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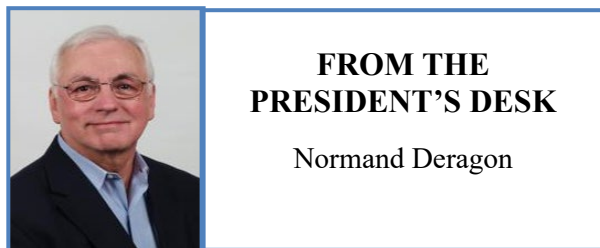
ABOUT OUR COVER

The young shepherdess by William-Adolphe Bouguereau, oil on canvas on board, 1885, San Diego Museum of Art. Public Domain.

This painting of a young shepherdess represents how a young woman in France in the 1600s would appear as she was considering becoming a Fille à Marier in New France. The 262 young women who endured a perilous voyage across the Atlantic Ocean to come to New France between 1634 and 1662 were remarkably brave and endured many hardships both in France and in New France. We are a testament to their bravery.

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Welcome to the 2023 Q2 edition of *Je Me Souviens*.

This is another in our series of themed issues. In this quarter, we focus on *Les Filles à Marier*, the Girls of Marriageable Age. They arrived in New France between 1634 and 1662, a year before the King's Daughters began arriving in the colony. Many of these women came alone or in small groups and were hired as servants or farm workers, unlike their male counterparts, who were recruited by employers under a time-limited contract. Once the men's contracts expired the employer paid for the men to return to France. These women had no such provision. Once they arrived in New France, it was likely they would never see their homeland again.

I am pleased to tell you about a couple of projects recently completed that were long overdue. Automatic door openers have been installed at the entrance of the building and at the double-door entry to the library. These, together with our elevator and accessible restrooms, will allow anyone with mobility issues to access all the rooms in our building.

We contracted with a technology firm to upgrade our entire Internet infrastructure. The building now features state-of-the-art equipment that provides reliable web access throughout the building. Our plan is to use the Zoom video program to allow our members around the country and in Canada to join in the live speaker presentations in our training room.

It is with great sadness that I announce the passing of our good friend Bob Pelland. He was a fixture in the AFGS library for decades and helped countless members in their quest to find elusive ancestors. We miss his smiling face and corny jokes. Rest in Peace, Robert.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Normand Deragon", with a horizontal line underneath.

Normand Deragon, President



A TIP FROM YOUR BOOKIE

Janice Burkhart
Librarian

Today's column is aimed at all researchers because it is very good advice. However, it might be most interesting to researchers who have already gathered their family's vital statistics and who are ready to put some "meat on the bones" so to speak.

This excellent article by Curt Witcher, from the Allen County Library, tells you where to look for information about your family - places you may not have considered or may not have known where to find. Although the article is lengthy, please take time to read it. You will not regret the time spent.

ANOTHER LOOK AT REASONABLY EXHAUSTIVE RESEARCH

by Curt B. Witcher

Last week I had the very good fortune of being invited by Sarah Kirby to speak at the Huntington City-Township Public Library during National Library Week. I was asked to present a methodology talk on how we can find more records, access more data, in our quest to engage in "reasonably exhaustive research." I thought it might be worthwhile to cover some of the points I shared in that presentation in this end-of-April column.

There are numerous ways one can approach the task of engaging in reasonably exhaustive research, and much has been written on the topic. One way I like to approach the topic is to be much more intentional in identifying a great number of repositories in which one will find records about people, places, time periods, and events. A good way to do that for ancestors in the United States is to divide records evidencing our ancestors' lives into published, official or governmental, and unpublished. Further, explore those records in repositories at the local level, state level, and national level.

The best among numerous places to look for published records at the local level is to explore the local public library. With very few exceptions, most public libraries have rich collections of materials that rather comprehensively cover the jurisdictions they serve. They typically collect histories of all types that cover the institutions, organizations and people of their area. Their collections most frequently contain city, county and rural directories, newspapers of all types, phone books, indices to vital records and court records, obituary and cemetery files, and pamphlet files that detail special events, individuals, and groups in the area. Yes, much of the aforementioned information can be found on the websites of large information aggregators such as *Ancestry*, *FamilySearch*, *MyHeritage*, *FindMyPast*, and the *Internet Archive* to name some of the largest.

However, if one is committed to engaging in reasonably exhaustive research, one truly must visit the websites and use the catalogs of the local public libraries to ensure that one is truly looking at, taking advantage of and benefiting from all available data.

State libraries represent significant record repositories that should be often visited for published information about the state in which one is researching. In some states, the state library and state archive are a combined entity; in a few other states that don't have a state library, the state historical society often performs the major roles of a state library. In a way, state libraries function like the public library for the state. Their holdings of directories, newspapers, and published histories are significant collections that they make available to researchers. Engaging their online discovery tools will almost assuredly lead one to many resources. They also typically have very robust collections of state government documents.

While those documents may seem dusty-dry at first glance, they can hold valuable information about aspects of our ancestors' lives. I appreciate that library catalogs can be challenging to use and are not all together that intuitive. Alas, in most instances, they are all we have to get a virtual look at a library's collection. Hence, take time to play a bit, try different search terms, and engage any Ask-A-Librarian services that may be offered as methods to more clearly understand their resources and services.

At the national level, libraries that one should consider exploring when doing reasonably exhaustive research in published materials include the Allen County Public Library, the Clayton Library of the Houston Public Library, the FamilySearch Library, the Midwest Genealogy Center, the NSDAR Library in Washington, DC, the New York Public Library, the New England Historic Genealogical Society library in Boston, the Newberry Library in Chicago, the Dallas Public Library, the Los Angeles Public Library, the Library of Congress, and many more. As mentioned previously, each of their online catalogs works a little differently so expect to spend a bit of time exploring different search terms and engaging any advanced search features you may find. And keep an eye peeled for any chat or live information services they may offer.

The template we can deploy in seeking official or governmental records is relatively straightforward – local courthouses and record repositories, state archives, and the National Archives. It can be easy for some to forget that, for most of the repositories in this category, they are collecting records of the various governmental units. They typically do not collect family histories, newspapers, and directories. The various libraries we previously discussed tend to take care of that responsibility.

Birth, marriage, and death records, will and probate records, land records including grantor and grantee indices, pleadings and proceedings of local lawsuits, payment of taxes and fees, records of licenses of all types—basically anything that is the work of local government and local government offices will be found for some period of time in local courthouses or local government archives. One should determine the official local office responsible for a particular record or record group, and then inquire about their holdings, record retention schedules, and the process for accessing information and copies of documents. In some communities, the local public library or a local college or university may serve as a repository for some of the records of a local governmental unit, particularly the more historic documents and records. Don't expect a lot from the websites of local archives and record repositories. A lot of their web real estate is consumed with contemporary hearings, rulings, and public meetings as well as public and political initiatives.

At the state level, state archives truly are a genealogist's friend. First, the records they curate and provide access to are rich with data relating to the lives and times of our ancestors – both specific details and excellent contexting data. And second, the websites of many state archives contain very useful finding aids, indices, and increasingly, digital copies of actual documents. I know since I am a Hoosier this may be viewed as a biased comment; however, the Indiana Archives and Records Administration is a great website to look at as an example of what one may find available online.¹

Nearly one and a half million names are searchable from this website just for starters. The Tennessee State Library and Archives and the Missouri State Archives are two other excellent state archive sites.

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) with its various regional branches is the national level archive that curates many hundreds of millions of historical documents of great value to genealogists and historical researchers. This tremendously large website may appear intimidating and

¹ Indiana Archives and Records Administration, online at <https://www.in.gov/iara/>.

challenging to navigate. As referenced previously, it is truly worthwhile to take time to explore and play with the various search and discovery options. NARA partners with numerous large information aggregators in making digital copies of many records available online, the two most prominent being *Ancestry* and *FamilySearch*. In the coming three to five years, look for some of the records digitized through these partnerships to be even more widely available online as embargo periods expire. It would take me at least several columns to begin exploring even a part of what NARA has to offer online. One may just want to devote a bit of scheduled time to exploring the *Archives.gov* website.

The button on the main page of the NARA website that likely bears exploring first is named “Research Our Records.” Under that button, one can find links to search the catalog (take your time as the catalog initially can be quite frustrating!), other online research tools including Access to Archival Databases (AAD), researching your ancestry, and researching military records. The sheer quantity of data on this site begs one to explore. This site is so consequential that the Genealogy Center has posted many NARA finding guides for easier viewing.² It’s worth at least a quick look.

Exploring for unpublished materials – photographs, letters, diaries, daybooks, store ledgers, company records, and the like may seem like a formidable task, particularly if we are committed to finding all the data possible. It helps to keep your geographic focus in mind. First, look on the local level, and for that we would be looking at local historical societies of all types. City and county historical societies typically have the most robust collections but don’t forget about ethnic, religious, and occupational historical societies. Some of these societies have very modest sized collections, while some are quite extensive. You won’t know until you look. Some local historical society websites are extremely poor relative to online indices, finding aids and collection descriptions. A phone call or email prior to a visit may be necessary to ascertain what resources are available to researchers.

State historical societies typically have amazingly robust collections of records and documents for the geographic areas they cover. In addition, their websites are typically quite good in providing meaningful discovery layers for their collections. Increasingly state historical societies are linking significant digital collections from their websites. Articulating Hoosier pride again, the Indiana Historical Society’s webpage, *IndianaHistory.org*, offers much to explore. Two links that can quickly lead to resources include the library catalog and digital collections links. Online finding aids can greatly assist in finding specific collections worth further exploration. Among other state historical societies of note are the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Ohio History Connection, the Kentucky Historical Society and the Georgia Historical Society. Please note, though, that the website of the state historical society in the state where you are conducting research is always worth exploring.

In the category of national historical societies, I would suggest we consider historical societies that cover regions of the country if not the entire country. Such historical societies or organizations tend to be occupationally or ethnically based. These national historical societies tend to be overlooked by genealogists. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Historical Society and the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia are two examples of such organizations that may benefit family historians.

Though I am a big fan of using our just articulated strategy of published, official/governmental, and unpublished materials collected at the local, state and national levels as a guide in conducting reasonably exhaustive research, I must also offer that nearly any library or archive may have a manuscript collection that is most relevant to one’s research. Further, this library or archive might be

² Allen County Public Library (ACPL) Genealogy Center, National Archives finding aids, online at <https://www.genealogycenter.info/nara/>.

outside our articulated strategy for locating such materials. A supplemental strategy is worth embracing; consult *NUCMC* (National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections), *ArchiveGrid*, *Google* and *ChatGPT* to locate important manuscript collections in repositories you may not initially consider searching.

Keep brainstorming ideas for engaging in reasonably exhaustive research!

IN MEMORIAM – ROBERT R. PELLAND

1933 – 2023

We are very sorry to report that our dear friend Bob Pelland has passed away. Born in Bellingham, Massachusetts, he was the son of Hervey Pelland and Alma Leclaire. He served in the Air Force during the Korean War and was a graduate of Bryant College.

Bob was a member of AFGS for more than 40 years. He was a favorite of all the patrons and loved to help people with their research problems. Because he had a great knowledge of the origin of families in Québec, he could often direct a researcher to the areas where they would most likely find their families.



Bob was well read and had a great knowledge of Québec history. He would share this knowledge freely over coffee and cake in the break room. If it was chocolate cake, he would produce the biggest smile you ever saw!

His work on vital statistics from the Woonsocket area was very exacting and complete. It was not unusual for him to read an obituary and then trace that family all the way back to France. He has written several reference books for the library that help beginners to bridge the gap between the United States and Canada. His expertise was amazing.

AFGS has lost a wonderful friend. We miss him every day. His warmth, wonderful sense of humor, knowledge, and generosity have touched so many lives. Although he is no longer with us, his work, and his memory live on.

WHO WERE THE FILLES À MARIER?

by Peter Gagné

This article is an excerpt from Before the King's Daughters by Peter Gagné, reprinted with permission from the author. Citations referencing this material may be found in the book.

- In order to frame my research and define who exactly can be considered a *filles à marier*, I have come up with the following “qualifications” to be considered as a *filles à marier*:
Must have arrived before September 1663 (and not be a Fille du Roi)
- Must have come over at marriageable age (12-45, according to Hubert Charbonneau, et. al.)
- Must have married or signed a marriage contract at least once in New France or have signed an enlistment contract.
- Must not have been accompanied by both parents.
- Must not have been accompanied by or joining husband.

Gustave Lancelôt asserts that 4 out of 7 of these pioneer women belonged to the rural class and were the daughters of peasants and farmers. An additional 2 out of 7 were from urban families, the daughters of craftsmen, day laborers and servants, while the remaining 1 out of 7 were a “modest elite,” the daughters of businessmen, civil servants, military men and the petty nobility. This last group married *seigneurs*, notaries, doctors or merchants in New France.

Most of the girls who came over before 1663 were from west of an imaginary line connecting Bordeaux and Soissons, many of the towns that sent them sent mostly or exclusively women. “Fully half of the villages and burgs and one-fifth of the small towns that sent women to Canada sent women alone.

Outside of the large cities . . ., about a quarter of women and girls came from communities whose migratory contributions were exclusively female. In the Arques Valley, which connects Dieppe and Greater Rouen, emigration was mostly female, suggesting a different pattern of recruitment for women than for men.

Poverty may have been more of a factor in the recruitment of single women than for single men. A look at two sections of Paris at both ends of the economic spectrum helps to illustrate this fact.

Number of Filles à Marier per Year				
Year	Québec	Montréal	Trois-Rivières	Total
1634-41	14	0	2	16
1642-46	7	0	3	10
1647	3	3	3	9
1648	4	0	0	4
1649	4	0	4	8
1650	4	2	1	7
1651	6	0	3	9
1652	8	1	1	10
1653	5	8	0	13
1654	8	3	1	12
1655	6	1	1	8
1656	6	1	3	10
1657	12	5	5	22
1658	11	14	2	27
1659	14	18	2	34
1660	1	1	1	3
1661	18	0	2	20
1662	29	4	4	37
1663	2	0	1	3
Total	162	61	39	262

Of the emigrants from the wealthy *Faubourg Saint-Germain*, over 1 out of 3 were men and only 1 out of 5 were women, while in the working-class *Faubourg Saint-Marcel*, 23 out of 25 emigrants were women. Many female immigrants to New France came from the outer suburbs of Paris and the connecting cities along the travel routes to the capital, whose contributions were mostly or entirely women.

About four fifths of the *filles à marier* were under the age of 25, though their average age was 22. Only slightly more than 20% of these pioneer women were related to a previous colonist. This fact shows that while a minority of the girls came to Canada to join a family member (often a sibling or an uncle), most of the *filles à marier* chose to make the unknown voyage alone, independent of any family structure. Given the imbalance in the marriage market, most single women who came to Canada in the 17th century were married within a year. For the 64 women whose exact arrival date is known, the interval between arrival and marriage was less than nine months.

While waiting to find a husband, many of the girls lodged with religious communities – either the Ursulines in Québec City or the *Filles de la Congrégation Notre-Dame* in Montréal. Some girls did lodge with individuals, though, and the fact that a girl's marriage contract was signed in an individual's home is a fair indication that she was lodging with that person. In Québec City, Jean Bourdon lodged 12 *filles à marier* and Francois Bissot received six. Four girls, presumably nobles, were lodged at the Château Saint-Louis. All told, 83 *filles à marier* lodged with 27 individuals in Québec City. In Trois-Rivières, nine girls were split up between Governor Pierre Boucher, Jean Godefroy de Linctôt and Jacques Leneuf de La Poterie. In Montréal, in addition to lodging with Marguerite Bourgeoys and the *Congrégation Notre-Dame* at the stable school and the Maison Saint-Ange, four girls, probably nobles, were lodged at the fort, that is to say with Governor Maisonneuve. Four more stayed at the Hôtel-Dieu while awaiting husbands, and five girls were split among the homes of Jean Gervaise, Jean Descaries and Jacques Picot.

Marguerite Bourgeoys wrote of the *filles à marier*:

In the two voyages when I brought back girls, in all the places where devotions were made, we always renewed our resolution to seek perfection . . . always kept to heart what we wanted to do at Troyes, that there could be some sort of outlet for girls that have all the necessary good qualities, but lacking the means could not be nuns.

The 16 girls who arrived from 1634 to 1641 were all brought over by individuals. Most of the girls who came to Canada between 1642 and 1654 were recruited by Jeanne Mance or Monsieur de La Dauversière for the colony at Montréal or were sent by the Queen Mother, Anne of Austria. The last group of women, who came to Canada between 1655 and 1662, arrived alone or in small groups, seemingly attracted to the New World by the departure of relatives or others from their region in France. Other girls, not brought over by relatives or religious organizations, had their passage paid by the *Communauté des Habitants*, who enlisted them as servants to assist the craftsmen, indentured servants and laborers of the colony. Interestingly, at least seven of the girls who came over as *filles à marier* are known to have been baptized in the protestant faith. However, none of them figure in the Register of Abjurations kept by the Archdiocese of Québec. The most obvious reason for these omissions is the fact that the records in this official register do not begin until 1662, and therefore do not cover the early period of colonization that concerns the *filles à marier*. Another explanation may be that the girls were obliged to convert in France prior to embarking on the ships, and therefore the records do not appear in the Canadian archives.

THE FILLES À MARIER AND THEIR SPOUSES 1634-1662

As appears on the AFGS website.

The Filles à Marier came to Québec before the Filles du Roi. Between 1634 and September 1663, 262 filles à marier or “marriageable girls” emigrated to New France representing one quarter of all the single girls arriving in New France through 1673. As opposed to the Filles du Roi who emigrated between 1663 and 1673, the filles à marier came alone or in small groups. They were not recruited by the state and did not receive a dowry from the King. They were promised nothing but the possibility of a better life. The filles à marier chose to emigrate under perilous conditions to a wilderness colony because the advantages offered by the colony were great enough to make them forget the dangers of the crossing and rude character of colonial life. Peter J. Gagné has defined the qualifications to be considered a fille à marier as follows:

- Must have arrived before September 1663.
- Must have come over at marriageable age (12 thru 45).
- Must have married or signed a marriage contract at least once in New France or have signed an enlistment contract.
- Must not have been accompanied by both parents.
- Must not have been accompanied by or joined by a husband upon arrival.

ACHON, Ozanne-Jeanne dite Anne m. Pierre Tremblay; **ALTON**, Étiennette or Antoinette m. Marin Hurtubise, Barthélemy Vinet dit La Rente, and Claude Garique dit Languedoc; **ANET**, Jeanne (not married); **ARMAND**, Marie m. Guillaume David; **ARNU**, Marthe m. Pierre Richaume dit Petrus; **ARTUS**, Michelle m. Jean Descaries dit Le Houx; **AUBERT**, Marguerite m. Martin Grouvel and Michel Filion; **AUNEAU**, Jeanne m. Pierre Lefebvre;

BANNE, Gillette m. Marin Charly and Jacques Bertault; **BANSE**, Marguerite m. Jean Brossier dit Laframboise; **BARBEAU**, Suzanne m. Jean Noël or Novel; **BARRÉ**, Gabrielle m. Guillaume Landry; **BEAUCIER**, Jeanne m. Charles Palentin dit Lapointe; **BEAUDOIN**, Madeleine m. Séverin Ameau dit Saint-Séverin; **BEAUDRY**, Perrine m. Pierre Michelet; **BÉNARD**, Catherine m. Jacques Delaunay and Pierre Labbé dit Lacroix; **BÉNARD**, Françoise m. Guillaume Bouchard and Marin Janot dit Lachapelle; **BENET**, Marie-Suzanne m. Jean Gibault; **BÉRNARD**, Marie m. Jacques Sel; **BETFER** or **BEDFORD**, Suzanne m. Mathieu Hubou dit Deslongchamps; **BIDARD**, Marie m. Honoré Danis dit Tourangeau; **BIGOT**, Françoise m. Charles Guillabourg or Guilleboust and Denis Brière dit Labrière; **BIGOT**, Jeanne m. Marin D’Albert; **BIGOT**, Marguerite m. Guillaume Banse; **BISSONNET**, Marie m. Pierre Cousseau dit Laviolette; **BITOUCSET**, Jeanne m. Louis Guimont or Guimond and Jean Baret; **BOILEAU**, Marguerite m. Jean Serreau dit Saint-Aubin; **BOISSEL**, Marie m. Marc Bateau; **BONIN**, Marie m. Pierre Chalut and Charles Palentin dit Lapointe; **BORDE** or **DESBORDES**, Jacqueline or Jacqueline m. Claude Charland dit Francoeur; **BOUDET**, Romaine m. Jean Normand dit Le Vieux and Romain Becquet; **BOURDON**, Marie m. Jean Gloria, Jean Charet and Toussaint Toupin; **BOURGOIN**, Marie-Marthe m. Nicolas Godbout and Antoine Marcereau; **BOYER**, Anne m. Pierre Pineau or Pinot dit Laperle; **BOYER**, Marie m. Jean Bellet dit La Chaussée; **BRETON**, Marguerite m. Nicolas Patenode or Patenostre; **BRIÈRE**, Jeanne-Angelique m. Adrien Sédilot; **BUGEAU**, Suzanne m. Guillaume Griveran;

CAMUS or **LeCAUS**, Élisabeth m. Louis Guertin dit Sabotier; **CAMUS**, Catherine m. Charles Gauthier de Boisverduin; **CAPEL**, Françoise m. Jean Turcot, Jacques Lucas dit Lépine and Jacques Le Marchand; **CARTIER**, Hélène m. Pierre Paillereau; **CERISIER**, Jeanne m. François Duclos; **CHAPELIER**, Marie m. Robert Drouin; **CHARLES**, Catherine m. Urbain Jetté; **CHARLOT**, Marguerite m. Louis Loisel; **CHÂTAIGNE**, Marie m. Pierre Lefebvre; **CHATEL**, Hélène m. René Mezeray dit Nopces; **CHAUVERLANGE**, Jeanne m. Pierre Levasseur dit Lesperance; **CHEFDEVILLE**, Marie m. André Demers; **CHEVALIER** or **LECHEVALIER**, Anne m. Pierre Pinquet; **CHOLET** or **CHAULET**, Marie m. Jean Chaperon; **CHOTARD**, Jeanne m. Pierre Labrecque; **COLIN**, Catherine m. Claude Guyon; **COUTEAU** or **COUSTEAU**, Marie-Madeleine m. Émery Calteau and Claude Houssard; **CRAMPON**, Catherine m. Pierre Voyer; **CRÉPEAU** or **CRÉPEL**, Françoise m. Pierre Lat or Lelat; **CREVET**, Marie m. Robert Caron and Noël Langlois;

DE LAMARQUE, Anne m. Charles Testard de Folleville; **DE LAMBOURG**, Esther m. Guillaume Gauthier; **DE LIERCOURT**, Anne-Antoinette m. Blaise Juillet dit Avignon and Hugues Picard dit Lafortune; **DE MOUSSEAU**, Louise m. Pierre Pellerin dit Saint-Amand; **DE POITIERS**, Marie-Charlotte m. Joseph Hébert and Simon Lefebvre; **DE RICHECOURT DITE MALTEAU**, Jeanne m. Jean Foucher and Jean Roy dit Lapensée; **DELAUNAY**, Anne m. Pierre Mailloux dit Desmoulins; **DELAUNAY**, Jeanne m. Jean Lespinasse; **DELAVAUUX**, Catherine m. Gilbert Barbier dit Le Minimie; **DELIGNY**, Marie m. Julien Allard and Louis Jobidon; **DENOYON**, Suzanne m. Claude David; ***DESBORDES**,¹ Mathurine m. Pierre Bissonnet and Michel dit Mathieu Bouvier; **DESPRÉ**, Anne m. Jean DeLauzon and Claude De Bermen; **DESPRÉ**, Geneviève m. Louis Couillard; **DESPRÉS**, Marguerite m. François Becquet; **DESVARIEUX**, Vincente m. Pierre Gagnon; **DOUCET**, Marie-Madeleine m. Pierre Aigron or Égron dit Lamothe and Yvon Richard; **DOUCINET**, Marguerite m. Philippe Matou dit Labrie; **DROUILLARD**, Marie-Madeleine m. Pierre Dizy dit Monplaisir; **DRUGEON**, Élisabeth m. Jean Lehoux; **DUBOIS**, Madeleine m. Michel Baugis; **DUCHESNE**, Nicole m. Jacques De Laporte dit Saint-Georges; **DUGUAY** or **DUGUÉ**, Jeanne m. Antoine Leboesme dit Lalime; **DUMESNIL**, Marie m. André Charly dit Saint-Ange; **DUPONT**, Marie-Madeleine m. Noël-Joseph Pinguet; **DURAND**, Anne-Antoinette m. Marin Duval and Nicolas Delaunay; **DUTEAU** dite **PERRIN**, Marie-Michelle m. Michel Lemay; **DUTEAU**, Madeleine m. Nicolas Leblanc dit Labrie; **DUVAL**, Louise m. Pascal Lemaître and Pierre Juneau; **DUVAL**, Suzanne m. Élie Hanctin dit Lanqueleur and Mathieu Proutot dit Larose; **DUVERGER**, Françoise m. Jean Boulin dit Lèveille and Simon Galbrun; **DUVERGE**, Suzanne m. Marc-Antoine Galibert;

EMARD, Anne m. Guillaume Couture;

FAFARD, Françoise m. Mathieu Meunier; **FAYET**, Marie m. Nicolas Huot dit Saint-Laurent; **FERRA**, Marie m. Jacques Jahan dit Laviolette; **FORESTIER**, Catherine m. Jacques Ménard dit Lafontaine; **FOUGERAT**, Charlotte m. Pierre Penel; **FRANÇOIS** or **LEFRANÇOIS**, Marie-Madeleine m. Guillaume Thibault or Tibault; **FRESLON**, Jacqueline m. François Garnier; **FRIT**, Marie m. Léger Haguenier dit Lafontaine and Alexis Béranger;

¹ * – **DESBORDES**, Mathurine – There is a question as to the legitimacy of the claim that Mathurine was a Fille à Marier. It is being researched.

GACHET, Marie m. Pierre Nolin dit La Fougère and Charles Roger; **GAMACHE** dite **LAMARRE**, Geneviève m. Julien Fortin dit Bellefontaine; **GARNIER** or **GRENIER**, Louise m. Jean Picard and Jacques Morin; **GARNIER**, Jeanne m. Jacques Barbeau, Louis de Lamarre dit Gasion, Pierre Gendreau dit La Poussière and René Maheu; **GAUCHET DE BELLEVILLE**, Catherine m. Jean-Baptiste Migeon; **GAULIN**, Marguerite m. Jean Crête; **GAUSSE** dite **LE BORGNE**, Françoise m. Nicolas Durand and Robert Laberge; **GELÉ**, Louise m. Pierre Clément; **GIRARD**, Marie m. Antoine Rouillard dit Larrivière and Abel Turcot or Turcault; **GIRAUD**, Isabelle dite Marie m. Abel Turcot or Turcault; **GOBINET**, Élisabeth dite Isabelle m. Paul Benoît dit Livernois; **GODARD**, Jeanne m. Simon Roy and Pierre Pigeon; **GODARD**, Marie m. Toussaint Giroux; **GODEAU**, Marie m. Pierre Petit; **GODIN** or **BODIN**, Jeanne m. Pierre Larue; **GODIN**, Perrine m. François Drouet; **GOUGET**, Catherine m. Nicolas Bonhomme dit Beaupre; **GRANDIN**, Marie m. Jacques Picot dit Labrie; **GRANDRY**, Marie m. Jacques dit Pontiff; **GRENIER**, Antoinette m. Jacques Bernier; **GRENIER**, Françoise m. Noël Langlois; **GIRGNAULT** dite **GOBINEAU**, Marie m. Pierre Pluchon or Peluchon; **GUILLEBOURDEAU**, Marguerite m. Jean Baillargeon;

HAGOUIN, Élisabeth m. Antoine Courtemanche dit Jolicoeur and Paul Develuy dit Larose; **HARDY**, Marie-Anne m. Pierre Mallet; **HAUTREUX**, Marthe, m. Pierre Chauvin dit Le Grand Pierre; **HAYET**, Marguerite m. Médard Chouart and Jean Vérnon; **HÉRAULT** Jeanne m. René Filiatrault; **HERLIN**, Anne m. Louis Lefebvre dit Lacroix; **HOUART**, Catherine m. Pierre Nolan dit Lechevalier; **HUBERT**, Marie-Marthe m. Nicolas Gendron dit Lafontaine and Benoît Ponsart; **HUBOU**, Barbe m. Jean Melloir dit Dumaine; **HUBOU**, Françoise m. Michel Desorcy; **HURAU**LT or **HURELLE**, Catherine m. Jean Lemarché dit Laroche;

JALEAU Dite **PLOUMELLE**, Jeanne m. Marin Terrier and Maurice Poulin or Poulain; **JAMARE**, Marie m. Pierre Duval; **JAREL** or **JAROUX**, Suzanne m. François Dupont and Robert Coutard; **JAROUSSEAU**, Suzanne m. Simon Lereau; **JOBIN**, Françoise m. Pierre Dandonneau dit Lajeunesse; **JOLY**, Marie m. Antoine Damien; **JOPIE**, Anne m. Georges Cadoret;

LAGRANGE, Jacqueline m. Michel Théodore dit Gilles, Laurent Glory dit La Bière and Nicolas Raqueneau; **LAMOUREUX**, Antoinette dite Louise m. Marin Nourrice; **LANDEAU**, Marie-Noëlle m. Jean Beaudoin and Louis Tétreau; **LANGUILLE**, Marie m. Richard Grouard and François Hurault; **LATOUR** dite **SIMONET**, Catherine m. Jean Cordeau dit Deslauriers; **LE FLOT**, Michelle m. Jacques Perrault dit Villedaigne; **LE LABOUREUR**, Anne m. Jean Normand or Lenormand dit Le Jeune; **LEBOEUF**, Marguerite m. Gabriel Lemieux; **LEBREUIL**, Louise-Marie m. Marin Deniau dit Destailis and Charles Boyer; **LECLERC**, Adrienne m. Romain Duval and Nicolas Hamelin; **LECLERC**, Marguerite m. Nicolas Leblond and Jean Rabouin; **LECLERC**, Marie m. Jean-Galleran Boucher; **LEDET** or **LÉODET**, Anne m. Jean Neveu or Nepveu and Gilles Pinel; **LELIÈVRE**, Françoise m. Gabriel Gosselin; **LEMAÎTRE**, Denise m. Pierre Perras dit Lafontaine and François Cael; **LEMOINE** or **LE MOYNE**, Jeanne m. Jacques LeBer dit Larose; **LEMOINE** or **LE MOYNE**, Anne m. Michel Messier; **LEROUGE** dite **SAINT-DENIS**, Jeanne m. Louis Carreau dit Lafraîcheur; **LEROUX**, Mathurine m. Martin Mercier and Gabriel Rouleau dit Sanssoucy; **LESON**, Anne m. Jean Desmarais; **LETARD**, Marie m. Jean Roussin; **LONGCHAMP**, Geneviève m. Jacques Bilodeau; **LOPPÉ**, Renée m. Jean Valiquet dit Laverdure; **LORGUEIL**, Marie m. Toussaint Hunault; **LORION**, Catherine m. Pierre Desautels dit Lapointe, Nicolas Millet dit Le Beauceron, Jean Simon and Pierre Vilain; **LOTIER**, Catherine m. Mathurin Jousset dit Laloire and Adrien Léger;

MACLIN or **MAQUELAIN**, Marguerite m. Nicolas Boyer and Jean Chicot; **MACRÉ** or **MAQUERAY**, Geneviève m. Michel Énaud dit Botté; **MANOVELY de RÉVILLE**, Marie-Geneviève m. Jean Pelletier; **MARCHAND**, Catherine m. Laurent Archambault; **MARECOT**, Madeleine m. Louis Martineau; **MARGUERITE**, Marie m. Jacques Hertel and Quentin Moral; **MARTIN**, Anne m. Jean Côté; **MATHIEU**, Catherine m. François Trefflé dit Rotot; **MAZOUER** or **MAZOUÉ**, Marie m. Louis Garneau; **MÉCHIN**, Jeanne m. Guillaume Pepin dit Tranchemontagne; **MÉLIOT**, Catherine m. Jean Routhier or Routier and Pierre Bouvier; **MERCIER**, Jeanne m. Claude Poulin or Poulain; **MERRIN** or **MARIÉ**, Jeanne m. Éloi Jarry dit Lahaye, René Moreau and Henri Perrin; **MÉRY**, Françoise m. Antoine Brassard; **MÉSANGÉ**, Marie m. Mathurin Chabot; **MÉTAYER**, Marie m. Mathurin Baillargeon; **MEUNIER**, Françoise m. Pierre Dubois dit Morel; **MICHELANDE**, Madeleine m. Jacques Gratiot; **MIGAUD**, Suzanne m. Pierre Trottier; **MIGNON**, Jeanne m. Jean Guay or Guyot; **MORIN**, Claire m. Jamin Bourguignon dit Le Provençal and Jean Martineau dit Lapile; **MORIN**, Françoise m. Étienne Pelletier and Étienne Demers or Dumets; **MORINEAU**, Jeanne m. Pierre Petit dit Milhomme and François Hebert dit Lacomte; **MORISSEAU**, Marguerite-Madeleine m. François Pelletier dit Antaya; **MULLOIS DE LABORDE**, Madeleine m. Étienne Pézard;

NADREAU, Françoise-Jacqueline m. Michel Louvard dit Desjardins and André Michel; **NAU DE FOSSAMBAULT**, Marie-Catherine m. Louis Lauzon and Jean Peuvret; **NAU DE FOSSAMBAULT**, Michelle-Thérèse m. Joseph Gifford;

LOUDIN, Marie m. François Gariépy;

PACREAU, Marie m. Fiacre Ducharme dit Lafontaine and Jacques Picot dit Labrie; **PANIE**, Isabeau m. Jean Gourry; **PANIE**, Marie m. Guillaume Bigot; **PARÉ** dite **DE PARIS**, Claire-Françoise m. Jacques Beaudon or Baudon dit La Grange and Jacques Bluteau; **PARENTEAU** or **PARENTELLE**, Marie m. Robert Gagnon; **PATOU**, Catherine m. Étienne Morel; **PAULO**, Marie m. Daniel-Joseph Panier dit Laplante; **PAVIE**, Marie m. Jean Migneron; **PELLETIER** or **PELTIER**, Marie m. Julien Perrault or Pétiau; **PÉRÉ**, Marie or Marie-Suzanne m. Thierry Delestre dit Le Vallon; **PERRAULT**, Marguerite-Cécile m. Joseph-Élie Gauthier; **PICARD**, Marguerite m. Nicolas Godé dit Lamontagne, **PICOTÉ de BELESTRE**, Perrine m. Michel Godefroy de Linctot; **PINET de LA CHESNAYE**, Marie m. Pierre Masse; **PINSON**, Marie-Marthe m. Jean Milot dit Le Bourguignon; **POIREAU**, Jeanne m. Pierre Biron; **POISSON**, Barbe m. Léonard Lucos dit Barbot and Gabriel Celle dit Duclos; **POISSON**, Mathurine m. Jacques Aubuchon dit Leloyal; **POMPONNELLE**, Marie m. Nicolas Petit dit Lapré; **PONTONNIER**, Marie m. Pierre Gadois (fils), Honoré Langlois dit Lachapelle, and Pierre Martin dit Larivière; **POTEL**, Jacqueline m. Jean Bourdon; **POURNIN** or **POURNAIN**, Marie m. Jacques Lamargue and Jacques Testard;

RADISON, Élisabeth m. Claude Jutras dit La Vallée; **RADISSON**, Françoise m. Claude Volant; **REBOURS**, Marguerite m. Pierre Raguideau and Jacques Guitaut dit Jolicoeur; **RENAUD**, Marie m. Mathurin Langevin dit Lacroix; **RENAUDEAU**, Judith-Catherine m. Vincent Poirier dit Bellepoire; **RENAUDIN de LA BLANCHÈRIÈRE**, Marie m. Nicolas Levieux; **REYNIER**, Christine m. Jean Grimard; **RICHARD**, Marie m. François Fafard; **RIGAUD**, Judith m. Jean De La Planche, François Lemaistre dit Le Picard and Jean Terrien; **RITON**, Marie m. Léonard Leblanc; **ROCHERON**, Marie m. François Gaulin; **ROCHETEAU**, Suzanne m. Jean Boutin dit Larose; **ROLLAND**, Nicole m. François Blondeau; **ROUSSELIER**, Jeanne m. Pierre Godin dit Châtellon; **ROY**, Jeanne m. Jean Milloir dit Dumaine; **ROY**, Marie m. Étienne Rageat dit Le Lyonnais;

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TARGER, Élisabeth or Isabelle m. Mathurin Gerbert dit de La Fontaine; **TAUIER**, Marie m. Jacques Delugré; **TESTARD**, Jeanne m. François Le Ber; **TESTE**, Marie m. Antoine Pepin dit Lachance; **THAVENET**, Marguerite-Josèphe m. François Hertel; **TERRIEN** or **TERRIER**, Perrine m. Jean Allaire; **THOMAS**, Marguerite m. Jean Trudel, **TOURAUT**, Jacquette m. Pierre Jarousseau and Jacques Prévireault; **TRIOT**, Marie-Madeleine m. Charles Lefrancois; **TROTIN**, Marie m. Michel Bouchard;

VALADE, Marie-Barbe m. Michel L'Homme and Jacques Meilleur; **VAUVILLIERS**, Jeanne m. Bénigne Basset dit Deslauriers; **VIDEAU**, Anne m. Étienne Blanchon dit Larose and Étienne Jouineau; **VIÉ** dite **LAMOTTE**, Marie m. Hubert Simon dit Lapointe; **VIGER**, Françoise m. Grégoire Deblois; **VIGNAULT**, Jeanne m. Jacques Greslon dit Laviolette and Philippe Poitiers dit Lafontaine; **VIVRAN** or **VIVIER**, Jacquette m. Jean Normand or Lenormand; **VOIDY**, Jeanne m. Jean Demers

AMERICAN-FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the *American-French Genealogical Society* is to:

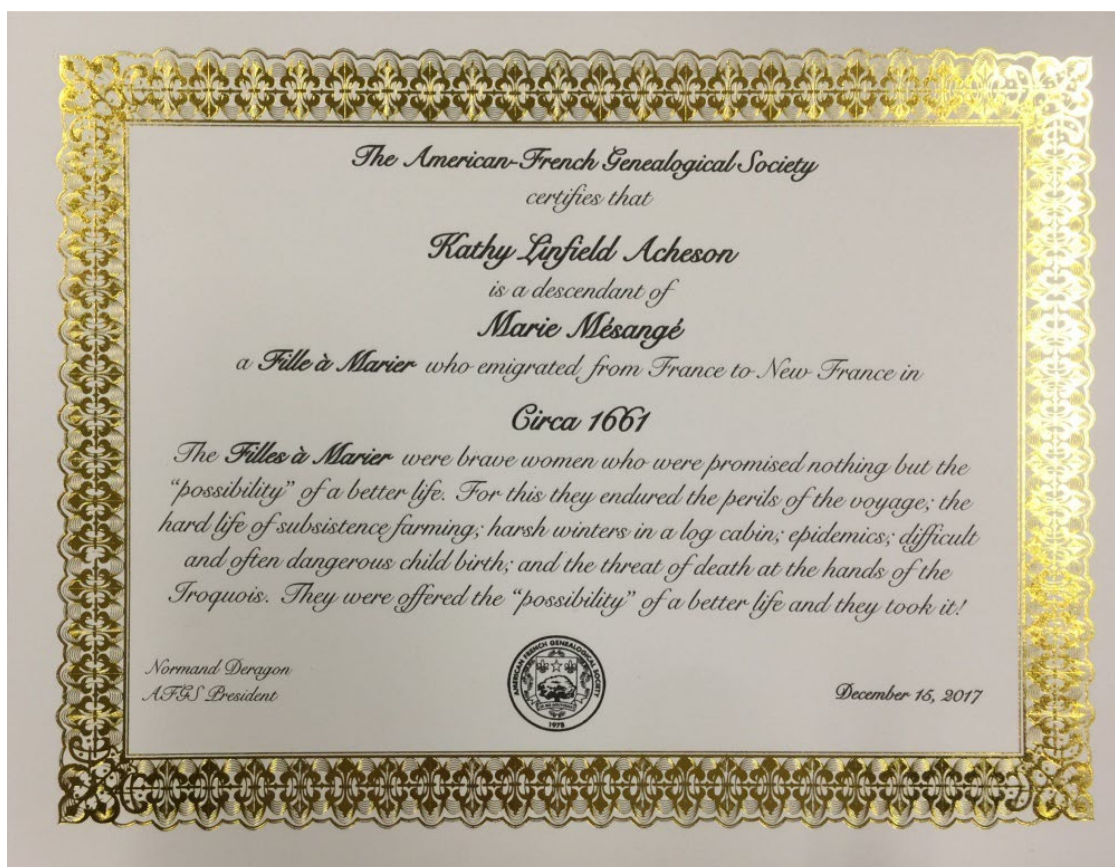
- Collect, preserve and publish cultural, genealogical, historical and biographical matter relating to Americans of French and French-Canadian descent;
- Play an active part in the preservation of French and French-Canadian culture and heritage; and highlight the role that they have played in the history of North America;
- Maintain an educational, research and cultural center;
- Conduct periodic educational programs and conferences to explore cultural, genealogical, and historical topics;
- Disseminate cultural, genealogical, historical, and biographical information to members and the general public.



FILLE À MARIER PIN AND CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

AFGS is offering a second pin and certificate program in addition to the “*Filles du Roi*” program. This certificate honors the marriageable girls who came to New France **before** the “Daughters of the King.” They were the **FILLES À MARIER**. For those receiving this newsletter electronically, all the necessary information to submit a request to be certified as a descendant of a *Filles à Marier* will be found on our AFGS website at <http://afgs.org/site/les-filles-a-marier/> *Verified descendants of a “Fille à Marier” will receive a pin and certificate.*

According to Peter J. Gagné, in his book, *Before the King’s Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634-1662*, just 262 women answered the call to populate France’s colony before King Louis XIV started the government sponsored *Filles du Roi* program which brought an additional 768 women to New France. These early seventeenth century women, who came alone or in small groups, left behind families in a civilized country, faced the dangerous ocean crossing to arrive in an uncivilized colony with harsh weather and the constant threat of attacks by the Iroquois Indians to marry a settler and raise as many children as possible for the glory of God and King.



Verified descendants of a Fille à Marier will receive a pin and certificate as pictured.



Peter J.
Gagné
Author

FILLES À MARIER ARRIVALS BY YEAR

Excerpts from the Table of Arrivals by year
by Peter J. Gagné

A small selection of the *Filles à Marier* arrivals for each year is shown below in the table. **For the complete list please refer to *Before the King's Daughters, The Filles à Marier, 1634-1662* by Peter J. Gagné.**

[M] Indicates the girl arrived at Montréal; [Q] Québec City; [T] Trois-Rivières

Dates in *italics* (e.g. *1637*) indicates an approx. year, i.e. “about 1637,” “<” indicates arrival before and “>” indicates arrival after.

The column “1729” gives the number of descendants by 31 December of that year. For multiple marriages, the total is shown under the first husband, with the individual numbers of descendants of subsequent husbands shown in parenthesis.

1634-1641				
Name [City]	Dates	Yr. Married	Husband (# of children)	1729
Aubert, Marguerite [Q]	<i>1619</i> >1693	1: 1635	Grouvel, Martin (0)	0
		2: 1661	Filion, Michel (0)	(0)
Bernard, Marie [Q]	?>1640	1637	Sel, Jacques (1)	2
Gouget, Catherine [T]	<i>1617</i> -1679	1640	Bonhomme dit Beaupré, Nicolas (7)	297
1642-1646				
Auneau, Jeanne [T]	<i>1626</i> -1691	1646	Lefebvre, Pierre (7)	387
Banse, Marguerite [Q]	?>1656	1642	Brossier dit Laframboise, Jean (7)	7
Desvarieux, Vincente [Q]	<i>1622</i> -1695	1642	Gagnon, Pierre (10)	218
1647				
Name [City]	Dates	Yr. Married	Husband (# of children)	1729
Bigot, Françoise [Q]	1631-1706	1: 1647	Guillebourg or Guilleboust, Charles (3)	172
		2: 1658	Brière dit Labrière, Denis (9)	(71)
Couteau or Cousteau, Marie-Madeleine [Q]	<i>1607</i> -1691	1: 1647	Calteau, Emery (0)	0
		2: 1653	Houssard dit Le Petit Claude, Claude (0)	0
1651				
Bourdon, Marie [Q]	1634-1705	1: 1652	Gloria, Jean (6)	65
		2: 1669	Toupin, Toussaint (3)	(176)
		3: 1680	Charet, Jean (0)	(19)
Breton, Marguerite [Q]	<i>1636</i> >1698	1651	Patenode or Patenostre, Nicolas (11)	170
Despres, Anne [Q]	<i>1627</i> -1689	1: 1651	De Lauzon, Jean (6)	6
		2: 1664	De Bermen, Claude (0)	(5)
1653				
*Girls marked with an asterisk came with the <i>Grande Recrue</i>				
*Artus, Michelle [M]	<i>1629</i> -1698	1654	Descaries dit Le Houx, Jean (5)	82
*Dumesnil, Marie [M]	<i>1641</i> -1114	1654	Charly dit Saint-Ange, Andre (7)	19
Jarousseau, Suzanne [Q]	<i>1641</i> >1694	1: 1655	Lereau, Simon (7)	167
1654				
Boissel, Marie [Q]	<i>1627</i> -1613	1654	Bureau, Marc (0)	0

Colin, Catherine [Q]	1637-1688	1655	Guyon, Claude (12)	334
François or Lefrançois, Marie-Madeleine [Q]	1634-1701	1655	Thibault or Tibault, Guillaume (8)	230
1655				
Benard, Françoise [M]	1630-1707	1: 1655	Janot dit Lachapelle, Marin (5)	241
		2: 1665	Bouchard, Guillaume (1)	(10)
Deligny, Marie [Q]	1635-1696	1: 1655	Jobidon, Louis (11)	178
		2: 1677	Allard, Julien (0)	0
1656				
Armand, Marie [T]	?>1678	1656	David, Guillaume (6)	72
Camus, Catherine [Q]	1638<1678	1656	Gauthier de Boisverduin, Charles (8)	141
Chataigne, Marie [Q]	1622-1699	1656	Lefebvre, Pierre (3)	69
1657				
Jopie, Anne [Q]	1620<1686	1657	Cadoret, Georges (9)	0
Lemoine or Le Moyne, Anne [M]	1638-1725	1658	Messier, Michel (12)	211
Lemoine or Le Moyne, Jeanne [M]	1630-1682	1658	LeBer dit Larose, Jacques (5)	20
		2: 1679	Poitiers dit Lafontaine, Philippe (0)	0
1658				
Names in bold were married 16 September 1658				
Arnu, Marthe [M]	1632-1700	1658	Richaume dit Petrus, Pierre (9)	371
Leboeuf, Marguerite [Q]	1638<1671	1658	Lemieux, Gabriel (5)	83
Loppe, Renée [M]	1645<1679	1658	Valiquet dit Laverdure, Jean (8)	180
1659				
Duverger, Françoise [M]	1636-1671	1: 1659	Galbrun, Simon (4)	67
		2: 1684	Cael, François (0)	n/a
Maclin or Maquelain, Marguerite [M]	1648-1733	1: 1662	Chicot, Jean (2)	179
		2: 1667	Boyer, Nicolas (10)	(118)
1660				
Michelande, Madeleine [T]	1631-1695	1660	Gratitot, Jacques (5)	85
1661				
Leclerc, Adrienne [Q]	1648>1687	1: 1661	Duval, Romain (0)	0
		2: 1682	Hamelin, Nicolas (0)	(n/a)
Leclerc, Marguerite [Q]	1640-1675	1: 1661	Leblond, Nicolas (10)	161
		2: 1678	Rabouin, Jean (3)	(139)
1662				
Macré or Maqueray, Genevieve [Q]	1635-1700	1662	Enaud dit Botté, Michel (6)	43
Marecot, Madeleine [Q]	1635-1698	1663	Martineau, Louis (3)	28
Mazouer or Mazoue, Marie [Q]	1643<1715	1663	Garneau, Louis (8)	75
1663				
Cerisier, Jeanne [T]	1637-1709	1665	Duclos, François (8)	121
Despres, Marguerite [Q]	1629-1610	1663	Becquet, François (0)	0



**SINDI
BROUSSARD
TERRIEN**

Genealogist

**MARGUERITE BOILEAU SERREAU
SAINT-AUBIN**

My Ninth Great-Grandmother (about 1640-1700)
by Sindi Broussard Terrien

Part one of two

Marguerite Boileau was the daughter of René Boileau and Joachine Ferrant, the husband of Jean

Serreau Saint Aubin, and the mother of Marguerite, Pierre, Geneviève and Charles

Decisions, decisions, decisions.

“Marguerite Boileau, how would you like a chance at a better life? All that is required is to leave your current life behind, journey across the Atlantic Ocean and marry a man who is living in Nouvelle-France.” Marguerite did.

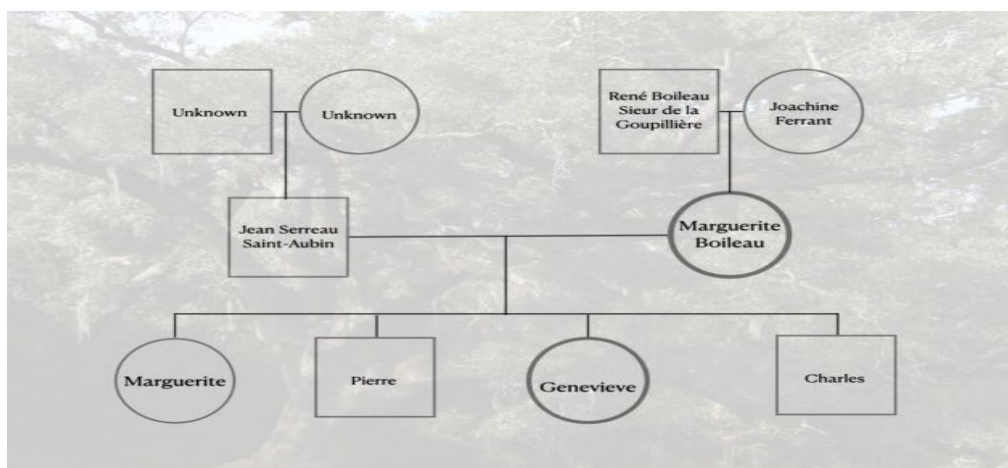
“Marguerite, there are many men in Nouvelle-France whom you can marry. This is your decision. It is your choice who you marry, not your parents’. Whom will you marry?” Marguerite married Jean Serreau Saint-Aubin who was eighteen years her senior.

“Marguerite, you are a married woman. Are you aware that Jean Terme (a much younger man than your husband) has feelings for you? He pays attention to you in ways that upset your husband. What will you do? Marguerite, what will you do?”

Marguerite’s husband killed him.

Organizations such as Société Notre-Dame de Montréal or the Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal recruited marriageable girls, “*Filles à Marier*,” between 1634 and 1662 to marry the men of Nouvelle-France in Québec and Montréal and to help settle the territory. The “*Filles à Marier*” went at their own expense or were sponsored by merchants or religious societies. Once Marguerite arrived in Québec, she probably recuperated from her Atlantic crossing with the Ursuline nuns in Québec. There she was quickly taught how to live in undeveloped and sometimes savage land. The crossing took from six weeks to two months. On average, ten percent of passengers died before arriving in Nouvelle-France. Marguerite was probably the last of the 262 women who went to Nouvelle-France as “*Filles à Marier*” during that time.

Though of minor noble birth, born to René Boileau and Joachine Ferrant in 1638 in Orches, Poitou, France, Marguerite dared to leave when she was twenty-one or twenty-two years old. Her sister, Marie, followed a few years later as a *Fille du Roi*, a “*Daughter of the King*.” These young women were sponsored by the King of France and were given a dowry once they married in Nouvelle-France. With both Marguerite and Marie going to Nouvelle-France, this is an indication that their parents had either died or came upon hard times. The *Filles à Marier* and *Filles du Roi* were given a privilege that women never had in European history: a woman could decide for herself whom she would marry and, if the woman signed a marriage contract and decided not to marry the man, she could have the marriage contract annulled.



Marguerite chose to marry Jean Serreau Saint-Aubin from Poitou in 1663.¹ He arrived in Québec around 1662. Soon after their marriage, Marguerite started to fulfill her purpose. Their first child, Marguerite, was born and baptized at Chateau-Richer, near Québec in 1664.² Their second child, Pierre, was born in June 1665 and baptized at Notre Dame in Québec.³ Soon after his birth, Marguerite's life became very complicated. Jean Terme was killed by Marguerite's husband. The historical record focuses on how this event affected Jean Serreau. There are at least two sides to every story and in this true-life story, Marguerite's side has never been told.

Marguerite's story will continue in part two of this article. Historical resources close to the time of the event that describe the killing of Jean Terme are in French and are being transcribed and translated. Many articles have been written about this event and focus on Jean Serreau. My goal will be to tell Marguerite's story accurately without judgement or assumption based on information in historical documents.

end of part one

(Continued on page 24)

This article was originally published on Sindi Terrien's website, "My Many Mothers" <https://mymanymothers.com/> on 14 December 2022, with part two following on 19 June 2023.

¹ While the marriage record of Marguerite Boileau and Jean Serreau has not been located, the baptismal records of their children and a Letter of Grace from the King of France cite their marriage.

² Château-Richer de la Visitation de ND, Co. Montmorency parish register, Marguerite Serreau, 26; *Drouin Collection*, 1621-1968, online at *Ancestry.com*, "Québec, Canada, Vital and Church Records," image 27 of 727, https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1091/images/d13p_16510182?pId=14876896, accessed 13 December 2022, international subscription required. The *Drouin Collection* may also be found at the AFGS library in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, The New England Historic and Genealogical Society in Boston, and online for free at *Familysearch.org*.

³ Notre-Dame De Québec parish registry, Pierre Serreau, 77; *Drouin Collection*, 1621-1968, "Québec, Canada, Vital and Church Records," image 78 of 93, online at *Ancestry.com*, https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1091/images/d13p_31410408?pId=15042987, accessed 13 December 2022, international subscription required.



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by Jan Burkhart

The list of books below can be found in our library. This list, plus many more in our library, will provide the reader with more information about the *Filles à Marier*, or “marriageable girls,” who arrived in New France before 1663, life in New France, French occupation of the Champlain

Valley, the immigration of some of the Scotsmen who settled in Québec (the Muirs) and the Companions of Samuel de Champlain.

- BIO 592 Gagné, Peter J. *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier; 1634-1662*. Pawtucket, R.I., Author, 2002.
- BIO 593-94 Gagné, Peter J. *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673*, 2 vols. [Pawtucket, R.I.]: Author, 2001.
- HIS 506 Larson, Denise R. *Companions of Champlain, Founding Families of Quebec, 1608-1635*. Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Pub. Co., 2008.
- FAM 1160 Phillips, Edward Wallace. *The First Muirs of the Province of Quebec, Including Two Millers, James and William Muir . . .* Bloomington, In: iUniverse, 2012.
- HIS 755 Fischer, David Hackett. *Champlain's Dream*. N.Y., N.Y.: Simon & Schuster, 2008.
- HIS 483 Eccles, W.J. *Canada Under Louis XIV, 1663-1701*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, Ltd, 1964.
- HIS 115 Coolidge, Guy Omeron. *The French Occupation of the Champlain Valley from 1609-1759*. N.Y.: Purple Mountain Press, 1999.
- HIS 112-13 Kent, Timothy J. *Birchbark Canoes of the Fur Trade*, 2 vols. Ossineke, Mich.: Silver Fox Enterprises, 1997.
- HIS 511 Parker, Gilbert and Claude G. Bryan. *Old Quebec: The Fortress of New France*. N.Y.: The MacMillan Co., 1992.
- HIS 751 Marchand, Philip. *Ghost Empire, How the French Almost Conquered North America*. Westport, Conn., London: Praeger Pub., 2007.
- HIS 054 Douville, Raymond and Jacques Casanova. *Daily Life in Early Canada*. N.Y.: The MacMillan Co., 1967.

“Statistics are human beings with the tears wiped away.”
– Paul Brodeur

SOME FILLES À MARIER WHO FOUND LIFE IN NEW FRANCE VERY DIFFICULT

by Jan Burkhart

Marguerite Leboueuf's Life

A woman's life in New France in the early 1600s was not easy. The climate was harsh. The living conditions were rudimentary at best. Life meant hard work, danger from wild animals and the First Nation people, and difficult and frequent childbirth. But in spite of all these challenges, women were willing to come to New France seeking their fortune in hopes that their existence would be an improvement from the lives they were living in France. Most of them were willing to contend with all of the hardships and managed to survive and thrive. For a few, however, these challenges were too difficult. Unfortunately, some managed to get themselves on the wrong side of the law. Others found themselves in very difficult circumstances, almost impossible to endure.

Marguerite Leboeuf was born about 1638 in the parish of Notre-Dame in Troyes, Champagne, France. She was the daughter of Guillaume Leboeuf, a *bourgeois*, and Marguerite Millau.¹ She arrived in New France in 1658. On September 3rd of that same year, she married Gabriel Lemieux.² Following the custom of the land, Marguerite and Guillaume appeared before a notary to have a marriage contract drawn up and signed. The notary was Audouart³ and the ceremony took place in the home of François Bissot. At the time, Guillaume Leboeuf was able to sign the contract, but Marguerite could not.⁴

Gabriel was a master cooper, born about 1614 in the parish of Saint-Michel, Rouen, in Normandy. His father was Louis Lemieux, and his mother was Marie Luguen. Gabriel also had a half-brother Pierre, who married Marie Bernard in Québec in 1647. So, the couple did have family nearby at the time they married.⁵

Gabriel and Marguerite had 5 children: Nicolas born and baptized August 20, 1659, died before 1666; Hélène born about 1660; Gabriel born on September 4 and baptized on September 5, 1663; Marie-Madeleine born about 1664; and Marguerite born and baptized January 21, 1666, and died in Québec on the same day.⁶

Gabriel was an enterprising man. He had a trade as a barrel maker, or master cooper, and owned land in the Seigneurie of Lauzon. The family was somewhat prosperous, and luck seemed to follow them. It seems that Marguerite and Gabriel also ran some type of cabaret or neighborhood bar. The *syndicat des habitants* accused them of selling wine above the fixed price. On April 25, 1665, the couple was fined 10 *écus* by the *Conseil Souverain*⁷ for this infraction of the city ordinance. To

¹ Rene Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*, 708.

² Peter J. Gagné, *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634 - 1662*, 189.

³ Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*, 708.

⁴ Gagné, *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634 - 1662*, 189

⁵ Gagné, *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634 - 1662*, 189.

⁶ Gagné, *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634 - 1662*, 189.

⁷ The *Conseil Souverain* or the Sovereign Council was a governing body in New France. It served as both Supreme Court for the colony of New France, as well as a policy-making body, though this latter role diminished over time. It was created in 1663 and its last meeting occurred on April 28, 1760, the day of the Battle of Sainte-Foy (*Wikipedia.com*).

make matters worse, Marguerite was accused of allowing debauchery and other scandalous acts in her establishment and home. In 1667, she was accused of adultery and keeping girls and women in her house for the purpose of committing acts of lewdness. Gabriel Lemieux appeared in court to defend his wife. He proclaimed that his wife had been a good and blameless wife since they were married. He asserted that the claims against her were false and an attempt to disrupt their lives. He demanded that the accusers be named and that they be charged with slander. He also demanded that he and Marguerite be awarded appropriate compensation for this slander. It seems that the *Conseil Souverain* upheld the fines for the sale of wine but did not pursue the other charges.⁸ Nevertheless, Marguerite could not pay her fines and was pursued and plagued by her creditors to the point where she was unable to support her children.

But how did the family get into this position in the first place? In 1666, Gabriel decided to do business in France and set sail on a ship loaded with a great cargo of valuable merchandise. His first stop in France was at LaRochelle, where he found trade opportunities to be unfavorable. Seeking a better market, he set sail on another ship bound for Rouen, the city of his birth. Despite his high hopes for success, he was not far out to sea when his ship was captured by an English vessel. He was made a prisoner, brought to England and all his merchandise was seized. He was then sent back to France, penniless. He had to borrow money so that he could return to Québec. Once back in Québec, the Lemieux family found themselves under great pressure from their creditors to pay their debts. The creditors even wanted the family to sell their furniture, thus forcing them out into the streets, children and all. This was a very difficult position to be in but, fortunately for the family, Marguerite took matters into her own hands. She appealed to the *Conseil Souverain* requesting a delay of three years to make the required reimbursements. After negotiations, the *Conseil Souverain* granted the requested delay.⁹

Little by little, Lemieux was able, after sixteen years, to clear himself of debt. Unfortunately, Marguerite died in 1671, long before these happier days returned. A life that started so promisingly turned into heartache and worry for her. Was this the life she imagined when she set sail for New France? What would we have done in her place?

Françoise Duverger's life

Another Filles à Marier who had troubles was Françoise Duverger. She too had difficulties with the law, but her difficulties were much more serious than Marguerite's were.

Françoise Duverger was born about 1636 in the parish of Saint-Sulpice in Paris. She was the daughter of Jean-Jacques Duverger and Suzanne de Laval. She and her sister Suzanne were brought to Montréal by Jeanne Mance and Marguerite Bourgeoys in 1659, arriving on the *Saint-André*.¹⁰

In November 1659, Françoise married Simon Galbrun in Montréal. She was able to sign the marriage contract, but her husband was not. Simon was born about 1635 in the parish of Saint-Pierre in Verron, Anjou. He was the son of Philippe Galbrun and Jeanne Blanchet. He arrived on the *Saint-Nicolas* in 1653 as a member of the *Grande Recrue*. He decided to remain in Montréal

⁸ Quesnel, *Court Proceedings of Early Canada*, vol. 7.

⁹ Quesnel, *Court Proceedings of Early Canada*, vol. 7.

¹⁰ Gagné, *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634 - 1662*, 128.

and was given a land grant by Monsieur Maisonneuve as well as a bonus of 500 livres. Later he became a soldier in the 15th squadron of Montréal's *Sainte-Famille* militia.¹¹

Simon and Françoise had four children: Jacques-Simon baptized on May 16, 1661; Marie baptized November 28, 1663; Jean-Baptiste baptized February 24, 1666 and Catherine who was stillborn and baptized in Montréal October 10, 1667.¹² Sadly Simon was found dead in Montréal and his body was examined by surgeon Étienne Bouchard. He was buried on May 20 1669. How sad for Françoise to be left with four children to raise on her own, or was it?¹³

Françoise went on to be accused of attempted abortions on three separate occasions. She was convicted of murdering her baby as soon as it was born and she and her second husband were convicted of murdering her first husband.¹⁴ You can read more about Françoise in Peter Gagné's book *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier 1634 – 1662*, or check out the story in *Je Me Souviens* (vol. 42, no. 1, January-March 2019) which can be found in the AFGS Members Only On Line Library. While there, check out the heartbreaking and tragic story of Gillette Banne (*Je Me Souviens* [vol. 41, no. 1, January-March 2018]), and the interesting story about Judith Rigaud (*Je Me Souviens* [vol. 23, no. 2, Autumn 2000]).

Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier 1634 - 1662 by Peter Gagné has brief biographies of all the Filles à Marier. There you will find women who broke the law, women who endured physical abuse from their husbands, women who married two or three times because of tragedies that had befallen their husbands, women affected by witchcraft and bigamy or who endured various epidemics. But, also, you will find women who carried on in the face of hardship and heartbreak and succeeded in making a new life for themselves. That is a great book to have in your library.

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¹¹ Gagné, *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634 - 1662*, 128.

¹² Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*, 458.

¹³ Gagné, *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634 - 1662*, 129.

¹⁴ Quesnel, *Court Proceedings of Early Canada*, vol. 4.



THE SUPER COUPLES OF NEW FRANCE

Have you found them among your ancestors?

Number of Descendants in

	1730	1760	1800
Jean Guyon & Mathurine Robin <i>Married 1615</i>	2,150	5,546	9,592
Zacharie Cloutier & Zainte Dupont <i>Married 1616</i>	2,090	6,218	10,413
Jaques Archambault & Françoise Tourault <i>Married 1629</i>	1,825	4,478	7,470
Martin Boucher & Perinne Mallet <i>Married 1629</i>	1,454	4,751	7,940
Noël Langlois & Françoise Grenier <i>Fille à Marier Married 1634</i>	1,388	4,271	7,166

The *Fille à Marier*, Françoise Grenier and her husband, Noël Langlois fulfilled their mission to populate and strengthen Nouvelle-France.

They were the fifth most prolific immigrant couple to Québec with 7,166 descendants as of 1800. One can only imagine the number of descendants they have now in 2023.

Their ten children are listed below:

Noël LANGLOIS and Françoise GRENIER GARNIER m. 25 July 1634 Québec (Notre-Dame-de Québec)¹

Sex	Birth (Baptism)	Marriage	Death (Burial)	àFirst Name of Child	Name of Spouse
m	1635-07-18		1654-06-19	Robert	
f	1636-08-19			Marie	
f	1637-09-02	1649-11-09	1704-03-16	Anne	Jean PELLETIER
f	1639-09-03	1653-10-22	1697-09-24	Marguerite	Paul VACHON
m	1641-02-24	1665-10-19	1687-08-25	Jean	Marie Charlotte Françoise BELANGER
f	1643-01-01	1656-01-09		Jeanne	René CHEVALIER
f	1645-02-21	1662-11-06	1696-11-18	Elisabeth Isabelle	Louis COTÉ
f	1646-09-30	1660-08-10	1687-08-14	Marie	François MIVILLE
m	1648	1675-12-05	1690-10-21	Jean	Marie COURVILLE CADIEUX
m	1651-12-07	Avant 1673	1693-10-08	Noël	Aimée CARON

¹ Généalogie Québec, *Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)*, database, PRDH-IGD (<https://www.prdh-igd.com>; accessed 8 Aug. 2023, Couple #219, Québec (Notre-Dame-de=Québec) Marriage: 25 July 1634.

MARGUERITE BOILEAU SERREAU SAINT-AUBIN*My Ninth Great-Grandmother (c.1640-1700)*

by Sindi Broussard Terrien

*Part two of two**(Continued from page 18)*

Note: The following facts have been translated from Jean Serreau Saint-Aubin's testimony when he petitioned the French Court for a "letter of grace" also known as a "letter of remission" (similar to a presidential pardon in the United States) from the King of France for killing Jean Terme.¹ He will be referred to as Jean Serreau or Serreau throughout this article. The facts in the testimony are those Jean Serreau alone provided. His wife's (Marguerite Boileau) version of the events is not recorded. There is no testimony from witnesses to the event or events leading up to the actions of Serreau. Serreau had to present his version of events in such a way that he would gain the benevolence of the King. Keep that in mind when the events that took place are presented; and, most importantly, all that is "known" of the case, all the "facts," are as reported in the letter of grace, the conclusions of the Court which, once again, was based solely on the testimony of Serreau himself to them.

A letter of grace is a legal instrument that was used in France since the 1300s. Natalie Zemon Davis, author of *Fiction in the Archives: Pardon Tales and Their Tellers in Sixteenth-Century France* described the steps in order to obtain a letter of grace from the King of France. When a crime is committed, such as a homicide, usually the suspected person flees to a place far away from the incident for a period of time to let things cool down. When the person returns to the location of the crime, a royal notary is engaged to prepare a letter of remission. The letter is read before the chancellor and sometimes before the King. The formal letter of remission is then prepared and sealed with green wax and silken thread and signed in the King's name. A fee is paid, and "gifts" may also be given. The supplicant next has to return to the jurisdiction of the crime and present the letter of grace for ratification "humbly to the judges, bare-headed, on one's knees and with imploring hands."

Zemon Davis further explains the formula of a letter of grace for homicide. The supplicant claims the death was not premeditated or intentional. The supplicant does not have to repent. The victim can be negatively portrayed. The supplicant should tell the story so that he is justified for becoming angry or fearing for his life. To lend credibility, the supplicant's story should include names, places, actions and gestures. Since duels were illegal, if a duel was fought, then the actions must be described so that the event was not a duel. After the supplicant tells his story to the clerk, the clerk can embellish the story further to ensure the king's mercy.

¹ Evan Wilson, transcriber and translator, "Louis XIV, Letter of Grace for Jean Serreau dit St. Aubin, February 1666," 24 March 2023, privately held by the author. Lettres de rémission et pardon accordées par le Roi à Jean Serreau, sieur de Saint-Aubin, résident en l'île d'Orléans, pour avoir tué d'un coup de bâton Jean Terme, Suisse de nation, aussi résident en l'île d'Orléans, lequel hantait et visitait trop familièrement Marguerite Boileau, femme dudit Jean Serreau, sieur de Saint-Aubin, 1er février 1666 – 28 février 1666, BANQ Québec, Fonds Conseil souverain, call no. 03Q, TP1, S36, p.60, accessed 31 May 2023 and online at <https://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/archives/52327/3372176?docref=cjz57vYAx3Dnw2FgDrbCIg>

With that introduction, Jean Serreau's explanation of events will be presented here.

Jean Serreau was granted the land "Argentenay" on the Île-d'Orléans from Madame d'Ailleboust, widow of the lord of Argentenay. He and Marguerite made their home there for about five years. Living nearby was a Swiss soldier, Jean Terme, who was about the same age as Marguerite; and this is where the trouble began. Over time, Jean Serreau observed Jean Terme paying special attention to Marguerite in a way he obviously did not approve. Some historians blame Marguerite for enticing Jean Terme. After all, "men can't control themselves when a woman is involved," and "it's the woman's fault if he can't control himself" was a common excuse. Jean Serreau blamed Jean Terme and warned him several times to avert his eyes from Marguerite.

Jean Terme ignored Serreau's requests and continued to visit Marguerite. He was too familiar with her and at one point Serreau claimed Marguerite was the subject of public scandal. Jean Terme and Marguerite promised not to meet again; but, eight to ten days later, Serreau found them together once again in an "improper situation." Serreau was so angry he would have left his wife, but a priest intervened. Marguerite was sent to a neighbor's home some distance away, but Jean Terme continued his visits to Marguerite. When Serreau confronted his wife about the visits, she asked to be sent further away, closer to Québec. After the birth of their child, Pierre, it was agreed that Marguerite would return to France to ask for assistance from her family for her maintenance and the maintenance of their children. Permission had been granted from Sieur de Tracy, the lieutenant-général of New France, for her departure.

Serreau's account continues . . . While waiting to return to France, about six weeks after Marguerite gave birth to Pierre, Jean Terme came calling and stayed two days with Marguerite. Jean Serreau found them walking along the shore. In anger, Serreau slapped Marguerite several times which prompted Jean Terme to put his hand to his sword and threatened several times to kill Serreau. Serreau claimed that he ran away as he had no weapon to defend himself. Jean Terme followed. Once Jean Terme caught up with Serreau and with a sword in his hand, he again threatened to kill Serreau. Serreau grabbed a baton (a stick, staff, club, cudgel or sword) and struck Terme who died there and then. Marguerite may have witnessed the altercation or came upon it soon after.

The letter of remission does not provide any evidence of Marguerite's attendance to this horrific turn of events. It does not describe Marguerite's reaction to a situation that had taken such a dreadful turn. There is no document to testify to Marguerite's thoughts or feelings. We can only guess at her response when she learns that her husband killed a man, a man who had tender feelings for her. Did Marguerite experience depression after the death of Jean Terme? Was she ostracized by her neighbors? Maybe she took solace in the Catholic Church and confessed her supposed sins. We can only speculate as to Marguerite's reactions to what had transpired.

As a writer, I want to propose Marguerite's reaction and describe the emotions she must have felt — the fear, the anguish, the sorrow, the regrets, the loss, the incredulity. Perhaps she wished she could go back in time so that she could change the course of events. But as a research genealogist, I feel obligated not to lead readers to favor my opinion and bias but present only the facts and let readers ponder the events and form their own opinions.

Jean Serreau took control of the situation after realizing he had killed Jean Terme. He made his way to Québec and boarded a ship to France without the knowledge of the local authorities. Once in France, he made his way to the royal court. Undoubtedly, Jean Serreau knew people of influence but, more importantly, he knew the practice of the King granting letters of grace for crimes committed in "hot anger" and to his credit obtained his pardon in February 1666.

There is evidence that even though Marguerite's role in the matter points to infidelity, Jean Serreau did not blame her for the attention Terme had paid her. First, Jean Serreau's testimony to the French Court regarding his wife does not place blame on her. Second, after the episode was over and done with, rather than pull back on his trust of Marguerite, as one might expect, he showed his full faith in Marguerite by placing his business matters under Marguerite's control in 1667 and 1668 when he was not in Québec. Third, Serreau does not seem to doubt the paternity of Pierre. Fourth, their marriage endured, and two more children were born to the couple.

Almost a year from the date of receiving the King's letter of grace, on bended knee (as required), Serreau presented his letter of grace to the Conseil Souverain in Québec in January 1667.² The Conseil was not particularly happy with Serreau for petitioning the King for grace and felt that he had undermined their authority. Though the letter of grace had been granted, the Conseil Souverain was allowed to call witnesses to



The Conseil Souverain, painting by Charles Huot. *Public Domain*

dispute the facts. It appears that no one disputed the facts. About a month later, as directed by the King, Serreau was cleared and released but required to pay for Masses to be said for the dead man.³

When Jean Serreau had returned to Québec some time in 1666, the children were not living with him or Marguerite. The census of 1667 for Québec, Notre-Dame-des-Anges, places the two children, Marguerite, four years old, and Pierre, two years old, in the household of Jean Milouin (Milloir) and Jeanne le Roy.⁴ Where was Marguerite? Whom was she staying with? Had she gone back to France to take care of the business she had planned to before Jean Terme had been killed?

A few months following the Conseil's rule, Madame d'Ailleboust, widow of the lord of Argentenay, took it upon herself to evict Marguerite and Jean from the Argentenay though there was a contract between them.⁵ She held Serreau's grant. Was this punishment that the government could not mete out? Jean Serreau appealed, but Madame d'Ailleboust won. Serreau insulted Madame d'Ailleboust and committed blasphemy in her presence. For that, he was fined five sols.⁶

Geneviève, Marguerite's third child was born in August in Québec and baptized 9 August 1667.⁷ Monsieur de Meulles, Intendant de la Nouvelle-France, took a census at the beginning of 1686.

² A comparé en sa personne Jean Serreau Sieur de Saint Abuin, *Jugements et Délibérations du Consul Souverain de la Nouvelle-France* (Québec: Imprimerie A. Coté, 1885) 1:371-372.

³ Du dict jour quatorzième Februrier 1667, *Jugements et Délibérations du Consul Souverain de la Nouvelle-France* (Québec: Imprimerie A. Coté, 1885) 1:379-381.

⁴ Recensement du Canada. Nominatif: religieux, familles (noms, prénoms, surnoms), âges . . ., Archives/Collections and Fonds, MG1-G1, vol. no.: 460/1-460/2, on microfilm, reel: C-2474, F-765, image 58 of 179 accessed 13 June 2023 at <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/home/record?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=2318857>.

⁵ Guy Perron, *Prévôté de Québec* (Longueuil Québec: Les Éditions historiques et généalogiques Pepin, 2002), 1:72-73.

⁶ Perron, *Prévôté de Québec*, 1:72-73.

⁷ Québec Basilique Notre-Dame PQ, Registres Baptêmes 1621-1667, 406; Gabriel Drouin, comp., *Drouin Collection* (Montréal: Institut Généalogique Drouin), Geneviève Serreau dit St. Aubin; accessed 12 June 2023 online at *Ancestry.com*, B. 1050, image 799 of 808, an international subscription required https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1091/images/d13p_2560a1569?pid=30972661.

There, he recorded Serreau living in Pesmonquady (Passamaquody) or River de St. Croix (now St. Andrews, New Brunswick) with his wife, sons and some servants.⁸ This record indicates that at least a fourth child, a second son, was born to Marguerite. But, in 1693, when a census was taken again, Marguerite is not mentioned as living with Jean Serreau, who is recorded as seventy-two years old.⁹

Marguerite was married to a man almost twenty years older than she. The man she married confessed to slapping her in the face and killing another man. He also blasphemed in front of Madame d'Ailleboust when he asked her to rescind his removal from Argentenay. He was also accused of selling liquor to the Native Americans in 1670 but no action was taken against him.¹⁰ His character seemed to be less than stellar.

Life was difficult in the 1660s in Nouvelle-France. Most of the women had left their families in France to begin a new life without their family for support. Marguerite and the other women who went to Nouvelle-France faced obstacles that the women in France did not have to face. They were sent to an untamed country without the conveniences of the day. They had to learn a new culture, adjust to different weather, learn to prepare and eat different foods, and learn to be independent yet conform to the social norms. Many married men they had just met or did not know for very long. Fear of attack from Native Americans was constant. Men left their families for days and months while working to clear land, trade in furs, and protect the forts, all to improve their lives. Our ancestors endured hard lives in exchange for giving their descendants life.

Sindi Broussard Terrien originally posted this article on her website My Many Mothers. <https://mymanymothers.com/>. Sindi is part of the editorial team of Je Me Souviens and frequently contributes articles from her own research to this journal.

During the War of Independence, France sent four fleets and an entire army to help the American colonies. These regiments included: the d'Angenois with 1,166 officers and men; the Gatineau, 1061; Touraine 1,297; Hainault, 511; De Foix 357; the Soissonnais Grenadiers with plumed headdresses, 1,250; the Saint-Onge whose uniforms were green and white, 1,322; regiment of Auxonne, 601; the Grenoble, 65; the Royal Deux-Ponts wearing white uniforms, 1,163, the De Metz, 351; the De Lauzin, 310; and the regiment of Bourbonnais with black and red suits, 1,151 officers and men.

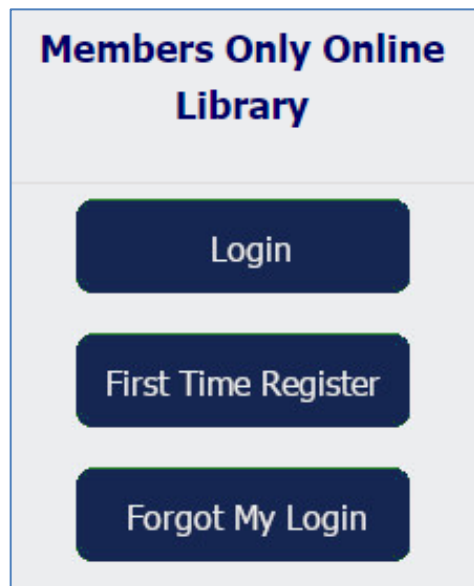
⁸ Library and Archives Canada (Bibliothèque et Archives Canada), Dépôt des papiers publics des colonies; état civil et recensements: Série G 1: Recensements et documents divers: C-2572, online at

https://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c2572/50, accessed 12 June 2023. Jean Serreau's name was recorded as Sr. (Sieur) St. Aubin. Use of the term "Sr." (Sieur) indicates that Serreau was a landowner.

⁹ Library and Archives Canada, Dépôt des papiers publics des colonies; état civil et recensements: Série G 1 2572, Recensements et documents divers, Canadiana Heritage, image 100 of 312, online at https://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c2572/100, accessed 17 June 2023.

¹⁰ *Jugements et Délibérations du Consul Souverain de la Nouvelle-France* (Québec: Imprimerie A. Coté, 1885), 1:373. See the third paragraph.

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The Members Only Online Library is an important member benefit. It’s a private website available ONLY to our members, containing resources for your French-Canadian genealogical research, which can be accessed from the comfort of your home 24 hours x 7 days a week.

2. **What content is available in the Members Only Online Library?**

There is a large amount of genealogical information available to you on this website, including dit Names & Name Variants, Marriages in Blackstone Valley, MA, Family Histories, Jesuit Relations (73 vols.), The Laforest Books – Our French-Canadian Ancestors and an Index to the Laforest collection (all 30 volumes), The Tanguay Dictionary (1608-1730), The Red Drouin Dictionary (1608-1760), **over 1.5 million French-Canadian Marriages indexed by the groom (1760-1935)**, over 600,000 obituaries of French-Canadians, our funeral card collection, every issue of our journal, *Je Me Souviens* that has been published since 1978. These issues are searchable by name and topic and can be downloaded as a pdf file. Every issue of *Le Reveil Acadien* published by the Acadian Cultural Society between 1985 and 2010 (written in English). This publication is also indexed so you can search all the issues for key words and surnames.

You also will find educational resources such as definitions and abbreviations, downloadable pedigree charts and family group sheets, and relationship charts. An on-demand collection of our **Video lectures** with handouts, instructions on how to read the records found in our collection, translations for French and Latin words you may find in your research – and so much more!

WHAT'S COOKING?

by Janice Burkhart

As spring arrives, so do rhubarb and strawberries. Rhubarb, on its own, tends to be tart but when you add it to strawberries and sugar you get a delicious blend. Now add a crunchy topping and you have Spring yumminess! Here is a recipe for **Strawberry Rhubarb Crisp** that is very easy.

Ingredients for the filling:

- 1 pound Rhubarb stalks, trimmed, washed and cut into 1/2-inch slices.
- 1/2-pound strawberries hulled and quartered.
(Do not add more or Crisp will be too wet)
- 1/2 cup granulated white sugar
- 1 1/2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 1 teaspoon pure vanilla extract

Lightly sweetened whipped cream or vanilla ice cream, for serving (optional).

Preheat the oven to 350 degrees F.



In a large bowl, combine the rhubarb, strawberries, sugar, cornstarch and vanilla. Stir until the fruit is evenly coated with the sugar mixture and the sugar mixture is no longer white. Transfer the fruit mixture to a 2 quart or 8-inch baking dish. You do not need to butter the dish. Set it aside.

In the bowl of a food processor, combine the flour, brown sugar, granulated sugar and salt. Process until well combined, about 30 seconds. Add the cold butter and pulse until the mixture resembles coarse crumbs, with a few pea size clumps of butter within. Transfer to a medium bowl and stir in the oats and chopped pecans. Spoon the topping over the fruit mixture without packing down. Bake for 45 – 55 minutes until fruit is bubbling around the edges and topping is golden brown. Cool for 20 minutes before serving. Spoon into shallow dishes and top with whipped cream or ice cream.

Tip: If your baking dish is shallow, place it on a foil lined sheet pan so you will have an easy cleanup if the crisp bubbles over.

Maybe Mémère never wrote down her recipes, but AFGS has over 250 pages of recipes, including many traditional ones, submitted by our members. You can find them in our cookbook:

Je Me Souviens La Cuisine de la Grandmère

You can order our cookbook for \$15 plus shipping from our on-line store on our website at <https://afgs.org/site/shop-online/>. It is listed under Books & Publications – Other.





PARLONS FRANÇAIS

Parlons Français is an AFGS program designed to help folks regain their French conversational skills. Our purpose is not to teach French. This program is for persons whose French conversational skills are "rusty" due to the lack of opportunity to speak in French with others.

The *Parlons Français* program is led by Sylvia Bartholomy and meets through Zoom on the first and third Monday and Tuesday of the month at 10:00 AM to 11:30 AM Eastern Standard Time and the first and third Thursday of the month from 8:00 PM to 9:30 PM Eastern Standard Time. We are a diverse, friendly group; and no one is ever put "on the spot" to speak as we have learned that newcomers often prefer to listen at the beginning. We currently have members from all across the US as well as from the Province of Québec.

There are currently openings in all three sessions. You do not have to have a Zoom account to join in our meetings. Sylvia is keeping all groups to 10-12 participants, so everyone has the opportunity to speak. If you are looking for an opportunity to use your French in conversation, you are invited to join these sessions.

There is no fee for this program. It is a part of our AFGS cultural mission. If you would like to give us a try, please contact Sylvia Bartholomy at Sylviaafgs@gmail.com.

SAY IT IN FRENCH – DITES LE EN FRANÇAIS

- Rhubarb.....la rhubarbe
- Strawberries.....les fraises
- Butter.....le beurre
- White sugar.....le sucre blanc
- Brown sugar.....le sucre brun
- Oats.....l’avoine
- White flour..... la farine blanche
- Corn starch.....fécule de maïs
- Vanilla.....la vanille
- Mixing bowl.....le bol à mélanger
- Baking dish.....le plat allant au four
- Stir.....remuer
- Oven.....le four
- Ice Cream.....de la glace (de la crème glacée)
- Combine.....combinez
- The Cook.....le cuisinier, la cuisinière

Combine strawberries and rhubarb with white sugar, cornstarch and vanilla in a bowl.

Combinez les fraises et la rhubarbe avec le sucre blanc, la farine de maïs et la vanille dans un bol à mélanger.

Cook in the oven.....faire cuire au four.

Serve with ice cream.....Servez avec de la glace (de la crème



CELEBRATING OUR NEW MEMBERS

John Prairie, FL
Connor Gaudette, MA
Debra Mallick Manente, CT
Barry Robillard, MA
Nicholas Kaufmann, TN
Kathleen Carter, AZ
Dolores LeBlanc, NH
Catherine L. Cadd, WA
Natalie A. Mancini, WI
Brian & Gerard Chevalier, RI
Lauren Rogers, DE
Caroline Talbot, NH
Bernadette Hammelman, OR
Denise Gray, ME
Edward Belliveau, CT
John & Julie Benoit, RI
Charles Seekell, RI

Pamela Mitchell, MN
Richard Lachapelle, RI
Paul D. Garriepy, ME
Alanna Roy, Alberta, Canada
Francois Dumas, TX
Roberta Gardner, IN
Denis G. Leger, MA
Anne Macon, MA
Kale Liam Hobbes, Alberta, Canada
Edward Baker, RI
Talia Martin, RI
Bruce Tellier, CA
Lavona Grow, VA
Katherine Howard, IA
Cherylanne Openshaw, RI
Daniel J. Cloutier, RI

Welcome to our new members!

BENEFITS OF YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE AMERICAN-FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

- Access to the research library and collections,
- Access to our quarterly *Je Me Souviens*, a digital magazine filled with resources for genealogists, research stories, new member listings, tips and facts,
- Access to a Members Only Online Library section of our website containing genealogical research resources, archives of *Je Me Souviens*, and other useful material,
- New members who visit our library receive individual assistance and training from experienced and highly competent staff members,
- Members unable to conduct their own research may use the library resources through the Research Committee. A staff of experienced researchers is available to conduct research at low member rates.

For more information visit our website at www.afgs.org/site.



WEBSITES YOU MIGHT LIKE

In addition to our AFGS website at <https://afgs.org/site/les-filles-a-marier/> you can find information about the history of the *filles à marier* on The French Canadian Genealogist website at <https://www.tfcg.ca/filles-a-marier-en>

On Sandra Goodwin's **Maple Stars and Stripes Podcast**, you can find an excellent interview with Peter Gagne, the author of *Before The King's Daughters: The Filles À Marier*. You can read the show notes and listen to the podcast at <https://maplestarsandstripes.com/shownotes/mss-069-filles-marier/>

For information about thirty-nine of these *filles à marier* who have been discovered in the families of Lizzote and Cameron, you can read "a point in history" at <https://www.apointinhistory.net/filles-a-marier.php>

You can find an excellent explanation of the who, what, why, when and how of the *filles à marier* and a list of some notable descendants on Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King%27s_Daughters

VICTORIA TRAINOR RECEIVES "LE PRIX D'EXCELLENCE EN FRANÇAIS" AWARD



Victoria Trainor, a graduating senior at Mount Saint Charles Academy in Woonsocket, RI received the *Le Prix D'Excellence en Français* Award at the MSCA Baccalaureate Ceremony held in June.

Annette Smith, Vice-President of AFGS, presented the trophy and scholarship award. This presentation is consistent with our AFGS Mission Statement to "play

an active part in the preservation of French and French-Canadian culture and heritage."



Victoria will be attending the University of Vermont in the fall to pursue a Bachelor of Science degree in psychology, and she plans to continue studying French as well. We wish Victoria success in her studies.

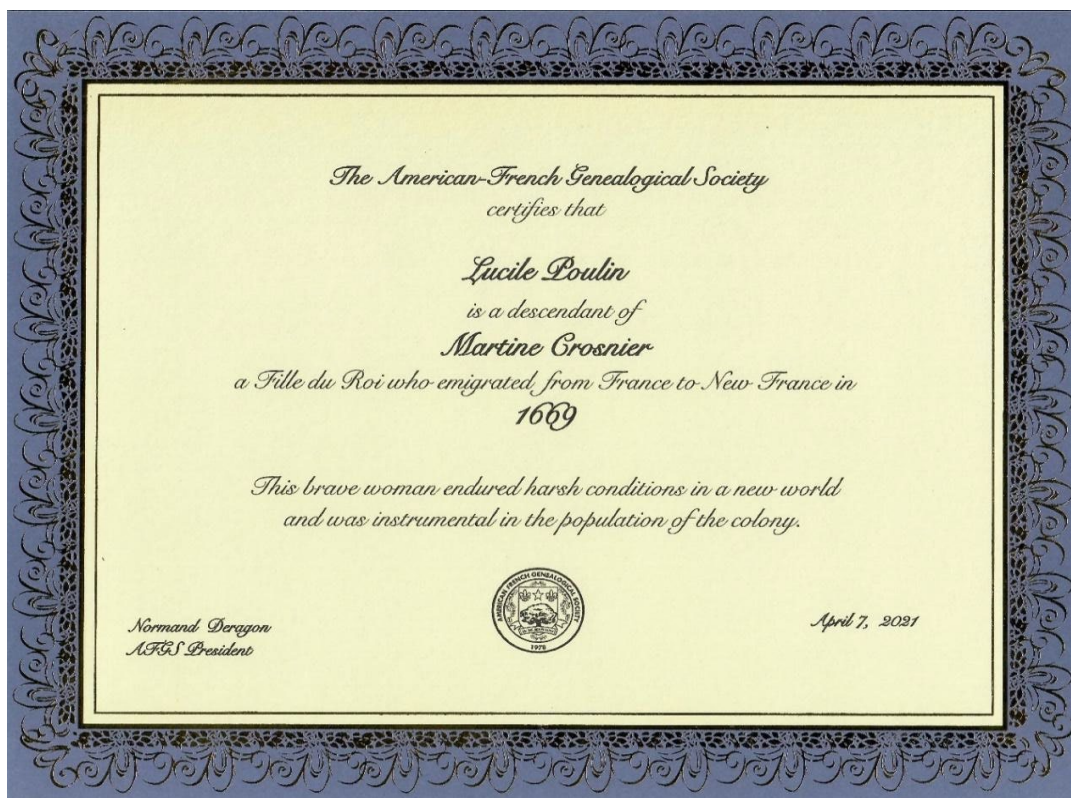


"FILLES DU ROI" PIN AND CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

AFGS is honoring descendants of the FILLES DU ROI, the “Daughters of the King” with an authentication and certificate program.

As Peter Gagné describes in his book, *King’s Daughters and Founding Mothers: Les Filles du Roi 1663-1673*, more than 350 years ago the King’s Daughters or “Filles du Roi” arrived in Québec. They immigrated to New France between 1663 and 1673 as part of a program sponsored by King Louis XIV of France. The program was designed to boost Canada’s population both by encouraging male emigrants to settle there, and by promoting marriage, family formation and the birth of children. While women and girls certainly immigrated to New France both before and after this period, they were not considered to be “Filles du Roi,” as the term refers to women and girls who were actively recruited by the government and whose travel to the colony was paid for by the King. The title “King’s Daughters” was meant to imply state patronage, not royal or even noble parentage. Most of these women were commoners of humble birth.

If you are fortunate to find one of these 768 women among your ancestors, we congratulate you and celebrate your remarkable lineage.



Verified descendants of a “Fille du Roi” will receive a pin and certificate as pictured.

A description of all the necessary information needed to submit an application for a certificate and pin can be found on our website at <https://afgs.org/site/kings-daughters/>



WANTED: YOUR STORIES AND COMMENTS

We would love to share your interesting stories with your fellow AFGS members in Je Me Souviens.

Here is a list of some topics that we will be covering in future issues:

- Have you found First Nation people in your ancestors? Many of the early French-Canadian immigrants were voyagers who traveled through tribal territories and married native women. These frontiersmen were explorers and translators who encountered different tribes in the wilderness and learned their ways. They were able to co-exist with some of the more peaceful tribes.
- As your research took you back to the early 1600s did you discover the same families in multiple branches of your family tree? Which of these founding families did you find? How many times did they appear in your tree? Where did they live?
- Do you have a story about your ancestors that you would like to share in a future issue of JMS? ***Don't be afraid to send it along to us.*** You will find the Author's Guidelines on page 58 of this issue. We are happy to receive your stories and if you would like help preparing them, let us know at JMSeditor@afgs.org. Our editors will be happy to work with you to craft an interesting and informative article that our members will enjoy reading.
- Have you taken a trip to Canada or France to find the places where your ancestors lived? We'd love to hear about your travels and see your photos. Perhaps you would inspire some of our members to follow in your footsteps?

You are always welcome to share your stories with our readers. Stories of your childhood, growing up in a French-Canadian family will bring back memories – not only for you, but for many of our members. Did you grow up in a “**Little Canada**”? Did other generations or members of your family live in other units of your multi-family house? Although we investigate the distant past, we must take care to document our own experiences for those descendants who will follow us. They will better understand our lives and times by reading the stories we tell today.

PLEASE SEND YOUR STORIES* AND COMMENTS TO US AT
JMSeditor@afgs.org

***You can find our GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS on page 46.**



**SINDI
BROUSSARD
TERRIEN**
Genealogist

CITING PRDH

by Sindi Broussard Terrien

Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH) is a source many French Canadians use for identifying family members. It contains Québec's Catholic baptisms and burials as well as all of Québec's marriages for 1621-1849.

The register contains over 2,400,000 Catholic records and about 26,000 Protestant marriages recorded before 1850.

The PRDH is a reference tool and can assist you in locating the actual original record source. The information within PRDH is derivative, meaning it was made from other existing records and sources. It is not an original source. The information was abstracted from original sources and may not contain all the information within the source. Though PRDH is a derivative source, it is considered an excellent authority in French Canadian genealogical research due to the exhaustive and reliable work of Demography Department of the Université de Montréal. After you have used PRDH for genealogical information, the next step should be to locate the original record and obtain a digital image of the record. Standard 13 of *Genealogy Standards* states “Wherever possible, however, research plans follow such materials to original records and primary information.”

AFGS has a subscription to PRDH and visitors to AFGS in Woonsocket can use the database.

The fifth standard “Citation elements” in *Genealogy Standards* states at least four facets should be included in a cited source: Who, What, When and Where. Table 1 illustrates the components of the citation for the PRDH. Using the fifth standard, the recommended citation of the PRDH follows.

Table 1. How the parts of a citation are formatted as a reference or bibliography.

	Reference (endnote or footnote)	Source (Bibliography)
Who (author/compiler)	Généalogie Québec	Généalogie Québec
What (title)	Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)	Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)
Format	Register	Register
Website title	PRDH-IGD	PRDH-IGD
Date accessed	Access day/month/year	Not applicable
Where (URL)	https://www.prdh-igd.com	https://www.prdh-igd.com
Item of interest	Family #	Not applicable
Year Published	Not applicable	2018
Credit Line (source of the source)	Citing Name of Church register, date/page	

Reference (Endnote or Footnote):

Généalogie Québec, *Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)*, database, PRDH-IGD (<https://www.prdh-igd.com>; accessed 28 June 20230), Family #1044125, St-Charles-les-Mines, Marriage: 2 July 1731.

After the first reference has been cited, if there are other PRDH citations to create, a short version can be used, for example: *PRDH*, Family #1044125.

Bibliography (Source List)

Généalogie Québec. *Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)*. Database. PRDH—IGD. <https://www.prdh-igd.com>: 2018.

Has your email address changed because you switched internet providers or employers? Please let AFGS know if you have a new email address – it’s IMPORTANT because we want to keep you informed about our programs and publications.

You can send us your new email address at info@afgs.org

**HAVE YOU USED OUR AFGS RESEARCH SERVICES?**

Did you know that AFGS will help you do genealogy research? The members of our AFGS Research Committee have over 70 years of combined experience in genealogy research. If you hit a brick wall or just don’t have the experience or extra time to really dig into your research, let us help you.

If you need assistance with your research, we also have a research service where you can request help for specific lines. You can submit your information to us online at our website, <https://afgs.org/site/request-research/>. Or on our main page, click on “Services/Resources” on the blue bar and select “Request Research” and “French Ancestors/Vital Records Request.” This will take you to the “Research Options and Fees” page where you will find a link to a downloadable order form or you can scroll further down the page to an on-line order form for Birth/Baptism, Marriage, Death/Burial, 5 Generation Chart, Direct Lineage, or Other (specify).

You may also request photo or microfilm copies of original records, if available. DO NOT send payment in advance, you will be billed when the research is completed. AFGS members receive reduced rates for this research service.



Two unknown workers at the Lafayette Worsted Mill in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, circa 1910
Photo from the Henry Dursin Collection at the American-French Genealogical Society.

PHOTOS WANTED FOR *JE ME SOUVIENS*

Did your ancestor work in one of the many textile mills in New England or New York or in other parts of the country? We think it would be interesting to put meaningful photos in our magazine and we are asking for your help. This is your journal, and you can be a part of it by sharing your family stories and photos.

If you have an original photo of something relating to French-Canadians, please consider sending it to us for possible publication. It could be a picture of some place in Québec, the Maritimes or France. Perhaps it could be a picture of an historic church, a monument or a family celebration of some sort. The photo could be of a mill in the United States where your ancestors worked, a French-Canadian organization, or a French holiday celebration.

Please include a short paragraph or two explaining what the picture is about and identifying any people in the picture, if possible and give us an approximate date of when the picture was taken. Include your name and contact information in case we need to contact you. Please email it as a .jpg file to jmseditor@afgs.org. If you must mail your photos to us, please do not send originals as they will not be returned.



JOIN OUR NEW AFGS COMMUNITY PAGE ON FACEBOOK

Let's imagine you are in the AFGS library in Woonsocket, RI. You're researching a line that has you stumped. A volunteer approaches and asks "How are you doing? Do you need any help?" This scenario has happened only for our members and visitors in the AFGS library – until now!

AFGS has created the [American-French Genealogical Society Community Page](#) on Facebook for all our members and genealogy researchers throughout the US and in Canada and Europe. *This is a private group that you can join by request.*

This group is actively moderated. Be courteous to others even though you may disagree. Respect the privacy of our members. Please avoid political or religious commentary which is not aligned to the discussion. No self-promotion or spam marketing.

Members of this group, devoted to helping people explore their French-Canadian heritage, will be able to collaborate with each other about their genealogy research and Franco-American topics. You can ask questions, help each other with research and discover our shared history and culture. There will be discussions on many topics, and we will all have the opportunity to learn from and help each other. The spirit of collaboration and cooperation that has always been so helpful in our library will now become a virtual experience for all our members and guests, wherever they live.

Sign up now to be a member of our new group on Facebook at [American-French Genealogical Society Community Page](#) and discover your ancestors from the past along with new research friends for the future.

Thank you for being a valued member of our Society. We look forward to "seeing" you on our community page



Please "like" BOTH of our AFGS Facebook pages where you can receive the very latest AFGS news as it is happening. We will keep you updated with photos and let you know what we are doing.

[American-French Genealogical Society](#) and
[American-French Genealogical Society Community Page](#)

Our new AFGS Community Page is a virtual visit with your fellow society members. You can discuss your latest research and learn so much more by collaborating with each other in our virtual meeting place!



WANTED: YOUR HELP

...with several very large data entry and indexing projects, as well as other assignments according to your specific skills.

Contact us at info@afgs.org to ask about an assignment that would utilize your skills.

Thank you to our growing army of volunteers:

Tom Allaire	Normand T.	Marie King	Albert Pincince
Mary Beth Angin	Deragon	Alan Laliberte	Paula Porter
Lucie Audette	Barbara Ewen	Ray Lamoureux	Judy Price
Ann Barnes	Virginia Emily	Lucille A. Langlois	Michelle Proulx
Roger Bartholomy	Flynn	Richard Lapierre	Larry Rainville
Sylvia Bartholomy	Tony Fontaine	Roger Lavoie	Paul Raposa
Shirley Beaudin	Margaret R. Fortier	Janet Lemieux	Lori Reilly
Bill Beaudoin	Francis Fortin	Jeannine T.	Delores Rose
Roger Beaudry	J. Paul Freniere, Sr.	Lèvesque	Rose Scheyer
Paul Beausoleil	Ernest Gagnon	Louise Lussier	Mike Servais
Robert Beausoleil	Ed Gently	Meghan Lyding	Claire Small
Jean Becker	Michelle Gervais	Louis McGowan	Annette Smith
Mary Bennett	Michèle M.	Joanne Mercier	Justin Taylor
Frank Blanchard	Gendron	Peter L. Moreau	Sindi Terrien
Rene Boyce	Annmarie Gilin-	Valerie A. Moriarty	Robert Tessier
Lynne Bosworth	Dodson	Bonnie Wade	Anthony
Jeffrey Brunelle	Therese Glaude	Mucia	Trojanowski
Janice Burkhart	Scott Gravel	Joe Musial	Irene Y. Vergelli
George Buteau	David Grégoire	Sue Musial	Paul Vilmur
Jean Paul	Sue Guilmain	Nancy Nadeau	Bruce Wilcox
Charpentier	Roger Guilmain	Marcella Pasay	Claudette Yokel
Tyler Cordeiro	Rob Gumlaw	Lynne Pelletier	
Pauline Courchesne	Bob Harpin	George Perron	
David Coutu	Karen House	Theresa Perron	
Dorothy F. Deragon	Gerard "Jerry"	Joanne Peters	
	Jodoin	Edward W. Phillips	

Please note that you do not have to live near the AFGS library to do our data entry work. When you volunteer, a pdf file will be sent to you via email along with a template for transcribing the information that will be added to our databases. Our Canadian Marriages project covers over one million marriages.

This list contains the names of volunteers from our AFGS Volunteer Opportunities Survey. If you have not been contacted yet by our volunteer coordinators, please reach out to us at info@afgs.org to find out what assignments are available.

We'd love to add your name to our list of volunteers!



DAUGHTERS OF THE KING – “FILLES DU ROI” PIN AND CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

As Peter Gagné describes in his book, *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: Les Filles du Roi 1663-1673*, more than 350 years ago the King's Daughters or “Filles du Roi” arrived in Québec. They immigrated to New France between 1663 and 1673 as part of a program sponsored by Louis XIV. The program was designed to boost Canada's population both by encouraging male emigrants to settle there, and by promoting marriage, family formation and the birth of children. While women and girls certainly immigrated to New France both before and after this period, they were not considered to be “Filles du Roi,” as the term refers to women and girls who were actively recruited by the government and whose travel to the colony was paid for by the King. The title “King's Daughters” was meant to imply state patronage, not royal or even noble parentage. Most of these women were commoners of humble birth. Almost every person of French-Canadian descent can claim at least one of these incredible, young women in their heritage.

There were about 768 “Filles du Roi.” You can find a list of the “Filles du Roi” on our website at: http://www.afgs.org/AFGS_Daughters_of_the_King_List_of_names.pdf If you do not have a computer and are interested in receiving a list of the “Fille du Roi,” you can send a request along with a self-addressed, stamped envelope and we will send the list to you.

Instructions and information on the documentation requirements for submission are also on our website at: <https://afgs.org/site/kings-daughters/>. *Verified descendants of a “Fille du Roi” will receive a pin and certificate.*



MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS – “FILLES À MARIER” PIN AND CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

A list of the “Filles à Marier” and their spouses from 1634-1662 is on our website at <http://afgs.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/filles.pdf>. If you do not have a computer and are interested in receiving a list of the “Fille à Marier,” you can send a request along with a self-addressed, stamped envelope and we will send the list to you.

AFGS is offering a second pin and certificate program in addition to the “Filles du Roi” program. This time we will be honoring the marriageable girls who came to New France before the Daughters of the King – THE FILLES À MARIER. For those receiving this newsletter electronically, all the necessary information will be found on our AFGS website at <http://afgs.org/site/les-filles-a-marier/> *Verified descendants of a “Fille à Marier” will receive a pin and certificate.*

According to Peter J. Gagné, in his book, *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634-1662*, just 262 women answered the call to populate France's colony before King Louis XIV started the government sponsored “Filles du Roi” program which brought an additional 768 women to New France. These early seventeenth century women, who came alone or in small groups, left behind families in a civilized country, faced the dangerous ocean crossing to arrive in an uncivilized colony with harsh weather and the constant threat of attacks by the Iroquois Indians to marry a settler and raise as many children as possible for the glory of God and King.

TRIAL OF FRANÇOISE DUVERGER, WIFE OF JEAN BOUTIN

WHO WAS ACCUSED OF INFANTICIDE AND THE MURDER OF SIMON GALBRUN, HER FIRST HUSBAND, IN MONTRÉAL, THE 31st OF JULY 1671

This article was translated from *Les Editions Quesnel de Flombanche* (Vanier, Ottawa, Canada). This book can be found in the AFGS library, reference HIS254.

On July 9, 1671, in the Chamber of Justice in Montréal, *file à marier* Françoise Duverger stood accused of having secretly buried her newborn child.

On June 26th, three days before the celebration of her marriage with Jean Boutin dit Leveillé set for July 29, 1671, the future mother fell, "carrying laundry" which did not prevent the planned union from being blessed by the priest of Montréal. But this fall hastened the birth of her infant son. The day after the wedding, Françoise Duverger gave birth to a child who died seconds later. Being alone at home and faced with this turn of events, the unfortunate woman decided to bury the child herself, close to the house. According to her, the baby "came to the world dead and not being able to be buried in the Holy Land, she did it herself."

The authorities were informed of this unfortunate affair as this clandestine burial lent itself to all types of speculation. Gossip would even bring her first husband, Samuel Galbrun's death back on the table. But according to the widow, Simon Galbrun died "by a shotgun blast that was accidentally fired."

These versions of the deaths of her husband and child were much disputed and Françoise Duverger would answer for the assassination of her son before the *Conseil Souverain de la Nouvelle France* in Québec. On September 7, 1671, the accused was declared guilty and was convicted of having concealed her pregnancy, of having been treated three separate times with medication to lose her fruit, and finally having given birth, killed her child, and buried him immediately. The unfortunate woman was condemned to be hanged and strangled, and her body would be displayed in the gallows that would be placed on the Cap aux Diamants at Québec.

Is there a sentence severe enough to punish such faults? The presumed murder of her first husband was yet to be settled. Some believed he was "ambushed by a man named Laliberté."

At the time, there was nothing better than torture to loosen the tongues of prisoners. The poor woman may well say that she had nothing to do with Galbrun's death, but the court still subjected her to extraordinary torture to obtain a confession. Did she kill her child or not? Be that as it may, this unfortunate mother was condemned on circumstantial evidence. It is up to you to read the deliberations of the trial in the pages that follow and to draw your conclusions.

7 September 1671

The assembled council was presided over by Governor Daniel de Remy, the first governor of New France. Also present were Messrs. de Tilly, Damours, Tesserie, Dupont, de Mouchy, and Bertrand Chesnay, Sieur of Garenne, called as Judge in this part, with the Deputy Public Prosecutor of the King present.

Between the Deputy for the Prosecutor General taking the fact and cause for the Fiscal Prosecutor of the Jurisdiction of Montréal, plaintiff and accuser on one side, and Françoise Duverger, wife of Jean Boutin dit Leveillé, prisoner in the prisons of this village, defender and accused of having, the day after her marriage to the said Boutin, given birth to a child, instantly killed and buried at

once, as also of having contributed to the murder committed in the person of the late Simon Galbrun, her first husband besides; See the sentence rendered by the Baillie of the Isle of Montréal dated the last of July, by which it is ordered that the said defendant be brought to the Council by the first convenience that presents itself, with copies of her trial and that of the named Laliberté, soldier of the Company of Sieur Dugué to be applied to the question and then to do right there given that there is no Executor of High Justice in the said area of Montréal and this at the expense of the tax authorities. The trial and documents on which it is involved, all signed Basset, clerk.

Minutes by said Baillie of the denunciation made to him by the said accused of the murder of the said Galbrun, and of the transport by him made to the place where the body was lying dead, containing the visit made of the said body by Estienne Bouchard, surgeon, his report on it, and the interrogation of the said accused, who had declared that it was the said Laliberté who had killed him with a gunshot which was by accident, and the escape of the said Laliberté, the stated minutes dated the twentieth May 1669. Information from the twentieth and twenty-sixth of the stated month and year. Report by the said surgeon on the date of the said day. Decree on taking the body awarded against the said Laliberté on the said twentieth day of May. Minutes by the Baillie sergent dated the twenty-second of the month, of the search by him of the said Laliberté, all signed by the said Basset.

Yes, the said accused summoned to the chamber, who persisted in her denials and declared to have been pregnant for two months or so, why was it shown to her that this statement was a belief that she had not been unaware that she was pregnant with her dead child, apart from that one should not doubt that she would have known, since she had previously had other children during her marriage to said Galbrun, whom she had said to be alive.

Yes, the Deputy said in its conclusions. The report of Mr. Dupont, Counsel, all considered. The counsel, without regard to the said sentence, has declared and declares the said Françoise Duverger duly injured and convicted of having concealed her pregnancy, of having been treated three times at various times and medicated to cause her to lose her fruit, and finally to have given birth, killed her child and buried her immediately. For compensation of which sentenced to be hanged and strangled on gallows by the Executor of High Justice, and, for example, that her body will be exposed to the gallows that will be placed on the Cap aux Diamants. And to have disclosure, if the truth is not that of her consent, that Simon Galbrun, her first husband, was killed by a watchman named Laliberté, orders that she will be presented beforehand to torture and extraordinary question, condemns moreover the said Duverger in ten livres of fine applicable to the Hôtel Dieu of this city and, at the expense, the surplus of its acquired goods and confiscate, known a quarter to the King, a quarter to the Hôtel Dieu de Montréal, and the remaining half the said Counsel has willingly given to the children of the said Duverger.

And is retained that the execution will be suspended until the end of next October, that she will be visited to know if she is pregnant, in which case this will be suspended until she delivers (the baby), and the jailer will be ordered not to let her communicate with the said Boutin, her husband.

COURCELLE

Delivered and executed in the presence of the said Duverger by the Executor of the High Justice, following the judgment of this day, in Québec on the seventeenth day of November, sixteen seventy-seven.

PEUVRET

12 November 1671

The council met, chaired by Mr. Daniel de Remy, and attended by Messrs. de Tilly, Damours, Tesserie, Dupont and de Mouchy, Deputy present.

Having regard to the judgement of the council of September 7, 1671, rendered between the deputy of the Attorney General taking the fact and cause for the Fiscal Attorney of the Jurisdiction of Montréal, plaintiff and accuser, on the one hand, and Françoise Duverger, wife of Jean Boutin dit Leveillé, prisoner in the prisons of this village and accused of another, for which she is condemned to be hanged and strangled, and, as example, that her body will be exposed to the gallows that will be placed on the Cap aux Diamants, and to have disclosure if the truth is not that with her consent, Simon Galbrun, her first husband, was killed on the watch by the named Laliberté, ordered that she will first be presented to torture and extraordinary questions, and fined ten pounds applicable to the Hôtel Dieu of this city, and the costs, the surplus of her acquired and confiscated goods, and as is known, a quarter to the King, a quarter at the Hôtel Dieu in Montréal, and the remaining half the said counsel willingly has given to the children of the said Duverger.

And it is retained that the execution will be delayed until the end of next October, that she will be visited to find out if she is pregnant by about two months, in which case, this will be delayed until she is delivered. See also the report of Sr. Bonnamour, Doctor of Medicine, Ordinary Physician of this city, dated yesterday, signed by him and Roussel, surgeon, containing that the said Duverger has been questioned by him and that she has was visited in the presence of the said surgeon by Ms. Morin, an ordinary midwife and that she is not pregnant. Yes, the said deputy in his conclusions, the report of Mr. Dupont adviser, all considered.

The council ordered that the said arrest of the seventh last September be executed in all its content in the person of the said Duverger.

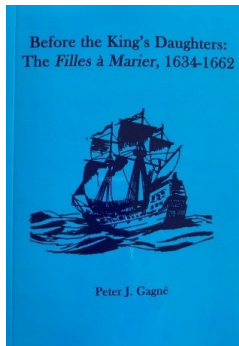
COURCELLE

Do you have an eagle eye? Our data entry project has entered a new stage! We are in need of volunteer "proofreaders" who can review and correct any typos or date errors. We will provide the transcribed data file and a set of instructions.

GREAT BOOKS THAT SHOULD BE IN YOUR LIBRARY!

Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634-1662

AFGS is proud to offer these wonderful books that all genealogists doing French-Canadian research should have in their library. Written in English by Peter Gagné, they are a treasure trove of historical, genealogical, and biographical information. AFGS offers these volumes for sale with the permission of the author who holds the copyright.

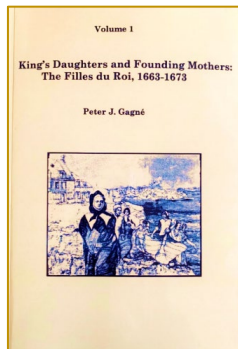


Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634-1662 is a biographical dictionary of the 262 women and girls sent from France to populate Québec between 1634 and 1662. This work gives an overview of who the “Filles à Marier” were and then presents comprehensive biographies of all the “Marriageable Girls” including a wealth of information never before available in English! This set also includes a glossary, a comprehensive bibliography, various historical documents, and an index of husbands.

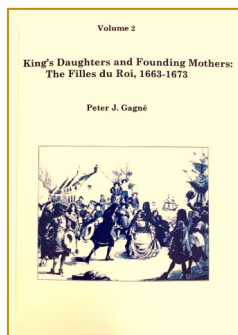
This book is extremely popular at our library. Most French-Canadians have multiple “Fille à Marier” in their line. By popular demand, AFGS is also offering a certificate and pin program to honor and recognize these very brave women. Therefore, we have decided to offer this wonderful book for sale to you as we know that you will be delighted with it. Current inventory is limited so please order right away and give yourself a well-earned gift.

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Je Me Souviens publishes articles of interest to members of the American-French Genealogical Society and people of French Canadian and Acadian Descent. Articles dealing with history and genealogy are of primary interest, although articles on related topics will be considered. Especially desirable are the articles dealing with sources and techniques, i.e., “how-to-guides,” related to specifics of French-Canadian research.

All manuscripts must be well-documented (i.e., with sources) and well written material on French-Canadian or Acadian history, genealogy, culture or folklore, but not necessarily limited to these areas. However, there **MUST** be a French-Canadian connection to what you submit. They can be of any length, though we reserve the right to break down long articles into two or more parts.

We prefer a clear, direct conversational style. A bibliography is desirable, and documentation in the form of footnotes is necessary for genealogical and historical submissions. Please use footnotes, rather than endnotes. All articles should be single-spaced and left-justified. Do not use bold, italics or underlining for headings.

All submissions must be in electronic form and submitted to JMSeditor@afgs.org. Any word processing file will be accepted but we prefer .doc, .docx, .txt, and .rtf files. All illustrations and photos should be submitted as JPEG (.jpg) files. You may also submit printed black-and-white photographs for publication. These photographs should be labeled with the submitter’s name, contact information and the caption for the photo, preferably on the back. We are not responsible for loss of damage to originals, and they may not be returned.

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The American-French Genealogical Society accepts requests for ancestral searches. This offer is open to the public for both members and non-members. The only requirement is that the ancestor you are seeking be French-Canadian, for that is the focus of our organization, and the area where we can be of most help.

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Type of research

- **Single Marriage** – One marriage to search. Marriages of parents will also be counted as additional single marriages and billed as such.
- **Births, baptisms, deaths and burials** will also be researched at the rates listed below.
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- **Five Generation Ancestral Chart** – Standard five generation ancestral chart of 31 ancestors with 8 marriages found. The last column of names will give parents’ names only, no marriages are included as they would start a new five generation chart.

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Please do not send payment with your research request. You will receive an invoice with your completed research.

2) *What we will do in return:*

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Marriage	Price per Marriage	\$5.00	each	\$10.00	each
5 Generation Chart	Price per 5 Generation Chart	\$35.00	each	\$50.00	each
Direct Lineage	Price Direct Lineage Chart	\$35.00	each	\$50.00	each
Other – Specify Below	Price quoted depending on research requested				

Please be patient, the Research Committee is a volunteer group, as is the entire AFGS. There is a backlog of requests, and the group is working very hard to keep up with the demand!



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The **Film Room Request Copy Service** is where members and non-members who are unable to visit the library can request copies of actual obituary and headstone pictures or of births, marriages and deaths from the vital records of **Québec Province, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.**

Also members and non-members can request a copy of births, marriages and deaths from our own personal collection of the prestigious **Drouin Microfilms**. Note: The Drouin records are online, but many are unreadable due to the digital process, **AFGS has access to the original microfilms** and can make copies for you.



Please note: This is a copy service only. You must provide the needed information. All documents must have the name, month, year and place. Without this information, your request is considered a research request, not a document copy request. For a research request, please click here <https://afgs.org/site/request-research/>.

The Vital Records collections are described below:



Birth/Baptism
Naissance/Baptême



Marriage
Mariage



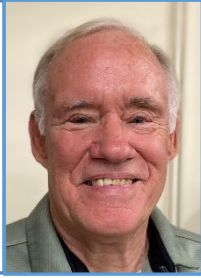
Death/Burial
Mort/Sépulture

AFGS has a number of microfilms of vital records including R.I., MA., VT. and N.H. Also, AFGS owns the original Drouin Microfilm Collection of the Canadian records from 1606 to 1943. Category A is available for both members and non-members for a fee. Please visit our Category A section on our website at <https://afgs.org/site/category-a/> for the list of vital records. You will find a complete list of the years that are available for each state and their fees as well as the years available in our Canadian records.

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**EDWARD
WALLACE
PHILLIPS**
Genealogist



THE GREAT GRANDFATHER WHO WAS LOST – BUT NOW IS FOUND

*Or the Story of George Glaude of Napierville, St
Théodore, Québec,
and George Glode of New Canada and Duluth, Minnesota*

by Edward Wallace Phillips

*“One Parting. Why did he write to her, “I can't live without you?” And why did she write to him,
“I can't live without you?” For he went west, she went east, and they both lived.”*

– Carl Sandburg, Honey and Salt

This is the real story about two women who have searched for years for their great grandfather, and the journey of George Glaude or Glode, who was born in Napierville, Québec, on 9 November 1858 to George Glaude dit Labossière¹ and Marie Marguerite Grenon.

Theresa grew up in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, having been told her great grandfather George (who was also called Exurie, Ludger and Xavier) Glaude, sometime after the birth of his third son Odias in 1885 (who was also called Audias, Odiors, Joseph and George), went west and was never heard from again. Did he go west to find fame and fortune, did he go to find a job, a better life? Did he intend to call for his wife and children at some point after he found a place to work, to live? Did he intend to make some money and send it home to his family and at some point, return to them? These questions have never been answered and after years of searching and finding records for many “George Glaudes and Glodes” Theresa may finally have found a glimmer of what transpired.

In the meantime, DMae grew up in Duluth, Minnesota, and didn't learn much from her grandmother about her great grandfather, George. She knew he died in Duluth in 1954 at the advanced age of 96. When she began researching her ancestry, she traced him back to his marriage in Duluth in 1905 to her great grandmother Anastasia, a.k.a. Annie, to the birth of her grandmother Alice in 1907 and her grandmother's younger sister Georgianna in 1909, to a story about the orphanage her grandmother Alice and Great Aunt Georgianna lived in as children, and the fact they knew very little about their father. Based on the birth date found on his death certificate, she was able to locate his baptism record in Napierville, Québec, and found his date of birth exactly matched the death record, except the birth year in the death record was off by one year. A French-Canadian genealogist recently told me a story that many French-Canadians believed their children were in the first year of their life when they were born, in the second year at their next birthday, and so on throughout their lives, always one year older than their actual age. This may explain why the death record gave the birth year of 1857 when the actual year was 1858. I have sometimes found that with French Canadians, and the English, for that matter, the older they got, the older they thought they were! The family knew nothing about George prior to his marriage to Anastasia in October 1905, but DMae found a George Glode living in New Canada, Ramsey County,

¹ See the explanation of dit names in the last paragraph of the article, before the genealogical summary. George's name was spelled Glaude in the records in Canada and Glode or Gload after he moved to Minnesota.

Minnesota, in 1900 and 1905 which was presumed to be him. She constructed her family tree on Ancestry.com and figured that she had found all there was to find.

Theresa, on the other hand, traced her ancestry back to the birth of her grandfather Odias Glaude at St. Théodore d'Acton in 1885, and then located the marriage record of his parents, her great grandfather, George Glaude who married Aurelie (also called Heurilie, Rosa and Rose Emilie) Roy at St. Théodore d'Acton in June 1881. The marriage record named his parents, and she was then able to locate her great grandfather's baptism record at Napierville in 1858, the same record DMae had found for her great grandfather. Theresa located the birth of George and Aurelie's three children, Philippe in 1882, Ovila in 1883, and her grandfather Odias in 1885.

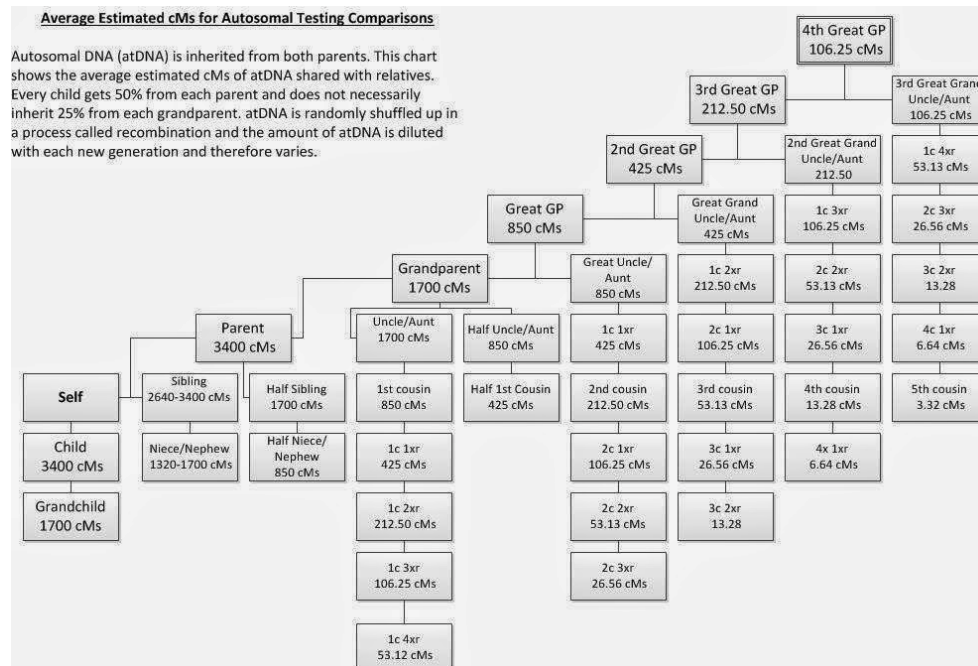
After the birth of Odias in 1885, Theresa found no record of George that could be assigned to him with any certainty, although he did appear in the baptism record of Aurelie's nephew Joseph Ovila Roy, on 11 November 1885 at St. André d'Acton,² as he was named the child's godfather. There were many George Glodes found in numerous places but none that could be traced to the George from Napierville or St Théodore d'Acton with any certainty. She did find his wife Aurelie in the 1890 city directory of Biddeford and Saco, Maine, living in Biddeford where she called herself Heurilie Glaude, "widow" of Xavier, living at 12 Jefferson Street. Two years later in 1892 (there was no 1891 directory) she was called Aurelie Glaude, "widow" of Exurie, living at 16 Jefferson Street. So, it seemed clear that Aurelie's husband had died sometime between the birth of their son Odias and her relocation to Biddeford by 1890, and probably by 1889 for her to have been listed in the 1891 directory as a widow. At this point Theresa assumed he had died leaving Aurelie a widow and began a search for his death record at St. Théodore d'Acton and in Biddeford, but to no avail.

In early 2023, Theresa discovered a family tree online at *Ancestry.com* which showed a George Glode with the same birth date and place as her great grandfather, but with a wife Anastasia "Annie" Tardiff and daughters Alice and Georgianna, but soon discounted it as being valid information on her great grandfather, as none of the family or the facts matched anything she knew. She had no record of his sons Phillippe, Ovila, or Odias Glaude. After asking others, including the author, to look at this tree, she was encouraged not to immediately discount the information as nothing as the tree overlapped with what she knew about George. All the records in the tree, other than his birth date, were after 1900 and nothing conflicted with what she knew. The George in this tree was age 47 when he married, raising the question about what he did, where he lived, and what his life was like for his first 47 years. The tree was owned by DMae, previously mentioned, and the author contacted her on Theresa's behalf. After receiving a copy of the death record of George that DMae had found, and noting the day and month of his birth matched her George's birth date, with the year being off by one, it began to look possible that this was indeed the same man! But Theresa was still skeptical since her great grandmother said she was a "widow" in 1890. After Aurelie remarried in 1903 to Narcisse Desmichelle, and after appearing in the 1910 census of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, she appeared in the 1913 city directory of Fall River, Massachusetts, again, as a "widow". So, it seemed more likely that the family tree of DMae must be wrong, and this George Glode who married Anastasia Tardiff must surely be a different George. Even the spelling of his name, which appeared mostly as Glode, didn't match that of her great grandfather.

² St. André d'Acton parish register. Joseph was the son of Aurelie's brother Alfred Roy and his wife Phébé Caron.

During the correspondence, DMae indicated she had her DNA tested in about 2015 through *Ancestry.com*, and a few years ago with *23andMe*. She had uploaded her results to *GEDmatch.com*, a free website that compares your DNA to others, and gives you a list of people to whom you are related. Theresa also had her DNA tested using *FamilyTreeDNA* and worked with one of the staff members at AFGS, the American-French Genealogical Society in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and in March 2023 her DNA results were uploaded to *GEDmatch* to see if she could find any matches. After several days her results came back and showed that she and DMae were related within 3.6 degrees, with a 93-97 centimorgan relationship.

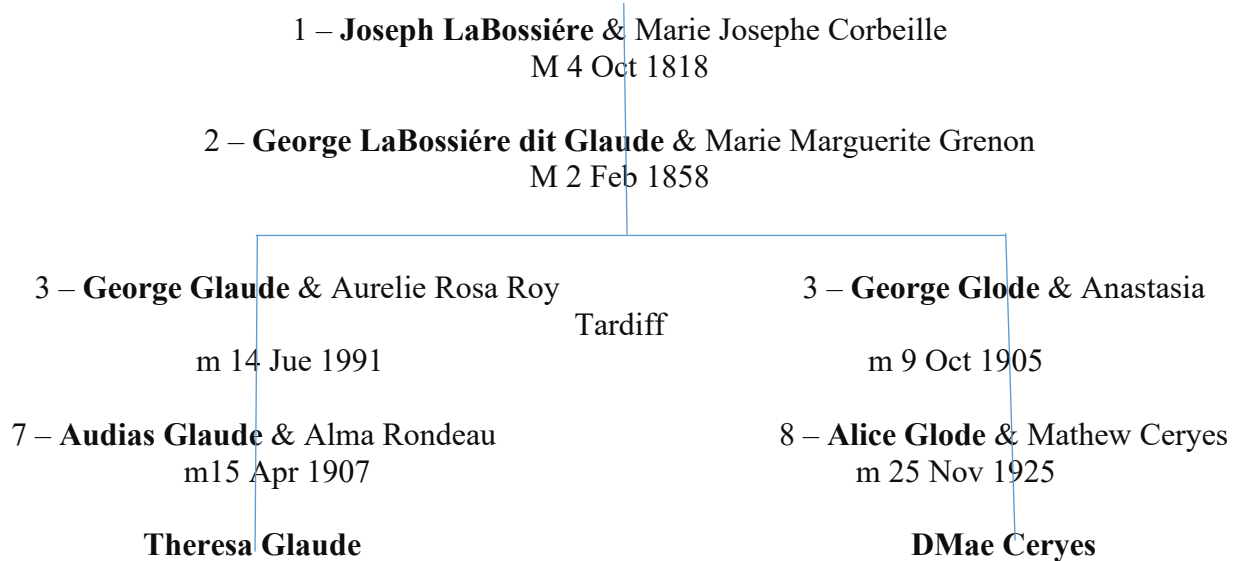
A centimorgan (cMs) is a unit used to measure the probability that a section of DNA will be passed on to a descendant intact (rather than being split into separate segments). One centimorgan represents a one percent chance that a section of DNA will split into separate segments (recombine) within a generation. Centimorgans are not units of physical distance, but rather units of probability. In general, the more centimorgans two people share, the more closely related they are. To compare



a year or two of his absence, Aurelie decided something must have happened to him and left St. Théodore d’Acton for Biddeford, Maine, and work in the mills. She lived there through at least 1903 when she married Narcisse Desmichelle, and possibly a few years more. By 1910, and probably by 1907, she had moved to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where her son Odias had married in St Anne’s Church on 15 April 1907 to Alma Rondeau. She was there in 1910 when the census was taken, with her second husband Narcisse Des Michel [sic], but by 1913 had moved to Fall River, Massachusetts, where she appeared in the city directory as the widow of Narcisse. She lived there until 1919, but died in Woonsocket in 1920, probably never knowing what had happened to her first husband George.

George was baptized George Glaude, and his name was spelled that way in records in French Canada, but once he had moved to Minnesota, his name often appeared in the various records spelled Glode or Gload. His father was baptized George LaBossière and appeared in some records as George LaBossière and some as George Glaude, Glaude being what is called a “dit” name. The word “dit,” which translate to English as “said,” or as “also called” and “alias,” was a common occurrence in French Canada and in France. Typically, when people began to move about, they referred to themselves by where they came from or what their occupation was or what they lived near, such as a river or the mountains. The first-generation surname given here, that of Joseph LaBossière, was in all of the records found for him, but his son George (b. 1823) adopted the dit name of Claude or Glaude. The George Glaude discussed in this article (b. 1858) always appeared as Glaude or Glode and never used the surname LaBossière, that of this father and grandfather.

DMae and Theresa’s Glode/Glaude Five Generation Ancestry



Genealogical Summary

1. **JOSEPH LABOSSIERE** was born and baptized at Ste Trinité, Contrecoeur, Québec, 20 February 1790, the son of Jean Baptiste LaBossière and Marie Theresa Gervais.³ He died in St. Hyacinthe, Verchères, Québec, 10 February 1862.⁴ He married in St Antoine sur Richelieu, Verchères, Québec, 4 October 1818 **MARIE JOSEPHE CORBEILLE**,⁵ who was born and baptized at St. Antoine sur Richelieu on 8 October 1798, the daughter of Simon Corbeil and Marguerite Philippin dite Befort.⁶

Children of Joseph Labossière and Marie Josephe Corbeille:

2 i. **GEORGE LABOSSIERE** dit **GLAUDE**, b. 24 Sept. 1823;⁷ m. **MARIE MARGUERITE GRENON**.

2. **GEORGE LABOSSIERE** dit **GLAUDE**, son of Joseph LaBossière and Marie Josephe Corbeille, was born on 24 September 1823 and baptized in St Antoine sur Richelieu, Verchères, Québec 25 September 1823.⁸ He died 28 March and was buried at St Théodore d'Acton, Québec, 30 March 1906.⁹ He married in St. Cyprien de Lery Church at Napierville, Québec, 2 February 1858 **MARIE MARGUERITE GRENON**,¹⁰ who was born there 26 December 1833, the daughter of Augustin Grenon and Angélique Paré.¹¹ She died in Québec, Canada, after the 1901 census was taken.

Children of George LaBossière and Marie Marguerite Grenon:

3 i. **GEORGE "EXURIE" or "LUDGER" or "XAVIER" CLAUDE** or **GLAUDE**, b. 9 Nov. and bapt.. at St. Cyprien de Lery, Québec, 10 Nov. 1858; 12 m. 1) **AURELIE** or "**HEURILIA**" or "**ROSA**" or "**ROSA EMILIE**" **ROY**; m. (2) **ANASTASIA "ANNIE" TARDIFF**.

4 ii. **MARIE VICTORIA GLAUDE**, b. and bapt. St. Georges de Henryville, Québec, 8 Oct. 1860; 13 d. Olga, Cavalier Co., N.D., 22 March 1894; 14 m. St. Augustin, Manchester, N.H., 1878 **ISAI FRANCOIS GENDREAU** (1857-1929).

3. **GEORGE "EXURIE" or "LUDGER" or "XAVIER" CLAUDE** or **GLAUDE**, son of George LaBossière dit Glaude and Marie Marguerite Grenon, was born 9 November and baptised at St. Cyprien de Napierville 10 November 1858. He died in Duluth, Minnesota, 17 July as George Glode [sic], and WAS buried there in Calvary Cemetery on 20 July 1954 at age 95 years and 8 months.¹⁵ He married firstly at St. Theodore d'Acton, Québec, on 14 June 1881 **AURELIE "HEURILIA" "ROSA" or "ROSA EMILIE" ROY**,¹⁶ who was born on 30 March and baptised at St.

³ Ste. Trinité, Contrecoeur, parish register.

⁴ St. Hyacinthe parish register.

⁵ PRDH couple #134063.

⁶ St. Antoine sur Richelieu parish register.

⁷ PRDH #2589289.

⁸ St. Antoine sur Richelieu parish register.

⁹ St. Théodore d'Acton parish register.

¹⁰ St. Cyprien, Napierville, parish register.

¹¹ PRDH #2874938.

¹² St. Cyprien de Napierville parish register.

¹³ St. Georges de Henryville parish register.

¹⁴ *Minnesota Death Index, 1908-2002*, certificate #18547.

¹⁵ *Minnesota Death Index, 1908-2002*, cert. #28912; transcription of record at FindaGrave.com, memorial #198368062, no stone pictured and death certificate attached. The record said he was a carpenter, born 9 Nov. 1857, and died a widower at age 96.

¹⁶ St. Théodore d'Acton parish register.

George de Noyan, Henryville, Québec, 7 April 1859, the daughter of Narcisse Roy and Catherine Bouley or Boulé,¹⁷ and died in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, 19 March 1920, age 60.¹⁸

George married secondly in Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota, 9 October 1905 ANASTASIA S. TARDIFF,¹⁹ who was born in Saint Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan, in March 1879,²⁰ the daughter of Doros Tardiff and Catherine Claire Grondin. She died in the Fergus Falls State Hospital in Otter Tail County, Minnesota, 30 October 1918, and was buried in the hospital cemetery there.²¹

George was living in Henryville in 1861 with his family.²² He was at St Théodore d'Acton in 1881,²³ also with his family, a cultivateur, age 22 when the census was taken. Aurelia was at St Theodore in 1871 and 1881 with her family.²⁴ In 1900 he was probably the George found at New Canada, Ramsey County, Minnesota, where he was recorded as George Glode, and was a boarder in the home of George Nadeau. He said he was born in May 1862 in Canada, was age 38, and was working as a farm laborer, and could not read or write and, he also said he was single.²⁵ He was still there in 1905, recorded separately but right after the George Nadeau family, and was a farm laborer aged 46.²⁶ He married Anastasia in October that year and appeared in the Duluth City Directory in 1907 as a teamster.²⁷ Anastasia had been listed in the 1905 city directory as a machine operator.²⁸

In 1910, in Duluth's 7th ward, George was a laborer working odd jobs and living on Huron Street, age 44, with no family living with him.²⁹ His wife Anastasia was in the Fergus Falls State Hospital, Otter Tail County, Minnesota, aged 30,³⁰ having been admitted on 30 September 1909, diagnosed with manic depression and said to be "dull, superficial in her actions, does not talk, suicidal."³¹ The record also said she had a sister who was insane but did not name her. She died there eight years later. Their daughter Alice was living with Joseph and Alice Chrétien [sic, Christian], age 2, and Georgianna was living with her grandparents, her grandfather Doros Tardiff and her step-grandmother, Selicita Tardiff, age 9 months.³² After the death of Doros and Selicita the girls were

¹⁷ St. George de Noyan parish register.

¹⁸ Death date and place from Theresa Glaude.

¹⁹ *Minnesota Marriages, 1850-2019*, George Clode [sic] and Anastasia S. Tardiff, cert. #T17-170.

²⁰ 1900 U.S. Census, Superior ward 5, Douglas Co., Minn., roll 1786, p. 3, E.D. 73, Doris Tardiff family.

²¹ Minnesota, Death Index, 1908-2002, from Fergus Falls State Hospital Cemetery record; photo of gravestone, *FindaGrave.com*, memorial #126660341, "Anastasia 'Annie' (Tardiff) Glode, 1880-Oct 30, 1918," on stone.

²² 1861 Canadian Census, National Archives of Canada, St George de Noyan, Henryville, Quebec.

²³ 1881 Canadian Census, St Theodore d'Acton, Bagot, Quebec.

²⁴ 1871 and 1881 Canadian Census, St. Theodore d'Acton, Quebec.

²⁵ 1900 U.S. Census, New Canada, Ramsey Co., Minn., E.D. 54, p. 7B.

²⁶ 1905 Minnesota Territorial Census, New Canada.

²⁷ 1907 Duluth, Minnesota, City Directory.

²⁸ 1905 Duluth, Minnesota, City Directory.

²⁹ 1910 U.S. Census, Duluth 7th ward, St. Louis Co., Minn., E.D. 185, roll 725, p. 6A.

³⁰ 1910 U.S. Census, Fergus Falls State Hospital, Otter Tail Co., Minn., E.D. 157, roll 714, p. 12A.

³¹ Annie Glode, record no. 6847, "Fergus Falls State Hospital Commitment Papers, 1890-1967" Minnesota Historical Society.

³² 1910 U.S. Census, Duluth 7th ward, St. Louis Co., Minn., E.D. 185, roll 725, pp. 1A (Georgianna) and 2A (Alice).

together with the Chrétien's until Alice Chrétien had medical issues. On 1 September 1917³³ George put them into St. James Orphanage for Children in Duluth where they stayed until 1920.³⁴

In 1920 George was living on 51st Ave in Duluth, was working as a station fireman there age 60.³⁵ In 1930 George was living in Duluth with his daughter Alice and her husband Mathew John Ceryes, had no occupation, and was apparently retired.³⁶ In 1940 George was in the county poor farm in Duluth (probably the Cook home), and in 1950 in the Cook home for the aged and needy, aged 72 [sic, actually 82] and 92 respectively.³⁷

Aurelie moved to Biddeford, Maine, where in 1890 she appeared in the city directory living at 12 Jefferson St. and called Heurili Glaude, widow of Xavier, in 1892 she was at 16 Jefferson St. as Aurelie Glaude, widow of Exurie, in 1896 at 3 Jefferson St. as Aurelie Giraude [sic], widow of Exurie,³⁸ and in the 1900 census as Aurie Glaude where she was working as a "carder" age 41.³⁹ She had her three sons, Philippe, Ovila and Odias living with her, a niece Erunia Roi and a nephew Victor Roi, ages 16 and 18 respectively.⁴⁰

On the following page, you will find a chart illustrating the descendants of George Glaude or Glode up to the subjects of this article, DMae and Theresa.

³³ Minnesota Historical Society, St. James Orphanage, pp. 184, 200, 210, online at <http://www2.mnhs.org/library/findaids/gr01562/pdfa/gr01562-00001.pdf>.

³⁴ 1920 U.S. Census, Duluth, St. Louis Co., Minnesota, St. James Orphan Home, Admission Registers," pp. 184, 200, 200, 210, online at <http://www2.mnhs.org/library/findaids/gr01562/pdfa/gr01562-00001.pdf>; 1920 U.S. Census, Duluth, St. Louis Co., Minnesota, E.D. 98, roll T625_858, p. 11B, Georgianna Gload, age 10, pupil, p. 11A Alice Gload, age 11, pupil.

³⁵ 1920 U.S. Census, Duluth, St. Louis Co., Minn., E.D. 132, roll 859, p. 198.

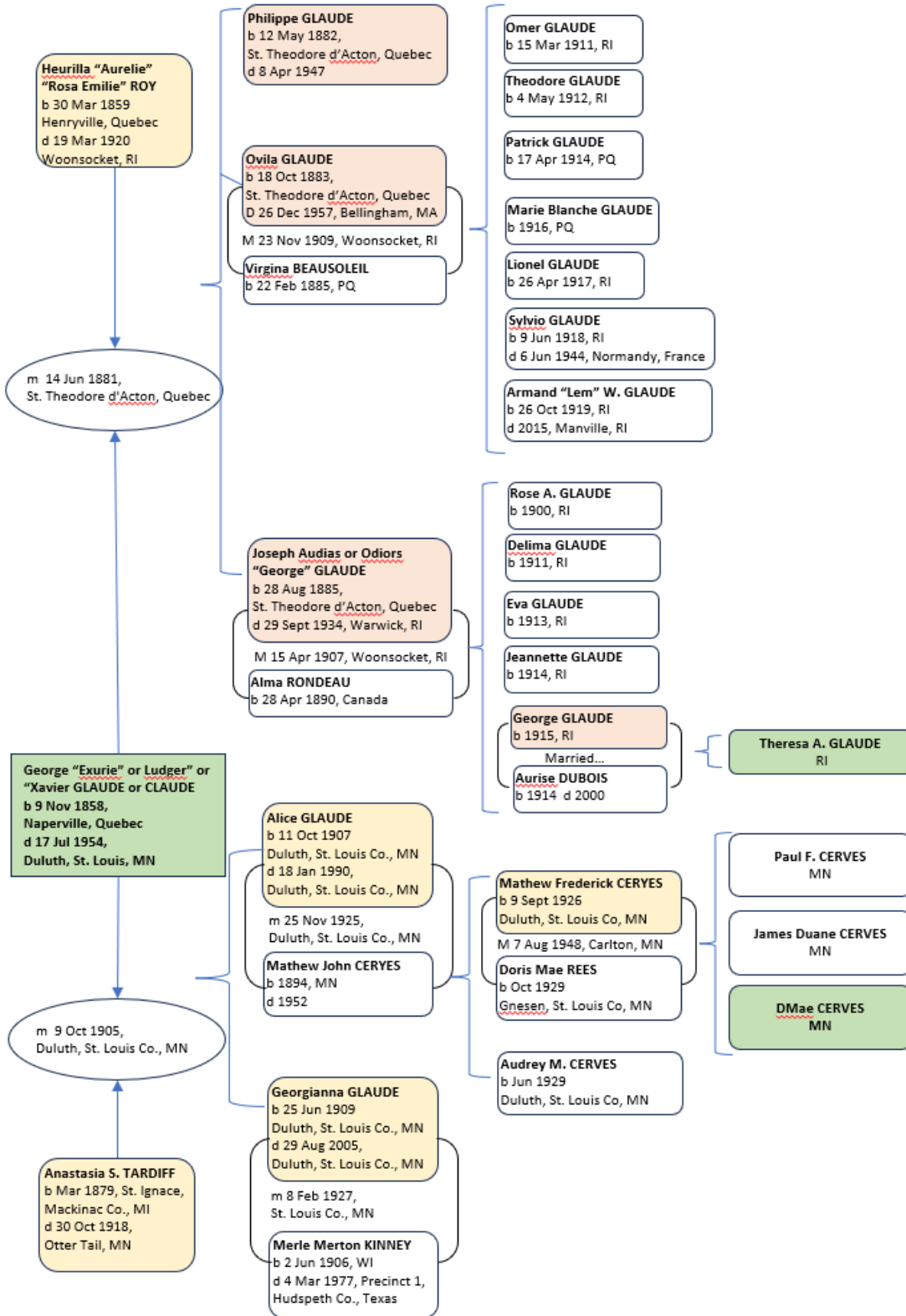
³⁶ 1930 U.S. Census, Duluth, St. Louis Co., Minn., E.D. 70, p. 12A.

³⁷ 1940 U.S. Census, Duluth County Poor Farm, St. Louis Co., Minn.; 1950 U.S. Census, Duluth, Cook County Home for the Aged and Needy, St. Louis Co., Minn.

³⁸ *Biddeford and Saco City Directories* for the years listed above. There were no directories found for 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899.

³⁹ 1900 U.S. Census, Biddeford, York Co., Maine, E.D. 226, roll 602, p. 25.

⁴⁰ 1900 U.S. Census, Biddeford, York Co., Maine, E.D. 226, roll 602, p. 25.



On 6 June 1903 in Dover, New Hampshire, Aurelie was married secondly by a clergyman to Narcisse DesMichel or Desmichelle.⁴¹ They were both residents of Biddeford, Maine. By 1910, and probably a few years earlier, they had moved to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, with two of her three children, Philippe age 27, Ovila age 25 and Ovila's wife Virginia age 23.⁴² Her youngest son Odias had married in St. Anne's Church there in April 1907. Narcisse was not found again in any record, but Aurelie was living at 18 Wrightington Place in Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1913, where she was called a widow, and moved soon after to 28 Eighth Street there where she stayed until at least 1919.⁴³ She died in Woonsocket in 1920.

Children of George Glaude and Aurelie Roy:⁴⁴

5. i. **PHILIPPE GLAUDE**, b. St. Théodore d'Acton 12 May 1882; d. single 8 April 1947.⁴⁵
6. ii. **OVILA GLAUDE**, b. St. Théodore d'Acton 18 Oct. 1883; d. 26 Dec. 1957; m. Woonsocket, R.I., 23 Nov 1909 **VIRGINIA BEAUSOLEIL** (1885-1948).⁴⁶
7. iii. **JOSEPH ODIAS** or **ODIORS** or **AUDIAS** or **GEORGE GLAUDE**, b. St. Théodore d'Acton 28 Aug., bapt. there 29 Aug. 1885; d. Warwick, R.I., 29 Sept. 1934;⁴⁷ m. St. Anne's Church, Woonsocket, R.I., 15 Apr. 1907 **ALMA RONDEAU** (1890-1974).⁴⁸

Children of George Glaude and Anastasia S. Tardiff:

8. iv. **ALICE GLODE**, b. Duluth 11 Oct. 1907; d. Duluth 18 Jan. 1990, bur. Calvary Cemetery;⁴⁹ m. Duluth 25 Nov. 1925 **MATHEW JOHN CERVES**,⁵⁰ (1894-1952).
9. v. **GEORGIANNA GLODE**, b. Duluth 25 June 1909; d. Duluth 29 Aug. 2005;⁵¹ m. Duluth 8 Feb. 1927 **MERL MERTON KINNEY**,⁵² (1906-1977).

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⁴¹ New Hampshire Marriages, 1720-1920, Narcisse Dennichelle [sic] and Amelie Roi.

⁴² 1910 U.S. Census, Woonsocket, Providence Co., R.I., E.D. 295, p. 7A, 54 Cumberland St.

⁴³ *Fall River City Directories*, 1913, 1915, 1918, 1919. She was called Aurelie, Rosa and Rosa Emilie.

⁴⁴ All baptism records from St. Theodore d'Acton parish records.

⁴⁵ *Social Security Death Index*; may not be his death date but the date a claim was filed.

⁴⁶ St Anne's Church, Woonsocket, R.I., marriage records.

⁴⁷ Death certificate in the possession of Theresa Glaude.

⁴⁸ St Anne's Church, Woonsocket, R.I., marriage records.

⁴⁹ Photo of gravestone, *FindaGrave.com*, memorial #92259529, birth and death dates on stone; *S.S. Death Index*.

⁵⁰ *Minnesota Marriages, 1850-2019*.

⁵¹ *Minnesota Death Index, 1908-2017*, Georgeann Kinney; *S.S. Death Index*.

⁵² *Minnesota Marriages, 1850-2019*.



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BACK COVER

A map of New France c. 1750 CE within the context of European colonies in North America.

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