edge-tool maker, with his wife and two children, and a valet, also from Bourgeuil". Jeanne was apparently one of the 2 children.

Around 1643, presumably in Port-Royal, at the age of 14 Jeanne married **Jacques Bourgeois**, a surgeon. Between about 1644 and 1667, she gave birth to 10 children: Jeanne, Charles, Germain, Marie, Guillaume, Marguerite, Françoise, Anne, Marie and Jeanne.

Her husband Jacques was the founder of Beaubassin (Amherst, Nova Scotia, Canada), but the family maintained a presence in Port-Royal as they are listed in the census for the years 1671,1678, 1686, , and 1693. Their sons were living in Beaubassin in 1686 and 1693. In 1698 Jeanne and Jacques were living at Beaubassin with son Germain, but Jacques returned to Port-Royal before his death in 1701. Jeanne died sometime after the 1698 Census.

They were ancestors of Joseph' Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive.

Jeanne TRAHAN-b. 1629 → Françoise BOURGEOIS- b.1659 → DUGAS- b.1689 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TREMBLAY Pierre (c.1616-ant. 05-11-1689)

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Son of Philibert Tremblay et Jeanne Coignet dite Lebreuil, Pierre Tremblay was born in France about 1626 at Randonnay, Saint-Malo parish, Chartres diocese, ancien province of Perche.

In notary François Choiseau's engagement contract dated April 9, 1647 for Noël Juchereau's account, Pierre Tremblay declares himself to be a resident of the « la Filonnière » lieu-dit in Randonnai and to practice as a labourer. He promises to work in Canada for a three year period and an annual remuneration of 75 pounds. The contract stipulates that the engagé will be paid board and the passage to and from the transatlantic voyage.

On October 13, 1652, Jehan Trehard lends him 40 livres that his mother, Jehanne Coignet, Randonnay au Perche, will give him back. Following the notarization by Claude Auber on September 19, 1657 of a marriage contract, he on October 2, 1657 married **Ozanne Achon**, daughter of Jean Achon and Hélène Ragnaud, in Notre-Dame de Québec church. Anne crossed the Atlantic in 1657. She is a "*fille à marier*", or marriageable girl.

On April 4, 1659, he was granted a river lot concession at L'Ange-Gardien In 1678 or 1679, he signs a 5-year lease to take charge of the Québec Seminary's farm at Baie Saint-Paul. . He works as a farmer for Michel Fillion in 1661. On November 6, they establish their accounts. He owes Michel Fillion 721 livres and 10 sols, not counting sixty cords of wood, for which he will receive 25 sols per cord. On March 12, 1662, he makes a transaction with Michel Fillion. To what he owes him previously, he must add 65 livres and 15 sols for goods. In the 1667 census, he owned two horned cattle and nine acres of land in value.

On October 16, 1669, Martin Huan, with whom he had arrived in New France, donated his goods and his person to him because he had always helped him and he retired to his home for the rest of his life. On April 2, 1672, in his name and in the name of his father-in-law Pierre Tremblay and Jean Mathieu who were creditors of Simon Trillot, he declares that they have seized the latter's goods to pay what he owes them. On December 1, 1678, he leases from the Séminaire de Québec, for five years, and in return for half the grain, the Baie-Saint-Paul lands with the house there. On October 29, 1687, he contracts an obligation of 55 pounds towards Charles Rainville.

In 1684, he moves to go live with his son Michel on a farm plot concession granted on October 12, 1685, his son Pierre being the next day also granted a farm plot concession at Petite-Rivière-Saint-François. He died between 14 April 1687 and November 6, 1689 date of the marriage contract of his daughter Louise

We do not know the precise date of his death which occurred before November 5, 1689, date of the marriage contract of his daughter Louise. On 5 November 1689 Ozanne declared that she was a widow. In the fall of 1688 there was a severe epidemic which hit Forts Niagara and Cataraqui and ultimately spread to the whole colony; it is possible that Pierre was a victim of that epidemic. He had 333 descendants in 1729.

In March of 1696, Anne goes before a notary to register a donation to her son Jacques. She gives him half a lot of land and a house. Jacques must take care of his mother until her death, arrange for her burial, and for 20 masses to be said in her honour. Ozanne Achon passed away peacefully at the age of 75, after fifty years of life on Canadian soil, around Christmas 1707. She had twelve children, 58 grandchildren and 14 great grandchildren. She was surrounded by those of her family who were able to come to her bedside. She was buried under the name Anne Tremblay, widow of Pierre Tremblay, on December 24, 1707 in the cemetery of Notre Dame de Québec. Two of her children were ancestors.

On the Beaupré coast, Ozanne and Pierre had a dozen children. Son **Pierre**, born 10 August 1660 and baptized two days later at Québec, married **Marie Madeleine Simard** on 3 November 1683. They had one son, Pierre. He then married Marie Roussin on 15 November 1685 at l'Ange-Gardien. They had 15 children: seven boys and eight girls.

Five generations of some of their descendants lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a descendant and was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Pierre TREMBLAY- b.1616 → Pierre TREMBLAY- b.1660 → Francois Xavier TREMBLAY- b.1702 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1740 → Christophe Etienne TREMBLAY- b.1764 → Marie TREMBLAY- b.1815 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → **Lottie Mae COLLETTE**- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Daughter Madeleine married Nicolas Roussin they were ancestors of the Collettes.

Pierre TREMBLAY- b.1616 → Madeleine TREMBLAY- b.1658 → Geneviève ROUSSIN- b.1681 → Véronique MATHIEU- b.1704 → DENIS LAPIERRE- b.1727 → Marie Anne FORTIER- b.1765 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TROTTIER Jules (c. 1591 -1655)

. At the time of his arrival in the country in 1646, Gilles was sent to manage the farm at Portneuf, then belonging to Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie. Around 1628, he married Catherine Loiseau whose parentage is unknown in Mamers in the province of Maine. From their union six children are born. He arrived in the country, disembarking in Quebec on September 23, 1646 with his wife and their five sons following a contract of engagement signed in La Rochelle on July 4, 1646. On the ship from France, Catherine gave birth to a boy named Jean-Baptiste.

We know only a little about ancestor Gilles, sometimes called Jules. Father Godbout states that: It was at La Rochelle, in the study of notary Teuleron, that on 4 July 1646, the destiny of the Trotters of America was determined. Let's summarize this document. On the morning of 4 July, two people met with Master Teuleron at his home: Pierre Legardeur, Sieur de Repentigny, in charge of finding recruits for New France, and Gilles Trotter, master carpenter and cattle breeder, living in the parish of Chemilli, in Perche. With no fixed domicile, Gilles Trotter, artisan and farmer, was until then, an itinerant who went where there was work at his trades. In 1633, we find him at Mamers (Sarthe); in 1636 and in 1640 at Igé (Orne), and now we find him presently living in Chemilli. Clever and resourceful, although without property--it was necessary to advance him 46 livres at the time of his departure to clothe himself--Trotter was the man for whom Msgr de Repentigny was searching, on behalf of his brother-in-law Jacques Le Neuf, Sieur de la Poterie." ...

This contract made by Teuleron tells us that the tenant farm at Portneuf, with its appurtenances, houses, arable land, meadows and woods, all located near Quebec in New France, was to be worked by Trottier for "seven consecutive years & gather & raise fruits which will begin at the time of the arrival of Trotter in the said country." He was obligated to work, to sow, to hoe, to cut, to thresh the wheat, and clean, "all wisely." On his part, the employer would provide four cows and two bulls as well as an experienced hired hand to help him. The two men must make planks directly from the pines cut on the land. Proprietor and tenant farmer would profit from this in equal parts. In addition, Gilles would clear an arpent and a-half of woods and deliver to his employer twelve chickens, six capons and twenty pounds of butter from each of the four cows. "Although the contract makes no reference to the family of the new farmer, adds Father Godbout, he is sure that they embarked with him. They all must have been in La Rochelle by 4 July, because the last arrangements for the departure of the small fleet destined for Canada, comprised of the ships Cardinal, Notre-Dame and Navire Neuf, were made at the Admiralty of La Rochelle four days earlier, on 18 July 1646."

Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny himself commanded the Cardinal, a "spacious" ship of 300 tons, in which the Trottier family must have made the crossing. The three vessels arrived almost simultaneously at Quebec. The one carrying Maisonneuve arrived three days ahead of that in which the Sieur de Repentigny was embarked. On 27 September, four days after debarking, the Trottiers brought little Jean-Baptiste to the baptismal font at Québec: He was born during the crossing.

Ancestor Gilles worked the farm at Portneuf only for a short time. As if warned of their presence, the Iroquois were not slow to pick up the tomahawk and chase the settlers from their homes. In all probability, the Trottier family took refuge at Trois Rivières by 1647 at the latest. In the following year, Gilles was called upon to vote in the election for mayor. He became a land holder on 7 June 1650, accepting from Governor Louis d'Ailleboust a site neighboring that of ancestor **Guillaume Pépin**, in the town of Trois-Rivières. It was a lot with ten toises in width and twenty

toises in depth, running along the rue Saint Michel. Unable to construct a house there, as he was obliged to do, he sold off the south-west half, which was receded to Baptiste Bourgery in 1655. As for the other half, his heirs abandoned it to Jacques Fournier dit Laville and Pierre Couc dit Fleur-de-Coignac's benefit.

In August 1652, Mathurin Guillet dit Laroche, brother of ancestor **Pierre Guillet** dit Lajeunesse, fell into the hands of the Iroquois, at the same time as several other Frenchmen. Mathurin had acquired, on 1 June 1649, a piece of land with two arpents of width by twenty deep in the seigneurie of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, a few arpents below the Faverel brook. On 24 November 1642, his heirs sold it for the sum of 200 livres to Gilles Trottier who went to settle there with his family. The ancestor also owned another homestead in the neighborhood of Trois-Rivières, on the second range bordering the northwest edge of the town. Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie took it over after the death of his former tenant farmer. In fact, Gilles Trottier's stay at the Cap was rather brief. He died there after two and a half years in residence. His death was recorded in Latin in the registry of Trois-Rivières on 10 May 1655, as follows: "Anno Domini 1655, sepultus est in coemeterio hujus ecclesiae Julius Trottier, annorum 64 in Communiones sanctae matris ecclesiae, 10 Maii." The stated age at death of our ancestor leads us to assume that he must have been born about 1590. His wife, Catherine Loyseau, only survived him by a few months, being buried in her turn on 28 January 1656 at the age of 60. Gilles and Catherine did not live ten years in New France, but their descendants form one of the most vigorous and dynamic lines of Percheron roots to populate North America.

Four of the six children of Gilles Trottier and Catherine Loyseau headed families in Canada and their progeny are very numerous. Ancestor **Pierre (1643-1693), married in 1663 to Suzanne Migaud**. This inhabitant from the Cap owned a "conge" (officially approved trading permit) with which he worked the Outaouais country. His widow survived him by more than thirty years and died at Boucherville. **'They are ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive.'**

Jules TROTTIER-b 1591 → Pierre TROTTIER-b. 1644 → Margurite TROTTIER-b.1677 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY-b.1708 → Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TROTTIER Pierre (avant 1643 - 1693)

In the fur trade

Son of Jules Trottier and Catherine Loiseau and godson of Pierre Guetié and Marie Volet, wife of Mathieu Cornu, Pierre Trottier was baptized in France on January 13, 1644 in the church of Saint-Jacques de Vaunoise located in the diocese of Le Mans and the former province of Perche. He migrated to Canada on board the Cardinal, landing in Quebec City on September 23, 1646 with his parents and four other brothers. Pierre's father was a carpenter of large works and a cattle farmer in Chemilly (near Bellême, Perche) in 1646. The elder Trottier enlisted to go to Canada on 04 July 1646 in the study of notary Teuleron at La Rochelle. He was given an advance of 46 livres on his wages. Jules was enlisted by Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny on behalf of his brother-in-law Jacques Le Neuf, Sieur de La Poterie. Leneuf, seigneur of Portneuf, was called to be governor of Trois- Rivières and could not run his seigneurie, which is what Jules was hired to do. Enlisted for a period of seven years, he was to run the farm in the summer, cut wood in the winter and clear 1 1/2 arpents a year, helped by an assistant. His salary was to be half of the revenue generated by the farm. Jules Trottier and his entire family arrived at Québec City aboard the Cardinal on 23 September 1646, when Pierre was only two years old.

On January 18, 1663, he signed a marriage contract in Trois-Rivières before Master Laurent du Portail and married **Suzanne Migaud**, a fille à marier, in 1663 at an undetermined date and place. Daughter of Antoine Migaud and Marie Lorain. He was a carpenter of large works and a ploughman. He undertook the fur trade in the region that covers the Outaouais today as far as Michigan.

Pierre Trottier's family appears in the census enumerations for 1667 and 1681:[1667, enumeration for Cap-de-la-Madeleine](#): Pierre Trotier, 23; Suzanne Migande, 22; Benjamin, fils, 2; 3 cattle, 12 arpents under cultivation.
[1681, enumeration for Batiscan](#): Pierre Trottier 38; Suzanne Migo, his wife, 34; children: Joseph 16, Marie 14, Catherine 11, Agnès 9, Madeleine 6, Marguerite 4, Marie 1 1/2; 2 guns; 5 cattle: 25 acres under cultivation.

He was buried at Batiscan on January 8, 1693. His wife died thirty years later in Boucherville, near Montreal. Pierre Trottier and Suzanne Migaud had 10 children. **Their daughter Marguerite (1677 - 1717), married Leon Levreau de Langy, They were ancestors of Joseph Roy's mother Seraphine Bellerive**

Pierre TROTTIER-b. 1644→ Margurite TROTTIER-b.1677→Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY-b.1708→ Joseph LEVREAU DELANGY- b.1744 → Joseph LANGIS- b.1773 → Adelaïde LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TRUDEL Jean (1631-1699)

His eldest daughter got married at the age of 11. She bore a child ad age 14.

In the spring of 1655, two linen weavers arrived from Perche, two inseparable friends: Jean Trudel and Pierre Maheust dit des Hasards. That year of 1655 was a particularly difficult one for the young colony; several inhabitants were massacred, in spite of the tenuous peace reached the preceding year with representatives of the Five Iroquois Nations. Braving the bloody marauders, Jean Trudel and Pierre Maheust several months after their arrival, were not afraid to take a three-year lease on a rear-fief situated in the Seigneurie of Beauport. This domain of about 52 arpents, behind the Montmorency River, had been ceded on 8 July 1651 to Nicolas Juchereau de Saint Denys. On 8 September 1655, the two partners leased it from Juchereau. There was a house measuring forty-two feet in length, a barn with a 50-foot facade and a stable measuring 20 square feet, as described in the local census of 14 April 1659. This land, known as "Ia Chesnaye" also included a garden, some workable soil and a great deal of forest.

Nicolas Juchereau leased to him and to Pierre Maheu for three years the land of Chasnay in Beauport with the house, the barn, the stable, the garden and the animals, in exchange for fifty minots of wheat and twenty-five minots of peas per year, plus seventy pounds of butter for the three rented cows and half of the "escrois". On the following September 12, Nicolas Juchereau of Saint-Denis revises the prices of the lease and they agree to deliver to him forty minots of wheat, thirty minots of corn and twenty-five minots of wheat per year. He got married the following November. Still with Pierre Maheu, on the following December 3, he agrees to clear five arpents of land for Germain Lebarbier at 25 pounds per arpent. On September 29, 1657, Jean-Baptiste Legardeur gave him a piece of land of two arpents and two thirds of frontage by one league deep at l' Ange-Gardien. He was confirmed in Quebec in 1664. He was described as a cloth weaver in 1666.

Jean Trudel needed nothing more in order to throw himself into a matrimonial adventure. On 3 November 1655, he presented himself at the home of notary Francois Badeau at Quebec in order to put in black and white the terms of his marriage contract with *Fille à Marier Marguerite Thomas*. This document reveals that Jean was the son of Jean Trudelle and of Marguerite Royer from the parish of Parfondéval , near Mortagne in Perche (Orne). As for Marguerite Thomas, she was the daughter of Jean and of Marguerite Fredray, from the parish of Stadau, near Liege in Belgium. The nuptial ceremony took place in the church of Quebec the next day.

On 27 September 1657 the Trudels relinquished their temporary homestead in the la Chasnay fief to go to live on the Beaupré coast on a piece of land with two- and-two thirds arpents in width facing the river, by 126 arpents in depth, which was ceded to them by Jean-Baptiste Legardeur de Repentigny. The immediate neighbors of our ancestor were Marc Barreau to the northeast, and his inseparable friend, Pierre Maheust to the southwest. On the same day the latter had obtained a piece of land with the same dimensions as Trudel's. They both found themselves within the limits of the parish of Chateau-Richer when it was formed in 1661. Then three years later, the western part of this territory became L'Ange-Gardien. Once again, the Trudels changed parishes without moving. On 18 October 1664, Jean offered his house so the election of the first church wardens could be held there and the first Mass was celebrated at the Trudel home.

This family was mentioned in the three large censuses of New France in the XVII century, still on the Beaupré coast. In 1666 our ancestor was said to be 37 years old and his wife 32; their children were Jeanne, Pierre, Madeleine, Nicolas and Antoine. A young servant, 24-year-old Michel Bigot, lived under the same roof. In 1667, Philippe was added to the brood; in addition, we may note the presence of nine head of cattle and fourteen arpents of land under cultivation. Finally, in 1681, the family began to break up; from the group of 1667, only Nicolas and Philippe remained, but Jean, Marguerite and Francois had come to join them. In order to defend the home and to

hunt, there were two guns, and eight head of cattle grazed in the meadow not far from the thirty arpents of land already cleared.

In New France, many young girls were barely out of childhood when they were requested in marriage. Such a premature adventure happened to Jeanne, the eldest daughter, baptized at Quebec on 27 July 1656. Eleven years and a few months old, on 12 September 1667, a soldier asked for her hand in marriage. Here is the love story as recounted by Father Julien Déziel: *"At the time of the birth of the seventh Trudel child, Philippe de Vernon, the Sieur de la Fouille, Captain of a Carignan Regimental Company, was selected as godfather. It seems that this Company Commander had a young officer under his command Who was originally from Saint-Paul in Liege, Belgium. He too was a nobleman, as were most of the military officers of that time, named Jean de Gerlaise, Sieur de Saint-Amant, son of Ferdinand de Gerlaise, Sieur de Hameteaux. Was the young man introduced into the Trudel home by his Captain? Or was he attracted to this family by the desire to relate to a fellow countrywoman? We may recall that Marguerite Thomas was also from that same area in Belgium, around Stavelot. The fact remains that he fell in love With the eldest Trudel daughter and he asked for her hand in marriage. Even though Jeanne was but eleven, her father consented and the ceremony took place in September 1667."*

A document has preserved for us the list of the gifts received by the bride at the marriage from her parents, a list touching in its simplicity. It tells of the value which even the least of these objects had during an era when stores were rare, where factories and mass production did not exist, where each person made for himself and religiously passed on to his descendants the most useful objects. This list included a few animals, some fodder, a straw canvas pallet, a new and a used blanket, two tin dishes, some plates and a half—dozen spoons, a frying pan, an axe, a churn, mittens, stockings, underwear, shoes, etc.

On 5 December 1683, Jean offered a lease and made a donation to his son Nicolas. On 4 June 1685, both requested an official survey of the boundary lines of their properties. On 8 November 1693, Jean Trudel and Marguerite Thomas made a donation to their son Joseph, on condition that he provide for their needs for the rest of their days. Joseph did not meet these responsibilities adequately and his parents had to break their contract with him and proceed instead with a simple sale to their son Jean and his wife Louise Mathieu.

On December 5, 1683, he leased a portion of his land to his son Nicolas, for thirty minots of wheat payable annually to Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye. On November 8, 1693, with the consent of his wife, they donated their land to their son Joseph who undertook to take care of them until their death. The latter does not comply with his obligations and neglects his parents in such a way that they revoke their donation and in compensation give their son the sum of 450 livres of which 350 livres constitute his inheritance and a filly and three calves of the year. On the following April 19, they sell their land to their son Jean for the sum of 2000 livres payable by an annual rent of 100 livres, covered by thirty minots of wheat, a fat pig, twenty-five livres of butter and half a barrel of eels.

Therefore, little by little, feeling their end approaching, our ancestor and his wife distributed their property for the benefit of their children. Marguerite Thomas lived just long enough to witness the last transaction with her son Jean. On 30 August 1695, she gave up her soul at the age of 62. On 6 February 1697, the heirs sold their portion to Jean, his father's successor to the family property. Four years later, the registry of L'Ange-Gardien reported the death of our ancestor on 25 November 1699 "in the communion of our Holy Mother Church." The burial was done in the presence of Jean Huot and Jules Vézina. Five weeks more of life would have allowed Jean Trudel to cross the barrier into the XVIII century, but Providence decided otherwise.

Eight of the eleven children of Jean Trudel and of Marguerite Thomas had offspring. **Nicolas**, baptized at Chateau-Richer on 12 April 1662 and died about 1729. Married at L'Ange Gardien on 7 January 1684 to **Barbe Letartre**, daughter of René and of Louise Goulet (three sons and seven daughters). Nicolas stayed at Lake Saint-Jean before his marriage. He was the owner of the Charleville fief on the Beaupré coast. **They were ancestors of the Roys.**

Jean TRUDEL- b.1629 → Nicolas TRUDEL- b.1662 → Therese TRUDEL- b.1694 → Guillaume NOLIN- b.1718 → Marie-NOLIN-813 b.1754 → Genevieve LACROIX- b.1777 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TURCAULT Abel (c. 1631-1687) (TURCOT)

Master miller, this title brought him some opportunities for success. He lived in luxury but his reckless transactions put him in debt. He spent the last years of his life doing other people's laundry to pay off his debts.

In the spring or early summer of 1662 Abel Turcault left his village of Mouilleron de Pareds, for the port city of La Rochelle. From there, in company with several young artisans and farmers from western France, he embarked for the New World. Like all sea voyages of those times, the passage was not easy. More than 150 people were crowded into the 'tween-deck space of a ship, where they lived an animal existence for two or three months. Salted meat, wormy hardtack, putrid water, and mal de mer, the least serious of many illnesses, were their constant companions. In spite of it all, most of them, including our ancestor, arrived safely.

Abel recovered quickly, only to face the most severe of the usually ferocious canadian winters. Moreover, at this time, the very survival of the young colony was threatened by the Iroquois. They became more and more bold in their attacks. They pushed their audacity to the point where they raided the town of Argentenay in 1661, destroying many habitations. The point of discouragement was so bad that the commercial owners of the venture (The Company of One Hundred Associates) had written off the colony as a disaster. Many settlers seriously considered the possibility of returning to France. Our ancestor does not seem to have been one of these. He decided to remain and gamble on his happiness and prosperity. Demonstrating his confidence in the future of the colony, Abel Turcault settled in the fief of Lotinville, at Chateau Richer, some few miles from Québec. He married *Fille a marier Marie Giraud* in November 1662. One of the witnesses was ancestor **Jean Cloutier**.

Abel lived at Chateau Richer for only a few years. He worked the farm of Msgr de Laval, but then in 1666 he moved to the Ile d'Orléans. The census taken that year tells us that he lived in the parish of Sainte-Famille with his wife and three domestics. The land was very fertile. A man of the church, as well as a real estate developer, Laval had the economic and spiritual survival of his flock in mind. In 1666, he acquired the fief of Charny Lyrec, on which stood a wooden windmill, built by master carpenter Charles Pouliot.

On February 18, 1666, he was a miller on the Ile d'Orléans when he owed Jacques Baudon, sieur de la Grange, the sum of 80 livres. On January 31, 1667, he sold Michel Guyon his land of seigneurie of Lotainville for the sum of 850 livres. A few months later, on June 21, 1667, he received from Monseigneur de Laval a concession of three arpents in front of the island of Orleans. On March 1668, he received another one of four arpents frontage belonging to Jean Levasseur at the same place, for which he paid 400 pounds. At all times, he was miller of the mill of Sainte-Famille where he was employed, in 1671, by Pierre Mandin, who acknowledged owing him 104 livres on January 30. Between 1671 and 1675, he had a boat of eighteen feet long built for the sum of 150 livres by the shipwright Jean Langlois according to a contract of March 13, 1671. He exchanged land with Jean Royer, November 15, 1673, and he acquired land from Louis-Marie Boucher on April 5, 1674 and exchanged land with Louis Martineau, November 9. He had borrowed money from Sieur Charles Bazire, who claimed from him before the Provost of Quebec the sum of 2252 livres 14 sols and 7 deniers, on March 3, 1673.

In 1668, he ordered a small chapel to be built, probably on land granted for this purpose, by Abel Turcault. It was in this same windmill that Abel practiced his trade of miller for a dozen years. He did his work so well that he was granted the title of "Master Miller." This recognition was not bestowed on every flour maker; it was a mark of high respect for his ability. This title must have brought him some opportunities for success, because in 1667 he owned nearly 50 valuable arpents of land. In 1668, he acquired another concession in the seigneurie of Argentenay. In 1673 and 1674, he was busy buying, selling and exchanging numerous pieces of land.

On 24 April 1675, Laval traded the Ile d'Orléans to the King's counselor, Sieur Berthelot. He gave this Parisian title to all the tenures, annuities, farms, buildings, windmills, arable lands, meadows, woods, etc., in exchange for the Ile d'Jesus. There is no record that Abel Turcotte ever worked as a miller for the account of Sieur Berthelot. Instead, he was busy buying merchandise and livestock from Charles Bazire with such zeal and reckless abandon that by 1677, he was in debt for more than 409 livres. Subsequently, he, Abel Turcault, was forced to mortgage all his assets to meet his obligations. He continued to farm his land in order to live, but to help him get out of debt, the Bishop awarded him the laundry contract from the school and the clergy of the village of Sainte Famille.

On November 19, 1675, he establishes his accounts with Monseigneur de Laval for whom he makes turn the mill of Sainte-Famille. He owes 738 livres 17 sols and 10 deniers. The Island of Orleans having been bought by Mr. Berthelot, he abandons his place of miller to devote himself to the work of farmer. He was heavily indebted since, on July 10, 1677, before the notary Becquet, he owed Charles Bazire the sum of 2459 livres and 7 sols. After having rented the land from Pierre Niel, on March 7, 1677, he bought it on February 1, 1680 for the sum of 750 livres. He died on September 16, 1687 at Sainte-Famille de l'ile d'Orléans and was buried the next day. His widow had the notary Paul Vachon make an inventory of his goods on February 5, 1688. Once the assets and liabilities are counted, there is a surplus of 948 pounds to be shared between his widow and her eight children.

As a man of honor, he spent the last years of his life doing other people's laundry to pay off his debts. Upon his death in 1687, he had accumulated enough capital to pay back his creditors and to leave his estate the sum of 84 livres, amassed by the sweat of his honest brow. We can be fairly certain that our ancestor lived in luxury, at least in comparison with the average habitant of the period. He had property and domestic help which was far more than the average poor citizen could boast. His wife Marie died in Sainte Famille, Ile d'Orléans on Feb. 23, 1713.

Abel and Marie had six daughters and two sons. Daughter **Genevieve** was born about 1666. In 1685 she married **Antoine Bilodeau**. They were ancestors the Collettes

Abel TURCOT-b. 1631→Genevieve TURCOT-b. 1664→ Françoise BILODEAU- b.1702 → Marie Anne GAUTHIER-b.1741 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

François was born on 16 September 1663 at Chateau-Richer. In 1688 he married **Marguerite Ouimet**. They had 9 Children; 6. boys and 3 girls. They were ancestors of Joseph Roy on his mother's side (**Seraphine Bellerive**).

Abel TURCAULT- b.1631 → François TURCAULT- b.1663 → Simon TURCOT - b.1696 → Augustin TURCOT- b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Seraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

TURGEON Charles (1621-ant.14-08-1704)

A difficult neighbor, returned to live in France.

Charles Turgeon founded a family in New France, then moved back to the old country. He was born about September 1627 in Mortagne, France, which was in Perche. His parents were Jean Turgeon and Sébastienne Liger, and he had two brothers and three sisters. In about 1649, Charles married **Pasquiére Lefebvre**, and they settled in Mortagne, having 6 children born there between 1650 and 1662.

It's believed that Charles found work on a ship and made at least one trip to New France, showing up in a police report. report Quebec City in 1657. His crime was presumably emptying a chamber pot out of the window of a house, and having the contents hit someone who was walking by. It's not known if the act was intentional. Charles returned to his family in Mortagne, but in the summer of 1662, they all boarded the ship the *Golden Eagle* and sailed to New France. They settled in Beauport just outside of Quebec City, where his son was born in 1664; three more sons were born there, of which one died young. The 1667 census showed that Charles had 10 *arpents* of land under cultivation on his farm.

On December 9, 1669, Charles purchased 40 *arpents* of land with a house and a shed, paying 200 livres in cash and 25 "in pots of wine." In 1670, he was involved in a transaction for land in France belonging to **Toussaint Giroux**. In 1683, Charles arranged to lease some farmland from Joseph Vandandaigue. He used the land to grow wheat, paying some of his crop to Vandandaigue for renting his land.

There are several incidents showing Charles may have had trouble getting along with people. In 1677, he was convicted for offenses against his neighbor, a man named Jacques Marie; he had taken wood from his land, removed the boundary line stake and "removed the cap from the head of the said Marie and then gave the offended party a

number of blows with a stick." For this Charles was fined 20 *livres* and jailed for 8 days.

Charles had another run-in with ancestor Jean de Rainville in 1681. They came to blows and Charles caused some injury to the man, although in turn de Rainville broke Charles' gun. They settled their differences out of court. Several years later, in 1689, the two were at odds again when Charles was ordered by the court to "use the large path to go from the village of Saint-Joseph to the meadowlands of Fargy or Beauport." Apparently, he had been trespassing on de Rainville's property.

In another case, Charles had an argument with a man named Jean Lemarie over the boundary of his land. When Lemarie's wife got involved in the argument, Charles got mad and tore off her bonnet, trampling it on the ground. The woman brought the trampled bonnet to court as evidence when Charles was tried; he was found guilty of the assault and fined.

Charles and Pasquiére returned to France in November 1691; she died on September 4, 1696 in Mortagne and was buried the next day at the church there. The last record of Charles was on November 12, 1698 when he attended a wedding in Mortagne. He was deceased on the record of his son Jacques' marriage on November 4, 1704. The exact date and location of Charles' death are unknown, but it's believed that he died in France.

Children:

Jacques Turgeon, born in France in 1653, was the last of the family to marry in Canada. On 26 November 1704, at Beaumont, he became the husband of **Marie Jean**, widow of Pierre Bourget dit Lavallée, mother of four children. Nature made them a gift of two sons and two daughters. Jacques was buried on 12 December 1728, at Beaumont.

They were ancestors of the Collettes

Charles TURGEON- b.1621 → Jacques TURGEON- b.1653 → Elizabeth TURGEON- b.1712 → Charles Francois LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Zacharie Turgeon – B. 7 May 1664, Quebec City, New France; D. 13 Jul 1743, Beaumont, New France; married **Elisabeth Roy** (1671-?), daughter of ancestor **Nicolas Leroy**. 24 Oct 1691, Beauport. **Ancestors of the Roys twice.**

Charles TURGEON- b.1621 → Zacharie TURGEON- b.1664 → Genevieve TURGEON- b.1707 → Marguerite COUILLARD- b.1736 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Charles TURGEON- b.1621 → Zacharie TURGEON- b.1664 → Jean TURGEON- b.1693 → Agathe TURGEON- b.1739 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

Charles Turgeon In the spring of the year 1662, Robert Boulay borrowed 20 livres from Charles Turgeon to buy a few necessary articles of life and to pay for his journey to La Rochelle, before his departure for Canada. On 23 June of the same year; the debtor and creditor met at the port of La Rochelle. At that time, Charles required a paper signed in the presence of the notary Moreau as guaranty of his loan to Boulay, verbally consented to, a few weeks earlier.

Who was this Charles Turgeon? A Percheron like Boulay, Charles Turgeon, son of Jean and of Sebastienne Liger, had been baptized on Saturday, 3 September 1627, at the church of Notre-Dame, in the city of Mortagne, today the head town in the department of the Orne, in the former province of Perche. Archangel Godbout informs us that Charles had as brothers Charles, buried on 20 October 1626, and Gilles, baptized on 22 October 1635; as sisters, Charlotte, Jeanne and Anne.

Charles Turgeon was married about 1649 to Pasquiére Lefebvre, probably at Mortagne, The marriage record has not been found, and because of this, the parents of the future Canadian ancestress are unknown. Charles and Pasquiére began to raise their family at Mortagne. The eldest, Jeanne, baptized on 18 July 1650 in the parish of Saint-Jean, was buried the same day. Also baptized in the same place were Marie-Claire, on 29 September 1651; Jacques, on 29 September 1653

Of the six children born at Saint-Jean de Mortagne, three survived and came to New France: Marie- Claire, Jacques and Anne. In June 1662, 100 soldiers and 100 workmen were at the harbor of Chefdebaye. His Majesty had chartered two ships: the 300-ton l'Aigle d'Or, commanded by Captain Gargot, and the 150-ton Saint-Jean-Baptiste. About 300 passengers, including Charles Turgeon and his family, were aboard these ships to come to Canada. However, no document allows us to verify the date of the departure or the list of passengers of each ship. What we do know is that the Turgeons arrived at the capital of New France in the summer of 1662.

It is difficult to determine the schedule of Charles Turgeon and his family upon their arrival in Québec. No one has yet found his contract for the acquisition of land in 1663. Afterwards, Charles Turgeon always said he was from the seigneurie of Beauport. Moreover, this was confirmed by the census of 1667. The census takers recorded them as having 10 arpents of land under cultivation. The rest of his story tells us that Charles had a few pennies in his pocket.

On 9 December 1669, Jean Gibault and Marie-Suzanne Benet, living in the town of Fargy, sold to master Charles Turgeon, also a resident of the seigneurie of the said Beauport, 40 arpents of land in the town of Saint-Joseph, with cabin? and shed, bordered by Jean Lemarie and Pierre Lefebvre. Charles paid 200 livres cash and 25 livres "in pots of wine" for the wife. On the last of December 1669, Charles acknowledged a debt of 194 livres to Pierre Pelierin dit Saint-Amand, merchant of Québec. The creditor was fully paid off on 16 October 1670.

Toussaint Giroux, a resident of Beauport, had just learned of the death of his mother Marguerite Quilleron, during her lifetime a resident of the hamlet of Bignon, parish of Reveillon, in Perche. Heir to a house; a small garden and an enclosure of two arpents of land under cultivation, land which bordered Barouil and the heirs of the late Sieur Gabillon. Giroux wanted to sell this property. Charles Turgeon paid cash to the said sellers in silver coin and 300 livres, on 22 October 1670. Why did our man invest in France?

Surprise! the day after this purchase, Charles found himself again at the home of notary Becquet. We learn that on 31 July 1669, he had sold a house to **ancestor Zacharie Cloutier**, senior, from Beauport. Well, the latter still owed 300 livres for "*Remainder of Sale & delivery of a homestead Located in the fief of la Clutterie*". Turgeon gave a receipt to Nicolas Dupont, Sieur de Neuville, who paid in the name of Cloutier. However, on 20 October 1670, Charles and Pasquière Lefebvre borrowed 150 livres from Toussaint Giroux. During a period of several years the Turgeons seem to have made an effort to educate their children, including their last child, Jean, baptized at Québec on 17 May 1670.

Charles Turgeon was a difficult neighbor, somewhat quarrelsome. Jacques Marie, a resident of Beauport knew something about this. On 12 January 1677, the latter set in motion the legal machinery against our ancestor. The latter had taken wood from his land, removed the stake from the ground on the boundary line and even removed the cap from the head of the said Marie, and then gave the offended party a number of blows with a stick. According to the document, written by the notary Vachon, which is difficult to read, Turgeon got eight days in jail and 20 livres in fine, one-third of which was given to the church, a second third to the poor and one-third to the court.

On 31 March 1670, David Asselin and his wife had received 44 livres from Charles Turgeon to reimburse them for passage to this country for Étienne Beaufils. Beaufils returned to his homeland in 1673. Had he worked for the account of Turgeon? On 4 March 1677, Asselin gave a receipt to Charles. The matter of Étienne Beaufils surfaced again on 20 March 1679. Turgeon admitted that he had been paid by Beaufils and Louis Desmoulins, after an accounting was made between them.

On Monday, 4 December 1679, Charles Turgeon learned that his complaint against Pierre Toupin dit Lapierre, and René Siret dit Lafleur, was accepted by the Sovereign Council. It seems, the latter had cut pine trees on his property. The accused then asked for an official report of the survey by Jean LeRouge, on the following 8 January. Gradually, this case seems to have been thrown into the waste bin of oblivion.

Charles Turgeon, habitant living in the village of St Joseph de Beauport and **ancestor Jean de Rainville**...in order to maintain peace and friendship...and to avoid a long lawsuit, reached an agreement together on 18 September 1681. Rainville promised to give Turgeon, before All Saints Day, 46 livres, 36 of them spent for the expenses of the lawsuit and 10 to pay for bandages and medications which the surgeon provided to Turgeon for his wounds... The

two adversaries had come to blows...Furthermore, Jean de Rainville had broken Charles's gun; he was obliged to pay for it.

Turgeon farmed the land in the village of Saint-Joseph, between the properties of the Lord of Beauport and the village of Saint-Michel. On 17 August 1683, he had a neighbor named Joseph Vandandaigue dit Gadbois, a master carpenter living at Québec. The latter offered his land as a farm lease and an amount of grain for five years, on condition of giving him 25 minots of wheat each year. Charles accepted this offer. In the spring of 1683, on 29 April, Charles had also obtained, at the rate of 10 livres annually for three years, the land of Claude Graton, Sieur de Villefort, who was on a journey to France.

In 1688 in the bailiwick of Charlesbourg, Charles Turgeon managed to obtain payment for service rendered to Pierre Parent, 19 livres. He had also done business with son Jacques Parent, by selling him two oxen. A second time, the good understanding between Jean de Rainville and Charles Turgeon turned sour before the Sovereign Council, on 31 January 1689. Charles did not accept the decision of the Provost of Québec, namely that the appellant Turgeon had to use the large path to go from the village of Saint-Joseph to the meadowlands of Fargy or Beauport. The high court ratified the decision of the Provost; it even gave it some teeth! Our ancestor had to resign himself to scrupulously use the public road. How difficult it is when one does not get along!

Six Percherons: Jeanne, Marie-Claire, Jacques, Francoise, Anne and Michel, and four children born at Beauport: Zacharie, Pierre, Pierre and Jean made up the Turgeon family in the second Canadian generation.

Jacques, born in France in 1653, was the last of the family to marry in Canada. On 26 November 1704, at Beaumont, he became the husband of Marie Jean, Widow of Pierre Bourget dit Lavallée, mother of four children. Nature made them a gift of two sons and two daughters. Jacques was buried on 12 December 1728, at Beaumont. They were ancestors of the Collettes.

Godson of ancestor Zacharie Cloutier on 22 May 1664, the first to be born in New France, Zacharie Turgeon joined his life to Elisabeth Roy, daughter of ancestors Nicolas Leroy and of Jeanne Lelievre. Nuptial blessing at Beauport on 24 October 1691. Their 13 children were all born and baptized at Beauport between 1692 and 1714. The head of the family was buried in this last place, on 13 July 1743. In the third generation, the names of 36 Turgeons had been recorded in our Canadian registries.

In the autumn of 1693, Charles Turgeon and Pasquière Lefebvre had just made a serious decision. They were on the point of leaving for old France. In the presence of the notary Louis Chambalon, on 3 December, they appointed their son Jean Turgeon as their general and special administrator in this country of Canada. On the same day, Charles and his wife admitted owing Jean a debt of 500 livres which he had lent them to facilitate their passage back home. Jean could pay himself from the first money which he will receive from their effects or leases, whenever he wants.

The Turgeon parents, after having come to New France, thus returned to their country of origin by one of the last ships which left the harbor of Québec in November 1691. How many months or years did the Turgeons remain in France? At the marriage of Jacques on 26 November 1704, at Beaumont, his parents seem to be deceased.

On 9 April 1669, at the time of a serious request presented to the Sovereign Council by Gabriel Lambert, there was mention of Charles. Gabriel stated that *on the homestead for which Charles Turgeon paid forty livres in rent, land which will be able to Be redeemed by the said Turgeon from the said minors for the sum of eight hundred livres...* Perhaps Charles Turgeon had returned to New France before the beginning of the new century.

TURGEON Jacques (1653 - 1728)

A bachelor until age 51

Son of Jean Turgeon and Paquière Lefebvre and godson of Claude Turgeon and Renée Romet, Jacques Turgeon was baptized in France on September 1653 in the church of Saint-Jean de Mortagne located in the diocese of Sées and the former province of Perche. He migrated to Canada with his parents and two of their children Marie-Claire and Anne in 1662 from Mortagne. He is first mentioned in Canada on March 23, 1664 at his confirmation. He was confirmed on March 23, 1664 in Quebec City.

Having made a marriage contract on August 14, 1704 in Quebec City before notary François Genaple, he married **Marie Jean**, born and baptized on October 15, 1669, daughter of Vivien Jean and Élisabeth Drouet, originally from Quebec City, on November 26, 1704 in Beaumont.

Jacques Turgeon's family is thus listed for Beauport in the censuses of 1667 and 1681:

- 1667: Charles Turgeon, 40; Périnne Lefébure, 40; Jacques, 14; Zacharie, 4; Pierre, 1; 10 arpentsè.
- 1681: Jacques Turgeon 25; 1 gun; 6 acres.

He died and was buried on December 12, 1728 at Beaumont.

Jacques, born in France in 1653, was the last of the family to marry in Canada. On 26 November 1704, at Beaumont, he became the husband of **Marie Jean**, widow of Pierre Bourget dit Lavallée, mother of four children. Nature made them a gift of two sons and two daughters. Jacques was buried on 12 December 1728, at Beaumont. Marie died on 21 February 1741 at Beaumont. Their daughter **Elizabeth Turgeon** married **Jacques Leclerc**. They were ancestors of the Collettes

Jacques TURGEON- b.1653 → Elizabeth TURGEON- b.1712 → Charles Francois LECLERC- b.1742 → Louise LECLERC- b.1773 → Denis COLLET- b.1796 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

VAILLANCOURT Robert (1664-1699)

Metal Worker. His bride was 13 years old.

Vaillancourt is synonymous with Normandy. Robert Veillancourt (sic) was baptized at the church Saint-Nicolas-d'Aliermont on 3 October 1644, 340 years ago. Notaries, census takers and Canadian priests manipulated his surname for nearly a century, finally settling on that of Vaillancourt, a synonym for a valiant runner. On 2 October 1665, the vessel Le Normandie arrived at Quebec with 82 women and girls and 130 working men all in good health. The ship hoisted anchor and returned to France on 4 November. It was the last ship of the season to leave. He was on the Beaupré Coast for the winter census of 1666 and he appeared before Canadian notaries at the end of summer 1668. From this we can deduce that Robert had terminated his 36 months of indentured service in 1668 and that he arrived in Canada in 1665.

We discover Robert Vaillancourt living at the home of his landlord, Guillaume Thibault in the winter of 1666. The eldest of the Thibault boys was only 8 years old when Robert Vaillancourt went there to work for three years to give a helping hand to this farmer from Chateau Richer. It was in a peaceful atmosphere where the neighbors, ancestors **Cloutier, Gagnon** and Lebel asked only to live like brothers.

A few arpents from the Thibaults, lived the family of Jean Gobeil (Gobille), made up of five children, the eldest of whom was Marie. The Poitevin Gobeil, husband of Jeanne Guiet, owned 12 head of cattle and 16 arpents of cleared land. Robert certainly visited this family, perhaps even helped them out on occasion. The pretty little Gobeil girl, made his heart turn upside down, so before long...

At the time of the first Canadian census in 1666, Robert stated his trade: that of a chaudronnier. It means one who makes or sells diverse kitchen utensils in copper; he also worked with sheets of other metals. Where had Robert learned this rare trade? The ancestor can never tell us. However, we will learn something about this subject, after his death and at the time of his inventory. Robert's service to the Thibault family drew to a close. By this same fact, our ancestor became a full citizen. He could now own land and marry.

At that time, the importance of a wedding was in direct proportion to that of the signing of the marriage contract. On 30 September 1668, Vaillancourt's friends accompanied by notary Claude Auber, repaired to the house of Jean Gobeil and Jeanne Guiet where the bride Marie was dressed in her prettiest clothes. On the Vaillancourt side strutted his friends Guillaume Thibault and Pierre de Saint Pierre, a native of Rouen: a crowd of 2 people! Ancestors **Jean Cloutier** and **David Létourneau** made the attendance equal as representatives of the bride. The bride and groom did not know how to sign. There was nothing significant in the contract: simply a promise of marriage in joint ownership of property. The son of the late Robert Willencourt and of Jacqueline Pappin carried his 25 years well. As for **Marie Gobeil**, her parents had been married at Niort in Poitou about 1652. Born in France, the **bride must have been no more than 13 or 14 years old**. About 1665, she arrived in the country with her parents who rented a farm

from Toussaint Toupin for 5 years. Ils (...) promettent de prendre lung et la autre par foy et loy de Mariage qui au bon plaisir de dieu sera fait et accompli en face de nostre Mere Saincte eglise Catholique Apostolique et Romaine le plustot que faire se pourra et ainsy qu'il sera desliberé entre eux et leurs susdits parens et amis (...) Ni l'un ni l'autre ne sait signer.

Like his father-in-law, Robert wanted to own an already organized farm. He searched in the neighborhood of Quebec, between the Sainte-Genevieve hills and the Saint Charles River, at a place called Saint François, today Saint Sauveur, where he found a beautiful piece of farmland to rent. The Saint François fief was given en roture to Jean Bourdon on 10 March 1646. It was declared a noble fief on 25 April 1655, and in the possession of Jean Francois Bourdon in 1668, had great attraction. Gervais Buisson, junior, husband of Marie Boutet, on 3 August 1668 proposed that Vaillancourt take his place so that he, Buisson, could terminate a rental lease signed on the preceding 4 February. Robert jumped at the opportunity without thinking too much about the details. In a single coup he obtained from Buisson, cultivated land, animals, agricultural instruments and a home of his own, for the small sum of 15 minots of wheat and 2 of peas. It seems that he had forgotten about taking over the payments on the lease for this land.

Vaillancourt quickly learned that he had placed himself in a bind. Seven months later on 15 March 1669, he made haste to return this property to owner Jean Francois Bourdon. His debt to the master of his fief had risen to 300 livres, which was required to be paid before the feast of Saint Jean-Baptiste, not counting the 58 other livres borrowed. Robert promised to vacate by Easter, leaving behind as payment 2 steers, the cow, the heifer, 23 minots of grains, 50 bales of hay, the plow with its harness, and all the tools...

On 30 June 1669, Ruette, Sieur D'Auteuil, the powerful agent for Anne Gagne' and the Bourdons, waited for the end of his lease to summon Vaillancourt before a notary because he still owed 112 livres. Robert had to pay. He acknowledged under duress by making his nervous mark, a sort of exotic rat tail, at the bottom of the notarized act! And on 3 August 1671, Robert, by now an inhabitant of the Ile d'Orleans, again admitted owing his creditor, the widow of Jean Bourdon, the sum of 98 livres which she had lent him for clothes at the time of his marriage. Robert Vaillancourt had tasted a bitter pill still in use today, bleeding someone dry!

After this [fruitless attempt at settling in the neighborhood of Quebec, where did the Vaillancourt family find a nest? In the spring of 1669, they must have returned to the Gobeil home on the Beaupré Coast because Robert and his father-in-law drew up some plans which were put into action in the autumn. On 28 October 1669, Noel La Rose detached a part of his land for Robert's benefit. And on the following 7 November Gobeil bought the other part of the land on the Ile d'Orleans from Rose dit La Rose, the portion which had some buildings. By this purchase, Gobeil acquired merchandise of all sorts: eels, wheat, wood and beaver pelts, all valued at about 300 livres, and became master of this concession of 3 arpents of front land, situated between those of his son in law and ancestor Nicolas **Patenotre**, at Sainte Famille on the Ile d'Orléans. The Gobeil-Vaillancourt clan moved there, perhaps by the spring of 1670.

The Vaillancourts became attached to this island which the Amerindians called Minigo or in Algonquin Ouindigo. Champlain said of it in 1608: "this place is the beginning of a beautiful & good country on the great river." In 1673, on 6 February, Msgr de Laval recorded the Vaillancourt property as consisting of 3 arpents and 3 perches of width on the great river, neighboring those of **Jean Gobeil** and Claude Bouchard dit Dorval. The Vaillancourt family was settled. It was there that the children grew up. It was from there that they left in order to spread their roots throughout Canada and the United States.

In 1681, Robert had only two head of cattle in his stable and 7 arpents of cleared land. On the first of April 1686, Denis Roberge, a big businessman from Québec, leased Robert a piece of land near his own for three years. The lessor advanced 12 minots of seed wheat and two draft oxen with a good plow, for which Robert agreed to pay 50 minots of wheat annually. Robert also wanted to double his real estate holdings to provide for his growing children. On 16 October 1691, he bought "a piece of land and a homestead with three arpents of frontage", neighboring his farm, from Claude Panneton, for the sum of 300 livres. This property had first belonged to his father in-law Jean Gobeil. Thus summarizes the active, but uncomplicated life, of Robert Vaillancourt and his wife Marie.

Marie Gobeil was 16 years old when she gave birth to her first child, named Jean. Eleven others followed: five girls and seven boys who all, with the exception of the eldest who died in infancy, married and had children.

The Vaillancourt couple made life bloom **fourteen times** in the space of 25 years. There were seven daughter sand seven sons. The 6 sons fathered in their turn 49 offspring, while the daughters had but 13. **Paul, husband of Marguerite Guillot**, father of 10 children, settled on the paternal property at Sainte Famille where he died in 1750. **They were ancestors of Seraphine Bellerive on her father's side.**

Robert Vaillancourt began to feel his strength ebbing away in May 1695. That year he was hospitalized for nine days at the Hotel Dieu in Quebec. On the day before he entered, 2 May, 36 new patients appeared at this general hospital: Had there been a major flu epidemic? In October 1698, our ancestor made another visit to the same place for a period of nine days. Robert died on 8 June 1699 and was buried the next day at Sainte Famille in the presence of witnesses, ancestor Jacques **Bilodeau**, Gregoire Deblois and Pierre Fougére.

Marie Gobeil then put her affairs in order. On 10 January 1700, René Béchard and Jean Baptiste Michaud, her sons-in-law, renounced their part of the inheritance in favor of Jean, the eldest living son. On 2 April, guardians were chosen and on 12 April, notary Etienne Jacob drew up the list of the property of the deceased. There was a lot of personal property to evaluate, but nothing of any great value. An unfinished house looked out on another old one. The stable contained 2 steers, 2 milk cows, 2 bulls, 3 small pigs and 7 hens directed by a smug rooster. Augustin Rouer, the bailiff for the county, indicated to the notary that there were 43 minots of grain, 2 of peas and 6 of flour in the old shed. The Vaillancourts could wait for summer with security, in spite of the twenty creditors who demanded payment of some rather minimal accounts. There was so much iron in this inventory: double saws, handsaws, hoes, hooks, dies, hammers, anvils, shovels, axes, mauls, sickles, bill hooks, augers, bits, a plow, logging chains, harness chains, molds for spoons, finally a pair of large tinsmith scissors. Everything points to the trade of metalworker in addition to farming the land. It was thought that all this iron must have come from France. Until 1694, Saint-Nicolas, the native village of Robert Vaillancourt, was inhabited by men expert in metal working. Thus, Robert transferred his native experience to America and developed it. The descendants would love to know what happened to Marie Gobeil. No one has yet been able to locate the day nor the year of her death. Son **Paul** married **Marguerite Guillot**.**They were ancestors of Joseph's mother Seraphine Bellerive.**

Robert VAILANCOURT-b. 1644 → Paul VAILANCOURT-b. 1682 → Claude VAILANCOURT- b.1707 → Marie VAILANCOURT - b.1734 → Pierre TURCOTTE- b.1766 → Marguerite TURCOTTE- b.1804 → Joseph BELLERIVE- b.1825 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

VALET Mathurine (c. 1609-1686)

Her husband was found dead in the woods.

We do not know the parentage of this ancestor from Saint-Julien de Coudray, diocese of Chartres in Orléans. Around 1640, she married in France **Jean-Baptiste Halay**, from Saint-Julien de Coudray of unknown parentage. From their union were born four children. She arrived in the country in 1616 with her husband and their three daughters. She lived in Lauzon. Her husband was buried in Lauzon on March 19, 1672. He was found dead in the woods. On the following May 22, Guillaume-Albert and Élisabeth Halay gave her a release of the sums promised in their marriage contract. Guillaume Julie Nui sells her an ox, August 11, 1675. On July 23, 1683, with her son Jean-Baptiste, she contracted an obligation of 375 livres to Nicolas Marion dit Lafontaine for goods and wheat. She died in Lauzon on March 14, 1686 and is buried on March 16. Daughter **Elisabeth** married **Guillaume Albert**. They were **ancestor of the Roys**.

Mathurine VALET-16079→ Elizabeth HALAY-1649 → Louise ALBERT- b.1671 → Angelique PLASSAN- b.1707 → Jean-GUAY- b.1734 → Joseph GUAY- b.1772 → Genevieve GUAY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absalom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

VEILLON Sébastienne (1626-1698)

In her old age she “falls back into childhood”

Daughter of Maxient Veillon and Barnarde Venet, she contracted marriage before the notary Teuleron of La Rochelle, on Tuesday afternoon, February 26, 1647, with **Mathieu Choré**, son of the late Mathieu Choré and Jeanne Serre, of the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Cougnes of La Rochelle. She marries him at Sainte-Marguerite de La Rochelle, on Monday March 4, 1647. From their union seven children are born. Her husband died in Beauport on Thursday, March 27, 1664. She contracts marriage before the notary Vachon on Monday August 25, 1664, with Pierre Aufroy, son of Pierre Aufroy and Hilaire Milsandre, of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Pon, diocese of Lugon in Poitou. She married him in Quebec City on Monday, August 25, 1664. No child are born from their union. She arrived in the country with her husband in 1648. She lived in Quebec. Her husband is buried in Quebec on March 28, 1664. She had the notary Vachon make an inventory of her goods on August 19, 1664. The house, the barn and the stable are evaluated at 600 livres. She marries for the second time a few days later. She is received into the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary in 1685. On March 4, 1686, she had the notary Auber proceed with the division of her goods with her heirs. On December 10, 1688, she gives a receipt for 30 pounds to her son Pierre for pigs. She "falls back into childhood" and dies Beauport. Daughter **Jeanne married Jean Morisset**. They were **ancestors of the Collettes**

Sebastien VEILLON-b. 1626 → Jeanne CHORET- b.1652 → Jeanne MORISSET- b.1683 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1707 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1734 → Louis CLEMENT- b.1762 → Marguerite CLEMENT- b.1797 → Denis COLLET- b.1821 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

VERMET Antoine (c. 1636-ant. 13-08-1713) dit Laforme His wife, a king's daughter and a Calvanist died in childbirth.

Son of Fleury Asquet (Vermet) and Marie Leblanc, from the parish of Saint-Nicaise in the city of Arras in Artois, he married on Monday August 26, 1669, **Barbe Ménard**, daughter of René Ménard and Judith Veillon, from the city of La Rochelle in Aunis. From their union eight children are born. This ancestor married in 1669 and settled in Sainte-Famille and then Saint-François de l'Île d'Orléans on a land of three arpents. On February 5, 1670, Marie-Barbe de Boulogne, widow of Louis Dailleboust, leased him a cow for five years, for 20 livres the first year and 25 livres for each of the other years.

In the 1681 census, he lived on the border of Sainte-Famille and Saint-François on the island of Orléans. On August 16, 1682, François Garinet sells him a land in Saint-François de l'Île d'Orléans for 150 livres. On August 1, 1684, he hires out his daughter Marie-Anne to Étienne Landron, until she marries, 36 pounds of wages for the first three years and 50 pounds of wages for each of the other years. On January 30, 1685, he hires out his daughter Marie-Madeleine to this same Étienne Landron until she is ready to marry, at the rate of 30 pounds for the first three years and 40 pounds for each of the other years. His wife died in childbirth at Sainte-Famille de l'Île d'Orléans on June 16, 1685. On March 19, 1688, he hires his daughter Marguerite, aged thirteen, for three years to Louis Delestre, in exchange for her lodging, food, and maintenance and 30 livres of wages per year. On May 8, 1702, he hired his sixteen year old son Jean for four years as an apprentice barber with Jean Chevalier in exchange for his lodging, food and maintenance. We do not know the precise date of his death which occurred which occurred between 15 October 1708 and August 13, 1713, date of the marriage contract of his son Jean. **Son Robert married Marie Hinse**. They were **direct ancestors of Mathilde Vermette mother of Philippe Collette**.

Antoine Vermette Pierre-b. 1636 → Robert Vermette-b. 1672 → Pierre VERMETTE- b.1704 → Jean VERMETTE- b.1745 → Antoine VERMETTE- b.1774 → Mathilde VERMETTE- b.1823 → Philippe COLLETTE- b.1848 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

VERRIER Catherine (c.1646-ant 22-08-1683)

Fille du roi, she drowned. Her husband remarried a 14 year old girl at age 41

Daughter of plowman Jean Verrier and Briquet, from Saint-Pierre de Courtis, diocese of Avranches in Normandy, she contracts marriage before the notary Becquet on Friday September 20, 1669 with Jean Talua, but this contract does not have any continuation. She married **Pierre Rondeau**, baptized on Sunday, July 6, 1642 in Marsilly, diocese

of Maillezais in Poitou, son of plowman Jean Rondeau and Jacquette Pallereau (godparents: Pierre Berbin and Jeanne Brilloit). His father is the son of plowman Michel Rondeau and Sara Comtois from the village of Nantilly in the parish of Marsilly. Before coming to Canada in 1663, Pierre made out a will with notary Teuleron at La Rochelle on 20 May. He was confirmed 23 March 1664 at Québec City. An orphan, she arrived in the country in 1669 at about the age of 23 with the contingent of the king's daughters and brought goods valued at 200 livres, not including 50 livres received from the king. She lived on the Island of Orleans.

Female immigration to New France happened twice. From 1634 to 1662 (filles à marier) and again from 1662 to 1673 (filles du Roi). For the past few years, young women seeking a secure future had been opting for a life in America. The effort had been supported by the monarchy of France, which was trying to boost the population of New France, and thereby protect their long-term investment in it. The program was seen as a big success, and in early 1669, a request was put out by authorities in Quebec to send over a large crop of women that year.

One advantage that the Filles du Roi had was a choice in who they married. In 17th-century France, this certainly would not be the norm – arranged marriages were. Given the gender imbalance in the colony, these young women could essentially choose their husbands. And they did – quickly. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5). The monetary incentive provided by the king was surely a motivation to marry, and there must have been considerable pressure by civil and religious authorities to start a family as soon as possible.

We know that a little over 60% of the women came from an urban setting, whereas about 28% came from a rural setting (the origins of the remainder being unknown). Interestingly, most of the men they married in New France were from a rural setting. On average, a fille du roi leaving France was 23 years old. On average, a fille du roi married within 5 months of arriving in New France, at an average age of 23 (her husband's average age was 27.5).

On average, a fille du roi had 6.4 children, and kept having children until the age of 40. With the filles du roi, another one of Louis XIV's objectives was also met – given that many of them came from Paris, they were responsible for the proliferation and standardization of the French language (whereas most of the men who came before them spoke patois, or regional dialects). The filles du roi represent half of the women who immigrated to New France early in the colony's history. Their place in history is undeniable, even though they weren't the only French women to immigrate here. When most French Canadians can trace their heritage to at least one fille du roi, we can see why the term “founding mothers” is more than appropriate.

From their union five children are born. Francois was born about 1672, followed by Élisabeth, baptized 10 October 1673 at Québec City. Marie was baptized at Sainte-Famille 01 May 1676, followed by Pierre (23 May 1679) and Catherine (20 October 1682, Québec). Pierre and Catherine had 5 children. In the 1681 census, they owned a rifle, six Head of cattle and eighteen acres of land.

In an inventory taken on 14 February 1685, we read that **Catherine Verrier** “died by accidental drowning while crossing the river through the northern passage on her way to Quebec.” This long and precise text of Paul Vachon tells us in touching detail: “*in regard to the clothes of the late mother, they will be cut up to provide for the children..*” Among other things we find in the house; a little feather bed, three old blankets, one made of dog's fur and another of deerskin and a barrel of eels.

We do not know the precise date of her death which occurred before August 22, 1683, the date when her husband contracted marriage with Marie Ancelin. Pierre took his courage in both hands and found a second mother for his children. **Marie Asselin (Ancelin)**, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Rene Ancelin and Marie Juin. Marie had been baptized on March 18, 1669 in Chateau-Richer. Rondeau was now forty-one years old and his oldest child, Francoise, was twelve. Today it is very difficult to imagine such a union, but in the seventeenth century in Canada, women were scarce and the legal age of marriage for a girl was twelve. Rondeau's is by no means the only recorded case of a middle-aged man marrying a child bride. However, the contract was made on 22 August 1683 without the bride even being present. On the side of the bride one of the witnesses was ancestor **Nicholas Audet**.

Pierre Rondeau had his work cut out for him in keeping two wives happy, raising two families and accumulating whatever he could lay by. An early death seemed predictable and with no surprise he passed away toward the end of

the year 1691, at 49 years of age. Marie ordered an inventory of his belongings on 24 January 1692. We have never located the death certificate, nor the burial record of this Ancestor especially noted for his spirit and initiative. He left 8 children to mourn him, whose descendants today are most numerous, especially in Quebec

The inventory and the division of his goods by the notary Étienne Jacob, took place on January 24, 1692. The value of the buildings added to what is owed to him is 617 livres and 5 sols. He owes 40 livres. It thus remains 577 livres and 5 sols to be divided into two. The children receive 288 livres 12 sols and 6 deniers. The sale of the furniture amounts to 183 livres and 14 sols and it remains for 192 livres and 10 sols of not sold goods.

Marie, widowed at the age of 22, still had seven children at home. It is not difficult to imagine the hardships that she must have undergone in trying to manage the farm and rear the children. Later, Marie met a soldier by the name of Pierre Fournier de Belleval. They were married on July 30, 1693 in Quebec. Daughter of Catherine and Pierre, **Catherine Roneau married Jean Mimaux**. They were **Roy ancestors**.

Catherine VERRIER-b. 1646 → Catherine RONDEAU- b.1682 → Marie- MIMAUX-799 b.1710 → Agathe TURGEON- b.1739 → Jean Francois ROY- b.1764 → Hilaire ROY- b.1804 → Hilaire Philippe ROY- b.1829 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

VIDEAU Anne (1642-1695)

She came as a servant, her husband returned to France and never came back.

Daughter of Jacques Videau and Marie Chauvelette, of Saint-Sorlin de Marennes, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, she contracted marriage before notary Ameau on Wednesday, May 16, 1663 with Guillaume Delarue, but this contract was later cancelled. She married again before the notary Ameau on Saturday November 3, 1663 with Jacques Loiseau, but this contract was not followed up. She married again before notary Pierre Duquet on Sunday, February 17, 1664, to Jean Jouineau, son of Clément Jouineau and Catherine Vergneau, of Notre-Dame-de-Cougnes de La Rochelle in Aunis and widower of Marie Billaud. She married him in Quebec City on Tuesday, February 26, 1664. From their union three children are born. Her husband died in Quebec City on Friday June 24, 1672. She married **Étienne Blanchon**, a tailor, son of Jean Blanchon and Antoinette Rochon, from the parish of Saint-Amable in the city of Riom in Auvergne and widower of Anne Convent, (she was 30 yeays older than him) before notary Gilles Rageot on Sunday May 31, 1676. Étienne arrived in New France on June 30, 1665 as a soldier in the Carignan-Salières Regiment She married him in Quebec City on Tuesday June 30, 1676. They had five children.

In 1663, she was described as a servant of René Bourgjoly. She lives in Quebec City. After the death of her first husband, she proceeds to the sale of their dwelling of three arpents widthby thirty arpents depth in the seigneury of Maure. On July 9, 1680, she sold it to Michel Lemarié and obtained 250 pounds. **Her husband goes to France and never comes back.** On June 14, 1683, Denise Sevestre, wife of Philippe Neveu, agrees to provide half of the land and the necessary amount for the erection of a common wall between their houses. On the following November 27, to repay a debt of 270 livres 18 sols and 10 deniers, she sells to Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye a piece of land of nine arpents and thirty-seven perches and a half near Quebec for the sum of 468 livres and 10 sols. On April 8, 1686, René Senard leased her a house on Sainte-Anne Street for three years at 150 livres per year. On August 27, 1690, she owed Charles Patu 1283 livres for the wine he had supplied her for several years for her wine business. She was said to be a widow on May 12, 1691, when she was about to return to France. On April 25, 1691, she leased her house on rue Sainte-Anne to Jacques Liberge for two years at 160 livres per year. She still owes 469 livres and 1 sol to Jean Soulard and she transfers to him her dowery of 400 livres. On April 9, 1694, Jacques Langlois rents to her for five years a house on the street that goes from the Lower Town to the Upper Town of Quebec at 120 livres per year. On August 5, 1695, she sold ancestor **Philippe Amiot** a piece of land in the Maheu seigneury on the Ile d'Orléans for 200 livres. We do not know the exact date of her death. However, in the register of the Confrérie de Sainte-Anne, there is a last receipt in 1695 and it is mentioned that a service was said.

Daughter Élisabeth Blanchon born 18 April 1674 in Quebec died 15 June in Batiscan married **Augustin Juneau dit Latulippe (1675-1716)** Dec 7 1698 Montréal .**Four generations of some of their descendants beginning with Louis Pierre Gervais lived in the United States and continued to speak French as their mother tongue, the last**

being Lottie Mae Collette. Famed Métis leader Pierre Bottineau married a Gervais, daughter, he was a great uncle of Lottie Mae.

Anne VIDEAU-b. 1642 → Elisabeth BLANCHON- b.1679 → Jean Baptiste JUNEAU- b.1699 → Prisque JUNEAU- b.1736 → Françoise JUNEAU- b.1769 → Louis Pierre GERVAIS- b.1810 → Marie GERVAIS- b.1832 → Amelia SAMSON- b.1868 → Lottie Mae COLLETTE- b.1890 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

VIGNEAU Catherine (1604-1677)

An Acadian pioneer. One of the First Families in Acadia

Catherine was born around 1604. She was the daughter of Olivier Vigneau (1580-1671) and Renée Courtin (1580-1674). Catherine married **Pierre Martin** (abt. 1601 -aft. 1679), son of René Martin and Etienne Poirier, on June 30, 1630 at St-Germain de Bourgueil (Touraine), France Between 1631 and about 1649, the couple had seven children: Etienne, Pierre, Urbain, Mathieu, Marie-Madeleine, Marguerite, and Andrée. The first three children were born in France. In the original Saint-Jehan passenger list written in French, Pierre Martin was described as a laboureur which signifies a ploughman, a farmer or more precisely a peasant farmer. In some English versions, it was translated as laborer which means a person doing unskilled manual work for wages, which is an ouvrier in French. On April 1, 1636, the family boarded the ship Saint-Jehan in La Rochelle, France, bound for Acadia, New France. They appeared on the ship's log: "Pierre Martin, laborer, with his wife and a child living in Bourgueil." Saint-Jehan arrived in Port Royal, Acadia, in May 1636. In the 1671 Census of Port-Royal, Pierre Martin, aged 70 and his wife Catherine Vigneau aged 68, are living with five of their adult children: Pierre 45, Marie 35, Marguerite 32, Andrée 30 and Mathieu 35 (single). They own 7 head of cattle, 8 sheep, and 2 acres of land. Catherine died before the census of 1678. It isn't known exactly when Pierre died; the last record of him was a 1679 land grant awarded for property he was already living on. His two surviving sons and three daughters all married, with only Mathieu having no children. In 1684, Matheiu was granted a title as the seigniory of Cobequid. This was in honor of being the first child born in the colony..

Daughter Marie-Madeleine Martin – B. about 1642, Acadia; D. 16 Sep 1714, Montmagny, New France; married . Pierre Morin dit Boucher (~1634~~1690), about 1661, Port-Royal, Acadia. Roy ancestors

Catherine VIGNEAU-b. 1604 → Marie MARTIN- b.1637 → Pierre MORIN- b.1662 → Marie- MORIN-280 b.1709 → Elisabeth COTE- b.1735 → Roger RENAUD- b. 1763 → Francoise RENAUD- b.1802 → Leocadie CHEVALIER- b.1826 → Chrysostome Absolom ROY- b.1856 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

VINCENT, Pierre (1631-1686)

Pierre Vincent was born about 1613 in France, location unknown at this time. His parents are unproven. He came to Canada in 1654, with Emmanuel Le Borgne, Sieur du Coudray, merchant of La Rochelle, just supply the colony, where he has business interests. The Châteaufort, armed in war, made available by Le Borgne by his associate, the Duke of Vendôme, from La Rochelle 25 March 1654. It carries on board some new settlers, and Pierre Vincent Michel Richard, laborers, and Pierre Thibodeau, miller. It is also loaded with supplies, weapons and ammunition, whose value amounts to 75,000 pounds (\$ 15,000). the ship of 300 tons arrived in Port-Royal in mid-May 1654. " He married **Anne Gaudet**, daughter of Denis Gaudet and Martine Gauthier, around 1663 in Port-Royal, according to the depositions of their descendants at Belle-Isle-en-Mer.

In 1671 Pierre, a ploughman age 40, and Anne age 27, were enumerated in the first Acadian census in Port-Royal. They owned 18 head of cattle, 9 sheep and 16 arpents of land. There were 3 boys and 1 girl in the household. Anne passed away before 1678 since Pierre was listed without a wife in the 1678 census, but with four boys and two girls: Thomas Michel, Pierre, Unnamed, Huguette and unnamed. He owned 15 head of cattle, and 8 "acres" of land. He died before 1687 in Port-Royal, Acadie, Nouvelle-France. Son **Emmanuel** married **Marie Joseph Richard**. They were **Roy ancestors**

Pierre VINCENT- b.1631 → Emmanuel HEBERT - b.1650 → Jean HEBERT - b.1683 → Michel HEBERT - b.1720 → Pierre Manuel HEBERT- b.1762 → Marie HEBERT- b.1793 → Adelaide LANGIS- b.1820 → Séraphine BELLERIVE- b.1865 → Joseph ROY- b.1887 → Wilfred ROY- b.1919

ANCESTORS OF WILFRED ROY WHO CAME TO CANADA: DATE OF ARRIVAL AND PLACE OF ORIGIN

Guilluame Couillard, 1613, St-Malo, Britanny
Guillaume Hebert, 1617, Paris
Guillemette Hebert, 1617, Paris
Louis Hébert, 1617, Paris
Marie Rolet, 1617, Paris
Jean Nicolet, 1618, Cherbourg, Normandy
Pierre Desportes, 1619,
Françoise Langlois, 1620, Lisieux, Normandy
Marguerite Langlois, 1620, unknown
Abraham Martin, 1620, unknown
Marin Boucher, 1634, Mortagne, Perche
Charles Cloutier, 1634, Mortagne, Perche
Jean Cloutier, 1634, Mortagne, Perche
Louise Cloutier, 1634, Mortagne Perche
Zachacrie Cloutier, 1634 Mortagne, Perche
Zachacrie Cloutier, (fils), 1634 Mortagne, Perche
Sainte Dupont, 1634, Mortagne Perche
Françoise Grenier, 1634,Coutran Champagne
Jean Guyon, 1634, Tourouvre, Perche
Marie Guyon, 1634, Tourouvre, Perche
Noel Langlois, 1634, St-Léonard des Larc, Normandy
Perinne Mallet, 1634, Mortagne, Perche
Mathurine Robin, 1634, Tourouvre, Perche
Mathieu Amiot, 1635, Picardie
Philippe Amiot, 1635, Picardie
Jean Côté, 1635, Mortagne, Perche
Anne Convent,1635, Soissons, Picardie
Jean Gagnon, 1635, Tourouvre, Perche
Pierre Gagnon, 1635, Tourouvre, Perche
Anne Martin, 1635, unknown
François Belanger, 1636, Lisieux, Normandy
Antoine Brassard, 1636, Normandy
Robert Caron, 1636, unknown
Françoise Corbineau, 1636, Se Etienne de Chinon
Catherine Gauthier, 1636, Paris
Jeanne Lemarchand, 1636, Caen
Annie Leneuf, 1636, Caen
Michel Leneuf, 1636, Caen
Pierre Martin, 1636 St Germain de Bourgeuil
Françoise Méry, 1636
Marie Pichon, 1636, Paris
Guillaume Trahan, 1636, Bourgueil Indre et Loire
Jeanne Trahan, 1636, Bourgueil Indre et Loire
Catherine Vigneau, 1636, Touraine
Michel Boudreau, 1637, La Rochelle, Aunis
Marie Crevet, 1637 Beneauville, Normandy
Denis Duquet, 1637, unknown
Etienne Racine, 1637, Fumichon, Normandy

Jean Cochon, 1638, Dieppe, Normandy
Marguerite Cochon, 1638, Dieppe, Normandy
Pierre Lemieux, 1638, Rouen, Normandy
Jean Milloir, 1638, St Leger
Michelle Aucoin, 1639, La Rochelle, Aunis
Christophe Crevier, 1639, Rouen, Normandy
Jeanne Evard, 1639, Rouen, Normandy
Noel Morin, 1639, St-Etienne, Brie
Germain Doucet, 1640, Coupvraie, Brie, Picardie
Guillaume Couture 1640, Rouen
Abraham Dugas, 1640, Toulouse, Languedoc
Renée Roger, 1640, Perche
Jacques Bourgeois, 1641
Charles Cadieux, 1641, Thury-Harcourt, Bayeux diocese, Normandy
Antoine Desrosiers, 1641
Jean Blanchard, 1642 Vienne Rhone Alpes
Jean Desvarieux, 1642, St-Vincent d'Aubermail, Caux, Normandy
Vincente Desvarieux, 1642, St-Vincent d'Aubermail, Caux, Normandy
Pierre Guillet, 1642, La Rochelle, Aunis
Radegonde Lambert, 1642, France
Pierre Morin, 1642, Coulanges-les-Royaux, Poitou
Guillaume Pepin, 1642, Saintonge
Jacques Aubuchon, 1643, Dieppe, Normandy
Barthelemy Gandin, 1643, La Rochelle, Aunis
Jean Leblanc, 1643, St-Lambert-sur-Orne, Normandy
Jean Mignault, 1643, Paris
Francois Savoie, 1643, Martaize
Andrée Guyon, 1644
Louis Gasnier, 1644, St-Martin d'Ige, Perche
Marie Michel, 1644, St-Martin du Vieux Balleme, Beauce
Mathieu Chorel, 1645, La Rochelle, Aunis
Denis Godet, 1645, Martaize, Poitou
Jean Godet, 1645, Martaize, Poitou
Marie Godet, 1645, Martaize, Poitou
Jeanne Mechin, 1645, La Rochelle
Pierre Picard, 1645, Vaucelles, Normandy
Mathurine Poisson, 1645, Mortagne, Perche
Renee Suronne, 1645, Caldados, Normandy
Jean Burette, 1646, Beuzeville-en-Caux, Normandy
Louis Carreau ,1646, Bordeaux, Guyenne
Jean Guet, 1646, Berneuil, Saintonge.
Louis Lefebvre Lacroix, 1646, Paris
Jacquette Archambeault, 1647, Dompierre, Aunis
Jacques Archambeault, 1647, Dompierre, Aunis
Marie Besnard, 1647, Paris
Marthe Cognac, 1647, Marans Aunis
Madeleine Couteau, 1647, St-Jean d'Angély
Marguerite Louise Doucet, 1647
Anne Emard, 1647, St-André de Niort, Poitou
Madeleine Emard, 1647, St-André de Niort, Poitou
Françoise Fafard, 1647, Bayeux, Normandy
Louis Guimont, 1647, Champs Perche
Pierre Loignon, 1647, Moussonvilliers, Perche
Mathurin Meunier, 1647, Clermont-Créans, Maine
Mathurin Roy, 1647, La Rochelle, Aunis
Françoise Touraud, 1647, Dompierre, Aunis

Pierre Tremblay, 1647, St-Malo de Randonnay, Perche
Jacques Dodier, 1648, Le Mans Maine
Jeanne Saint-Père, 1648, St Jean d'Angely
Madeleine Bergeron, 1648, Normandy
Paul Chalifou, 1648
Catherine Loiseau, 1648, St-Martin d'Igé, Perche
Raymond Pagé, 1648, unknown
Pierre Trottier, 1648, St-Martin, D'Igé, Perche
Jules Trottier, 1648, St-Martin d'Igé, Perche
Sebastienne Veillon, 1648, La Rochelle, Aunis
Jean Plante, 1649, Laleu,
Charlotte Maugis 1649, St Germain, Saintonge
Marie Miville, 1649, Notre Dame de Brouage
Pierre Miville, 1649, Fribourg, Suisse
Gabriel Gosselin, 1650, Combray, Bayeux, Normandy
Jean Baillargeon, 1650, Londigny, Poitou
Marie Renée Brault 1650, La Chausse Poitou
Andrée Brun, 1650, La Chausse Poitou
Vincent Brun, 1650, La Chausse Poitou
Julien Fortin, 1650, Le Mans, Maine
Marie Gauthier, 1650, France
Marguerite Guilleboudreau, 1650, Marçay, Poitou
Etienne Hébert, 1650, Balesemes
Léonard Leblanc, 1650, Limoges, Marche
Catherine Lejeune, 1650, France
Marie Riton, 1650 Bons-sur-la-Roche, Poitou
Jean Roussin, 1650, Tourouvre, Normandy
Jean Labrecque, 1651, Dieppe, Normandy
Nicolas Patenaude, 1651, Berville en Caux, Normandy
Marguerite Breton, 1651, Paris
Geneviève Despres, 1651, Paris
Guillaume Fournier, 1651, Coulmer, Normandy
Michel Richard, 1651, France
Françoise Roussin, 1651, Tourouvre, Perche
Nicolas Roussin, 1651, Tourouvre, Perche
Jeanne Roy, 1651, Anger Anjou
Jeanne Bitouset, 1652, Paris
Geneviève Gamache, 1652, Breval, Beauce
Nicolas Gamache, 1652, Breval, Beauce
Nicolas Gamache fils, 1652, Breval, Beauce
Jeanne Mignon, 1652, La Rochelle, Normandy
Jean Rainville, 1652, TouquesNormandy
Paul Rainville, 1652, Touques, Normandy
Jacques Rate, 1652, La Rochelle, Aunis
Guillaume Baucher, 1653, Montmorency, Paris
Françoise Lelievre, 1653, Nancy, Lorraine
Louis Gasnier, 1653, St Come de Vair, Maine
Pierre Gasnier, 1653, St-Martin d'Ige, Perche
Barbe Guyon, 1653, Mortagne, Perche
Jeanne Lerouge, 1653, Joinville, Champange
Guillaume Paradis, 1653, Mortaagne, Perche
Marie Paradis, 1653, Mortagne, Perche
Pierre Paradis, 1653, Mortagne, Perche
Marguerite Rosee, 1653, La Mans, Maine
Noel Simard, 1653, Puymoyen, Angoumois
Pierre Simard, 1653, Puymoyen, Angoumois

Nicolas Godebout, 1654, Rouen
Jacques Bilodeau, 1654, Poitiers, Poitou
Jacques David, 1654, Braquemont, Normandy
Nicolas Leblond, 1654, Liseux, Normandy
Geneviève Longchamp, 1654, unknown
Jean Trudel, 1654, Paradonvale, Saintonge.
Pierre Vincent, 1654
Guillaume Albert, 1655, St-Pierre-de-l'Ile d'Oléron, Sanitonge.
Marie Albert, 1655, St-Pierre-de-l'Ile d'Oléron, Sanitonge. Fille du roi
Marie Saint-Denis, 1655, Dieppe
Pierre Saint-Denis, 1655, Dieppe
Anne Godin, 1655, La Rochelle, Aunis
Elie Godin, 1655, Sainte, Saintonge
Antoinette Grenier, 1655, Paris
Elisabeth Halay, 1655, Chartres,
Jean Baptiste Halay, 1665, Chartres,
René Lavoie, 1655, Rouen, Normandy
Madeleine Macard, 1655, unknown
Marie Parenteau, 1655, La Rochelle, Aunis
Jean Picard, 1655, Caldados, Normandy
Esther Ramage, 1655, La Rochelle, Aunis
Marguerite Thomas, 1655, Stavelot, Belgium
Jean Chauveau, 1656, St-Pierre-de-l'Ile d'Oléron, Sanitonge.
Robert Gagnon, 1656, Ventrouze, Perche
Charles Godin, 1656, Rouen, Normandy
Guillaume Lelievre, 1656, Honfleur, Normandy
Anne Achon, 1657, Chambon, Aunis Fille du roi
Pierre Labrecque, 1657, Dieppe, Normandy
Jean Lemelin, 1657, Chartes, Beauce
Mathurin Tessier, 1657, Ste-Ausonne d'Anouleme, Augoumois
Marguerite Bire, 1658 Aunis,
Jeanne Baril, 1658, Saintonge
Adrien Blanquet, 1658, Bacquville, Normandy
Marguerite Blanquet, 1658, Bacqueville, Normandy
Louis Chapelain, 1658, Lubersac, Limousine
René Dubois, 1658, Cissé Poitou
Jean Leclerc, 1658, Dieppe, Normandy
Pierre Leclerc, 1658, Dieppe, Normandy
David Letouneau, (père), 1658, Muron, Saitonge
David Letouneau, 1658, St Sixte de Muron, Saitonge
Jeanne Perrin, 1658, La Rochelle, Aunis
Mathurine Desbordes, 1659,
Louise Garnier, 1659, La Rochelle
Pierre Goguet, 1659, Marans
Jeanne Guiberge, 1659, Marans, Aunis
Jean Mathieu, 1659, Tapy, Aunis
Jean Ouimet, 1659, Vrigny, Champagne
Thomas Pageot. 1659, Le Mans, Maine
Jean Pichet, 1659, unknown
Roline Poète, 1659, Touques, Normandy
Alexandre Raoul, 1659
Mathurine Valet, 1659 Chartres
François Chorel, 1660, Lyon
François Duclos, 1660, Manerbe, Normandy
Michel Lecour, 1660, St-Gemmes-le-Robert, Maine
Sebastien Provencher, 1660, Pithiviers

Jean Serreau St-Aubin, 1660, Poitou
Marie Marthe Bourgouin, 1661, Paris, Fille du Roi
Antoine Boutin, 1661, Vernon, Poitou
Jean Fradet, 1661, Blaye, Bordeaux diocese, Guyenne
Jean Morisset, 1661, St-Giron, Guyenne
Françoise Chapelain, 1661, Lubersac, Limoges
Maurice Crepeau, 1661, Les-Roches-Baritaud, Poitou
Françoise Dechaux, 1661, Lubersac, Limousine
Marie Giroux Girard, 1661, Aunis
Marguerite Leclerc, 1661, Dieppe, Normandy
Jeanne Lelievre, 1661, Honfleur, Normandy
Annie Lemaistre, 1661, Dieppe, Normandy
Nicolas Leroy, 1661, Dieppe, Normandy
Nicolas Leroy, (fils) 1661, Dieppe, Normandy
Abel Turcot, 1661, Maillezais, Poitou
Marguerite Manchon, 1662, Artenay Fille du Roi
Thomas Rondeau, 1662, St-Soule, Aunis
Robert Boulay, 1662, Mortagne, Perche (now considered part of Normandy)
Vivianne Bugnel, 1662, Dieppr
Jeanne Chotard, 1662, St-Pierre de l'Ile d'Oléron
Marie Grandry, 1662, Paris
Françoise Grenier, 1662, Mortagne
Guillaume Larue, 1662, Rouen
Nicolas Leblanc, 1662, Paris
Pasquière Lefebvre, 1662, Mortagne, Perche
Charles Turgeon, 1662, Mortagne, Perche
Jacques Turgeon, 1662, Mortagne, Perche
Nicolas Audet, 1663, St-Pierre de Maulais, Poitou
Pierre Bazin, 1663 Touque, Normandy
Jean Bernard, 1663, Tionville, Lorraine
Anne Aubouchon, 1663, Larochelle, Normandy
Françoise Brunet, 1663, Quemper, Britanny
Antoine Casse, 1663, St-Pierre de Douay, Anjou
Pierre Dufresne, 1663; Dieppe, Normandy
Françoise Durand, 1663, Quemper, Britanny
Antoine Fortier, 1663, Dieppe, Normandy
Noel Fortier, 1663, Dieppe, Normandy
Toussaint Ledran, 1663, St-Michel-de-Berzy-le-Sec, Picardie
Louise Menacier, 1663, St-Colombe-sur-Seine, Burgundy, Fille du Roi
Suzanne Migaud, 1663
Anne Patin, 1663, Dieppe, Normandy
Emery Bellouin, 1664, Etusson, Poitou
Marguerite Boileau, 1664, Loudon, Poitier, Fille a marier
Jeanne Cerisier, 1664, Touraine, Languedoc, Fille du roi
Guyon Chiasson, 1664, La Rochelle, Aunis
Pierre Richard, 1664, Ecoyeux, Saintes, Saintonge
Pierre Rondeau, 1664, Marsilly, Poitou
Jacques Bidet, 1665, Le Chenet, Saintonge
Jean Brochu, 1665, Lucon, Poitou
Jean Gobeil, 1665, Niort, Poitou
Marie Gobeil, 1665, Niort, Poitou
Jeanne Guyet, 1665 Niort Potou
Francois Arsenaut, 1665
Jeanne Bernard. 1665, unknown
Jacques Bernier, 1665, Paris
Guillaume Bertrand, 1665, Il de Re, Aunis

Adrien Betourné, 1665
Etienne Blanchon, 1665, Riom, Auvergne
Jean Charron, 1665, St-Porchere, Saintonge
Jean Collet, 1665, Regny, Picardie
Marie de Bure, 1665, Rouen, Normandy Fille du Roi
Anne Dumont, 1665, Metz, Lorraine, Fille du Roi
Julien Dumont, 1665, Bernieres, Bayeux Normandy
Pierre Garand, 1665, Rouen, Normandy
Jean Huart, 1665. Autheuil, Perche
François Lacroix, 1665, Etouville, Normandy
Marguerite Laverdure, 1665, Paris, Fille du Roi
Suzanne Lecomte, 1665, Fille du Roi
Louise Lecoustre, 1665, Normandy, Fille du Roi
Elisabeth Letourneau, 1665, Muron
Louis Marie, 1665, Rouen, Normandy
Jacques Massé, 1665, St-Pierre-de-Cholet, Anjou
Olivier Morel, 1665, le Gavre, Britanny
Françoise Pilois, 1665, Paris
Jean Ronceray, 1665, Fougeres, Britanny
Jeanne Servinien, 1665, Burgundy
Robert Vaillancourt, 1665, St Nicolas d'Alermont, Normandy
Pierre Dehayes, 1666,
François Noel, 1666, Chire, Poitou
Pierre Blanchet, 1666, Sansterre, Picardie
Jacques Bouffard, 1666, St-Martin-du-Pont, Norniandy
Louis Coulombe, 1666, Paris
Philippe Destroismaisons, 1666, Montreuil, Picardie
Rémi Dupil, 1666, Ponchon, Picardie
Mathurine Goard, 1666, Paris, Fille du Roi
Etienne Jacob, 1666, Paris
Jacques Nolin, 1666, La Rochelle, Aunis
Andrée Remondière, 1666, La Rochelle, Aunis
Renée Rivière, 1666, La Rochelle
Gabriel Samson, 1666, St-Gatien-des-Bois, Normandy
Elisabeth Blais, 1667, Paris, Fille du Roi
Catherine Topsan, 1667, Dieppe, Fille du Roi
Antoine Vermet, 1667, Arras, Artois
Francois Allard, 1667, Blaqueville, Normandy
Jean Cossette, 1667, Maillezais, Poitou
Jeanne Déchard, 1667, Mezy-Moulins, Picardie
Marguerite, Eloy, 1667, Dieppe, Normandy Fille du Roi
Jean Grondin, 1667, Brouage, Aunis
Anne Rousseau, 1667, Fille du Roi
Pierre Cabazier, 1668, Toulouse, Languedoc
Jean Elie, 1668, Menac, St-Malo diocese, Britanny
Pierre Faye, 1668, Villefagnan, Angoumois
Jeanne Boucault, 1668, Paris
Jeanne Caille, 1668, Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitou
Marie Chauvet, 1668, Saintes, Saintonge, Fille du Roi
Jean Corporon, 1668, Poitou
Catherine Ferré, 1668, Paris, Fille du Roi
Vivien Jean, 1668
Barbe Letarte, 1668. La Poterie, Perche
Elisabeth Drouet, 1669, unknown
François Baribeau, 1669,
Martine Crosnier, 1669, Fointaine-le-Bourg, Normandy, Fille du Roi

Marie Anne d'Anneville, 1669, Paris
Marie Desfosses, 1669, Paris, Fille du Roi
Marie Giton, 1669, La Rochelle
Louise Goulet, 1669, St-Pierre-de-la-Poterie, Perche
Jeanne Labbé, 1669, Paris
Nicole Legrand, 1669, Paris, Fille du Roi
Anne Letarte, 1669, St-Pierre-de-la-Poterie, Perche
René Letarte, 1669, St-Pierre-de-la-Poterie, Perche
Barbe Mesnard, 1669, La Rochelle, Aunis, Fille du Roi
Rene Mineau, 1669, Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitou
Perinne Moreau, 1669
Isaac Paquet (Pasquier), 1669, Lucon, Poitou
Marguerite Roy, 1669, Paris
Nicole Saulnier, 1669, Paris, Fille du Roi
Catherine Verrier, 1669, Avranches Normandy Fille du Roi
Marguerite Evain, 1670 Amiens Picardie, Fille du Roi
François Dupuis, 1670, St-Laurent-sur-Gorre, Limousin
Jeanne Fressel, 1670, Paris, Fille du Roi
Jean Baptiste Gaudreau, 1670, La Flotte, Aunis
Vincent Guillot, 1670, La Rochelle, Aunis
Pierre Juneau Latulip, 1670, La Rochelle, Aunis
Marie Anne Lagou, 1670, Le Mans, Maine, Fille du Roi
Jeanne Languille, 1670 Artannes, Touraine, Fille du Roi
Georgette Richer, 1670, Chailly, Burgundy, Fille du Roi
Anne Roy, 1670, St-Hilary-sous-Romilly, Burgundy
Jean Roy, 1670, St-Malo, Britanny
Michel Audebout, 1671, Thoringné-sur-Dué, Maine
Henriette Cartois, 1671, Paris, Fille du Roi
Marguerite Ferron, 1671, St Waast, Flandres, Fille du Roi
Elisabeth Lagueripierre, 1671, Paris, Fille du Roi
Noel Sommereux, 1671, Picardie
Anne Videau, 1675, Marennes, Saintonge
Marie Deshayes, 1677, Rouen, Normandy
Madeleine Després, 1679, Paris, Fille du Roi
Marie Conille, 1680, La Rochelle, Aunis
Pierre Emond, 1681, Rochefort, Saintonge
Etienne Fontaine, 1683, Isle Dieu, Poitou
Simon Orson, 1685, La Rochelle
Francois Brousson, 1688, Picardie
Gabriel Lefebvre, 1688, Paris
Leon Levreualt de Langy, 1688, Naintre
Jean Baptiste Mignault, 1688, St-Germain-de-Lazis, Burgundy
Charles de Caruelle, 1690, La Havre, Normandy
Marie de Caruelle, 1690, La Havre, Normandy
Marie Dubuc, 1690, Le Havre, Normandy
Pierre Denis, 1691, St-Martin de Lyrac, Gascogne
Jean Tanguay, 1691, Ploudiry, Britanny
Jacques Gauthier, 1691, St-Radegonde de Poitiers, Poitou
Pierre Plassan, 1692, Baurech Bordeaux
Léonard Clément, 1693, Clamency, Nivernais
Robert Dufour, 1693, Lisieux, Normandy
Ane Pecaret (Rasne), 1694
Jean Nadeau, 1695, Velluire, Poitou
Barthelemy Bergeron, 1696, d'Ambroise, Beauce
Jean Baptiste Gervais, 1697, St-Gervais, Britanny.
Jean Mimaux, 1698, Poitiers, Poitou

Jacques Talbot, 1698, Rouen, Normandy

Jean Guyon, 1717, Dordogne

Francois Collet, 1757, Brest region, Brittany

Pierre Renaud, 1758, La Rochell