Chapter 4

Louis Michel Gaucin
dit St. Germain

April 17, 1791-January 25, 1867

And

Marie Verrier

January 09, 1802-February 12, 1885

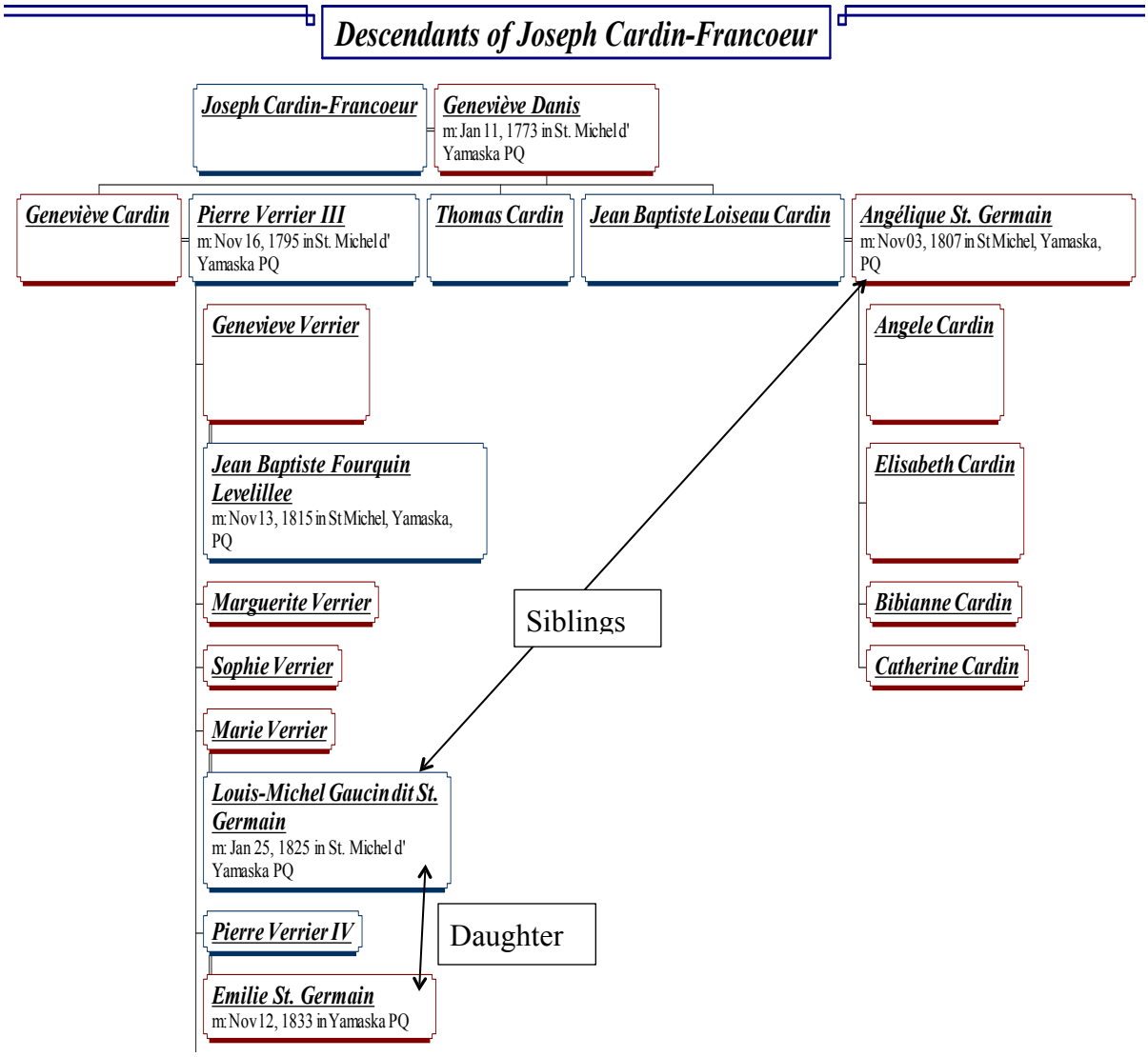
The United States declared War against Britain in 1812. In sparsely settled Yamaska County, this was something that was happening far, far away and did not seem to have involved our family. The US attacked York, now Toronto, and the British retaliated by burning the White House. Like other conflicts, it was a British thing; our family had farms to tend.

While not totally isolated from each other, every county became like a clan. Yamaska was no exception. Everyone wound up marrying someone's cousin or uncle. Louis-Michel St. Germain married Marie-Josette Parenteau on November 23, 1812. Three of Louis-Michel's siblings, Michel, Josette, and Anne, married into the Pétrin family. Two, Joseph and Marguerite, married into the Giguère family and another two, Angélique and Monique, married into the Cardin-Loiseau family. Older sister Catherine had married into the Pepin family. Marie-Josette Parenteau was a descendant of the same Pierre Parenteau as Catherine Hazeur, but through his son Pierre.

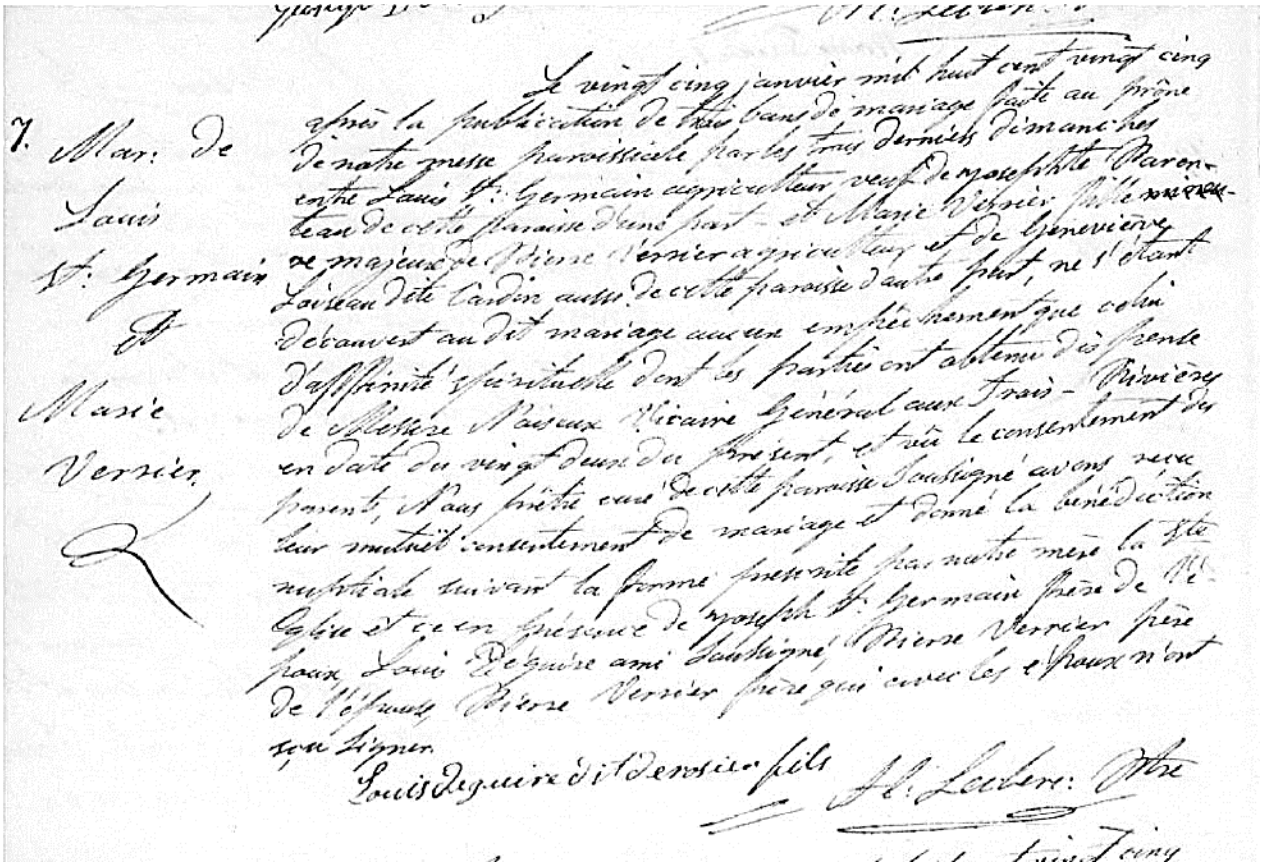
Louis-Michel and Marie-Josette settled down to have seven children between 1814 and 1823. Only two daughters survived: Emilie who was born on Oct 15, 1816 and Elizabeth who was born on October 28, 1821. Marie-Josette died on Oct 26, 1823, two weeks after her last child was born. The child, Maxime, lived less than three months.

Louis Michel remarried to Marie Verrier on January 25, 1825. Marie was 23 and Louis-Michel was 34. His daughters were 9 and 2. Louis' sister Angélique had married Jean Baptiste Loiseau Cardin in 1807; Jean's sister Geneviève was married to Pierre Verrier. So, Louis-Michel married his sister's niece through marriage. In 1833, Louis Michel's daughter, Emilie, married her step-mother's brother. (She was nine years younger than he was.)


6. - Église St-Michel d'Yamaska (Canada)



This is a copy of the St. Michel d'Yamaska church record for the marriage of Louis St. Germain and Marie Verrier on January 25, 1825.



Marriage of Louis St. Germain and Marie Verrier
St. Michel d' Yamaska

Le vingt-cinq Janvier, mil huit cent vingt-cinq, après la publication de trois bans de mariage faites au priore de notre messe paroissiale, par les trois dernières dimanches entre Louis St. Germain, agriculteur, veuf de Josette Parenteau, de cette paroisse, d'une part, et Marie Verrier, fille majeuse de Pierre Verrier, agriculteur, et de Geneviève Loiseau-dite-Cardin, aussi de cette paroisse, d'autre part. Ne s'étant découvert, au dit mariage, aucun empêchement que celui d'affinité spirituelle dont les parties ont obtenu dispense de Messire Paiseux, vicaire générale aux Trois Rivières en date de vingt-deux de présent, et vu le consentement de parents, nous, prêtre curé de cette paroisse, soussigné, avons reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage et donné le bénédiction nuptiale suivant la forme présente de notre mère la Ste. Eglise et en la présence de Joseph St. Germain, frère de l'époux, Louis Deguire, ami soussigné, Pierre Verrier, père de l'épouse, Pierre Verrier, frère de l'épouse qui avec les époux n'ont su signer.

Louis Deguire dit Desrosiers, fils

H Leclerc, ptre

January 25, 1825, after publishing three banns of marriage before our parish mass for the last three weeks, between Louis St. Germain, farmer, widow of Josette Parenteau, of this parish, on one hand, and

Marie Verrier, adult child of Pierre Verrier, farmer, and of Genevieve Loiseau-dite-Cardin, also of this parish, on the other hand and not having discovered any impediment to the marriage except that of spiritual affinity*, and having obtained dispensation from Messre Paiseux, Vicaire-Generale of Trois Rivières on the 22nd of this month, and considering their parent's consent, we, curé of this parish, undersigned, having received their mutual consent to marriage, gave them the nuptial blessing in the present form of our Holy Mother the Church in the presence of Joseph St. Germain, brother of the groom, Louis Deguire, also undersigned, Pierre Verrier, father of the bride, Pierre Verrier, brother of the bride, who, with the bride and groom declare not to know how to sign

Louis Deguire dit Desrosiers, son

H Leclerc, priest

*Spiritual Affinity:

“A species of relationship contracted by means of the sacraments of baptism and confirmation where parents cannot marry the sponsor of a child or the person who baptized it; nor can sponsors marry their godchildren.”
They needed a dispensation because Louis and Marie both had the same godfather, Louis Pepin, which made them spiritual siblings.

The Verrier family was also related to the neighboring Deguire family as well as the Pepin and Cardin-Loiseau families.

Cultivated fields on the banks of the Yamaska River (P1060020) by François Tremblay

Descendants of Louis-Michel Gaucin dit St. Germain

Josette Parenteau
b: Jan 08, 1797 Yamaska PQ
m: Nov 23, 1812 Yamaska PQ
d: Oct 26, 1823 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ

Louis-Michel Gaucin dit St. Germain
b: Apr 17, 1791 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Jan 25, 1867 Yamaska PQ

Marie Verrier
b: Jan 09, 1802 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
m: Jan 25, 1825 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Feb 12, 1885 Yamaska PQ

Louis Michel St. Germain II
b: Jan 29, 1814 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Feb 09, 1814 Yamaska PQ

Michel St. Germain
b: Feb 01, 1815 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ

Emilie St. Germain
b: Oct 15, 1816 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: May 26, 1895 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ

Pierre Verrier IV
b: Jun 30, 1804 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
m: Nov 12, 1833 Yamaska PQ
d: Bef. 1895 Yamaska PQ

Louis St. Germain
b: Mar 30, 1818 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Jan 18, 1820 St Michel, Yamaska PQ

Joseph St. Germain
b: Nov 02, 1820 St Michel, Yamaska PQ
d: Nov 23, 1820 St Michel, Yamaska PQ

Elizabeth St. Germain
b: Oct 28, 1821 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Unknown Yamaska PQ

Michel Parent
b: Abt. 1820 Yamaska PQ
m: Feb 16, 1841 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Unknown Yamaska PQ

Maxime St. Germain
b: Oct 11, 1823 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Jan 01, 1824 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ

Marie St. Germain
b: Jun 04, 1826 St. Simon, Yamaska PQ
d: Unknown Yamaska PQ

Louis Giguère
b: Abt. 1827 Yamaska PQ
m: Jun 30, 1847 Yamaska PQ
d: Unknown Yamaska PQ

Louis Michel St. Germain
b: Sep 09, 1827 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Unknown Yamaska PQ

Catherine Merigden Molignon
b: Abt. 1830 Yamaska PQ
m: Feb 12, 1850 Sorel, Richelieu PQ
d: Unknown Yamaska PQ

Luce St. Germain
b: Sep 09, 1829 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Feb 19, 1830 PQ

Isaie St. Germain
b: Feb 14, 1831 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Feb 11, 1911

Aurelie Molignon
b: Dec 27, 1831
m: Sep 06, 1853
d: Nov 21, 1912

Luce St. Germain II
b: Dec 19, 1832 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Jan 15, 1887 St-Robert, Richelieu

Joseph Parent
b: Oct 28, 1829
m: Feb 17, 1852
d: Aug 17, 1913 St-Robert, Richelieu

George St. Germain
b: Aug 24, 1835 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Jun 19, 1913 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ

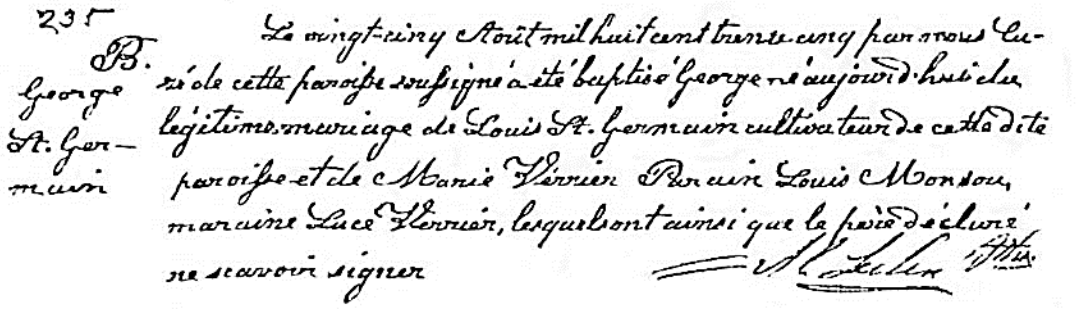
Mathilde Deguire-Desrosiers
b: Oct 08, 1838 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
m: Oct 28, 1856 Yamaska PQ
d: Apr 05, 1903 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ

Bruno Gaucin dit St. Germain
b: Feb 02, 1838 Ile du Domaine Yamaska PQ
d: Mar 28, 1926 PQ

Edwidge Fourquin-Leveillé
b: Abt. 1840 PQ
m: Aug 02, 1859 Yamaska PQ
d: Oct 11, 1889 PQ

Our ancestor, George, was Marie's sixth child.

Baptism of George St. Germain



235 B. George St. Germain

Le vingt-cinq Août mil huit cent trente cinq par nous Curé de cette paroisse soussigné a été baptisé George né aujourd'hui de légitime mariage de Louis St. Germain cultivateur de cette dite paroisse et de Marie Verrier Parrain Louis Mondou, marraine Luce Verrier, lesquels ont ainsi que le père déclaré ne savoir signer

The twenty-fifth of August 1835, by the cure of this parish, undersigned, was baptized George, born today of the legitimate marriage of Louis St. Germain, farmer, of this parish and Marie Verrier. Godfather Louis Mondou, godmother Luce Verrier, who, as well as the father, has declared not to know how to sign.

Here is a description of Yamaska in 1832 from
http://greenerpasture.com/Places/ShowNews/40866

Seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded N.E. by St. Francois; S.W. by Sorel and Bonsecoeurs; in the rear by Bourgmarie East; in front by Lake St. Peter. This property is described in the title to be only about a half a league in front, but in reality it is 1 1/ 2 league by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Sept. 24, 1683, to M. de Lavaliere and is now the property of J. M. de Tonnacour, Esq. - Cultivation of a favourable description extends over nearly one half of the seigniory; the different concessions, large and small, amount to upwards of 160, lying on each side of the River Yamsaka, by the Petit Chenail, and in the Cotes St. Louis and Ste. Catherine. The Bay of La Vallier or Yamaksa, extends across the upper part of it into Sorel, and that of St. Francois makes rather a deep incision on its eastern side; immediately surrounding these bays the land is low and marshy, but a short distance from them are many large tracts of most excellent meadow; farther to the rear the soil is rich and very productive, consisting of good yellow loam and a fine clay intermixed with light earth, affording much good arable land and some spots well adapted to the cultivation of flax and hemp. The front is moderately well furnished with timber of a middling and inferior quality, as white fir, spruce fir, hemlock &c.; but on the drier grounds in the rear some of a superior description is produced, as plane, beech, hickory and oak. The land is tolerably well watered by several small streams, in addition to the little river David that has its source in the adjoining savannas or large swamps. The convenience of good roads is afforded in every direction. The main road from the eastward leading to the town of William Henry crosses the R. Yamaska at a ferry just above la Petite Isle Tonnancour; the price of passage is 3d. each person, 6d. for a horse and 12d. for a carriage.. A corn-mill and a windmill are near the ferry...
As the limits of the Parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska are not defined, it is difficult to state the precise quantity of unconceded lands, which is however, supposed to amount to more than 350 farms, each containing 3 arpents by 30. One half of the unconceded lands are of no value; one quarter is of tolerable quality but difficult to clear and the other quarter of good quality but difficult to drain: these lands have been surveyed but have no road across them...

Population 2,922
Churches, R.C. 1
Cures 1
Presbyteries 1
Village 1
Corn-mills 2
Saw-mills 2
Artisans 17

Note: At this point, Yamaska is still a Seigneurie owned by one person. It was divided into 160 concessions, mostly farms. On a Seigneurie, the use of a designated plot of land could be bought, sold, or inherited, but the land itself belonged to the Seigneur. Each habitant owed his seigneur three or four days of free labor per year. The seigneur provided a mill, church and other services. This remnant of Feudal times had served Quebec better than its counterpart in Europe. The system worked, and was hard to change, but Britain abolished the seigneur system in 1854.

With all the compensation that had to be made to the seigneurs and their descendants, and other legalities, this issue was not completely resolved until 1970.

I assume our St. Germain's were still living on the land Marie-Jeanne Banliac-Lamontagne had moved to when she married Mathurin Berthelot.

Had

Louis Michel and Marie were living through the beginning of an exciting era. In 1836, Canada's first railway line opened, all of 15 and a half miles. They probably never used it or even saw it, as it was 80 miles away.

History Spotlight: Canada's First Railway

July 21, 1836, a wood-burning steam locomotive chugged out of La Prairie, Québec, pulling the first train on the first public railroad in Canada.

Artist J.D. Kelly's painting of first railway.

Text by Nelle Oosterom

On July 21, 1836, cheers filled the air as a wood-burning steam locomotive chugged out of La Prairie, Québec, pulling the first train on the first public railroad in Canada.

Thus began this country's longstanding love affair with ribbons of steel. The creation of a railroad network that would eventually reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, opening up vast regions to settlement and virtually building Canada, began with the Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad.

Construction for the twenty-five-kilometre line began January 1835 and ran between La Prairie on the St. Lawrence River and Saint-Jean (then called St. John) on the Richelieu River. It served as a way for those travelling between Montreal and New York to avoid a bumpy stagecoach journey that bypassed a series of difficult rapids on the Richelieu. At Saint-Jean, pas-

sengers transferred to a steamer that carried them south to New York City via Lake Champlain and the Hudson River.

Rail travel was still very new. The world's first intercity rail line had opened just six years earlier in England, connecting Liverpool and Manchester. The early rails were made of wood topped with thin strips of iron. The locomotive for Canada's first train was a Dorchester, built in Newcastle, England. Nicknamed "Iron Kitten" for its skittish behaviour, the Dorchester's first test runs were held at night to avoid frightening people.

Its first official run was held with great fanfare. The locomotive pulled two first-class coaches carrying thirty-two dignitaries, including Lord Gosford, the governor general of Lower Canada. A second train pulled by a team of horses followed close behind. Two hours later, the trains arrived in St. John to a rousing welcome.

The C & SL proved very popular with passengers, who embraced the new mode of transport with reckless abandon — they walked on the roofs of the coaches while they were in motion and smuggled dogs into first class. Charles Dickens was one of its more famous passengers. However, the rail line was little used by freight haulers, who found it too expensive.

Nevertheless, the construction of more rail lines in all directions soon followed, ushering in a period of unprecedented growth in Canada. The driving of the last spike at Craigellachie, B.C., on November 7, 1885 marked the completion of a coast-to-coast transportation line that served to unite the young country once and for all.

http://www.canadashistory.ca/Magazine/Online-Extension/Articles/History-Spotlight-Canada%E2%80%99s-First-Railway

In 1837, Québec experienced its first rebellion against the government. It was very small and very short lived, centered in the Richelieu area. The French finally had enough of the corrupt government and the discrimination in banking and other industries. The English in Ontario joined the cause to fight against corruption. The few battles there were resulted in hundreds of French being killed. After about a week, it was over. Britain paid heed, though, to the unrest and by 1841, Upper and Lower Canada were united as the Province of Canada with a new government.

"Following the military defeat of the Patriotes, Lower Canada was merged with Upper Canada under the Union Act. The *Canadiens* had a narrow majority in the new political entity, and with continued emigration of English-speakers to Ontario, this dominance was short lived. Eight years after the Union, a responsible elected government was set up in the united Province of Canada. The instability of this new regime (see Joint Premiers of the Province of Canada) eventually led to the formation of the Great coalition. In 1867, there was another major constitutional change and formation of the Canadian Confederation. Ottawa officially became the capital of the Dominion of Canada."
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Québec_sovereignty_movement

During this time the youngest son, Bruno St. Germain, was born. These events probably did not affect our family much, other than having a new government imposed once again by the British. This time though, maybe a vote did count for something.

A little bit about education in Québec: The original settlers had benefitted from education in France. There were many literate people in New France, running the government, businesses, churches, and the courts. Overall, one in four people could sign their name. As time went on and the population spread to more and more remote areas, access to schools decreased. The family unit was where children learned their life skills and religious instruction. Some boys were sent off to apprentice in the various trades. As time went on and more churches were founded to serve the population, parish priests established "petites écoles" where they taught catechism and a few other subjects, but students (boys) attended only as long as it didn't interfere with helping out on the family farm, which wasn't often. The Ursuline nuns ran schools for girls on an itinerant basis. The only higher education available was for those studying for the priesthood at the Collège des Jésuites or the Séminaire de Québec. By the end of the 17th century, only one in seven could sign their name.

In the British Colonies to the south, Harvard was founded in 1636 as a divinity school.

After the British Conquest in 1759, the authorities attempted to establish their schools, not so much to teach reading and writing as to promote Protestantism, English, and British culture. From their pulpits, French Catholic priests undermined these efforts, as most people still considered the home as the place where learning should take place, anyway.

Ontario began to grow with American, British, Irish and to a lesser extent, Quebec immigrants. If the government could not set up schools in Québec, it would set them up in Ontario. Schools weren't especially meant to educate, though, "School systems were designed to solve a wide variety of problems ranging from crime to poverty, and from idleness to vagrancy." They chose not to follow the American model of schools or to use American texts. They chose instead to use the Irish model that was based on nondenominational Christian curricula approved by Protestant and Catholic authorities. This did not settle the language problem, however. Eventually, separate schools were set up for French speakers.

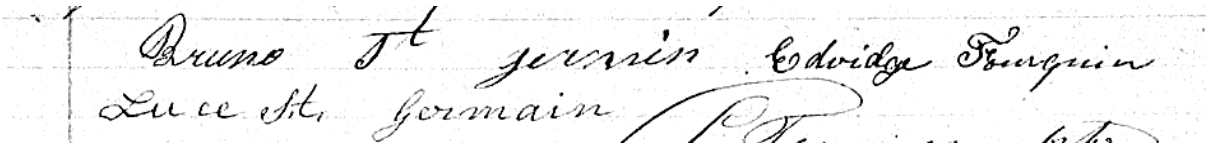
By the Rebellion of 1837, the idea that "school systems were needed to form the rising generation of citizens" began to gain acceptance. The Catholic Church continued to debate with secular leaders about power and responsibility. Québec set up its first Ministry of Public Instruction in 1868, but abolished it in 1875 under pressure from the Catholic Church, which deemed it was alone capable of dispensing education. Thereafter, Québec was the only province without a Minister of Education.

Down in the United Sates, Massachusetts had set up a state Board of Education in 1837, headed up by Horace Mann. “No one did more than he to establish in the minds of the American people the conception that education should be universal, non-sectarian, free, and that its aims should be social efficiency, civic virtue, and character, rather than mere learning or the advancement of sectarian ends.”
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horace_Mann

Economic changes at the end of the 1800’s away from a farming lifestyle led to parents rethinking their educational goals for their children. They started sending more of their children to school for longer, not to build character or to learn proper behavior, social attitudes, and values, but to learn to read, write and do arithmetic. Still, fewer children overall were being sent to school, compared to elsewhere in the world. Children were still thought of as labor on the family farm. Although compulsory attendance legislation was eventually passed, literacy rates remained far below the Canadian standard through the early 20th century. It was not until after World War II, that the attitude toward schooling would change.

From http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/history-of-education/

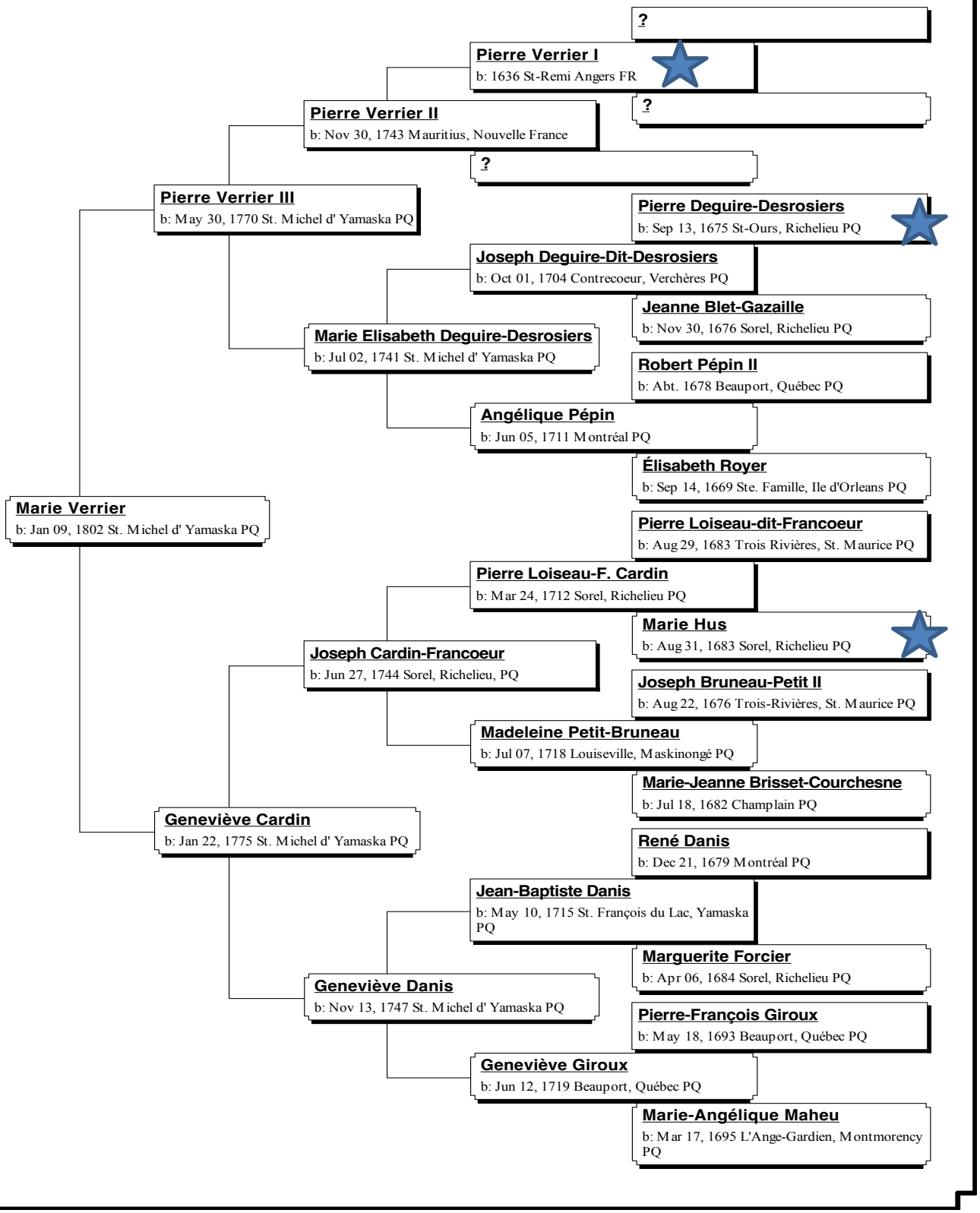
In 1859, Bruno and his wife Edwige as well as his sister Luce, signed at their wedding. These are the first St. Germain signatures I’ve come across, so far. Perhaps this indicates a progressive view of education in this family.



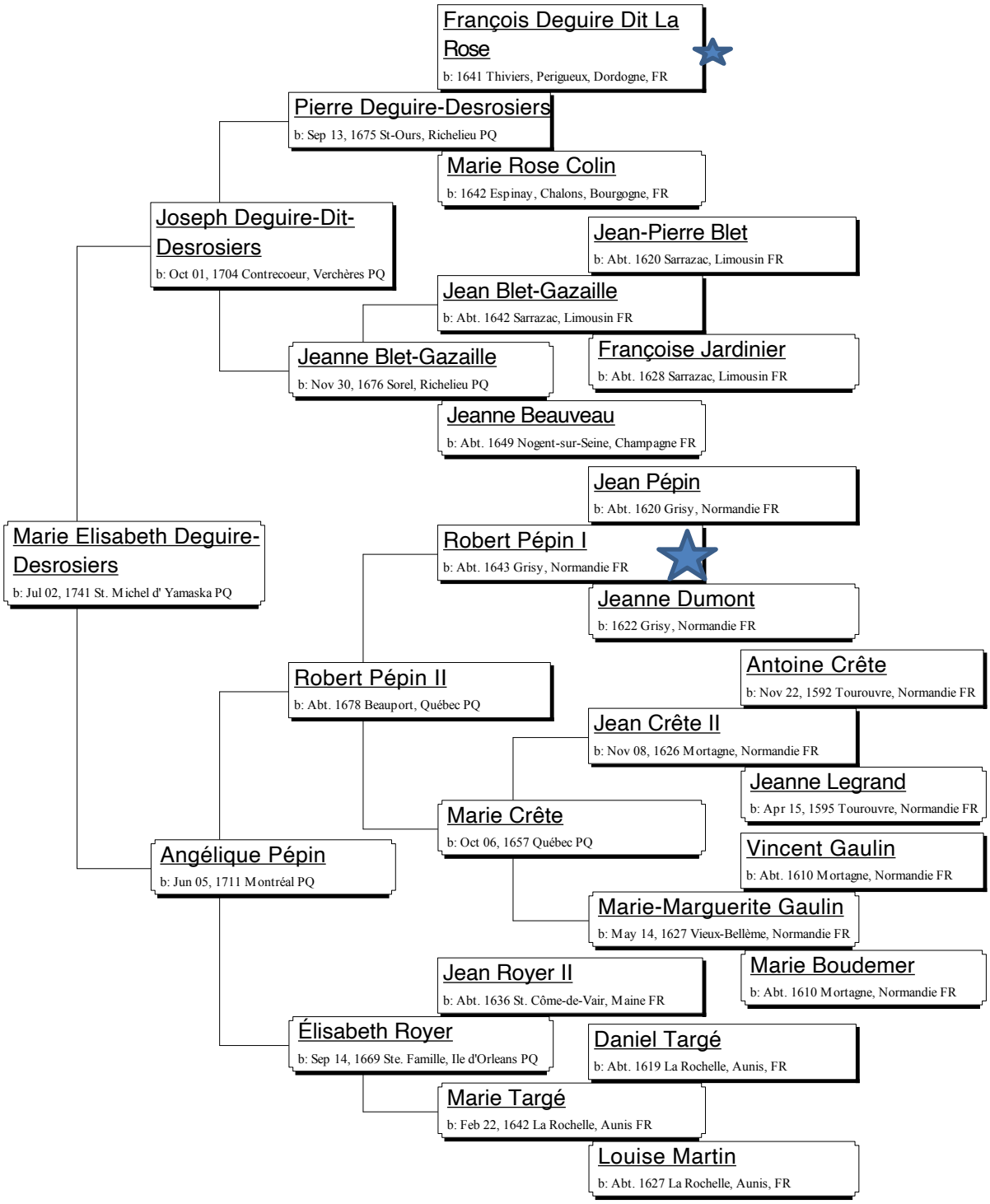
Louis-Michel and Marie Verrier had six surviving children: Marie, Louis-Michel, Georges, Isaie, Luce, and Bruno.

Louis-Michel passed on January 25, 1867, short of the July 1, 1867 formation of the Dominion of Canada. He was 76. Marie Verrier died February 12, 1885 at the age of 83. The family farm was left to Bruno.

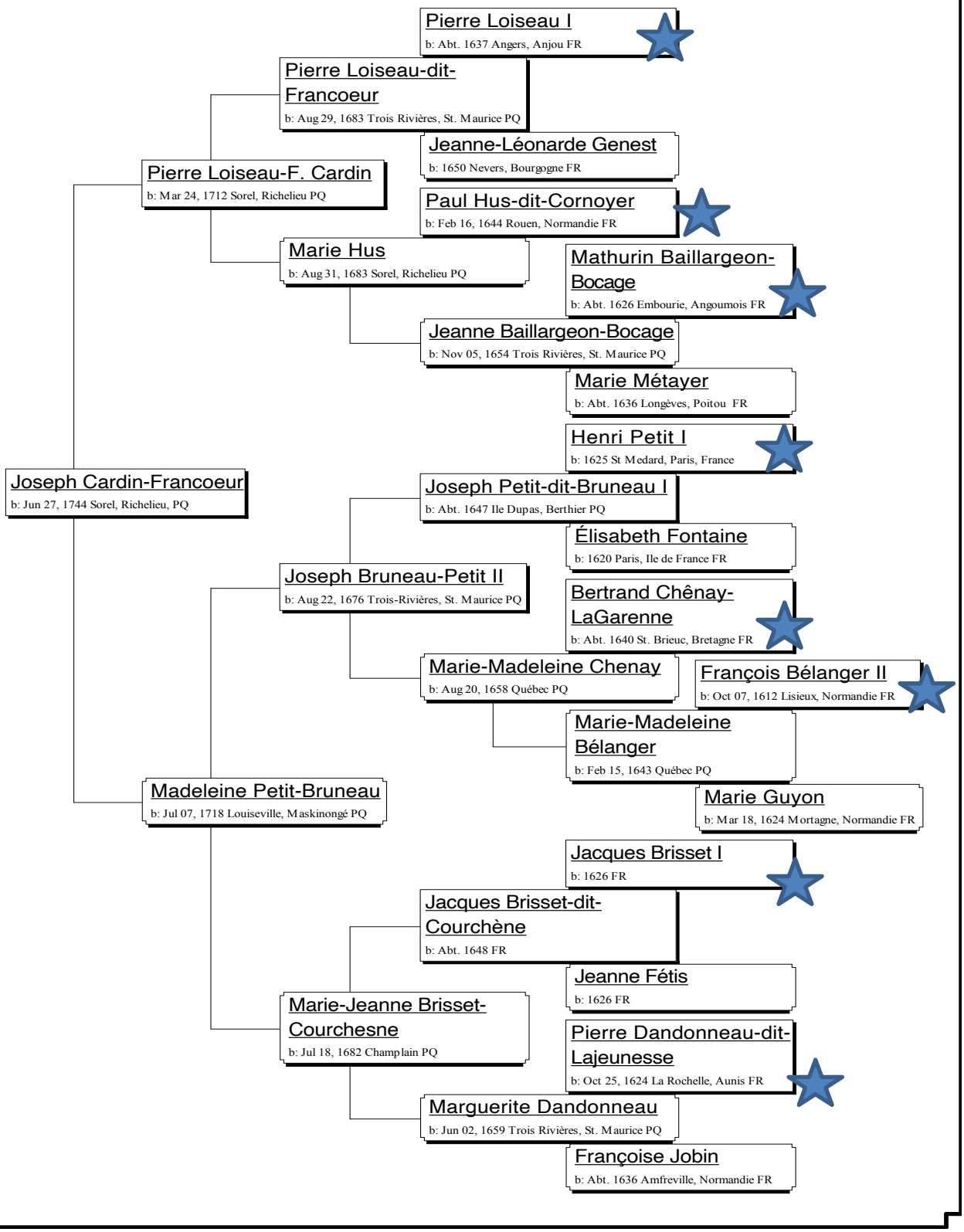
Ancestors of Marie Verrier



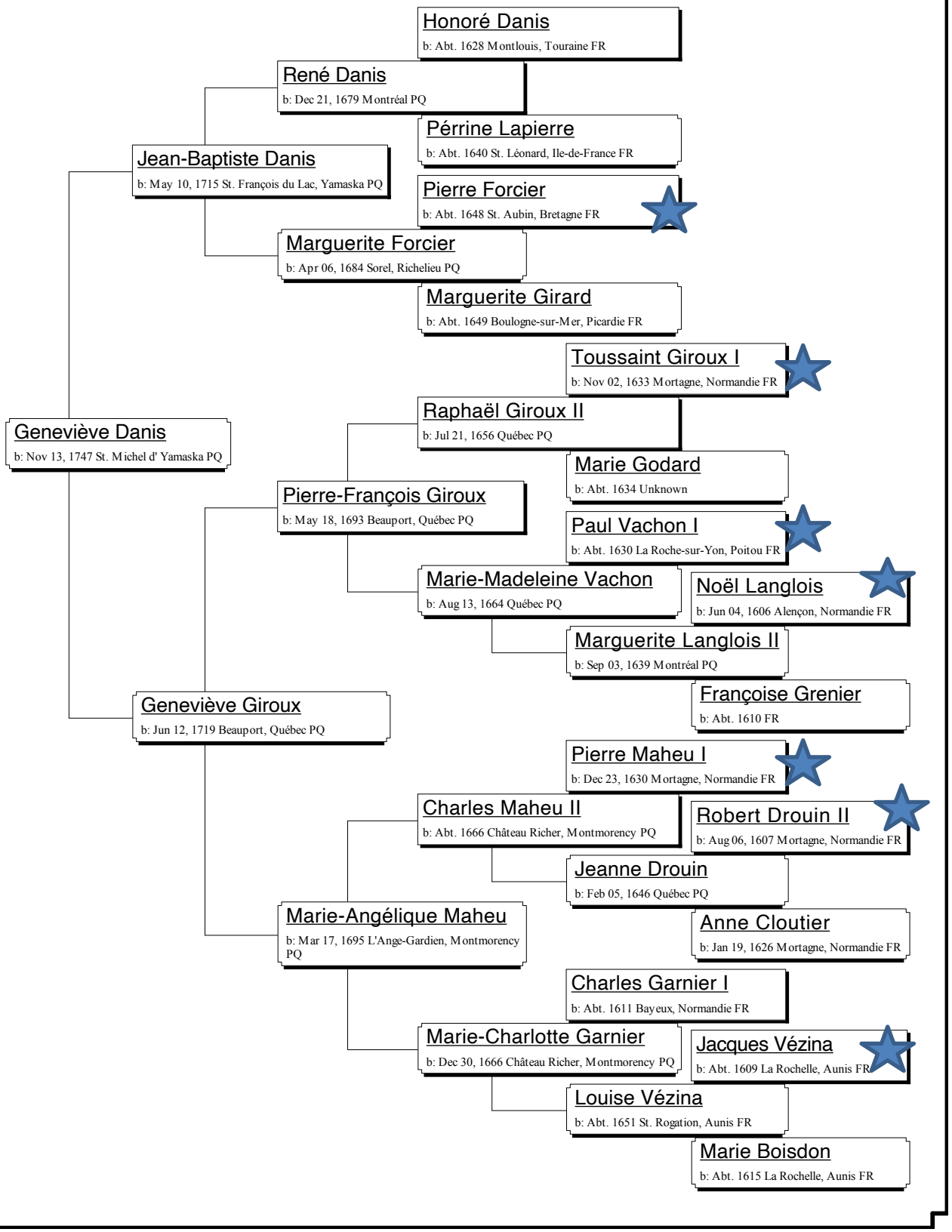
Ancestors of Marie Elisabeth Deguire-Desrosiers



Ancestors of Joseph Cardin-Francoeur



Ancestors of Geneviève Danis



I've chosen twenty people to tell you about. The fact that we know so much about these people who lived and breathed three hundred and fifty years ago is a testament to the record keeping of the churches and legal system and to the several men who waded through all the records to make these people flesh and blood.

Pierre Verrier

The Nicolas Verrier family is about as aristocratic as you could get in New France. They had wealth and social position, marrying into the governor's family. Unfortunately there is no reliable connection between him and our Pierre Verrier. Our Pierre Verrier seems to be an enigma in French-Canadian genealogy. His marriage record lists his father as Lord Pierre Verrier, but does not mention his mother. This is the only record I've seen with such an oversight; it could be that he was illegitimate and "disowned". Or, he could be totally unrelated. One source says Lord Pierre Verrier was born on the French island of Mauritius. Another source says a Pierre Verrier immigrated to Québec in May 1738 from La Tremblade and sailed from Bordeaux. He was accompanied by Jacques Pinquet, among others, on the brigantine "Les Deux Frères de Québec". The Nicolas Verrier family was related to the governor's wife in this generation. Pierre would probably not be a farmer in Yamaska if he was from this branch.

François Guire **1641-1699**

http://www.mesancetres.ca/pages.php?section=4&lang=en

Our ancestor, Francois Guire, was the first member of the Deguire family, (as well as many families by the name of Larose, Desrosiers and Deguise), to settle in North America.

In the spring of 1665, 1000 soldiers of the Carignan-Sallieres Regiment left the French port of La Rochelle for the New World. This regiment, under the command of Colbert, Louis XIV's right-hand man, had been assembled upon the urgent request of Jean Talon, Intendant of New France, who feared attacks upon the young colony by the Iroquois.

Within this regiment were Sicaire and François Guire, two brothers from the village of Thiviers in the Perigord region of France. Both were unmarried and we know that Francois was a weaver. Like many young men of that day, both enlisted to protect French territory in the New World, but they were also drawn by the desire for adventure and the discovery of distant lands, a task that was both dangerous yet full of promise.

Military tradition of that time required the soldiers to adopt a nickname to replace their family name. François chose La Rose (the Rose), and Sicaire chose La Prairie (the Prairie.) Since these nicknames were the only ones used by the men, they were kept and over time became the real family names for some of their children and grandchildren.

Three years later, peace had been restored. Louis XIV offered the young soldiers of the regiment the possibility remaining in New France as settlers. The chance to own their own land was tempting. By 1669, more than 400 of the soldiers had decided to re-

main in America, establishing themselves permanently, cutting the ties that bound them to their mother land.

The officers of the Carignan Regiment had the privilege of owning an estate (a "seigneurie"), to which they gave their names: Saurel, Chambly, St-Ours, Legardeur, to name a few. Regular soldiers were given land within those estates. Sicaire and Francois Guire were among those soldiers.

Sicaire chose the Lake St. Louis area. He remained single and we lose all trace of him around 1689. Francois, who was 24 when he arrived in New France, chose the Montreal area on the St-Ours Estate.

Francois Guire and Marie-Rose Colin, a "Fille du Roi" from L'Eprine, France, (near Reims, about 100 miles east of Paris), came to be married in 1670. She was 24. They married in St-Ours and began their life there, just outside of Sorel on the Richelieu River. They had nine children, five boys and four girls.

As was the custom at the time, some of their children added their father's nickname (Larose-the rose), to their surname. In this way, Luc, Jean, and Jean-Baptiste followed their father's example by being called "DeGuire dit Larose". Pierre decided to be different: DeGuire dit Desrosiers (rosebushes).

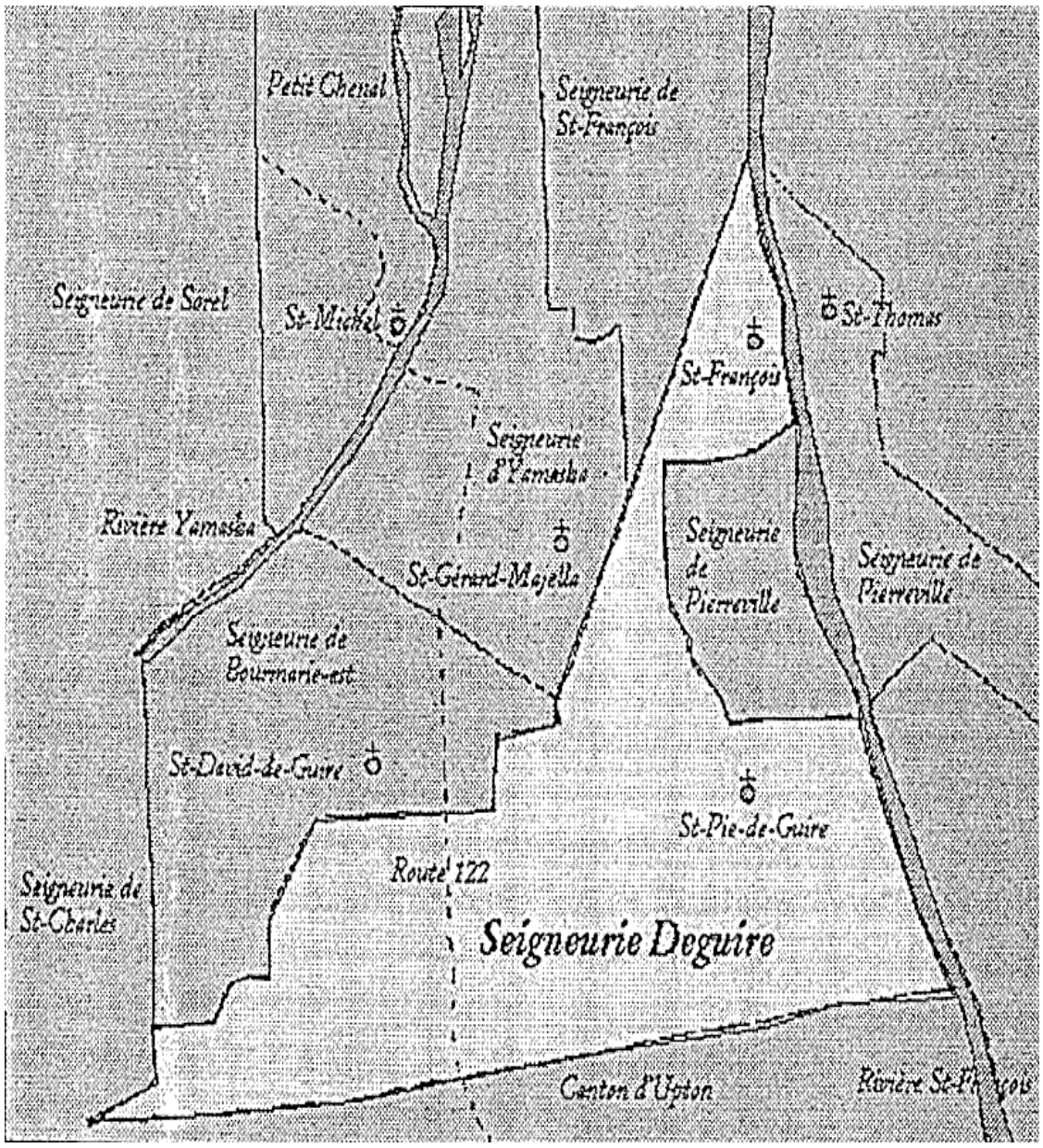
Over time, some dropped the name of DeGuire altogether, keeping only Larose or Desrosiers. At the beginning of the 20th Century, the government banned the use of these "double names". Choices had to be made. This explains why some of the Larose and Desrosiers families have Francois Guire as their ancestor.

As for those who kept the name DeGuire, small changes occurred over time with that name, too. The capital "G" was replaced with a lower case one. For some, the "r" was replaced by an "s". Down the generations, members of the family began leaving St-Ours for other areas: Sorel, Yamaska, Montreal, St-Laurent, Laval, Laprairie, Richelieu. Andre Deguire, (third generation), went to the territory of Illinois where he founded more than one town. Here the name evolved to "Degear", to facilitate a more American pronunciation.

Some descendants became famous. In 1751, Joseph Deguire dit Desrosiers, son of Pierre DeGuire (dit Desrosiers), was granted a lordship by Intendant Bigot, which entitled him to an estate along the St-Francois River. He became Lord Joseph Deguire, owner of the St. Joseph Estate, also known as the David River Estate. The David River runs through this land. Two towns from the Sorel area kept the name Deguire: St-Pie Deguire and St-David Deguire.

Today we can find descendants of Francois Guire all over North America. Québec, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia are the Canadian provinces in which we find the most. Over 300 families can be found in the United States, in 31 different states. Missouri, part of the old French Louisiana, is where most of the Degear families are to be found.

The Deguire Seigneurie



Joseph Derosiers

Robert Pepin

Robert Pépin (c1643-c1686) and Marie Creste (1657-1722)

Robert was born about 1643 in Grisy, Normandy. In 1668, he practiced the profession of master slater in Québec City. On January 20, 1669, he acquired a piece of land in Beauport and, the same year, he married Marie Creste in Notre-Dame de Québec on November 4. This couple resided in Beauport until 1679, when Robert and Marie, on March 20th, bought a house in Québec City, close to the hospital.

Robert Pepin was a well-known and appreciated master slater and many institutions required his expertise. Hence, he slated roofs for the Jesuits, the Ursulines, the Hôtel-Dieu, La Nativité de Notre-Dame de Beauport and the Recollets. In addition to roofing with slate, Robert also used cedar shingles, as is the case for the Beauport church.

Marie and Robert raised seven children, four of which had numerous descendants. In 1686, Robert left this world very young, aged 43. Marie Creste subsequently re-married twice, in 1687 with Jean Bridault and in 1705 with Pierre Jourdain. Marie died in 1723.

Internet site http://pepinlachancelaforce.com/zancetres.htm

http://www.maisonsaint-gabriel.qc.ca/en/b/page_b_5a_c3_5.html

Pierre Loiseau

Pierre arrived in 1665 as a soldier in the Carrignan-Salières Regiment. In a roster of soldiers, he is listed as Pierre LOZOULT dit LaTour, with the Loubias Company. Various spellings of his name can be Lozault, Lozeau or Lozeaux. He was able to sign his name. In 1671, he was a soldier of the Trois Rivieres garrison, he was also a farmer for sieur Godefroy de Lintot.

Pierre Loiseau was born in the parish of St. Maurille, Angers, Anjou, France about 1637. First mention of him in Canada is 9-21-1671 in Trois Rivières at the writing of his marriage contract to the widow, Jeanne-Léonarde Genest. She had arrived in Canada in 1669 from Nivernais, France, as a fille-du-roi where, in November of the same year, she married Noël Cardin in the region of Trois-Rivières Pierre and Jeanne had two children, Claire-Marie and Pierre who took the dit name of Francoeur and sometimes Cardin, so that he is often referred to as Pierre Loiseau-Cardin-Francoeur.

In 1681, the family was living in the Lower Town (basse ville) of Québec. He died in 1717 and is buried in Sorel.

http://www.apointinhistory.net/trois-rivieres.php

Paul Hus

By Agnes (Peloquin) Rajala

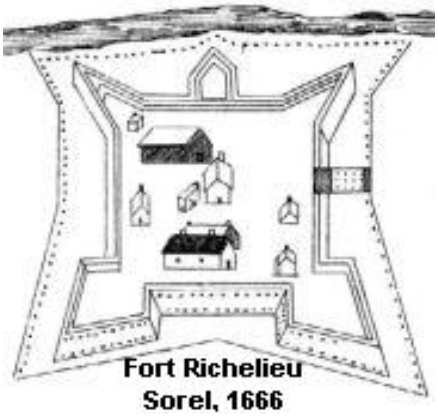
Paul was born in Montigny, near Rouen, in Normandy, France, in 1645. When he was 18 (in 1663), he came to Canada in the household of Sieur Robert Giffard, confidential secretary and doctor to the Siegneur of Beauport. At that time, the population of New France was about 3,000 people, in 528 households.

He kept that job for 4 years. In 1668, he went on an expedition with Msgr. De Laval. Then he got a job with Mathurin Baillargeon, a man of influence at Cap-de-Madeleine, where he had lived since 1649. Being intelligent, Paul married the boss' daughter, Jeanne. She was 14 at the time (1669). Her dowry, according to the marriage contract, was 200 livres (money), a pair of beeves, etc.

There was always the continual struggle with the Iroquois. The nearby town of Sillery was completely devastated by the Americans and their Indian allies in the fierce raids. During this time of history, Ft. Richelieu had been built in 1642 and burned by the Iroquois in 1647. It was rebuilt in 1664. Paul built his home near the fort, a place later known as Sorel, and took his new bride to their home in a rowboat. The couple prospered. Paul was a close friend of Pierre de Saurel, the Seigneur. But it was a life of pioneer dangers. A pair of little boys died - of what I don't know - in 1687, and were buried on the same day. His son, Paul, was killed by Iroquois in 1690 when he was 8 years old. In 1696, another Indian attack brought total destruction. Paul was 51, but with his son Louis, they again rebuilt.

Eventually he became a person of some consequence and influence. Records mention that he was present at meetings with official groups.

By 1721, besides his farm near the old fort, he owned a large estate stretching 2.5 miles along the St. Lawrence, plus two islands. So he established at least 5 of his sons on it. (He had 14 children). In fact, of his 6 sons who married, 5 had a total of 59 children. And that is why to avoid confusion among the many Louis's and Paul's, some of them adopted "dit" names: Marc-Antoine, for example, was Hus-Millet, goodness knows why - did he raise the stuff? And later he added Beauchemin. Others called themselves Paulhus. The one we are interested in, Pierre (1677-1751) became HUS-COURNOYER. No one knows why. "Court noyer" means short oak - was there one near his house? Or was he built like one?



Fort Richelieu
Sorel, 1666

http://webusers.warwick.net/~u1025211/minn.html

Bertrand Chesnay Dit Lagarenne by Ron Chenier

During the seventeenth century, Bertrand Chesnay was a very important man around the Québec city region and surrounding areas. Father of a very large family, having seven children from his first marriage and eight from his second, he was a very active merchant, a highly respected individual in the community, an entrepreneur, and Lord of the Fief of Lotinville. Trying to put his life story in a few pages would only touch the tip of the iceberg. The name Chesnay signified in the old days that he was the owner of a large area of land that comprised mostly of oak trees or that he lived in an area of oak trees.

The surname of the descendants of our ancestor has changed quite drastically over the centuries, even to point of being unrecognizable. It has changed from Chesnay to Chénay, Chaisne, Chaine, Chesne, Chéné, Cheeney and Chénier. Reasons for the changes vary from being caused by poor handwriting, poor hearing, and also illiteracy.

Son of Nicolas Chesnay and Catherine Laringue, Bertrand was born under the blue skies of Brittany, France, in the little village of Yffiniac, township of Langueux, district of Saint-Brieuc, Department of Cotes-du-Nord, France.

Because he was well versed in mathematics and could sign his name, (at a time when education was not common) was a good indication that he went to school as a young lad and became an educated man. Bertrand came to Canada with new ideas and money in his pocket. Being successful in setting up his businesses would also indicate that he came from a wealthy family. He was approximately 30 years old when he came to New France. His first appearance in Québec seems to be prior to 1656 and perhaps around 1650.

On Monday 7 Aug 1656, Bertrand Chesnay left his father-in-law's home arm in arm with his thirteen-year-old spouse. Marie-Madeleine Bélanger, daughter of François Bélanger and Marie Guyon was the second child of the family of twelve. Her parents had provided her with a trousseau of a measurement of wheaten bread, a cow, and a pig.

During the next fourteen years, this new household was blessed with seven children. The oldest child, Marie Chesnay was born on 22 September 1658, married Joseph Petit dit Bruneau in Québec on the 16 Sep 1675. They settled in Trois Rivières where they had six children. While there she became Madame de Maskinongé. It was in this area that she died in 1730.

On 31 Mar 1657, Bertrand Chesnay bought a piece of land near the village of Château-Richer. It had a 3-acre frontage near the property of Zacharie Cloutier. During this time, Bertrand Chesnay was a merchant in lower Québec city. Did he return to France during the summer of 1663? Maybe!

We do know that the city council gave him a hard time because of the prices he was charging for the merchandises he brought from France.

It was Mar 1664, and transport was very expensive. The authorities wanted to fix a ceiling on transportation costs. Bertrand even paid a fine of 500 pounds. He made a plea in the

courts and was given a pardon. This was because he emphasized the superior quality of his merchandise, the way they were displayed and especially his fine blankets.

On 4 Aug 1659, Pierre Le Gaigneur de La Rochelle had received from Chesnay 200 pounds for merchandise received. In 1661, Bertrand sold to the Ste-Anne church "ten boards of wood for four pounds. " On the 31st Mar 1664, he leased his farmland near Château-Richer for five years to Jean Baron and Mathurin Tessier. It became clear therefore that he was a man of upper class stature, a "bourgeois." The farmers of his small farm paid him annually a sum of 60 bushels of wheat, 15 bushels of corn and 15 bushels of peas. In return Bertrand Chesnay lent them 2 bulls, 2 cows 1 cart, 1 plow and to help them he advanced them 300 pounds. Bertrand Chesnay had moved up quite well in the ladder of society. Could he go higher and get there faster?

Near Beaupré, a portion of land was severed from the Seigneurie Jean de Lauzon on 1 Sep 1652. This land, called a fief, west of the Petit Pré River measured 28 arpents, (an arpent is almost an acre).

Up to 1667, Lagarenne seemed to have had a profitable business from his store outlet on his Fief and from his main store in Lower Québec. From here he was able to send and sell many of his moose skins to Europe.

All was going too well! After the death of his last child, born in 1670, his wife, Marie-Madeleine Bélanger died on his estate. Unfortunately, there are no records found to give us more precise data on this matter.

It was time to clear the air with an inventory of Chesnay's belongings. From 21 Jan 1671 to the end of March, the notaries Fillion and Becquet went through all of Chesnay's personal belongings with a fine-tooth comb. Bertrand seemed to have been one of the most fortunate settlers in the new colony. It is estimated that the value of all of his belongings at that time was 24,765 pounds, still, above that 11,709 pounds was owed to him by 124 various people from all around Québec. Fillion, the notary became very confused at the extent of Chesnay's extensive belongings and affairs and Romain Becquet continued the proceedings by himself.

The oldest child, Marie Chesnay, was doing her studies at the Ursuline convent. The three other children were room and boarding at Château Richer at their grandfather's home, Mr. Bélanger, despite the relationship that supposedly existed between Bertrand and François. These difficulties between Bertand and François Bélanger were the results of the way the estate was being settled after the death of Marie Madeleine Bélanger. At this point in his life, Bertrand Chesnay had reached the pinnacle of power in his career. All sorts of difficulties began to eat away at his livelihood and his fortunes, questions of ownership, inheritances, etc.

It is impossible to know all of the difficulties suffered by Bertrand after the death of his first wife and the attempts by the city council to over regulate his business practices. He was attempting to reorganize his new life. Like a wounded animal he survived his great hardships and with cunning ability managed to remain above family breakup and financial ruin as best he could. His children were well educated, all going to the best of schools in the area. He was a connoisseur, bourgeois, and a man to be reckoned with.

In order to avoid any more harassment from the authorities Bertrand Chesnay decided to go cod fishing off the coast of Gaspé. Bad luck seems to follow bad luck! Fire is very cruel and can rob one of their own dignities. It was 4th of Aug 1682, at 9:30 in the evening, the red fire

brigade took over the lower part of Québec city. Fifty-five individuals from surrounding buildings were soon found on the narrow streets with all their belongings lost in the fire. One of the last houses to succumb to the flames of this devastating fire was that of Bertrand Chesnay, Sieur de la Lagarenne. This grand house of his served as his home, a store and a cabaret. On the 16 Aug, Bertrand had returned to the dock at Québec with his large fishing boat. Disaster!

All these tragedies were too much for the sixty-year-old Breton to endure. On Wed 16 Jan 1683, he departed this world at Doctor Jean de Mosney's house, at Lower Québec city after receiving the last rites and sacraments.

http://chesnay.homestead.com/files/bertrand_history.htm

François Belanger

From:
Our French Canadian Ancestors, Vol. 6, Chapter 2, by Thomas J Laforest

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wioconto/belangerfrancois.htm

"Archange Godbout has compiled notes on several hundred Canadian pioneers, principally those who landed on our shores during the XVII century. Here is what he had to say about François Bélanger, the earliest colonist bearing this name and having offspring in Canada: "He was active and resourceful and the notaries of the time in their contracts, sometimes show us the businessman; informed, upright and honest, sometimes as a man much sought after as an expert appraiser...In order to be fair, it is necessary to add that François Bélanger was authoritative, violent, and tenacious in his demands. He wanted above all, that his ideas be those of others... which made him a few enemies... because he was not infallible, even when he appealed to the Bishop and to the Governor of New-France." The Bélanger family, however, has had the privilege of having its own historian in the person of a descendant of the ancestor, Leonidas Bélanger who, about 1967, took over from Msgr Victor Tremblay as President of what would be the most important Historical Society in Canada, that of Saguenay.

FROM PERCHE AND FROM NORMANDY
Leonidas Bélanger cites historians Thwaites and Suite, as well as genealogist Tanguay, to prove that François was originally from Touques in Normandy. However, this opinion is not universally shared. Abbot Gaulin and Pierre Montagne say that he was from Perche or Orne. The confirmation list of 2 February 1660 at Château-Richer indicates "diocese of Lisieux." However, ancestor Bélanger could have been born in Perche and then lived in Normandy because these two provinces are neighbors. The Bulletin of Historical Research for 1938 reproduced the following act, taken from the registry of Saint-Pierre-de-Seez (Orne): "On the seventh day of October (1612) was baptized François Bellanger, son of François Bellanger and Françoise Horlays and was named after the honorable François Dumesnil, Squire of St-Teny, and by the honorable Nicolas Bougis, Sieur de Fosses, and demoiselle Loyse Gurou, wife of Squire Guillaume Lepaulnier, Sieur de la Chapelle."

FIRST DOUBLE MARRIAGE IN CANADA

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

MAYOR AND CHURCH WARDEN

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

At this time François Bélanger and Massé Gravel worked a concession together on the Beaupré coast. On 24 March 1655, Gravel agreed to sell his half to his partner for the sum of one hundred livres per arpents, payable in three installments on Saint-Jean's Day. Once again, François secured this debt by pledging all of his property as well as the present and future inheritance of his children. Has anyone ever seen a mortgage better endorsed? On 23 March 1660, Gravel declared that his former partner had paid up and owed him nothing more. In this same year both of them became churchwardens in the parish of Château-Richer, as indicated in a document mentioning the gift of a small building made to the fabrique by Julien Fortin dit Bellefontaine.

In 1662, François Bélanger was named trustee of the affairs and guardian of the children of the late Olivier Le Tardif, co-seigneur and justice of the peace at Beaupré. That same year, François sold two oxen to Romain de Trepagny, for the sum of 300 livres, payable in silver, in beaver pelts, or in valid currency. In 1663, the year of the founding of the Sovereign Council, this Québecois pioneer became, according to Msgr David Gosselin, "one of the principal inhabitants of the region and he had the confidence of the authorities and the colonists. " That same year also marked the departure from the paternal hearth of two of the children, Marguerite and Charles, in order to marry. It also tolled the knell for Jean Guyon, Marie's father. His death led to a family quarrel, which lasted five years, over the settling of his estate. The Sovereign Council finally had to step in to decide this affair and to resolve the details.

A MILITIA CAPTAIN ON THE BEAUPRE COAST

In 1667 the general census of the inhabitants of New France notes that François Bélanger had fifty arpents under cultivation and thirteen animals, which made him one of the richest property owners of that time. In 1669, the year the militia was established in the colony, François was named captain of the Beaupré coast. According to J. Edmond Roy, the captains "were, so to speak, the heads of the municipal organization in each village. They had to carry out the governors' ordinances, as well as supervise the construction and maintenance of the roads."

AN HONEST MAN BUT HARD IN BUSINESS

François Bélanger earned a reputation as an honest but hard man with whom to do business. He had an argument with his brother-in-law Simon Guyon and had to resort to the Sovereign Council for recourse. This litigation lasted until 21 April 1670, at which time François was forced to loosen his purse strings. A little earlier he had lost another lawsuit to his former partner Massé Gravel. The councilors, undoubtedly exasperated by his penchant for suits, begged him to make his apologies to the Intendant.

"As we have seen," writes Leonides Bélanger, "our man did not have any luck with his suit and it was certainly not willingly that he must have made his apology. This also proves to us that he was stubbornly set in his own ideas a little too much. Better educated perhaps than the majority of his fellow citizens, he sought to impose his will on them in a thousand and one ways."

Nor did François get along with his son-in-law, Bertrand Chesnay de la Garenne, on the subject of their accounts. Not content to act for himself, he interfered in the affairs of his daughter Mathurine, widow of Jean Maheu, concerning a house situated in the Lower Town of Québec, and bordering the one belonging to defendants Étienne Blanchon and Anne Convent, his wife. In 1674, Bélanger again had trouble with his neighbor Massé Gravel concerning a boundary between their properties established by the surveyor Jean Guyon dit Dubuisson. Quite simply put, Masse wanted François to stop bothering him about the exact placement of the line. Again, the matter ended up on the agenda of the Sovereign Council, which gave him another opportunity to lose a lawsuit, his last.

SEIGNEUR OF BONSECOURS

When incessantly involved in protests and demands, one usually ends up by longing for a more tranquil life. On 1 July 1677, François Bélanger obtained a vast concession from Governor Frontenac; a league in frontage by two leagues in depth on the south bank of the river. After forty years of struggle and constant work, our ancestor had suddenly become the Seigneur of Bonsecours (L'Islet).

The Sovereign Council placed this concession on record on 24 October 1680. In 1709 the engineer Gedeon de Catalogne spoke of it as follows: "The land there is rather level, sprinkled with plowed up stones, and marginally produces all sorts of grains, vegetables and pasturage. The fruit trees produce abundantly, and the natural woods are a mixture of all species."

The census of 1681 places the Bélanger family in the seigneury of Bellechasse, of which the fief

of Bonsecours was a part. Four servants worked for the new seigneur: Jean de la Voye, Barthelemy Gobeil, Pierre Lafaye and Pierre Mataule. The move had been made but recently because François had only cleared five arpents.

On 25 October 1685, he bequeathed all of his remaining property to his son Jacques, in return for good and loyal service. This donation included his lands at Bonsecours, a house, a barn, a mill, a mare, three oxen, three cows, wagons, etc. Marie Guyon ratified this act on 25 April 1687, in a document, which indicated that she had become a widow. François had probably died the preceding winter while Marie would live for about another ten years. The registry of Cap-Saint-Ignace mentions her burial act, on 1 October 1696. She was then 78 years old.

TEN OF TWELVE CHILDREN HAVE OFFSPRING

Today the Bélangers are spread throughout North America. This proliferation began with our ancestor himself. Ten of his twelve children had offspring:

1. Charles (1640-1692) was married in 1663 to Barbe Cloutier, the daughter of Zacharie Cloutier, Jr., and Madeleine Émard. They had 4 boys and 5 girls. Charles inherited a half of the Bonsecours fief.
2. Marie-Madeleine (1643-1670) married Seigneur Bertrand Chesnay de la Garenne in 1656. They had 2 boys.
3. Marguerite (1645-1703), married Antoine Berson dit Chatillon in 1663. They had 2 girls. Marguerite remarried in 1666 to Louis Levasseur and they had 5 boys and 6 girls.
4. Jean-François (1648-1699) was married in 1671 to Marie Cloutier and settled at L'Islet. They had 3 boys and 2 girls. It was Jean-François who succeeded his father as a captain of militia.
5. Françoise-Charlotte (1650-1707?) was married in 1665 to Jean Langlois dit Boisverdun. They had 11 children, 6 of whom were boys. She remarried in 1691 to Thomas Rousseau and they had one son.
6. Mathurine (1652-1698) had three husbands: Jean Maheu in 1673, Antoine Deserre in 1674 and François Gregoire in 1688. She had a total of 10 children by her second and third husbands.
7. Louis (1655-1724), married in 1682 to Marguerite Lefrançois, was the first Seigneur of L'Islet. They had 13 children, of whom 5 were boys.
8. Louise (1657-1726) was married in 1679 to Jean Cloutier. They had 12 children.
9. Geneviève (1659-?) was married in 1682 to Guillaume Ferté. This family settled in L'Islet and had 3 children.
10. Guillaume was born and died in 1661.
11. Jacques (1662-1699), was married in 1691 to Élisabeth Thibault, also a pioneer at L'Islet. They had 4 children, 3 of whom were boys.
12. Anne (1664-1665) lived only a little more than a year.

NAME VARIATIONS

Bélanger was known as Bellenger in colonial days. Later variations were Baker, Ballonger, Belenger, Bonsecours, Boulanger, Catherine, Deliennes, Labonte, Lavolonte, LePrince and Marchand."

François married Marie Madeleine Guyon, daughter of Jean Guyon and Mathurine Madeleine Robin, on 12 Jul 1637 in Québec City, Québec, Québec, Canada.1 2 3 (Marie Madeleine Guyon was born on 18 Mar 1624 in St-Jean de Mortagne, ev. Sees, Perche, France,1 3 died on 29 Aug 1696 in Cap-St-Ignace, Montmagny, Québec, Canada 3 and was buried on 1 Sep 1696 in Cap-St-Ignace, Montmagny, Québec, Canada 1 3.)

SOURCES:
1. Jetté, René, Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles du Québec (Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983).
2. Tanguay, Cyprien, Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes (Quinton-Rock Pub, reprint 1982, 2 JUL 2000), Rectifications et Additions #13.
3. PRDH (University of Montréal - Online).

Jacques Brisset

Jacques Brisset was the son of Jacque Brisset and Marie Bigne, baptized in the protestant temple of St. Yon in La Rochelle. La Rochelle was a center of protestant uprising in France and many Protestants did settle in New France before stricter regulation took hold and most later converted to Catholicism. Another family, the Dandonneau, also had connections to the protestant temple there. They also went to New France where the two families continued their friendship.

Like most immigrants to New France who could not afford the passage, Jacques had to sign a pledge and become one of the so-called "thirty-six months." This commitment was a bilateral contract in which he agreed to serve the colony for a number of years, typically three years, hence the name "thirty-six months." This in turn received free passage to New France, maintenance, and wages.

Jacques boarded a ship headed for New France in La Rochelle in the spring of 1648. He left behind his young wife, Jeanne Fétis, and his son, Jacques, just one year old. The records indicate that he could not sign. In 1659 he sent for his wife and son.

On May 2, 1659, Jacques purchased a home on the Rue Notre dame in Trois-Rivières, but in August of that year he was captured by the Iroquois. He spent a year in captivity before he managed to escape. In May 1664, he was confirmed as a Catholic in Trois-Rivières. His family continued to grow as they moved once again, this time to Champlain in 1668. Jacques' son Jacques took the dit name of Courchesne and married Marguerite Dandonneau, age 14, in 1672. They had 14 children.

On November 11, 1690, Jacques Brisset dit Courchesne, and his brother-in-law, Louis Dandonneau-dit Lajeunesse, Sieur de Sable, both from Champlain, Québec, purchased the island of Dupas. The following decade saw permanent settlement begin on the island.

Pierre Dandonneau dit Lajeunesse

Pierre was baptized on 25 Oct. 1624 at La Rochelle (France), son of Jacques Dandonneau and Isabelle Fain.

Pierre Dandonneau was one of the most earnest and tenacious settlers in the early years of the colony. He does not even seem to have engaged in fur trading. He arrived in Canada around 1647, was sent to the little town of Trois-Rivières, and worked first for Jean Godefroy de Lintot as an indentured employee. A land grant was made to him on 21 April 1652, and he quickly became one of the chief settlers of the locality. When, on 16 Jan. 1653, he signed his marriage contract with Françoise Jobin, a "king's daughter" (*fille du roi*) living at the Sieur de Lintot's house. Personages as influential as the governor of the town, Jacques Leneuf de La Poterie, and Pierre Boucher, the commandant of the fort, were present. Dandonneau acquired land grants on the islands situated at the mouth of the St Maurice River.

In 1664 he left Trois-Rivières and moved with his family to Champlain, where he was one of the first to receive land grants. He bought from the Sieur Besnard, *dit* Saint-André, a piece of land, two acres of which were already cleared, then on 17 March 1665 the local seigneur, Pézard* de La Tousche, made him a land grant in his own right. Dandonneau remained permanently on the Champlain seigneury, contributed a great deal to its development, and died there in 1702. By his marriage with Françoise Jobin, he had ten daughters and three sons; one of the latter, Louis, Sieur Du Sablé, was seigneur of Île Dupas, and married his daughter Marie-Anne to the discoverer Pierre Gaultier de La Vérendrye. From 1712 to 1727, explorer Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de La Vérendrye, lived on the island and his five children were born there. d. 1702 at Champlain

RAYMOND DOUVILLE

http://www.biographi.ca/Vol_II_B_Eng.htmArchives du séminaire de Trois-Rivières, Collection Henri Désilets et Montarville Boucher de La Bruère. P.-G. Roy, *Inv. concessions*, V, *190*. Cloutier, *Histoire de la paroisse de Champlain*. Archange Godbout, *Les pionniers de la région trifluvienne* (Trois-Rivières, 1934). Sulte, *Mélanges historiques* (Malchelosse), XVIII, XX.

Zacharie Cloutier

From " Our French-Canadian Ancestors " by Thomas J. Laforest

The earliest records available from the parish of Saint-Jean-Baptiste-de-Mortagne date from the year 1600. The Cloutier family patriarch was father Denis, married to Renée Brière. We learn that, after 1600, they had three children: Jacques, baptized March 16, 1601; Claude, baptized March 17, 1605 and Loyse, baptized February 22, 1608 and buried, on March 3 of the same year. Mother Renée, herself, died and was buried, on May 1, 1608. On November 3, of that year, the banns of marriage between father Denis Cloutier and Jeanne Rahir-Gaultier were published. From this second union were born: Leonard, baptized October 18, 1609; Denis, baptized February 29, 1612 and buried three days later; then the twins, Pierre and Michelle, baptized March 27, 1613.

But where do we find Zacharie in this family? Since he does not appear in the records of Saint-Jean-Baptiste parish, it must be assumed that he was born prior to 1600 and was one of several other children of Denis and Renée, such as: Michel, married to Jeanne Commanche; Renée, bonded to Claude Noe; Nicolas, joined to Catherine Roussel; Louis, linked to Madeleine Truchet and Catherine, coupled to François Noe.

PEACEMAKER AND HEAD OF FAMILY

Zacharie Cloutier first saw the light of day about the year 1590. On July 13, 1616, in the parish of his birth, he married Sainte Dupont from the locality of Feings. She had been born in 1596 and was the widow of Michel Lemusier. In Mortagne, on March 2, 1633, the Notary Mathurin Roussel wrote an agreement which demonstrated how the future Canadian played the role of family peacemaker between his father and one of his brothers. This was obviously a dispute concerning a family inheritance.

Zacharie and Sainte had six children while still living in Mortagne. They were: Zacharie, born 1617; Jean, born 1620; Saintes, born 1622; Ann born 1626; Charles, born 1629 and Louise, born 1632. The little Saintes died, on September 19, 1632. The Cloutiers had five living children and would have no more.

IN NEW FRANCE FROM 1634

On January 15, 1634, Surgeon Robert Giffard, a notable proponent of a Canadian community, was soliciting potential emigrants when he received notice that he had been awarded the Seigneurie of Beauport from the One Hundred Associates. Giffard had been in New France before, from 1621 to 1626 and again in 1628. In 1634, he successfully recruited several citizens of Perche as prospective residents for his newly acquired realm, one of which was Zacharie Cloutier.

This contract of servitude signed by Cloutier and Jean Guyon in joinder, in favor of Giffard, was written up by Notary Mathurin Roussel at La Rochelle, on March 14, 1634. It stipulated that Giffard would pay the passage plus food and lodging in Canada (to the extent that the land permitted) for Cloutier and Guyon, plus one family member each, for a period of three years, to date from June 24, 1634. After two years, the two men would be allowed to send for the rest of their families, also at the expense of the Seigneur of Beauport. Giffard agreed to give each man a few head of livestock to get started farming plus one thousand arpents of land with the right to build on it in addition to the right to hunt, fish and trade with the savages. And so it was done. According to Raoul Cloutier, author of a voluminous essay on his ancestors, even though Zacharie had agreed to leave France with his seventeen-year-old son only, he changed his mind and decided to bring the entire family to Canada. By July 22, 1634, master-carpenter Zacharie Cloutier and master-mason Jean Guyon were hard at work on construction of a manor house for their lord as well as the parish church and Fort Saint-Louis in Québec.

FIRST MARRIAGE CONTRACT IN CANADA

As soon as the Cloutier family was settled down, Zacharie did not waste any time getting organized. He had already begun to plan for the future of his children and on July 27, 1636, he arranged for his daughter, Anne, to take a husband. This was unusual for two reasons: The mar-

riage contract with Robert Drouin, son of Robert and Marie Dubois, was the first of its kind in Canada and Anne was only ten and a half years old! A stipulation in the agreement provided that, Anne was to continue to live at home with her parents until she was thirteen. The religious ceremony took place when Anne was eleven but, Robert had to content himself with non-conjugal visits for two more years. (It must be remembered, it was the custom of the times for girls to be married very young, usually to older men who had proven themselves to be providers. They were expected to have a dozen or more children. Also, there just were not very many European females available. DR)

THE FIEF ON THE RIVER BUISSON

A ruling drawn up by Jean de Lespinasse on February 3, 1637 reveals that Jean Guyon and Zacharie Cloutier, who seem to have done nothing without the other, finally took possession of the fiefs promised to them by Giffard. That of Guyon was named "du Buisson "and that of Cloutier was called "La Cloutièrie ". It is in this act that we first observe the signature of Zacharie Cloutier in the form of an axe, the mark of his trade. In 1641, a map made by the engineer-surveyor Jean Bourdon shows the layout of these lands "from Kebec to Cap Tourmente ". We may note that the sons of Zacharie as well as other colonists were settled on the territory extending from the river at Petit Pre to the river at Chiens, which became the future parish of Château-Richer. On May 29, 1644, Notary Guillaume Tronquet recorded that: "Giffard, Sieur de Beauport visited the Buisson River in company with Jean Guyon, Zacharie Cloutier, Adrien du Chesne, Jean Bourdon and Abraham Martin" and that he gave them the land "from this river up to the first point, running along the length of the Saint Lawrence River."

DISPUTES BETWEEN GIFFARD AND HIS VASSALS

Historian Marcel Trudel reports that, things did not always go well between Seigneur Giffard and his habitants. On December 18, 1636, the Lord of Beauport obtained a judgment against Cloutier and Guyon concerning certain work which was due him. Then, after the division of the land, on December 10, 1637 certain boundary disputes occurred. Governor Montmagny delayed making his decision until May 4, 1642. On July 2, 1646, Giffard sued Guyon and Cloutier for refusing to render him “faith and homage “as all good vassals (humble servant or subordinate) were required to do with regard to their seigneur. On the 19th of the same month, the Governor ordered them to comply. The two disobedients got even in their own way by refusing to present the inventory as required from all landowners in a seigneurie. On August 20, the Governor compelled the rebels to comply once and for all. It is necessary to understand them. They had always considered Giffard as an equal. Their pride having blinded them, they found it difficult to accept their former friend as their superior in the hierarchy.

BOURGEOIS SEIGNEUR AND MASTER CARPENTER

In 1651, the Cloutier family lived on Côte de la Montagne in the town of Québec. Twelve years later, Zacharie was described as a bourgeois seigneur working as a master-carpenter. In addition to his fief of 693 arpents, he owned a lot measuring 41.4 toises (fathom/6feet). By this time, he was 73 years old and his wife was 67. He also owned a lot in the lower town of Québec between those of Paschal Lemaistre and Jean Guyon. The census of 1666 indicates that both

Zacharies, father and son, lived on the Beaupré coast. Then, the next census, that of 1681, fails to mention either the venerable pioneer or his wife. What became of them?

In order to return to this land at Château-Richer, Zacharie sold his fief to Nicolas Dupont of Neuville on December 20, 1670. Prior to this however, on January 19, 1668, Zacharie assembled his children before Notary Michel Fillon and prepared an agreement designed to minimize the difficulties which could arise from the inheritance after his and Sainte's deaths. Once all had been settled, the children promised to assist their parents and to attend to all of their needs. The following year, on May 12, 1669, Zacharie and Sainte made their will and placed themselves in the hands of son Zacharie.

Old patriarch Zacharie died first at about 87 years of age. He fell into his last sleep, on November 17, 1677. Sainte was taken in her turn less than three years later, on July 14, 1680. They both lie at rest in their favorite place, Château-Richer.

MANY NAME VARIATIONS

The surname Cloutier was sometimes Cloustier in the days of Our Ancestor. Succeeding generations have added the following: Cary, Cluchier, Clukey, Clurkey, Cluquet, Clouter, Lapensee and Nailer.

This biography was taken from " Our French-Canadian Ancestors " by Thomas J. Laforest; Volume 5-Chapter 6- Page 53 [3-17-98 by James Gagne]

James Gagne http://www.jamesgagne.net

He is recognized as the ancestor of the Cloutiers, one of the foremost French-Canadian families. By 1800, Cloutier had 10,850 French-Canadian descendants -- the most of any Québec colonist -- according to marriage records studied by the Historical Demography Research Program of the Université de Montréal.

He has been linked to the family trees of Madonna, Celine Dion, Shania Twain, Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, Alanis Morisette, and Angelina Jolie.

NOËL LANGLOIS

Noel was born about 1603 in Saint-Leonard-des-Parcs (near Alencon, diocese of Sees), Normandie, the son of Guillaume Langlois and Jeanne Millet.

He was a fisherman and a ship's carpenter. He arrived on June 4th, 1634 accompanying Samuel de Champlain aboard the ship St. Jehan. This was the first group of Colonist recruited by Robert Giffard to settle in Beauport in 1634.

Noel Langlois & Francoise Grenier (his future wife): arrived on the Saint-Jehan from Dieppe to Québec, 4 June 1634.

He received a land grant of about 300 arpents of land on 29 Jun 1637. One arpent is equal to one and a half acres. This land grant contract was drawn up by notary Lespinasse. The land was located to the west of the Montmorency Falls, in the Villeneuve section of Beauport, along the present-day Boulevard des Chutes where the shopping mall and Caisse Populaire now stand. Noel and Francoise had ten children in Beauport.

His marriage to Francoise was the third recorded in the New World of French Canada. In 1637, Noel Langlois could only make his mark~ a backwards "N," (It was said that his mark was an "upside-down" N, but an upside-down N is still an N). He had learned to at least sign his name by 1677.

In 1665, when Noel Langlois was 59, his wife was gravely wounded. In anticipation of her death, the couple on 31 Oct, 1665, made donations of their property to their two youngest sons. Francoise Garnier/Grenier died, as expected, and was buried on 1 Nov, 1665.

In the following year, there was a family dispute over the inheritance of the 3 sons of Noel Langlois. The issue arose over the ownership of property on the Isle of Orleans. In 1663, Nicholas Juchereau de Saint-Denys cosigner of the fief La Chavallerie on the Isle of Orleans, son of Jean Juchereau de Maur, granted a concession of this fief to the two youngest sons of Noel Langlois. However, upon the marriage of his oldest son, Jean Langlois dit Boisverdun, to Francois-Charlotte Bellanger, in 1665, Noel Langlois purported to give this property to the young couple. This was followed by the donation of the Beauport property to the two youngest sons. The dispute was settled according to the intentions of Noel Langlois, and the property on the Isle of Orleans went to Jean Langlois dit Boisverdun.

Noël was 60 in the Beauport 1666 census and a widower. Two of his teenage sons were listed with him. A monument of Louis Hebert honors Noel, his wife Francoise Garnier/Grenier, among others, as the original Québec settlers. This monument is behind the Québec basilica.

On 27 July 1666, Noël married "Filles à Marier", Marie Crevet (the mother of his daughter in law Aymee Caron), with whom he did not have any children.

The 1681 census shows Noel Langlois 78 and Marie Crevet (widow of Robert Caron) his wife as being 71. He worked as a carpenter and was sometimes called upon to serve as an expert witness on carpentry in disputes and trials.

Noël Langlois had notary Michel Filion draw up an act of division of his property on 14 June 1683, seeing as he was "confined by illness to his bed." He survived for another year, dying 14 July 1684 at Beauport, where he was buried the next day. This is what was written on his death certificate: "Noël Langlois, the oldest settler in the country at age 80, died the previous day in piety after having received all the Church's sacraments and having lived a model life with the approval of all the parish".

By 1800, Noël Langlois had 7,847 recorded married descendants

Notes for Francoise Garnier/Grenier:

"Filles à Marier", page 162, Francoise Grenier's date of birth, origins in France and parents' names are unknown. She came to Canada as a single girl in 1634 with Lord Robert Giffard and is considered the first marriageable woman to arrive in the colony since its return from England. On 25 July 1634, a little less than a month after the Giffard contingent arrived in Canada, Francoise married Noel Langlois in Québec City, in a marriage celebrated by Father Charles

Lalemant, SJ. Robert Giffard and Noel Juchereau were present at the ceremony. No marriage contract has been found for this couple, and it is not known if Françoise could sign her name. Their marriage took place on the same day that the manor was dedicated. A plaque was made and a tree was planted for this dedication.

Françoise Grenier died and was buried 01 November 1665 in the Côte de La Montagne cemetery in Québec City, leading to the supposition that she died of the "pestilential fever" epidemic that struck the colony that year, since the normal 24-hour delay was not observed before her burial. This is at least one assumption made about her death. Another is that she died of gunshot wounds. It was never found out if she was murdered or if it was an accident. Further evidence that Francoise knew that she was dying is found the day before, when she and Noel made a mutual donation of all their goods to the surviving member of the couple, in addition to granting land to their two youngest sons (notary Duquet).

Notes for Marie Crevet:

"Filles à Marier", page 96, Marie Crevet was born about 1617 in Bénouville (near Caen, diocese of Bayeux), Normandie, the daughter of Pierre Crevet and Marie Le Mercier, who were married 18 July 1613 in Bénouville. After losing both parents, she came to New France as a single girl in 1637 (before the group of single pioneering woman known as the King's Daughters). She married twice.

On 25 October 1637, Marie married Robert Caron in Québec City. Though no marriage contract has been found for this couple, it is known that she and her two spouses could not sign their names at the time.

After Robert died Marie Crevet moved to Château-Richer. She remained a widow for ten years, then she married Noël Langlois who had arrived on the same ship as Robert in 1634.
Marie and Noel Langlois' wedding contract was drawn up by notary Aubert on 7 Jul 1666. On 27 July 1666, Marie married Noel Langlois at Château-Richer. Neither spouse could sign the marriage contract drawn up 07 July by notary Aubert, though Noel had learned to sign his name by 1677.

Marie is listed as a widow in the 1666 Beaupre census with the four children from her first marriage with Jean Robert Caron. She did not have any children with her second husband Noel Langlois. Mary and Noel can be found in the 1667 and the 1681 Beauport census.
At the age of 85, Marie Crevet died on 22 November 1695 at Baie-Saint-Paul and was buried the next day.

Paul Vachon

Notes for Paul Vachon: Notary public to the seigneurs and royal notary, fiscal procurer. Originally from La Copechagnière, diocese of Luçon, Poitou, Paul Vachon was born in 1630 in La

Copechagniere, Laroche-Sur-Yon, Lucon, Poitou, France; from the marriage of Vincent Vachon and Sapience Vateau.

He arrived in New France around 1653 and in that year, married Marguerite Langlois, daughter of Noël Langlois and Françoise Grenier. He settled in Beauport to remain all his life performing his duties as notary.

The oldest contract signed by Paul Vachon is dated March 24 1658. He establishes himself in that act as "notary of the seigneurie of Notre-Dame-des-Anges". He was named to that post two years earlier by the Jesuits. In 1659, he also became notary for the seigneurie of Beauport in the area in which he lived.

On November 19 1667, François de Montmorency- Laval, bishop of Pétrée and apostolic vicar of New France granted letters of notary to Paul Vachon for the seigneuries on the Beaupré coast and l'Ile d'Orléan. On December 1st 1667, we can read in the Archives of Québec an "act of faith and hommage of Paul Vachon, fiscal procurer, appointed procurer to Mgr François de Laval, bishop of Pétrée and apostolic vicar of New France, for a part of the seigneurie of Beaupré."

In November 1667, the widow of Alleboust named Paul Vachon as notary for the seigneurie of D'Argentenay.

The study of the notary Paul Vachon is made up of about 1500 acts and contracts of which the last one is dated November 1693. This study is in the Judicial Archives of Québec. The inventory of the minutes was done in 1732 by the general procurer Verrier. Aside from being notary, Paul Vachon also toiled the land. He obtained a grant of land on l'Ile d'Orléan from Mgr de Montmorency-Laval. Since he lived on his farm in Beauport, he let another farmer, Thomas Le Sueur, work the one on l'Ile d'Orléan. In 1667, he owned twenty arpents in value in Beauport and on l'Ile d'Orléan, his farmer reported six cattle and eight arpents in value. In 1681, fourteen years later, Paul Vachon declared to the census taker thirteen cattle and thirty six arpents of land value. He was certainly the head of a considerable farm.

Your ancestor, Paul Vachon, died died June 25, of smallpox and was buried in Beauport. Most of his descendants are known under the name of Vachon, but a number of them took the name of Laminée, Pomerleau or des Fourchette. The main Vachon families are still on the coast of Beaupré and Beauce.

Children of Paul Vachon and Marguerite Langlois are:

237 i. Marie Louise Vachon, born 1662 in Beauport, Québec, Pq, Can; died July 11, 1715 in Montreal,PQ; married Leonard Paille.

ii. Marguerite Vachon, born Bet. 1651 - 1664.

iii. Vincent Vachon, born 1660; died December 04, 1716; married Louise Cadieu; born 1667; died January 21, 1702/03.

iv. Louise Vachon, born 1662; died July 11, 1715; married Leonard Paille; born 1639 in Pressac, Poitiers, Poitou, France; died January 06, 1728/29.

http://www.rootsweb.com/~wioconto/belongia2.htm

Robert Drouin

Our French Canadian Ancestors Vol. 2, by Thomas J Laforest CHAPTER 9

Those who live in the Saint-Lawrence River valley, in the United States or in the Canadian Provinces, under the name of Drouin, Drouyn, Derouin, Droin, or even Drovin, are descended from one unique source, Robert Drouin and Marie Chappelier.

Our ancestor was born in the parish of Saint-Barthelemy, in a small town of no distinction, Pin-la-Garenne, a Community in the Department of the Orne, District of Mortagne, and Canton of Pervencheres, in the ancient and honorable Province of Perche. He was baptized on 6 August 1607, the son of Robert and of Marie Dubois. He grew to manhood in the same house, which still exists: the Tuileries. There is no relationship between this small modest stone house and the royal playhouse at Versailles, except the name, derived from the ornamental tile and brick used to decorate the walls and chimneys of homes of that period. It was there that Robert Drouin learned the ABC's of his trade.

In 1634, Seigneur Robert Giffard recruited many Percherons for the unknown life in Canada. Among these were the families Cloutier, Boucher, Giroux, and others. A year later, in 1635, Robert Drouin joined with Francois Aubert, Philippe Amyot, Jean Cote and Martin Grouvel, who left from the port of Dieppe in their turn, to go out to the colony. Robert Giffard and Zacharie Cloutier undoubtedly established the conditions of employment, which Robert accepted, the year before their departure.

FIRST MARRIAGE CONTRACT IN NEW FRANCE

Robert Drouin disembarked at Québec in the summer of 1635.According to the historian Benjamin Sulte, he was among the first to clear land in New France. Be that as it may, we find him living in Giffard's seigneurie in the home of Zacharie Cloutier, making bricks. He contributed materially to the building of houses and out buildings of those first settlers who could not live indefinitely in makeshift shelters nearby the manor house of the seigneur.

As the friendship of the 29-year-old Robert and the Cloutier family grew stronger, he sought the hand in marriage of the10-year-old daughter of his employer. Anne Cloutier was born in Perche in January 1626, the daughter of Zacharie and Xainte Dupont. Thus did notary Jean Guyon come to prepare the first contract in marriage in Canada? It was done in the house of Seigneur Giffard before the principals concerned and a number of witnesses. The marriage was to take place as soon as possible; however, the newlyweds were to continue to live in the Cloutier home for a period of three years, and the bride agreed to be "conseillee" by her parents. In this expression one may observe the prudence of the parents who indicated the desire that their child not be confronted with marital responsibilities too soon.

Their marriage was celebrated on 12 July 1637, in the church of Notre-Dame de Québec, but their first child, Agnes, did not come into the world until January 1641, well after those years of parental surveillance.

MASTER BRICK MAKER

Robert knew the art of the brick maker. A contract from notary Piraude, dated 25 March 1640, tells us that ancestor Drouin sold7000 bricks to the nursing order of the Dames Hospitalieres. He contracted to deliver them about the 15th of the following June, "on the shore of the river near Beauport just opposite his work yard" for a price of "two poinsons of wheat." A poinson is a measure of volume, equivalent to 39 Canadian (Imperial) gallons.

On 14 October 1645, Robert promised to "lease to Grouvel 200bricks." During this period our man was already busy with many other activities: he made planks, dry-docked the launch of Grouvel, and sowed the fields of his friends. In spite of all this, Robert never abandoned his trade as a brick maker. As proof, on 27 July 1682, on the occasion of the marriage of Etienne, the father invited the son to come around in his spare time to "make some bricks." The boy would get to keep half the profits.

A COLONIST AT CHATEAU-RICHER

In 1641, the surveyor Jean Bourdon drew a map of the Beaupre Coast, on which we can locate the land of Robert Drouin. It was situated between the properties of Jacques Boissel and Claude Estienne, to the west of Riviere-aux-Chiens. By that time, Robert had cleared a plot of land and put a small cabin on it; the couple must also have established a home at Beauport. In1642, Robert and some people of Beauport were accused of having plotted to kill James Bourguignon, who sued them in the Criminal Court of Québec. The affair was not prosecuted. On 17 April1646, a land grant was made by Olivier Le Tardif in favor of Drouin and signed by notary Morel. This land was 6 arpents of frontage by 126 in depth.

The Drouins had daughters: Agnes, who died in 1641, Genevieve and Jeanne. Genevieve had Jean Gagnon for a godfather and had been privately baptized by Mathurin Gagnon, family friends who lived at Chateau-Richer. Jeanne was baptized on 5 February 1647by Father Jean Le Sueur, "in the house of Robert Drouin" at Riviere-aux-Chiens.

A sad event occurred in 1648. Anne Cloutier died at Chandeleur and was buried at Québec on 4 February. The Jesuit Journal tells us about the arrival of the body at the Hospital of Québec, where vespers were said before the interment. The question arises: how did they transport the body from Chateau-Richer to Québec in the dead of winter? This Anne Cloutier, who was a native of Mortagne in Perche, had arrived in Canada on the 4th of June 1634, exactly 100 years to the day after Jacques Cartier.

Wrapped in his grief, Robert decided to leave the area. He gave his in-laws temporary custody of

his two orphan daughters, Genevieve and Jeanne. He rented his land to Julien Perreault, who agreed to allow an arpent of land to return to nature each year, but to take good care of the two cows, the heifer, the ox and the four pigs.

A SECOND MARRIAGE

The next year, on 26 November 1649, Robert penned his mark at the bottom line of his second marriage contract. Marie Chappelier, widow of Pierre Petit, a native of Compte-Robert-en-Brie, daughter of Jean and Marguerite Dodier, accepted him as her husband. Drouin promised to "take a residence close to Québec." The following Monday, on 29November, the religious ceremony took place at Québec. The marriage contract, perhaps a bit complicated, was adjusted on 25July 1664.

AT CAP-DE-LA-MADELEINE

Marie Chappelier had a cousin, one Robert Hache, a clerk in a store in Québec in 1649, who was present at the signing of her marriage contract. This Jesuit layman had lived at Trois-Rivieres. Could it have been he who gave his cousin the idea of going to live at the Cap? The Drouins had a little daughter, Marie, who was baptized at Trois-Rivieres in the autumn of 1650.

Old Zacharie Cloutier did not trust stepmother Chappelier. "He feared that the said children were mistreated by this new woman." Therefore he took custody of his two grandchildren during the time his son-in-law lived at Trois-Rivieres.

On 6 June 1651, the Jesuits granted a plot of land to the Drouin couple, not far from that of Sebastien Dodier, a relative of Marie Chappelier. This grant of 2 arpents in frontage on the river, to a depth of 20 arpents, was located on the Cap, between the properties of Jean Lanqueteau and Jean Poisson.

While Robert was busy making bricks, the fur trade did not leave him indifferent. He was seen selling a certain quantity of pelts at the Trois-Rivieres market. He may have received them in payment for bricks. On 18 September 1650, Marie, their first child, was baptized at this second home of the Drouins; but by January of 1652; they were back in Québec where Nicolas was baptized in a private ceremony at Québec. Nicolas Giffard had already conditionally baptized the boy on 8 January.

IN THE SUBURBS OF QUÉBEC

On 24 March 1653, according to a contract made by notary Audouart, we are told that the Drouins lived "on the farm of the Jesuit Fathers, called Notre-Dame de Bon Secours." Father Jean De Laplace, S.J., granted him a concession of land of 3 arpents in frontage by 20 deep. It was near by Jacques Badeau, at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, located between Beauport and Québec.

Reading between the lines, we might assume that wife Marie had a holy terror of living in isolation in the country.

AT THE RIVIERES-AUX-CHIENS

Father Paul Ragueneau, S.J., baptized Marguerite Drouin on 27December 1655, at the home of Etienne Racine, a resident of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupre. Thus we see that the family had returned to the Riviere-aux-Chiens, no doubt back to the land of 1641.But their return to Sainte-Anne parish was not all that happy. The Cloutiers did not like Marie Chappelier, so, out of concern for their granddaughters Genevieve and Jeanne, they were able to obtain permanent custody. These two daughters of Anne Cloutier would be, during the life of their father, and even after his death, the center of judicial property due from their father and natural mother.

On 27 July 1656, according to Audouart, Robert Drouin was living on the Beaupre Coast; we see that he had to pay 150 livres to Marie Crevel, widow of Robert Caron. Two years later, on 25 October, Robert was living at Beaupre where he certified that he owed 24 livres to Simon Denis. The same year, he made another declaration of debt of 18 livres to Jean Juchereau.

Robert and Marie loved their children very much and did all they could to help them, especially on the occasions of their marriages. For instance, when daughter Marie married, they gave her a milk cow, some clothing, some linens and dishes, plus 100 livres in cash. The Drouins also boarded Genevieve and Marguerite with the Ursuline nuns at Québec.

In 1667, Robert owned 6 head of cattle and 10 arpents of cleared land. He sold a half arpent of his river frontage in 1668 to Francois Lacroix for 100 livres. The next year he granted a slice off the back section of his land, 2 arpents, 3.5 perches, to Francois Branliac. Enough land still remained for his sons Nicolas and Etienne. In 1681, Robert Drouin was yet himself cultivating 20 arpents of land. On 4 October of that year, he accepted the 14-year-old Charles Galarneau, for a 3-year indenture.

THE DROUIN FAMILY AND SAINTE-ANNE-DE-BEAUPPE

The good Sainte-Anne did something special to recognize the faith of the founding Drouin family. It has been recorded that Nicolas, the 12-year-old son of Robert, "being afflicted by a falling sickness (epilepsy), and who was in danger of dying in a fire or in the water, and who often fell down as if dead wherever he found himself, vowed to Saint Anne and started a novena in her honor... and (as a result) recovered his health "on the feast of Sainte-Anne, 26 July 1662. His recovery was complete.

"He continued all the years with his parents to give thanks to Sainte- Anne on her feast day, at the church of the little cape."

Marie Chappelier had eight children. Roger A. Drouin and the Society of the Drouins of America

tell us that of all these children, Nicolas and Etienne were the only ones to have perpetuated the name of their father. They married two sisters, Marie and Catherine Loignon, daughters of Pierre and Francois Roussin, originally from Tourouvre in Perche; therefore the Drouin family is doubly attached to this ancient province.

In 1664, Madame Drouin made an offering of a livre to the church of Sainte-Anne. That same year an unfortunate event hit the family rather hard. Their daughter Marie, married in November1662 to Nicolas Lebel, drowned at Riviere-aux-Chiens "coming to Sainte-Anne to hear the Holy Mass ... and with the intention of making her devotions." She was buried at Chateau-Richer on 2 May1664.

LEST WE FORGET

Robert Drouin at age 77, father of eleven children, died at the end of May 1685 "after having received the sacraments of penance, holy Eucharist and extreme unction." Father Guillaume Gauthier presided at the funeral. On The first of June, the notary Etienne Jacob made an inventory of his possessions. It took three days, the 11th, 16th, and 17th, to complete.

His widow, Marie Chappelier, is without a doubt that woman listed at the Hospital of Québec under the name of Marie Chapelier who died on 15 March 1697. She was buried three days later.

Etienne and Nicolas Drouin took care that there were many descendants. "Je Me Souviens" is the motto that every family should adopt in order to keep alive the memory of those pioneers who made this country.

Jacques Vézina

He signed a marriage contract at La Rochelle on June 10, 1640, with Marie Boisdon. The date of the actual wedding ceremony is unknown. Marie Boisdon was born there about 1616, daughter of Jean Boisdon and Marie Bardin.

Jacques and his younger son were master "tonnelier" (coopers) (one who makes or repairs barrels and casks). "Emigration Rochelaise en Nouvelle-France, Archange Godbout".

Jacques Vézinat arrived on the ST. ANDRE or DU GAIGNEUR to Québec in 1659 with his wife and five children.

In the census of 1667, Jacques Vézinat is recorded as being 56 years old and his wife Marie Boydeau was 50 years old at this time. They owned three horned animals and eight arpents of

cultivated land. Their farm was located between Rene Brisson and Jacques Vauclin.
He is in the 1681 Beaupre census with his wife. He was listed as Jacques Vésinas 72 and she was Marie Boisdon (Bourdon) 64. On the same page are three of their children (Francois the older, Francois the younger and Louise) with their families. His name has been spelt in many ways such as: Vézina, Vézinat, Vézinas, Voisinat, etc.

He died on 28 June 1687, buried on the 29th at L'Ange Gardien. His widow died six months later on December 28, 1687 and was buried on the 31th. Their granddaughter Anne died one day after her grandmother Marie.

Pierre Maheu

On 22 May 1651 Nicolas Hublin, Jacques Nourry and Pierre Maheu signed on as servants to Jean Juchereau, Sieur de Maure before notary Choiseau. The three of them agreed to go: *to the country of New France to begin on the day of embarkment which will be made in this year...to terminate with the embarkment which will be made at the end of the said five years in the said place*

Pierre was to be paid 45 livres per year and given a pair of shoes as well as a free round trip and food. Pierre was listed as being a weaver from Feings, a village bordering Mortange-au-Perche.

Pierre then appears 8 Sept. 1655 at the office of Notary Guillaume Audouart in Québec with his friend Jean Trudel. The two of them agreed to work for three years as farmers for Nicolas Juchereau, Sieur de Saint-Denis, husband of Marie Therese Giffard, owner of Le Chenay, 52 arpents of land in the Seigneurie of Beauport on the Montmorency River. The farm had a stable, barn, house, 2 oxen, 4 cows, 3 sheep, and farming implements. The tenant farmers would have for their use, turnips, half the harvest of cabbage, 50 minots of wheat and 25 of peas. They each would receive 60 livres for each new arpent of land they put into cultivation. The following year, on 12 Sept., they were again in notary Audouart's office signing another agreement with Sieur Juchereau, and this time they would pay 40 minots of wheat, 25 of peas and 20 of corn yearly. The contract was in effect until Oct. 1658. Also during this time they signed an agreement with Germain Le Barbier on 3 Dec. 1655 to log 5 arpents of land and to cut them into 8' lengths for the large trees and 10' for the smaller ones. Germain promised to pay them 25 livres per arpent.

Pierre purchased his own place on 29 Sept. 1657 from Jean Baptiste Le Gardeur, Sieur de Repentigny, 2 2/3rd arpents of land in the fief of Charlesville, near his friend Jean Trudel and Jacques Vauclin. This farm is now in the town of Boischatel about 31 arpents east of Montmorency Falls.

On 8 Sept. 1659 at the home of Zacharie Cloutier at Chateau Richer he signed the marriage contract with Jeanne Drouin who came with a dowry of 300 livres, one milk cow, and some clothes. They were married on 10 Nov. at the church of Notre Dame de Québec by Father Ragueneau.

On 18 Oct. 1664 Pierre, along with Raymond Paget and Jacques Goulet were elected the first church wardens of L'Ange Gardien. In 1667 the first church was built there. On 23 Apr. 1669 Fr. Fillon and the churchwardens leased some glebe land to Isaac Pasquier.

At the time of the 1667 census Pierre and Jeanne had two children at home, 4 cows, and 10 arpents of land under cultivation.
Pierre was Sovereign Council settled the litigation. Pierre obtained rights to 1 1/2 arpents of land from the Drouin farm or the total value of 386 livres, 6 sols, 9 deniers. This judgement was again

contested and on 21 Oct. 1675 they were summoned again and were back in arbitration on 25 Nov. with a final settlement on 5 Feb. 1676.

At the time of the 1681 census Pierre and Jeanne were still living in L'Ange-Gardien and owned one gun, five cows and had 25 arpents of land under cultivation.

On 20 June 1700 Pierre gave his livestock to his sons Charles and Pierre who were still living with them on the farm. On 6 Sept. they purchased the neighboring land of Rene Brisson for 4,000 livres. Pierre Jr. and his brother in law Joseph Garnier died in the small pox epidemic of 1703 and brother Charles then died in 1704. Charles' widow, Marie Charlotte Garnier, inherited the land at Beauport and the land at L'Ange Gardien went to Pierre's widow Louise Garnier. On 3 Feb. 1717 Pierre and Jeanne, who had retired to Beauport to their daughter Jeanne's home, gave her and her husband Paul Belanger, the 1 1/2 arpents of land which they had obtained from the estate of Robert Drouin at Chateau Richer. Pierre then died on 2 May 1717 and had lived to see 33 grandchildren and 38 great-grandchildren. Jeanne took the inventory of the estate on 7 July 1717, she had 400 livres of liquid assets, half of which she spent to have prayers said for her dead husband. On 23 Oct. the children left her in possession of the land in L'Ange Gardien and an annual pension of 14 minots of wheat, 4 of peas, 2 of oats, 50 bales of straw, 50 of hay, and 16 pounds of oakum (to chink holes in the cabin I suspect?). After her death they would have 24 low masses celebrated for her. Jeanne lived until Saint-Jean's day, 24 June 1732, she was 85 years old.

involved in a dispute over the estate of Robert Drouin, Jeanne's father. On 25 Mar. 1675 Pierre and Robert Drouin agreed to go to arbitration with Notaries Jean Baptist Peuvret and Romain Becquet as arbiters. Pierre wasn't satisfied with the settlement and on 10 June the

Toussaint Giroux

Toussaint Giroux was born about November of 1633 in Revellion, France to Jean Giroux and Marguerite Quilleron. He was one of seven children, but five died young. His father was a weaver and died in 1641 when Toussaint was only a boy.

Toussaint arrived in Québec in about 1650 accompanied by Zacharie Maheu with his son René. All three were given grants in Beauport by Robert Giffard, who was a nobleman in New France. On September 29, 1654, Toussaint married a sixteen year-old girl named Marie Godard. Toussaint and Marie worked as servants for Giffard and lived in an outbuilding of his signeurial

manor. Between 1655 and 1679, they had 12 children. The firstborn child was recorded in the local parish registry: "In Lord Giffard's house on April 30th, 1655, Toussaint Giroux and Marie Godard's son was delivered by Lord Giffard. On May 7th this son was baptized by Father Raganeau, a Jesuit. Godfather – Joseph Giffard; Godmother – Louise Giffard, Lord Charles de Lauson's wife. The name Charles was given to him. The child deceased and was buried the same day, May 7th, 1655."

Eventually, Toussaint moved on from being a servant. About 1658, he bought a plot of land in the Bourg de Fargy section of Beauport. He built a house consisting of "a heated room, antechamber, cellar and attic." Toussaint was friends with Michel Baugis and the two men became eel fishermen together. They lived next to each other in the 1666 census. Toussaint was among 65 people confirmed at the church of Notre-Dame de Quebéc on February 24, 1660. In 1681 he had 53 *arpents* of land under cultivation.

Marie died on November 21, 1684, and Toussaint married Therese Leblanc on October 29, 1686. They had a daughter born two years later, but the marriage ended in a separation that was granted on April 12, 1691. The reason had been that Therese spent a large sum of money shopping in Québec City and caused Toussaint to go into debt, so he arranged to end their marriage.

Toussaint spent a month in the Québec hospital in 1692, for unknown reasons. In 1711, he sold a tract of his land to grandson Raphael on the condition he care for him in his old age and pay a sum of money to each of his children after his death. His estranged wife Therese tried to block this arrangement in the courts, but lost.

Toussaint died on February 15, 1715. He was 81 years-old.

Famous descendants of Toussaint Giroux include Robert Goulet.

PIERRE FORCIER

Notes for PIERRE FORCIER: Massacred by the Iroquois, was the fate of Pierre Forcier. He was killed at St-Francois-du-Lac, May 18, 1690. At that time the Iroquois were attacking constantly. On August 5, 1689 the Lachine Massacre took place. Historian Freland in his Histoire du Canada, recounts all the Iroquois incursions against the inhabitants of St-Francois-du-Lac, Sorel and the surrounding parishes. He does not mention the names of all those killed then, but his information covers the last months of the life of Pierre Forcier.

"Meanwhile the Iroquois' war parties started again to overrun the Montreal government, they even made it to the Trois-Rivieres government. Many of the Iroquois' canoes were going downstream by the Prairies River as far as the Montreal Island. A surgeon named Jaliat, spotted them and gave the alarm. Twenty inhabitants of "La PointeaupTrembles conducted by the Sir de Colombez, old lieutenant, ambushed them and charged vigorously.

Twenty five Iroquois survived but the French lost twelve men, among them was their leader. "Another enemy party showed at the "Recancour" River and took the lives of fifteen or sixteen people, elderly, women and children." "To try to stop these runs on the south shore, Fronterac put two detachments to guard those areas. One headed by Commander M. "de Lamotte", reformed captain. He would go for Trois Rivieres to St-Francois-du-Lac; the other under adventurer "de

Clermont" also reformed captain, would go from Montreal to Sorel. Near Sorel, M. de Clermont surprised a band of Indians with five children prisoners, killed a few men and took the children back."

It was in one of these attacks that Pierre Forcier was killed at St-Francois-du-Lac at the same time as Jacques Vacher. The interment was held the following day in the cemetery of the parish of St-Francois-du-Lac.

This information comes from the Dictionnaire National de Canadiens Fransais, Paptie Historique....Tome 111.

Henri Petit

On Wednesday, 6 November 1686, there was a celebration. The Administrator Bochart de Champigny had omitted nothing for the unveiling of the bust of Louis XIV in the Place Royale of the Lower Town of Québec. To celebrate meant to gather for discourse and dancing, to drink and perhaps shed a tear in nostalgic memory of the far off motherland.

We are told that ancestor Jean Gaultier, full of exuberant joy, got hold of an old shotgun and as a boast (the word “Gaultier” means “a creator of farces”) started playfully badgering a small merchant, a Parisian named Henri Petit dit Bruneau. Jean either did not know that the weapon was loaded or he didn't care. The gun went off; Petit fell backward, mortally wounded. In the midst of the confusion, he was taken to the hospital, where he died 13 days later.

On 18 December 1686, Jean Gaultier was accused of murder by the Provost of Québec, tried and found guilty. He was sentenced to be taken to the entry of the Cathedral, “to make honourable amends, head bared, a rope around his neck, and a burning torch in his hand”. He was then exiled from the town forever. He appealed to the Sovereign Council ten days later, pleaded “not guilty”; he mistakenly took the rifle of another person, which was loaded and fired a shot without meaning to. The Sovereign Council accepted his excuse and reduced the sentence to a fine of 300 pounds.

He had to pay 300 "livres" to the Petit widow, 100 "livres" to the King, without mentioning court costs. All the same, this unfortunate event was a moral and economic catastrophe for Gaultier.
http://www.association-gauthier.org/anglais/larouchea.html

Joseph, sieur Petit-Bruneau (soldier-settler) Sergeant in the company of Loubia, had recieved in 1670 a grant of land, 4 acres in front of (frontage?) of Nicolet. Less than five years later, he had erected a house and a barn-stable; He has more than fulfilled his signed contract. He sold his grant of land in 1674 and settled in Trois Riviéres. In 1683, as a member of the 100 Habitants Compagnie, he organized a fur-trade trip to Hudson Bay (Baie d’Hudson). Later, he bought an estate (seigniorie) at Maskinongé

(Extract of "Biographies des Ancêtres Québécois" Michel Langlois.)

Mathurin Baillargeon

He was born about 1621 in Embourie (near the diocese of Angoulême), Angoumois, the son of Thomas Baillargeon and Marie Migotte. He was in Canada as early as 1648 and received a land grant at Cap-de-La-Madeleine on 01 June 1649 (notary Audouart).

The 1666, 1667 and 1681 censuses find the family at Cap-de-La-Madeleine (Trois Rivières), though son Jean died before the 1667 census and Pierre died sometime between this date and the 1681 enumeration. Son Antoine married native Domithilde Choupingoua at Kaskaskia (Illinois) in 1697.

Mathurin Baillargeon died at Cap-de-La-Madeleine sometime after the 1681 census.
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Notes about his daughter Anne: In 1660, at nine years old Anne was captured by the Iroquois and spent seven years in captivity, adopting the customs and lifestyle of the natives. When Prouville de Tracy ordered the Iroquois to release all of their captives in 1667, Anne decided to remain with the Amerindians and ran off into the forest. There, she claims that the apparition of a nun appeared to her and threatened to punish her if she did not return to her people. When she was brought back to Québec, Monsieur de Tracy placed her in the Ursuline school with the nuns, where she had been for one month prior to her capture. There she recognized the portrait of the recently deceased Mother Marie de Saint-Joseph as the nun who had appeared to her in the forest.

Marguerite Gaulin

Marguerite Gaulin arrived in Québec in 1654 as a “fille *à marier,”* a marriageable woman. According to the historian Jacques Lacoursière: “From1634 to1663, more than 200 single girls came to live in Nouvelle-France. They were taken care of by the religious community and were called “marrying girls”. In 1654, Queen Anne of Austria, the mother of Louis XIV, took it upon herself to recruit dozens of girls to send to the colony. These girls differed from the “Filles du roi” because they were financed by their families or other private funds, rather than by the King.

Descendants of Louis-Michel Gaucin dit St. Germain

1 [1] Louis-Michel Gaucin dit St. Germain b: Apr 17, 1791 St. Michel d'Yamaska PQ
d: Jan 25, 1867 Yamaska PQ
. +Josette Parenteau b: Jan 08, 1797 Yamaska PQ m: Nov 23, 1812 Yamaska PQ
d: Oct 26, 1823 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
2 Louis Michel St. Germain II b: Jan 29, 1814 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Feb 09, 1814 Yamaska PQ
2 Michel St. Germain b: Feb 01, 1815 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
2 Emilie St. Germain b: Oct 15, 1816 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: May 26, 1895 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
... +Pierre Verrier IV b: Jun 30, 1804 St. Michel d'Yamaska PQ
m: Nov 12, 1833 Yamaska d: Bef. 1895 Yamaska PQ
..3 Pierre Verrier Vb: Apr 29, 1837 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
..3 Elisabeth Verrier b: Apr 28, 1841 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: May 1, 1841
..3 Marie Olive Verrier b: Feb 13, 1845 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
..3 Anonyme Verrier b: Jan 04, d: Jan 04, 1861
2 Louis St. Germain b: Mar 30, 1818 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Jan 18, 1820 St Michel, Yamaska PQ
2 Joseph St. Germain b: Nov 02, 1820 St Michel, Yamaska PQ
d: Nov 23, 1820 St Michel, Yamaska PQ
2 Elizabeth St. Germain b: Oct 28, 1821 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
+Michel Parent b: Abt. 1820 Yamaska PQ
m: Feb 16, 1841 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
2 Maxime St. Germain b: Oct 11, 1823 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ

d: Jan 01, 1824 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
*2nd Wife of [1] Louis-Michel Gaucin dit St. Germain:
. +Marie Verrier b: Jan 09, 1802 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
m: Jan 25, 1825 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ d: Feb 12, 1885 Yamaska PQ
2 Marie St. Germain b: Jun 04, 1826 St. Simon, Yamaska PQ
... +Louis Giguère b: Abt. 1827 Yamaska PQ m: Jun 30, 1847 Yamaska PQ
d: Unknown Yamaska PQ
2 Louis Michel St. Germain b: Sep 09, 1827 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ d: Yamaska PQ
... +Catherine Merigden Molignon b: Abt. 1830 Yamaska PQ
m: Feb 12, 1850 Sorel, Richelieu PQ d: Unknown Yamaska PQ
..3 Louis St. Germain b: Sep 04, 1859 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Jun 06, 1912
..3 Bruno St. Germain b: Feb 11, 1862 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Jun 06, 1933 Woonsocket, Rhode Island
.....+Alphonsine Parenteau b: 1871 Canada
m: Nov 23, 1886 St Michel, Yamaska, PQ d: 1946 Woonsocket, Rhode Island
..3 Delia St. Germain b: Oct 26, 1864
2 Luce St. Germain b: Sep 09, 1829 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ d: Feb 19, 1830 PQ
2 Isaie St. Germain b: Feb 14, 1831 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ d: Feb 11, 1911
...+Aurelie Molignon b: Dec 27, 1831 m: Sep 06, 1853 d: Nov 21, 1912
..3 George St. Germain b: May 09, 1857
..3 Aurelie St. Germain b: Jun 13, 1858
..3 Isaac St. Germain b: Sep 02, 1860
..3 Emilie St. Germain b: Oct 07, 1862
..3 Rose de Lima St. Germain b: Mar 29, 1865
2 Luce St. Germain II b: Dec 19, 1832 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Jan 15, 1887 St-Robert, Richelieu
...+Joseph Parent b: Oct 28, 1829 m: Feb 17, 1852 d: Aug 17, 1913 St-Robert, Richelieu
..3 Joseph Parent b: 1852
..3Bruno Parent b: Dec 18, 1852 d: Mar 29, 1936
..3 Louise Parent b: 1854
..3 Luce Parent b: Feb 03, 1862
..3 Emilie Parent b: Feb 21, 1865
..3 Louis Parent b: Apr 07, 1867
..3 Amanda Parent b: Jun 16, 1870
..3 Celina Parent b: Oct 03, 1874
2 George Gaucin dit St. Germain b: Aug 24, 1835 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Jun 19, 1913 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ
... +Mathilde Deguire-Desrosiers b: Oct 08, 1838 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
m: Oct 28, 1856 Yamaska PQ d: Apr 05, 1903 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ
..3 [2] Joseph St. Germain b: Aug 05, 1875 St. Pie de Guire Yamaska PQ
d: Dec 03, 1943 St. Herminigilde, Yamaska PQ
.....+Clarinda Thibault b: Abt. 1870 Yamaska PQ m: Aug 23, 1886 St. Pie-de-Guire

d: Unknown Yamaska PQ
..*2nd Wife of [2] Joseph St. Germain:
.....+Alexandrina Desforges m: Jul 30, 1912 St. Hermenegilde
..3 Mathilde St. Germain b: May 21, 1858 Yamaska PQ d: Unknown Yamaska PQ
.....+Georges Lauzière b: Abt. 1855 Yamaska PQ
m: Jul 23, 1888 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ d: Unknown Yamaska PQ
..3 Louis St. Germain b: Jun 21, 1862 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
d: Sep 04, 1930 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ
.....+Rosanna Parenteau b: Jul 13, 1870 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ
m: Aug 08, 1887 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ d: Dec 07, 1939 St. Pie-de-Guire
..3 Georges St. Germain, Jr. b: Aug 01, 1864 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ
d: Unknown St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ
. .....+Parmelie Brouillard b: Apr 03, 1873 Yamaska PQ
m: Feb 16, 1892 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ d: Unknown Yamaska PQ
..3 Marie St. Germain b: Nov 02, 1867 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ
d: Dec 24, 1949 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ
.....+Joseph Joyal b: Jun 02, 1858 Yamaska PQ
m: Aug 23, 1886 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ d: Unknown Yamaska PQ
..3 Léa St. Germain b: Aug 15, 1873 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska
PQ .....+Georges Parenteau b: Feb 20, 1867 Yamaska PQ
m: Nov 21, 1893 St. Pie-de-Guire, Yamaska PQ d: Yamaska PQ
..3 Roch St. Germain b: Apr 1871 St. Pie de Guire Yamaska PQ d: May 23, 1878 St. Pie de Guire Yamaska PQ
..3 Cederile Georgina St. Germain b: Feb 21, 1879 St. Pie de Guire Yamaska PQ
d: Oct 20, 1879 St. Pie de Guire Yamaska PQ
2 Bruno Gaucin dit St. Germain b: Feb 02, 1838 Ile du Domaine Yamaska PQ
d: Mar 28, 1926 PQ
...+Edwidge Fourquin-Leveillé b: Abt. 1840 PQ
m: Aug 02, 1859 Yamaska PQ d: Oct 11, 1889 PQ
..3 Wellie St. Germain
..3 Roch St. Germain b: May 10, 1861 St Michel, Yamaska PQ d: Jun 10, 1914
..3 Georges St. Germain I b: Sep 19, 1863 d: Mar 22, 1864
..3 Louis St. Germain b: Mar 02, 1865 St. Michel d' Yamaska PQ d: Jun 01, 1865
..3 Georges St. Germain b: Apr 29, 1866 St. Michel de Yamaska PQ
d: Apr 12, 1945
.....+Emilda Cournoyer
..3 Brune St. Germain II b: Apr 28, 1868 St. Michel de Yamaska PQ d: Apr 28, 1930
..3 Joseph Guillaume St. Germain b: Jan 18, 1870 St. Michel de Yamaska PQ
..3 Marie Louise St. Germain b: Jun 26, 1871 St. Michel de Yamaska PQ
d: Jun 04, 1950
.....+Aime Theroux
..3 Louis Ulric St. Germain b: Apr 06, 1873 St Michel, Yamaska PQ