Ancestral Pathways

Ancestral Lines of Mark Labine

October 8, 2018 version
Ancestral Pathways

Cornelius Krieghoff, Habitants, 1852 (Public Domain)
Note from Author: My intent in writing this book is to provide educational information. Much of the information I discovered in this book comes from family records and books and family histories written by other historians whose names I have included in this book. A lot of the information on my French Canadian ancestors can be found in the Archives nationales du Quebec, Centre d'archives de Montreal PRDH at the University of Montreal (Programme de Recherche en Demographie Historique, www.genealogy.montreal.ca/en/main.html) and the Dictionnaire genealogique de nos Origines, by Denis Beauregard www.genealogie.com. I have downloaded some pictures from Wikipedia sites and other family websites and have followed the licensing rules set out in Wikipedia sites. All pictures I have downloaded were authorized to be shared and can be shared by any readers of my book. I have not downloaded any pictures that had a name on them or that were clearly stated to be protected by copyright. When I know the name of the author, I have attributed the name of the author to the picture. It is my intent that my use of pictures and photos used in the book would fall under the fair use doctrine which is allowed by the United States copyright law. No provisions of any copyright held by any other person were knowingly violated. If you detect any issues with the legality of this book in any way, shape or form, this in unintentional, and will be corrected immediately upon notification. If anyone reading this book believes that I have violated the principal of fair use of a photo or picture, please let me know and I will remove the picture or photo immediately.
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La Verdure de Mirligueche
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Oak Island, an Acadian Tale
Proulx
Sketches
In the Beginning, There was a Chapel
They Spoke French (Compiled, book includes multiple authors)
Housing Court Benchbook
Introduction
by Mark Labine

Introduction: This Ancestral Chart shows many of my known ancestors. I began researching my family tree back in 1976 when my father discovered a paternal link of his ancestry ten generations back to Acadia in the 1600’s. It was a fun and wonderful discovery, and I have been engaged in genealogy ever since. This book is a summary of many of the ancestors I have discovered. It does not include all known ancestors since once you get past the 12th generation into ancient noble families of England and France, the numbers would become much too large to put into these charts. For most of my ancestors who were from noble families, I provide information about their ancestors and on occasion follow one of their lines back as far as the records show. I generally do not show all the ancestors since to do so would have required that I double the size of this book.

There are well over a thousand ancestors listed in these charts. With some lines I can go back over thirty generations. Many of my ancestral lines go back thirteen generations or more. I try to list sources for the information in the book. In this age of the internet, most of the information in these charts can be found by doing google searches of the name or family. Much of the information in these charts can be found in websites. A lot of the information on my French Canadian ancestors can be found in the Archives nationals du Quebec, Centre d’archives de Montreal PRDH at the University of Montreal (Programme de Recherche en Demographie Historique, www.genealogy.montreal.ca/en/main.html) and the Dictionnaire genealogique de nos Origines, by Denis Beauregard www.genealogie.com. Information on ancient family lines was obtained from a variety of sources, most of which is available online. If you want to get additional information on any of the immigrant ancestors listed in this book, simply google their names and you will find detailed information for most of them. I provide names of sources for some of the ancient family lines, some which have detailed references. I certainly cannot verify the accuracy of ancient lines.

My ancestors were some of the first Europeans to settle here. In fact, some of my ancestors were here when the Europeans came. Many of my ancestral lines go back to the 1500’s in France and England who had laws which required the recording of baptisms, deaths and weddings. Some even go further back. Most of my ancestors were peasants or common folk although some were nobles and knights. Following is a sampling of some of the persons who make up my American Roots:

- I have a direct ancestor who lost both of his eyes on order of King Henry I of England after he was labeled a traitor by fighting the King at the battle of Rougemontiers in France which was fought in 1124 A.D. (30. Geoffrey de Turville)

- I have many direct ancestors who were protestant and came to the new world to escape religious prosecution. Those who were English of course remained protestant but those who were French had to convert to Catholicism in order to conform to French laws that only allowed Catholics in New France.

- I have a direct ancestor who was the Sheriff of Hertfordshire in merry old England in the 1300’s. (21. Sir Roger de Puttenham).


1 In 1539 in his castle in Villiers-Cotterets, King Francis I of France signed an edict known as the Ordinance of Villiers-Cotterets, which among other reforms, required priests to register births, marriages and deaths and to establish a registry office in every parish. King Francis also required every person to have a "surname" and because of this edict I am able to trace many of my French ancestors back to the 1500’s.
• I have an ancestor who was with the famous explorer Jean Niccollet when he died in Quebec (11. Francois de Chavigny).
• I have three direct ancestors who fought in or near the battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775 (9. David Johnson, 9. Othniel Taylor and 8. William Boyd).
• I have a brother of a direct ancestor who fought with Roger’s Rangers who were made famous in the book “Northwest Passage” (Lt. Jacob Farrington, brother to 8. Elizabeth Farrington).
• I have a direct ancestor who was one of the original colonists of Southampton, Long Island, New York (11. John Farrington).
• I have at least two direct ancestors who were Native Americans (8. Pert Won and wife or lover of 8. Alexander McDougall).
• I have a direct ancestor who was the Bishop of London in the 1500’s (15. Bishop John Aylmer (Elmer)).
• I have at least two direct ancestors who fought in the Civil War (6. Alexander Seber and 5. Adelphis David Verboncoeur). I have a cousin of one direct ancestor who died from wounds received at Gettysburg (Edmund Dascomb) and one cousin of a direct ancestor who won the Congressional Medal of Honor (Lt. Colonel Robert Whedon Steele). One of my direct ancestors was believed killed in Sherman’s march to the sea only to discover that the man who died was his replacement (5. Alexander Seber).
• I have several direct ancestors who were soldiers in the War of 1812 (7. Joseph Labissioniere, 7. Archibald Jackson Sr. and 7. George Dascomb).
• I have several direct ancestors who fought in the Indian wars of early America and Quebec, and several of them were killed by the Indians (12. Edward Elmer, 12. Jean Turcotte, 12. Jacques Lucas 11. Jean Dalpe dit Pariseau and 13. John Graves).
• I have the brother of a direct ancestor who was hung as a pirate in Boston in 1725 along with his minor son (Jean Baptiste Guidry, brother to 9. Pierre Guidry dit Labine).
• I have direct ancestors who were Doctors in protestant LaRochelle, France in the 1500’s (12. Dr. Louis de Launay and 14. Dr. Louis de Launay).
• I have direct ancestors who were Filles du Roi (daughters of the King) (10. Marie Chretien, 11. Marguerite Gaillard dit Duplessis, 10. Nicole Philippeau & 10. Madeleine Raclos).
• I have a direct ancestor who was the clerk of court transcribing the trials during the Salem Witchcraft hysteria of 1692 in Salem, Massachusetts (11. Thomas Putnam).
I am related to ten U.S. Presidents through my ancestors and five Canadian Prime Ministers. U.S. Presidents shown in this chart are Grover Cleveland 22nd and 24th, Rutherford Hayes 19th, George W. Bush 43rd, George H.W. Bush 41st, William Howard Taft 27th, Gerald Ford 38th, Herbert Hoover 31st, John Calvin Coolidge 30th, and George Washington 1st. Canadian Prime Ministers shown are Richard Bennett 11th, Jean Chretien 20th, Paul Martin 21st, Louis Stephen St. Laurent 12th and Pierre Trudeau 15th.

I am related to numerous Generals through my ancestors.

I am related to Brigham Young, one of the founders of the Mormon religion through my ancestors. (he is a descendant of 13. Matthew Whipple)

I am a descendant of an ancestor who was killed by Indians during King Philip's war at Podunk, now South Windsor, Conn., in June, 1676 (12. Edward Elmer).

I am related to numerous entertainers through my ancestors, including Madonna, Celine Dion, Anne Murray, among others.

I am related to men who played professional sports through my ancestors, including Ron Guidry (New York Yankees), Clem Labine (Brooklyn Dodgers), Brett Favre, (Green Bay Packers and Minnesota Vikings) and Leo Labine (Boston Bruins).

I am related to an ancestor who operated a hotel where planners of the Republican National Convention planned the convention in which Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President (6. Archibald Jackson).

I have an ancestor who owned the property now known as “The Plains of Abraham” located just outside of the City of Quebec. His name was 12. Abraham Martin dit l’Escossois b.1589.


My ancestors had many occupations, although the most common was farming. Many of my ancestors had large families. Some lived to be very old. One in particular is believed to have lived to be 108 years old. 10. John Morrison. Through my ancestors, I find that I am related to persons who helped found America, and who were involved in its history from its beginnings.

Through my ancestors, I discovered another very important fact. I am related to millions of people. All of us are. We really are all brothers and sisters here on this tiny planet, and we need to recognize and embrace that. Perhaps if we do, true peace will find its way to our world and our planet.

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2 In early Quebec, Captains of Local Militias were considered one of the three most important people in a parish, behind only the Priest (Cure) and the Seignor. A Militia Captain had the duty to train and drill all able bodied men of the parish, direct road making and other public works, and serve as a deputy to the Intendant and enforce all laws established by the Governor and his Intendant. Source: France and England in the New World - Vol I "The Old Regime in Canada" by Francis Parkman.
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<td>10.</td>
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<td>11.</td>
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<td>Gilbert Labine, along with his brother Charles, discovered Uranium in Northwest Territories</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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**NOTE:** Unless otherwise stated, the comments regarding historical facts and regions were obtained from Wikipedia.

This chart shows the lineal ancestors of Mark Labine, the author, who is listed as generation one. The chart shows who the parents of each person are with arrows and the chart shows the youngest to the left with the lineal ancestors going to the right. The information on this page was obtained from a variety of sources, including documented marriage, birth or death records, charts on Ancestry.com and whosyourmamma.com, and family charts done by other relatives.

In 1636 made a business contract to come to Acadia to engage in fur industry. Bernard Bugaret born in Villefranche-du-Queyran, Pryorines, France.

Also known as Jean Labrador. Lived in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, 11 years in Boston, and finally settled in St. Jacques, Quebec in 1767.

Ancestral Chart Page 8
Mark and Judy Labine Family

Mark and Judy Labine were married on November 3, 1990 in the Saint Mary’s Orthodox Church in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mark was born on July 28, 1952 and Judy was born on October 16, 1962. They purchased a home in Arden Hills, Minnesota where they raised three children, namely 1. Dr. Lucas Pierre Labine, b. 1991, Allyson Mae Labine b. 1993 and Emily Elizabeth Labine, b. 1996.

Mark grew up on the same farm that his father and Grandfather were born and raised. His parents operated a 760 acre farm which was located 8 miles northwest of Argyle, Minnesota. The farmstead was located next to the middle river. His Great Grandfather, Alfred Labine homesteaded this farm in 1879 and built most of the buildings on the farm site. He married Julia Verboncoeur in 1884 and lived on the farm until 1920 when they retired and moved with their family to Los Angeles, California.

Mark’s Grandfather Phillip Labine grew up on the farm and then went to St. Boniface College in Winnipeg, Canada. He graduated with a degree in accounting and was hired as a surveyor for the railroad in Arizona. He lived for a time in Jerome, Arizona while working for the railroad. He came back to Minnesota and joined the Army in 1917 after the U.S. entered World War I. He married Elizabeth Proulx before leaving for duty and was deployed to France and worked as an Army Supply Sergeant during the war.

Phillip Labine and Elizabeth Proulx raised 7 children in the homestead where Mark was raised. Mark’s father Oliver Labine was raised on the farm. He first left home when he was 16 years old to go to Iowa to work on a farm. He traveled by train and his traveling companion fell off the train in St. Paul and suffered serious injuries. After Pearl Harbor he volunteered to join the Navy and was trained to run and maintain the gyroscope on the U.S.S. Scroggins (DE 799). He served in both the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean during the war and was discharged in December, 1945.

Mark’s wife, Judy Mae Sarich was born and raised in Columbia Heights, Minnesota. Her father’s family immigrated to the United States from the Carpathian mountain region in present day Slovakia. One of the towns her ancestors lived in was Stebnik, Slovakia, which is located just to the south of the Polish border. Her mother’s family (Engels, Engles, Koehler, Goettlichers) were Austrian immigrants from the Moravia mountain area who came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. The Engels came in the 1800’s and the Koehlers and Goettlichers came in 1910.

Oliver met Doris Dascomb in San Francisco during the Second World War. She was in the Waves and worked for the Navy in San Francisco. When the war was over they married in San Francisco, ran a chicken ranch for a while in Norco, California and finally moved to the farm in Argyle in 1950. They raised seven children on the farm, namely, Barbara b. 1946; Noel b. 1947; Jeanne b. 1949; Karen b. 1951; Mark b. 1952; Myra b. 1954 and Charles b. 1959.

Mark’s wife, Judy Mae Sarich was born and raised in Columbia Heights, Minnesota. Her father’s family immigrated to the United States from the Carpathian mountain region in present day Slovakia. One of the towns her ancestors lived in was Stebnik, Slovakia, which is located just to the south of the Polish border. Her mother’s family (Engels, Engles, Koehler, Goettlichers) were Austrian immigrants from the Moravia mountain area who came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. The Engels came in the 1800’s and the Koehlers and Goettlichers came in 1910.
Acadia was an early French settlement in the present day Maritime Provinces in Canada. **Claude Guidry**, the father of the Guidry dit Labine family in North America, and the person where the name “Labine” began, settled in Mirligueche, a bay near LaHave, noted above on the map. This bay and surrounding land had been earlier granted to his Wife’s (Marguerite Petitpas) grand father, Bernard Bugaret. The Guidry dit Labine family would remain in Acadia until 1755, when they were removed by the English during the French and Indian War. The author can trace a number of his ancestral lines back to ancient Acadia, including his ancestor Pierre Guidry who first used the name Labine. Acadia is today known as Nova Scotia. Most of these ancestral roots in Acadia can be traced back to Mirlieguech (near LaHave on above map) and Port Royal.

Acadia was first settled by the French in 1604, and in 1671, there were about 400 French settlers in Acadia. Many of these settlers are ancestors of Mark Labine. These Acadian ancestors include the names Archambault, Arsenault, Boudreau, Beliveau, Doucet, Labine, Guidry, Landry, Melanson, Petipas, Robichaud, among others. For an authoritative reference of Acadian genealogies, please read Stephen White’s “Dictionnaire généalogique des familles acadiennes.” Bona Arseneault’s book “Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens” also has a wealth of information about the Acadian families. Stephen White’s book makes many references to Bona Arseneault’s book and makes corrections. Another good source for information was from a book titled “Une Nouvelle Acadie” St. Jacques de L’Achigan 1772-1972, by Francois Lanoue.
The Guidry dit Labine family lived in Mirligueche, (present day Lunnenburg) for almost one hundred years. Above are pictures of Lunnenburg in 1753 (at right) and one in the late 1800’s. Note the inlet on both maps which are probably the same inlet where a brook used to flow into the bay. The location of Labrador’s farm on the 1753 map is believed to belong to a Guidry also known as Labrador. A man named Paul Guidry was known as Labrador and Mark’s ancestor 8.Jean Baptiste was also called Labrador. It would make sense that the Guidry’s would locate their house next to a supply of fresh water. Brook street still exists in Lunenburg where the inlet is located in the map at the left. Also note the train station in the map at left. This is where part of the Guidry dit Labine settlement was also believed to be located, and is approximately where the French cemetery is. It is believed that the railroad station may have been built on part of the French cemetery.
12. Bernard Bugaret is the great grandfather of 9. Pierre Guidry dit Labine, the first to carry the Labine name in North America. Historic documents state that Bernard Bugaret lived in the community of Villefranche-du-Queran, located in the Lot-et-Garonne Département. The Northern Basque Country is the part of the Basque Country that lies entirely within France, specifically as part of the Pyrénées-Atlantiques département of France. It is also known as French Basque Country (Pays basque français in French).

A number of historical records exist documenting Bernard Bugaret’s connection to the area around Mirligueche, where the Guidry dit Labine family would live until the Acadian Expulsion of 1755. The first contract was on September 15, 1637 and provided that Nicolas Denys would pay for his passage to Acadia. Shortly after, on January 14, 1638, Bernard contacted with a man named Barthélemi Redon dit la Borderie to work for him in the fur trade business. On March 24, 1648, Bernard Bugaret contracted with Emanuel Le Borgne to provide stave wood for barrels, with Bugaret keeping 1/3 of the wood and Le Borgne 2/3. Documents also show that Bugaret was granted all rights to the lands at Mirligueche, where the Labine family name was born. In the historical record Bernard Bugaret’s name was recorded in several ways including Bernard Bugaret, Bernard Bugare, Bernard Bugaret dit Saint-Martin, Bernard Bugaret dit St-Martin, Bernard du Gueret dit SaintMartin and Bernard Bugaret dit Saint-Martin du Gueret.6


Ancestral Chart Page 12
There have been a number of articles written about the origins of 11. Michel (Geryt) de Forest, the father of 10. Gabrielle Forest. Some believe that his name was Geryt de Forest. The 1671 census records of Acadia list him as Michel de Forest. Some have him coming to Acadia with Sir Thomas Temple. This theory has him related to the Huguenot Jesse de Forest (b.1576 d.1624) family who settled in New York. John P. DuLong has written an excellent article titled “The Origins of the Acadian Michel-Forest” which is available on the web for reading. It is not documented that Crispin Forest was his Father or that he is related to the de Forest family that settled in New York. For many Acadians, including 10. Claude Guidry dit Laverdure, their origins in France are unknown.

We have a copy of Jean Charles’s Voyaguer employment Contract.

Marguerite Picotte was Jean Baptiste’s second wife. His first wife, Helen Benoit, died during expulsion.

Jesse de Forest was born in Avesnes, (now Nord, France). The family name originated from the village of Forest in the canton of Landrecies near Avesnes. He was a leader of Walloon Huguenots who fled Europe due to religious persecution and his followers were early settlers of New York.
The Acadian expulsion that occurred in 1755 is without question, the most dramatic event in our family's known history. The "Grand Derangement", as it is sometimes called, was the low point in a long struggle between the French and the English. It was really the culmination of a century of fighting in Acadia. Acadia had been basically an English colony since 1710 when Colonel Nicholson captured Port Royal. After that event the French ceded Acadia to the English and retained Cape Breton as their colony. The English, after studying the situation in Acadia, decided that they would require all French men in that area to sign an Oath of Allegiance, swearing their loyalty to the English King. Many of my ancestors signed this Oath, as shown to the right. The signatures of ancestors 10.Charles Melanson (near top) and 10.Claude Guidry dit Laverdure (near bottom) can both be seen on the left column.

Most of the author’s direct ancestors were deported and ended up eventually resettling in Quebec outside of Montreal. Many of these ancestor’s cousins ended up in Louisiana and became known as “Cajuns.” Mark’s namesake ancestor, Jean Baptiste Guidry dit Labine, ended up as a refugee in Boston for 11 years and then resettled in St. Jacques d’Achigan, Quebec, which became known as “Nouvelle Acadie” because so many Acadian refugees settled there.

Memories of the Expulsion would remain with the Acadians for many years. As early as 1771, it was customary in Acadian villages that memories and experiences of the deportation were recounted in the evenings. This practice produced a considerable measure of agreement among the Acadians as to what exactly had taken place in 1755. For some time the tradition remained unwritten. Its consolidation into a widely accepted literary form was the work of the Poet Longfellow from Maine. He first heard the story in 1840 or 1841 and he took six or seven years to write a poem about it, which he called "Evangeline"
8. Jean Baptiste Guidry dit Labine dit Labrador was exiled to Boston, Massachusetts in 1755 after the Grand Derangement. From Massachusetts records kept on the “French Neutrals” (as the Acadians were called), we know that Jean and his family first were housed in Wilmington, Massachusetts from 1755 until 1761, and then in Woburn, MA. Information on Jean’s stay in Wilmington is discussed in an article published in the Wilmington Town Crier on December 27, 2006, by Capt. Larz Neilson. This article states he was called John Labradeur (Labardor, Labrador) by the locals, and is said to have come from the town of Malagash. As part of the grand plan for the deportation, every town in Massachusetts was required to take in a family of French Neutrals. Jean and his family were assigned to Wilmington, and there was only one house in Wilmington that was available for them. It was the former house of the John Harnden family. It was sometimes referred to as the “Massacre House.” In 1706, Indians had chopped a hole in the roof of this house and then killed Susanna Harnden and three of her children. From that incident up to 1755, when Jean and his family moved in, no one had lived in the house. This house stood by itself on a slight hill overlooking the Andover road and when Jean and family moved in, the hole in the roof still existed and it did not have doors or glass on its windows. Today, the location of this house would be near the intersection of Marcia Road and Carolyn Road in Wilmington.

The Wilmington selectmen sent in bills for the care of Jean Baptiste and his family, and many of these records are available today. The bills were sent to the secretary of the province named Andrew Oliver. We know from these records that they charged for the use of this old Harnden home, charged for shoes for the children, and a hoe and other tools for Jean.

The condition of the house was very poor, and Jean petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature on numerous occasions demanding better living conditions for himself and his family. There are to be found many of these petitions in the Massachusetts Archives, Jean's name being given some ten times as John Labardor or Labrador. After 1763, he is found listed as John or Jean Guidry, Gaidry, Guidri or Guidrit. These petitions provide some of the best historic documentation we have of Jean's life in Acadia and in Boston. In one petition he states:

"John Labrador sheweth that while he lived at Maligast (Mirligueche) he was so faithful in serving and assisting all Englishmen in distress and from the cruelty of the Indians that one day in particular, having sent away out of the harbour one vessel which the Indians intended to prey on and which they forbade him at his peril, they waylaid him coming from the vessel and shot him with buckshot, several of which were log’d in his flesh and thirty odd went thro his coat which marks he now bears, having three yet in his back, but they not satisfied with that treat’d to take his life away the first opportunity which obliged him to abandon his habitation and go live in Pisisquite."
1. Mark Labine
2. Oliver Labine
3. Phillip Labine
4. Alfred Labine

5. Modeste Guildry Labine
   b. 1821 St. Jacques
   d. 1881 Artyle
   Modeste Labine farmed in St. Jacques, Quebec, then moved to Calumet, Michigan, and finally homesteaded in Argyle, Minnesota with sons in 1879. He married twice. 1. Eleanor Magnan and 2. Oznine Desmarais
   6. Julie Landry

6. Pierre Guildry Labine
   Coastal Pilot

7. Marie Angler Labine

8. Marie Josephe Bernard
   b. 1733

9. Francois Arsenault
   b. 1664

10. Pierre Arsenault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

11. Abraham Arsenault
    b. 1648a Maritime, France

12. Captain Germain Doucet
    b. 1595 Sieur dit La Verdiere, came to Acadia with Isaac de Razilly in 1632. He was Captain of the Army of Pentagouet and Commander at the fort at Port Royal in 1654 when the fort surrendered to Robert Sedgwick and 500 soldiers from Boston.

13. Captain Pierre Doucet dit Laverdure
    b. 1621 Sedan, FR

14. Simon Pelletret
    b. 1614 Paris, France

15. Henriette Pelletret
    b. 1626

16. Madeleine Doucet
    b. 1671 Acadia

17. Marguerite Bernard
    b. 1701 Acadia

18. Madeleine Doucet
    b. 1671 Acadia

19. Pierre Doucet dit Laverdure
    b. 1621 Sedan, FR

20. Pierre Guerin
    b. 1682a Port Royal

21. Marie Guerin
    b. 1662a Port Royal

22. Francois Guerin
    b. 1640a Martaize m. 11. Anne Blanchard
    b. 1645a Acadia

23. Julie Guerin
    b. 1694

24. Francois Arseneault
    b. 1694

25. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

26. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

27. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

28. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

29. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

30. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

31. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

32. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

33. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

34. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

35. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

36. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

37. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

38. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

39. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

40. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

41. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

42. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

43. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

44. Pierre Arseneault
    b. 1646 Rochfort, Fr

10. Born in Comperons or Brie, France
11. 2 first cousins both became medical doctors with same name.

Ancestral Chart Page 16
45. Jean Claude Landry is alleged to be from Loudun, France but some question this fact.

46. Jean Claude Landry?
b. 1590a Loudin, Fr

47. Henry Schuyler Thibodaux
4th Governor of Louisiana

48. Marie Sale
b. 1596a Loudun, Fr

49. Claude Landry
b. 1662 Acadia

50. Simon Martaize
b. 1576

51. Pierre Landry Sr.
b. 1704 Port Royal

52. Jehan Terriot (Theriot)
b. 1601a Martaize

53. Marie Sale
b. 1596a Loudun, Fr

54. Pierre Lejeune
b. 1611a La Grande Chaussee, Fr.

55. Francois Gautrot (Gautherot)
b. 1633a Martaize

56. Pierre Lejeune
b. 1643a

57. Edmee (Aimée) Lejeune
b. 1624a

58. Unknown

59. It is believed by some historians that 11.Edmee Lejeune’s father was Pierre Lejeune who came to Acadia in the year 1611 with Charles Biencourt de Saint-Just. Some believe he then stayed in Acadia and married a Micmac woman. However, genetic testing of descendants of Edmee Lejeune disprove this theory. There is no conclusive evidence Pierre Lejeune married a Micmac or that he was the father of Edmee.

60. Oliver and Doris Labine in 1945, parents of author Mark Labine

61. Lt. General John Archer Lejeune (1867-1942), considered greatest of all Lethernecks, is a Cajun from Louisiana. His relationship to my ancestor 11.Edmee Lejeune is unknown. His ancestor is said to be Jean Baptiste Lejeune who went to Acadia in the 1730’s. Source: Lejeune: A Marine’s Life 1867-1942 by Merrivell Barthett.
The word "Cajun" comes from the French pronunciation of Acadian (in French, the masculine Acadien, the feminine Acadienne) which is "A-Cad-jin" or "Cajin" which then became "Cajun", combining aphesis (dropping of the leading letter) with slurring the final syllable (as with the American pejorative "Injun" for "Indian").

When the Acadians were evicted from Acadia (which consisted of parts of what is now known as New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, Canada) in the period 1755-1763, many would eventually find their way down to Louisiana. This event would become known as the Great Upheaval or Le Grand Dérangement. These Acadians would develop their own identity and culture, which still exists today.

Many of the relatives of Mark Labine’s Acadian ancestors moved to Louisiana during their Great Upheaval and as a result, there are many, many cousins who live in Louisiana and who belong to the “Cajun” ethnic group.
9. **Alexandre Robichaud**
  -lived in Port Royal, Acadia.
   
   He served as a Deputy representing the area around the Melanson Settlement in its dealings with the British Governor and Council at Annapolis after the British took control of Acadia.

10. **Etienne Robichaud**
    - born 1659
    - married Pierre Landry

11. **Louis Robichaud**
    - married Pierre Landry

12. **Alexandre Robichaud**
    - born 1675

13. **Anne Melanson**
    - married Alexandre Robichaud in 1700 after Jacques de La Tour died in 1698.

14. **Pierre Landry**
    - born 1748

7. **Pierre Landry**
   - born 1748 in Acadia
   - married Louis Robichaud/Robichaux

6. **Julie Landry**
   - wife of Pierre Landry

5. **Modeste Labine**
   - married Mark Labine

4. **Alfred Labine**
   - married Phillip Labine

3. **Phillip Labine**
   - married Oliver Labine

2. **Oliver Labine**
   - married Mark Labine

1. **Mark Labine**

9. **Anne Melanson**
   - married Alexandre Robichaud in 1700 after Jacques de La Tour died in 1698.

10. **Charles dit La Ramee Melanson**
    - born 1642

11. **Marguerite Doucet**
    - born 1634

12. **Captain Germain Doucet**
    - born 1635
    - married Marguerite Doucet

13. **Julie Landry**
    - married Pierre Landry

14. **General John Bradstreet**
    - born 1639
    - married Anne Melanson

9. **Anne Melanson**
   - married Alexandre Robichaud in 1700 after Jacques de La Tour died in 1698.

8. **Cecile Robichaud**
   - married 1726

7. **Pierre Landry**
   - born 1748 in Acadia
   - married Louis Robichaud/Robichaux

6. **Julie Landry**
   - wife of Pierre Landry

5. **Modeste Labine**
   - married Mark Labine

4. **Alfred Labine**
   - married Phillip Labine

3. **Phillip Labine**
   - married Oliver Labine

2. **Oliver Labine**
   - married Mark Labine

1. **Mark Labine**

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11. **Louis Robichaud**

12. **Captain Germain Doucet**
    - married Marguerite Doucet

13. **Julie Landry**
    - married Pierre Landry

14. **General John Bradstreet**
    - born 1639
    - married Anne Melanson

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Information in Geni genealogy website suggests Germain Doucet may have had two wives, one a member of the Abenaquis Indian Tribe. References included are [http://www.brasdorfirstnation.com/Study/Lejeune_Study.php](http://www.brasdorfirstnation.com/Study/Lejeune_Study.php) and also Doucet website at [http://www.doucetfamily.org/Genealogy/G02.htm#G20001](http://www.doucetfamily.org/Genealogy/G02.htm#G20001).
Port Royal, Acadia

The present day **Annapolis, Nova Scotia area** is where **Port Royal** was located in the days of the Acadians. Mark Labine is a descendant of a number of early settlers in Port Royal, including the following (see map above which shows location of home sites of Acadian families):

1. **Captain Germain Doucet dit Laverdure**, who was the Captain of the Military guard in Nova Scotia. He was the Commander of the Fort at Port Royal when the fort surrendered to Robert Sedgewick and 500 soldiers from Boston.

2. **Claude Petitpas**, the first Clerk of Court in Port Royal. His daughter Marguerite married Claude Guidry and went to live at Mirligueche (present day Lunenburg).

3. **Michel Boudreau/Boudrot**, who was the Lt. General of all criminal and civil administration in Port Royal.

4. **Abraham Dugas**, who was the master of arms at Port Royal and later also for a time had the job of Lt. General of all criminal and civil administration at Port Royal.

5. **Charles Melanson dit Ramee**, who settled not far from Port Royal and where today there exists a Canadian National Historic site called the Melanson Settlement as shown above (called Melanson Village shown in above map).

6. **Claude Landry**. The Landrys were early settlers and lived in the Port Royal area along with my ancestors the Robichauds, descendants of Etienne Robichaud.
Mark Labine is a descendant of **10.Charles Melanson dit La Ramée** who came to Acadia with his parents in 1657 aboard the ship Satisfaction. Also aboard this ship was Sir Thomas Temple, the new English Governor of Acadia. Charles Melanson’s father was Pierre Laverdure and his mother was Priscilla Mallisons (Mills) who was from Scotland. Pierre Laverdure was believed to be a Huguenot who left France to go to England to avoid persecution. They took the name Melanson when they arrived in Acadia with the new Governor. It is believed this name comes from Priscilla’s last name Maillsons. 10.Charles married 10.Marie Dugas. Their daughter 9.Anne Melanson married first Jacques St. Eienne de La Tour and second, 9.Alexandre Robichaud.

**10.Charles Melanson** and 10.Marie Dugas built their home at the site which is now a National Historic site through the Canadian Parks Service. This site is known as the Melanson Settlement. It was founded by Charles Melanson dit La Ramée and Marie Dugas after their marriage in about 1664. The couple built their home on the edge of the upland adjacent to the St. Charles marsh and, working with the Guilbeaux, their neighbors on the other side of the marsh, built the first dyke across the extensive marsh. Before Charles Melanson's death in about 1700, the couple had 14 children. As they grew to adulthood and married, eight of the children chose to remain in the family settlement, but not all at the same time. This Settlement is located on the north shore of the Dauphin (now Annapolis) River, 6.5 kilometers down river from the town of Port-Royal (later Annapolis Royal.)
83. Modeste Guildry Labine

5. Marie Julie Landry
b. 6/11/1785 – d. 1866

6. Alfred Labine
b. 1861 – d. 1930

Alfred lived for a time in Calumet, Michigan, farmed in Argyle, and then moved to Los Angeles, CA in 1920.

84. Alfred Brooks

Evelyn Labine
b. 1906

85. Mark Labine

Oliver Labine

Phillip Labine

Alfred Labine
b. 1861 – d. 1930

Alfred Brooks was a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy.

86. Jacques Marais (Marette) dit Desmarais

b. Paris

87. Paul Marette dit Desmarais b. 1656 a Paris, France

88. Marie Marthe Laporte

89. John Robert Menard Jr. b. 1940

90. John Robert Menard Jr. b. 1940 is founder and owner of Menards Hardware Stores.

91. Francois Desmarais

b. 1723 St. Sulpice

92. Antoine Pastourelle

b. 1635 d. 1676 Clermont France

93. Marie Therese Pastourelle Lafranchise
b. 1693

94. Nicolas Mousseau
b. 1605 Tours, Fr. d. 1704

95. Marguerite Perrine Mousseau (Mousseaux)
b. 1672a d. 1754 Quebec City.

100. Marguerite Sauviot
b. 1641

Ancestral Chart Page 22
Contested!

Tasting success from his farming and investment in building grain elevators 4.Alfred Labine moved with his wife Julia and his family to Los Angeles, California in 1920. All of the family went with him except his daughter Lilian, who had married Robert Ganyo in 1911, and his son Phillip who had married Elizabeth Proulx in 1917. The trip to California is said to have taken 30 days traveling by car. By train, a one-way ticket was sold for $400. What it cost Alfred to move to California is unknown. It must have been expensive as he supposedly (from family stories) rented an entire railroad car to accommodate his family and furnishings during the trip.

In California, Alfred settled into semi-retirement, investing in real estate in the Los Angeles area. After his wife died in 1921, he returned a number of times with his cousin Charlie Labine to spend the summer on the farm with Phillip. Alfred died in 1930 of complications that developed from injuries suffered in an automobile accident. On April 16, 1930, Phillip Labine was sent a Western Union Telegram that said his sister Evelyn was contesting the Last Will and Testament of Alfred. This Will contest was filed in the Los Angeles Superior Court which was located in the Los Angeles County Courthouse downtown Los Angeles. (see picture on left).

Mark Labine’s father Oliver Labine would talk about this Will contest in stories about his family. The author was able to obtain the entire contents of this Will contest file from the archives of the Los Angeles Superior court. Valuable information about Alfred’s estate, information about his family, and the final settlement reached by the parties is obtained in this file.

Evelyn had been left out of the second Will of Alfred, which had been prepared after he had suffered injuries in an automobile accident in 1929. She alleged that her sisters had unduly influenced Alfred to change his Will and omit her as a beneficiary. A settlement was reached and signed by all Alfred’s children in 1931.

Alfred’s 1930 estate had about $27,000 in cash, California real estate and securities. He also owned 600 acres of farmland in Minnesota what was mortgaged to secure loans he used to buy real estate in California.
11. Mathurin Gauthier dit Landreville was born in de Lege, Nantes, Brittany, France in 1642. His parents were Pierre Gauthier dit Landreville & Anne Lemaistre. He had 3 wives, first Anne Giraut, second Catherine Loumeaux and third Nicole Philippeau. He died in 1711 in Saintonge, France. His son 10.Charles Gauthier dit Landreville immigrated to Repentigny, Quebec. Source: Jette’s Dictionnaire. It is unknown whether he has any connection to Landreville, France, where the Chateau de Landreville is located.
10. Jean Etienne Dubreuil b.1664 in Paris, d.1734 in St. Sulpice, QC m.1 Marguerite Legardeur m.2 Marie Anne Chevalier and m.3 Jeanne Routhier

9. Francois Dubreuil b.1708 d.1784 in L’Assomption

8. Francois Dubreuil b.1735 m.1758 in St. Sulpice, QC

7. Jean Baptiste Desmarais b.1784 in St. Paul Joliette, QC m.1815 St. Sulpice, QC

6. Jean Baptiste Desmarais b.1784 in St. Paul Joliette, QC m.1815 St. Sulpice, QC

5. Ozine Desmarais

4. Alfred Labour

3. Phillip Labour

2. Oliver Labour

1. Mark Labour

Marin Provost b.1610 d.1671

Francois Provost b.1635 in St. Aubin de Tourouvre m.1695 in Calais, France

Anne Claude Provost b.1665 d.1696

Marguerite Gaillard b.1639 in Calais, France

Nicole Philippeau (Repeat) b.1651

Marie Charlotte Gauthier b.1702 d.1750

Charles Gauthier dit Landreville b.1673 d.1703

Etienne Chevalier b.1665 in Maine, France m.1 Anne Provost m.2 Jeanne Chevalier

Francois Dubreuil b.1664 in Paris, d.1734 in St. Sulpice, QC m.1 Marguerite Legardeur m.2 Marie Anne Chevalier and m.3 Jeanne Routhier

Pierre Gauthier dit Landreville b.1635 in St. Aubin de Tourouvre m.1695 in Calais, France d.1671

Anne Lemaistre b.1625 m.1650

Mathurin Gauthier dit Landreville b.1642 d.1703

Marie Charlotte Gauthier Landreville b.1702 d.1750

Nicole Philippeau (Repeat) b.1651

Barbe Gournay b.1660 d.1722

Maine, France

Etienne Provost, b.1785 d.1850 was a fur trader and early settler of Utah. Provo, Utah is named after him. He was born in Chambly, Quebec to Albert Provost and Marie Menard. It is unknown whether he is related to the Provost family listed on this page.

Etienne Provost, b.1785 d.1850 was a fur trader and early settler of Utah. Provo, Utah is named after him. He was born in Chambly, Quebec to Albert Provost and Marie Menard. It is unknown whether he is related to the Provost family listed on this page.
The Mercille (Marcil, Marsil) family has a website with much information about their family history. In addition, Denis Marcil has written a book about 11. André Marsil dit L'Espagnol who was the immigrant ancestor who came to Quebec from France. See the info below which talks about this book in French.

Ozine Desmarais Info. I have observed the wedding record dated 09/27/1853 in L’Assomption for Ozine Desmarais and Modeste Guildry (note Guildry instead of Guidry). In this record the parents of 5.Ozine Desmarais are listed as Marie Perrault and Jean Baptiste Desmarais. This record is listed in Ancestry.com under the name “Adine Desmarais.” Also listed is Marie Perrault’s wedding record dated 01/10/1815 where she married Jean Baptiste Desmarais in L’Assomption. Her parents are listed as Benjamin Perrault and Marie Pariseau(x). Benjamin Perrault is listed in the www.delmars.com website and Nosorigins and several other websites as the descendant of Nicolas Perrot. In an article in “The Compendium of History and Biography of Northern Minnesota (1902) it is reported that Ozine’s grandparents were natives of France? Actually, it would be her several great grandparents who came from France. I have no record of her grandparents coming from France and this must be an error.


Ancestral Chart Page 27
Nicolas Perrot

10. NICOLAS PERROT, explorer, interpreter, fur-trader, commandant at Baie des Puants (Green Bay) and seigneur; b. c. 1643-44 in France, son of 11. FRANCOIS PERROT, lieutenant responsible for justice in the barony of Darcey in the province of Burgundy, and of 11. MARIE SIVOT, d. 13 Aug. 1717 at Bécancour and buried the next day in the parish church. Sources: Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online, Our French-Canadian Ancestors, by Thomas J. LaForest, Wikipedia.

Nicolas Perrot is believed to have come to Canada after the reestablishment of the French fur trade in 1665. Perrot lived among various Indian tribes for thirty-five years, primarily in the area of present-day Green Bay, Wisconsin. As a French government agent beginning in 1683 and commandant for Green Bay in 1685, Perrot built numerous posts on the upper Mississippi River, claiming possession of the region and the Sioux country for France, and serving as an effective mediator in trade negotiations between the French and Indians.

In 1671, Nicolas married 10. MADELEINE RACLOS who was born in 1654 in Paris, France, the second child of 11. GODEBON RACLOS and 11. MARIE VIENNOT. Madeleine had recently immigrated to New France from Paris with her two sisters as Filles du Roi or "King's Daughters," a program sponsored by King Louis XIV to promote the settlement and population of the colony. The girls were accompanied by their father who provided each of his daughters with a dowry of 1,000 livres and then returned to France after seeing them well married. The king offered 50-100 livres so 1,000 livres was a lot of money in those days. Not much is known about Godebon Raclos although in some records he is listed as a squire. Nicolas Perrot and his wife gave birth to eleven children altogether. Perrot retired in 1696 after all fur trading licenses were revoked. Before that, a fire destroyed most of his furs in a storehouse, which were worth a small fortune and left him financially ruined. He accepted the position of a captain of the militia in Bécancour. Nicolas Perrot died on August 13, 1717 in Bécancour. He had spent much time in writing a summary of his experiences for the Intendant Michel Bégon. The final lines of his memoirs illustrate the reality of his destitution: "Lack of paper presents me from going on at greater length, as I would have every right to do so, if I were not deprived of even that modest means." Nicolas Perrot’s testimony was not made public until 1864, when it was published in Paris under the title Mémoire sur les moeurs, coutumes et religion des sauvages de l’Amérique Septentrionale.
Map showing Nicolas Perrot’s travels and where he helped establish forts.
Canadian Museum of History, Virtual Museum of New France, IMG2013-0040-Dm
Ancestral Chart Page 30

176. 8. Joseph Claude Perrault

11. Jacques Goulet h. 1654a Sillery d. 1777 Repentigny

12. Jean Muller h. 1660a Normandie, Fr.

12. Catherine Chauvin h. 1660a

177. 11. Marguerite Mullier h. 1629a

12. Jean Muller h. 1660a Normandie, Fr.

178. 11. Marguerite Mullier h. 1629a

12. Catherine Chauvin h. 1660a

179. 12. Jean Mulier b. 1600a Normandel, Fr.

180. 9. Marie Goulet b. 1690 d. 1750 L’Assomption

181. 10. Marie Anne Rancin b. 1670 d. 1747 Repentigny

182. 7. Benjamin Perrault b. 1764 m. 1788 L’Assomption, QC d. 1834

183. 10. Antoine Brema dit Bourdelais h. 1663 Bordeaux, France

184. 11. Bernard Delpeche b. 1645 France m. Marguerite Jourdain b. 1651a

185. 11. Michelle Charlier b. 1644a

186. 9. Madeleine Deganne b. 1689 d. 1737

187. 10. Leon Deganne h. 1637 m. Jeanne Besnier h. 1626 LeMans, Fr.

11. Masse Besnier (Brigitte) h. 1626 LeMans, Fr.

188. 11. Renee Lorion b. 1658 LaRochelle, France

189. 7. Marie Parizeau b. 1798a m. 1815 d. 1851

190. 8. Jean Baptiste Delpe dit Parizeau b. 1610 m. 1647 Guyenne, France

191. 9. Francois Dalpe dit Pariseau b. 1677 Varennes

192. 10. Francois Dalpe dit Pariseau b. 1640

193. 11. Jean Dalpe dit Pariseau was a soldier in the Carignan Regiment in the compagnie de Lafreydiere. He was killed by Iroquois in 1690. Source: motostignes website.

194. 10. Francois Dalpe dit Pariseau b. 1677 Varennes

195. 11. Jean Dalpe dit Pariseau b. 1647 Guyenne, France

196. 12. Mathurin Lorion b. 1640

197. 11. Renee Lorion b. 1658 LaRochelle, France

198. 12. Jeanne Bizet b. 1630

199. 10. Francois Dalpe dit Pariseau b. 1640

200. 12. Jeanne Bizet b. 1630
12. *Francoise Duverger* was born around 1642 at St. Sulpice, Paris, France. She was 17 years old when she arrived in Montreal as a Filles-A-Marier and contracted to marry Simon Galbrun. She would have four children with Simon before he was killed on May 20, 1669. Francoise then married Jean Boutin dit Leveille. In 1671 Francoise and her new husband were found guilty of murdering 12. Simon Galbrun. Her and her new husband were keel-hauled on a ship in Quebec harbor, and their quartered bodies thrown in the river.
5. Adelphis (Adolphe) David Verboncoeur was born August 6, 1842 near Trois Rivières Quebec. He was born near the area where his Great Great Grandfather Sieur Jean Sicard de Carufel was granted a Siegneurie or fief in Maskinonge by the Governor Marquis Philippe de Rigaud de Vaudreuil in April 21, 1705. Adelphis married Julia Labissoniere in 1864. Their wedding pictures are shown on this page. Adelphis’s father 6. Olivier Chabrier dit Verboncoeur, was born in 1803 in the parish of Louiseville, Quebec which was close to the Siegneurie in Maskinonge and just west of Trois Rivières. He moved to Hennepin County, Minnesota where he died in 1854. He married 6. Madeline Lupien in 1824 and had ten children with her. His first wife Madeline died in 1850 and he then married Edwige Desjarlais in 1851 in St. David, Quebec. Apparently most of Olivier’s descendants used the surname “Hart” instead of Verboncoeur. 8. Jean Chabrier dit Vadeboncoeur was born in St. Jean de Maruejols, Gard, France in 1734. He joined the military and served in the French and Indian War from 1755 to 1760. He was in the Languedoc Regiment and was wounded. He was in the ‘Hotel Dieu de Quebec hospital in 1758 as a patient. He married Angelique Sicard de Carufel in 1760 in Maskinonge, Quebec.
3. Phillip Labine attended St. Boniface College in Winnipeg, Canada. He graduated from the College in 1908 with a degree in accounting. It is now known as the Université de Saint-Boniface. The college’s origins date back to 1818 when it was established by Father Norbert Provencher (1787–1853).

The Université de Saint-Boniface is Western Canada’s oldest post-secondary educational institution. It began as a small school where Latin was taught to the boys of the French-speaking Red River Colony. In 1890, French lost its official language status in Manitoba, and in 1916, the Thornton Act strictly prohibited French-language instruction in the province’s public schools. However, the College remained in operation and continued to teach all its classes in French, despite the government ban. It continues to do so today.

A number of French-Canadian families in Argyle, Minnesota sent their children to St. Boniface to study.
Vadeboncoeur

8. Jean Chabrier dit Vadeboncoeur, a soldier from the Languedoc regiment, was born in St. Marejus, France in 1734. He joined the Languedoc regiment, took the nick name “Vadeboncoeur” and came to Quebec to fight in the Seven Years War, also known as the French and Indian War. This is documented in the book “Courir pour la France en Amerique,” Les Soldats de la guerre de Sept Ans en Nouvelle-France 1755-1763. Compiled by the Projet Montcalm, under the direction of Marcel Fournier.

8. Jean Chabrier was said to be 5 feet 2 inches tall, and had brown hair and eyes. He is listed in the above mentioned book and fought with the Languedoc Regiment. The Languedoc Regiment fought the Battle of Fort William Henry, the Battle of Fort Carillon (also known as Fort Ticonderoga), the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, and the Battle of Sainte Foy. The Battle of Fort William Henry was fought in the year 1757. The French troops, which numbered around 6,200, plus 1,800 indians, laid siege to the English fort which was manned with about 2,500 regular troops and militia. The British surrendered and the British troops were allowed to retreat. During their retreat, a group of Indians attacked them and it is estimated some 200 were killed. This incident is depicted in the movie “The Last of the Mohicans.” The Battle of Fort Carillon was fought in July, 1758. A French army of 4,000 men under General General Louis-Joseph de Montcalm and the Chevalier de Levis decisively defeated an overwhelmingly numerically superior force of 16,000 British troops under General James Abercrombie, which frontally assaulted an entrenched French position without using field artillery. The battle was the bloodiest of the war, with over 3,000 casualties suffered, of which over 2,000 were British.

We know from the records that Jean Chabrier was in the hospital for a short time in April, 1758 but it is uncertain why he was there. We also know that he was winter quartered near Maskinonge in the winter of 1759-60, which is located between Quebec City and Montreal. It is here that he met Marie Angelique Sicard, and in the spring of 1760 he signed a promise to marry her. They married on September 15, 1760, when she was some 7 months pregnant.

Jean Chabrier fought in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in September 1759. The battle, which began on 13 September 1759, was fought between the British Army and Navy, and the French Army, on a plateau just outside the walls of Quebec City, on land that was originally owned by a farmer named Abraham Martin, hence the name of the battle. Both of the commanding Generals, General Wolfe for the English and General Montcalm for the French, were killed during this battle. The French were defeated in this battle and the British took control of the City of Quebec. They held it until the end of the War.

The final battle we know Jean Chabrier fought in was the Battle of Sainte Foy, which took place on April 28, 1760. It was a victory for the French under the Chevalier de Lévis over the British army under General Murray. The battle was notably bloodier than the Battle of the Plains of Abraham of the previous September, with 833 French casualties to 1,124 British casualties. It was the last French victory of the French and Indian War.
Ancestral Chart Page 35

12. Jean Sicard de Carufel was a nobleman who lived in the Languedoc region of Southern France. His fief was to the east of Toulouse, France. His family were said to be descended from Raymond Sicard, a noble from ancient times. Most “nobles of the sword” in France can trace their roots back to the days of Charlemagne. The Franks were the ruling class of France after their conquest of Gaul and men who fought with Charlemagne were made nobles as a reward for their service to Charlemagne. This title was then passed on through family bloodlines and carried with it special privileges. Since their status as Nobles depended on their genealogy, noble families had an incentive to keep track of their family history.

11. Pierre Sicard de Carufel was a Parlementary lawyer in Paris. The parlement in Paris at that time were basically the judicial branch of government for the King.

10. Sieur Jean Sicard de Carufel b.1666 in Coutres, France d.1743 in QC

9. Marie Angelique Sicard de Carufel b.1732

8. Jean Chabrier de Verboncoeur

7. Antoine Chabrier dit Verboncoeur

6. Olivier Chabrier de Verboncoeur

5. Adelphis David Verboncoeur

4. Julia Labine

3. Phillip Labine

1. Mark Labine

I share a common ancestor with Lisa Minelli who also has Abraham Martin as an ancestor.

SOURCES for Sicard history: Dictionnaire Genealogique des familles canadiennes. Arthur R. Schneider, University of Montreal (P.R.D.H). plus others including a number of public websites.

Parents of 9. Angelique Baron dit Lupien were Pierre Baron dit Lupien and Angelique Courault. See Supp Chart 3.1 and after.
Jean Baptiste Sicard de Carufel (b.1666) was a nobleman from the Languedoc region of France. Languedoc is a historic province in southern France, bordering the Mediterranean Sea on the south and the Rhône River in the east. Montpellier and Toulouse have long been the leading cities. The southern portion of the region, Bas (Lower) Languedoc, is composed of a low limestone plain, where almost half of all French wine is produced. In the north, in the Cevennes Mountains, sheep raising is the principal activity.

Nobility is a government-privileged title which may be either hereditary (see hereditary titles) or for a lifetime. Titles of nobility exist today in many countries although it is usually associated with present or former monarchies. The term originally referred to those who were “known” or “notable” and was applied to the highest social class in pre-modern societies. In France, many Nobles trace their title back to when the Franks invaded Gaul and the ruling class (the Franks) became the “notables.” In the feudal system (in Europe and elsewhere), the nobility were generally those who held a fief, often land or office, under vassalage, i.e., in exchange for allegiance and various, mainly military, services to the Monarch and at lower levels to another nobleman. It rapidly came to be seen as a hereditary caste, sometimes associated with a right to bear a hereditary title and, for example in pre-revolutionary France, enjoying fiscal and other privileges.

The nobility (French: la noblesse) in France, in the Middle Ages and the Early Modern period, had specific legal and financial rights, and prerogatives. The first official list of these prerogatives was established relatively late, under Louis XI of France after 1440 and included the right to hunt, the right to wear a sword and have a coat of arms, and, in principle, the right to possess a fief or seigneurie. Nobles were also granted an exemption from paying the taille, except for non-noble lands they might possess in some regions of France. Furthermore, certain ecclesiastic, civic, and military positions were reserved for nobles. These feudal privileges are often termed droits de féodalité dominante.

Nobility could generally be achieved either through family inheritance (noblesse d’epee) or conferred by the king on a man in honor of some service he provided (noblesse de robe).

For the most part, the immigrant ancestors of Mark Labine in Europe were farmers, fur traders, skilled craftsmen such as masons or carpenters, artisans, merchants, military and a few professionals. There are a few ancestral pathways, however, that lead back to noble families in both France and England. An interesting fact alleged is that in early Quebec, approximately 1.8% of the population were descended from noble families. This was over three times the percentage in France, where approximately .5% of the population were members or descendants of the noble class. Persons from nobility were able to live privileged lives in part due to government benefits, such as jobs, reduced taxes, and military appointments. These opportunities were not as available in New France, and often persons from noble families had to make due like everyone else.


In book “Histoire de Louiseville, Quebec)” by Germain Lasage, O.M.I. (1965) 11. Pierre du Lignon, Sieur de La Miranda is listed as the eldest of a Protestant family that was ennobled by King Henry IV of France. King Henry IV was the King of France from 1553 until 1610. Pierre was baptized at the Protestant Temple of La Rochefoucauld, in 1655 in the diocese of Angoulême. Pierre came to Quebec as a Sergeant in company of Joseph de Jardy, Lord of Cabanac. See “Genealogical Tables of the Quebec Noblesse” by Yves Drolet (Montreal 2009).

The de Fleury medal is an award given by the U.S. Army that honors the values demonstrated by Lt. Colonel Francois Louis Teissedre de Fleury, a French Engineer in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He was born in St. Hippolyte-le-Graveyron, in Provence, France in 1749. He showed extreme bravery at the battle at Stony Point, New York in 1779. There is no known connection between this man and our ancestor Simon Fleury from Paris.
Catholics vs. Protestants was an important issue in the 17th and 18th century. The European wars of religion were a series of wars fought in Europe due to religious changes started by the Martin Luther protestant movement in 1519. These wars in France were called the French Wars of Religion. On August 23, 1572, the St. Bartholomew’s day massacre occurred in Paris resulted in estimated slaughter of between 5,000 to 30,000 protestant Huguenots (estimates differ). In that year Henry IV became the King of France, himself a Huguenot. He promulgated the Edict of Nantes in 1598 which guaranteed religious liberties to Protestants, which he believed would end the Wars of Religion. Many of the early settlers and explorers of New France were protestants. However, in May 1610, King Henry IV was assassinated in Paris by a Catholic Fanatic. Upon his death, his wife, Marie de Medici, a staunch Catholic from Florence, Italy, no longer supported the religious freedom of the protestants and religious chaos and persecution renewed. This new conflict cumulated in the Siege of LaRochelle, where Catholic forces under Cardinal Richelieu, defeated the Protestant forces in the city in the years 1627-28. LaRochelle was a Huguenot stronghold, and an estimated 30,000 people lived there. The siege lasted for 14 months, ending the defeat of the city. Only about 5,000 city inhabitants survived the siege.

By 1562, the estimated number of Huguenots in France peaked at approximately two million, concentrated mainly in the southern and central parts of France, compared to approximately sixteen million Catholics during the same period. Persecution diminished the number of Huguenots who remained in France, as many fled to Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy, and England. In doing my research, I have discovered a number of our ancestors who came to New France were Huguenots or protestants. I believe that many of our ancestors, who came from southern France and the LaRochelle area, were Protestants who converted to Catholics. Some known examples include: Jean Sicard 13. Claude de Launay and Pierre du Lignon.

Some historians estimate as many as 500,000 Huguenots fled France. This exodus of Huguenots from France created a brain drain, as many Huguenots had occupied important places in society. The kingdom did not fully recover for years. The French crown's refusal to allow non-Catholics to settle in New France may help to explain that colony's slow rate of population growth compared to that of the neighbouring British colonies, which opened settlement to religious dissenters. By the time of the French and Indian War (the North American front of the Seven Years War), a sizeable population of Huguenot descent lived in the British colonies, and many participated in the British defeat of New France in 1759-60. Many of the troops in the Carignan-Salieres Regiment sent to Quebec to fight the Iroquois, were discovered to be unconfirmed Catholics and even some French Protestants. All had to take an oath reaffirming their Catholic Faith.

Persecution of Protestants diminished in France after 1724, finally ending with the Edict of Versailles, commonly called the Edict of Tolerance, signed by Louis XVI in 1787. Two years later, with the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen of 1789, Protestants gained equal rights as citizens.
Ancestral Chart Page 39

266. 9. Jean Baptiste Fleury

10. Marie Francoise Dulignon de Lamarande

12. Ferdinand Jacquet de Gerlaise

11. Sieur Jean Jacquet de Gerlaise dit St. Amand

b. 1643 in Liege Belgium

12. Dorothee Cona

267. Ferdinand Jacquet de Gerlaise is a repeat ancestor.

11. Sieur Jean Jacquet de Gerlaise dit St. Amand

b. 1643 m. 1703 d. 1764

268. 12. Dorothee Cona

269. 11. Marguerite Gerlaise dit St. Amand.

b. 1683 m. 1703 d. 1761

270. 8. Jean Francois Fleury b. 1755 Maskinonge, QC

271. 272. 12. Jean Lemire b. 1626 Rouen, FR d. 1684 QC

11. Jean Francois Lemire

b. 1675 d. 1754

273. 12. Louise Marsolet dit St. Agnan

b. 1640 QC d. 1712

11. Francoise Foucault dit Courchesne-Lefrancois

b. 1679 Perigord, France

12. Elizabeth Prevost (Provost) b. 1652 Rouen

12. Jean Francois Foucault dit Courchesne-LeFrancois b. 1679 Perigord, Fr. d. 1746a

11. Jean Etienne-Pont dit Lamontagne b. 1568 d’Agen, Aquitaine, France m. 11. Marie Desourdeaux b. 1672

13. Marie Josephte Fleury b. 1779

10. Jean Baptiste Lemire dit Focault

b. 1707 Trois Rivieres d. 1779

11. Jean Lemire & 1626 Rouen, FR d. 1684 QC

12. Louise Marsolet dit St. Agnan b. 1640 QC d. 1712

275. 12. Jean Francois Foucault dit Courchesne-Lefrancois b. 1679 Perigord, Fr. d. 1746a

11. Francoise Foucault dit Courchesne-LeFrancois b. 1679 Perigord, Fr. d. 1746a

11. Jean Etienne-Pont dit Lamontagne b. 1568 d’Agen, Aquitaine, France m. 11. Marie Desourdeaux b. 1672

13. Sieur Nicolas Marsolet de Saint Aignan was an interpreter of the Algonquian and Montagnaise Indian languages, clerk in the fur trade, ship’s master, trader and seigneur, coming from the neighborhood of Rouen. Samuel de Champlain refers to Marsolet in his writings of 1629. He was called the “little king of Tadousac.” See “Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online”. The map below is from Champlain and shows Tadousac, Quebec.


13. Nicolas Marsolet was an interpreter for the Indian tribes.

Source: Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles du Quebec des Origines a 1730. It was edited by Rene Jette. But recently they have put this information on Internet with a Home Page called PRDH. Their URL is http://www.genealogy.umontreal.ca/en.

Repeat Ancestor Jacquet

Ancestral Chart Page 39
Marsolet

One of Mark Labine’s more interesting ancestors is 13.Nicolas Marsolet, b.1587a? d.1677. Nicolas Marsolet is Mark’s ancestor thru two different ancestral lines, one thru his great grandfather Albert Proulx and one thru his great grandmother Julia Verboncour. He was born near Rouen, France in 1587 according to his birth certificate and 1601 according to the 1666 census of Quebec. Most historians believe that Nicolas Marsolet first arrived in Quebec in 1613 as a young man with Samuel de Champlain. His parents were Nicolas Marsolet and Marguerite de Plaines and listed as Bourgeois of Rouen. His grandparents were Nicolas Marsolet and Laurance Griffon and his great grandparents were Etienne Marsolet and Massine Alix.

Nicolas Marsolet is said to have been placed with friendly Indians to learn their language and he became an interpreter, dividing his time between Trois-Rivières and the Algonquin villages of the Ottawa River region. An early record of Nicolas is dated November 9, 1635 and states that Marsolet, bourgeois of Rouen, living in the parish of St. Sauveur, was the heir of the late Nicolas Marsolet and Marquerite de Planes and involved the sale of an annuity. On March 19, 1637, he married Marie Le Barbier, daughter of Henri Le Barbier and Marie Le Villain. When the English chased out the French from Quebec in 1629, Marsolet stayed behind and agreed to be an interpreter for the English. For this he received much criticism. He later became a clerk for the Hundred Associates Fur Trade group and there is a lot of documentation about his life in Quebec. He is said to have been given numerous grants of land and his children generally married well into some of the best families of the early Quebec colony. His influence with the Indians, especially in the Tadoussac area, led some to call him the “Little king of Tadoussac.”

Marsolet’s daughter Louise married 12.Jean Lemire, who was a master carpenter and through whom I am related. His other daughter Marie Madeleine married 11.Francois Guyon, who is also my ancestor. 11.Francois Guyon b.1635 d.1718 is said by some sources to have been a sea merchant and privateer. However The Dictionary of Canadian Biography, University of Toronto Press, (Vol.II, p.271) states the Privateer Francois Guyon was the nephew of 11.Francois, and the son of Denis Guyon, brother to 11.Francois. Francois Guyon b.1666 d.1701 was a privateer and is known to have taken many English vessels off the coast of Acadia and New England. One of Francois Guyon’s crew was a man named Antoine de La Mothe Cadillac (b.1658 d.1730). Cadillac would later became famous for being associated with Frontenac, being the Commandant at Michilimackinac, the founder of Detroit, the Governor of Louisiana and finally the Governor of Castel Sarassin, in Gascony, France. Of course, he eventually would have a car named after him. Cadillac was a controversial figure and there are many tales of how he would use very questionable and dishonorable means to achieve his ends.

The Marsolet daughters would marry and become the ancestors of several extensive families: the Damours, the Lemires and the Guyons (Dion). The sons, Joseph and Jean, did not pass on their father's name. Several of the 16 children of 12.Jean Lemire and Louise Marsolet, however, adopted their mother's family name as a surname and this name survived in the regions of Trois-Rivières and Montréal. Marie, the oldest child of Nicolas Marsolet and Marie Le Barbier, married Mathieu Damours, sieur de Chaufours. Mathieu Damour’s ancestors belonged to the French nobility and possessed seigneuries in Anjou. Mathieu was the son of Louis Damours, counselor at the Châtelet in Paris and Elizabeth Tessier.
284. Repeat Ancestor Trottier

11. Antoine Trottier born in Perche, France. Antoine went on a fur trade expedition of eight other Frenchmen to Chequamegon Bay from 1660 to 1663. Chequamegon Bay is an inlet of Lake Superior, 12 miles NE-SW and 2-6 miles wide, in Ashland and Bayfield counties in the extreme northern part of Wisconsin. Book Chequamegon Bay and Its Communities: Ashland, Bayfield, La Pointe, A Brief History 1659-1883 (Whitewater Wisc. 2005) documents this expedition. Father Rene Menard and his Assistant Jean Guerin, led this expedition but Father Menard disappeared under mysterious circumstances and Guerin was killed. Antoine and others return in 1663 with many furs. Others with Antoine in Chequamegon were Adrian Jolliet, Jean Bellecourt, Claude David, Pierre Levasseur L’Esperance, Father Menard, Guerin and two others.

285. 
11. Antoine Trottier (Sieur des Ruisseaux) b.1640 d.1706 Batiscan, QC

286. In Chequamogeon were Adrian Jolliet, Jean Bellecourt, Claude David, Pierre Levasseur L’Esperance, Father Menard, Guerin and two others.

287. 
10. Pierre Noel Trottier Labissoniere b.1674 Batiscan, d.1720

288. 11. Catherine Lefebrve m.1663 Batiscan

289. 9. Louis Trottier dit Labissoniere b.1703 a.m.1737

290. 291. 13. Jean Fafard

292. 12. Bertrand Fafard b.1620a d.1660

293. 13. Elizabeth Thibault

294. 11. Louis Fafard dit Longval b. 1649 Bayeux, Fr. d.1717

295. 13. Louis Sediloto

296. 12. Marie Sediloto b.1627 d.1689

297. 13. Marie Challe

298. 10. Marie Marguerite-Therese Fafard-Longval b.1688 Trois-Rivieres d.1753

299. 1. Mark Labine

300. 2. Oliver Labine

301. 3. Philip Labine

302. 4. Julie Verboncour

303. 5. Julia Labissoniere

304. 6. Isaac Labissoniere

305. 7. Joseph Labissoniere

306. 8. Pierre Estache Labissoniere


308. 11 Marie Lucas b.1655 d.1700

309. 12. Francois Capel b.1626a Calvados d.1689

310. According to appendix in Genealogical Tables of the Quebec Noblesse by Yves Drolet (Montreal 2009), nearly 30 members of the Jules Trottier family married members of Noble families between 1700 and 1813.
Chequamegon Bay
Pronounced (She-wah-me-gan)

Chequamegon Bay is an inlet of Lake Superior, 12 miles (19 km) NE-SW and 2-6 miles (10 km) wide, in Ashland and Bayfield counties in the extreme northern part of Wisconsin. The name comes from the Ojibwe name Zhaagawaamikong, "sand bar place; at the sand bar". The map to the right shows its location.

A village known as Chequamegon developed here in the mid-17th century. It was developed by refugee Huron and Ottawa, who were fleeing the beaver wars and Iroquois invasions in the East after 1649. Later Ojibwe came here to trade, but they were not among the original settlers, according to archeological evidence.

The first recorded visit of Europeans to the bay were by two French adventurers and fur traders, Médard des Groseilliers and Pierre-Esprit Radisson. They came from Trois-Rivieres and built a hut somewhere on the west shore of the bay, probably in 1658. Following Groseilliers and Radisson, ancestor 11. Antoine Trottier dit Desruisseaux (1640-1706), Adrian Jolliet (the elder), Jean Bellecourt, Claude David (trained soldier or "armurier and arquebusier" of expedition), Pierre Levasseur L'Esperance alias LaFleche, and one unknown, along with Father Rene Menard and his assistant Jean Guerin, arrived in Chequamegon Bay in the spring of 1661. Source: Kellogg, Louise Phelps, "The French Regime in Wisconsin and the Northwest," Larson, Lars, "Chequamegon Bay and its communities I, a Brief History," (2005); Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters Volume LIV (1965); Schorger, A.W. "The Beaver in Early Wisconsin," Kent, Timothy, "Phantoms of the Fur Trade," pp 588-627 Silver Fox Enterprises, Ossineke, Michigan 2015. The location of their camp is unknown, although one source says it was on Madeleine Island where the settlement of Lapointe was located. They had intended to stay only one winter but were forced by circumstances to spend three winters there. Father Menard and his assistant Jean Guerin, both perished. It is said that the priest and his assistant were held in low regard by the natives around Lake Superior. The Ottawa, Wendat, Potawatomi, Illinois, Dakota, Sioux and Cree all traded at Chequamegon bay. The seven traders returned to Montreal in the summer of 1663 with their cargo of furs. A detailed story of this expedition is in Timothy Kent’s book titled “Phantoms of the French Fur Trade.” Claude David is an ancestor of Timothy Kent.

Following the Antoine Trottier expedition, Father Claude Allouez, Father Jacques Marquette, and Pierre LeSueur all spent time on Chequamegon Bay. In 1718 a French fort was built at La Pointe on Madeline Island and a permanent trading post was established there.

After his return to Quebec, 11. Antoine Trottier became an outfitter in Batiscan, providing fur traders with supplies and equipment they needed to make the journey to the west to trap and trade with the natives. His name comes up in various accounts of transactions made by the fur traders and explorers of the time. By historical accounts he appears to have a successful business, and according to Yves Drolet’s work titled “Genealogical Tables of the Quebec Noblesse” (Montreal 2009) nearly thirty members of the Trottier family married descendants of nobles between 1700 and 1813.
One of Mark Labine’s ancestors is 11. Michel Antoine Trottier Labissoniere, Sieur des Ruisseaux. He married Catherine Lefebrve and it is estimated their descendants exceed one million people in North America today. The prior page talks about Antoine’s expedition to Chequamegon by in 1661. His parents, Jules (Gilles) Trottier and Catherine Loiseau came to New France in 1646 when he signed a contract in France to come and work for Jacques Le Neuf on his seigneury at Portneuf, near Trois Rivieres.

The following French Canadian Family names all descend from this couple:
Beaubien, Belcourt, Cuillerier, Desaulniers, Deruisseux, Desrivieres, Labissoniere and Pombert.

**Antoine Trottier, Sieur des Ruisseaux m. Catherine Lefebrve**

The following French Canadian Family names all descend from this couple:

Beaubien, Belcourt, Cuillerier, Desaulniers, Deruisseux, Desrivieres, Labissoniere and Pombert.

One of Mark Labine’s ancestors is 11. Michel Antoine Trottier Labissoniere, Sieur des Ruisseaux. He married Catherine Lefebrve and it is estimated their descendants exceed one million people in North America today. The prior page talks about Antoine’s expedition to Chequamegon by in 1661. His parents, Jules (Gilles) Trottier and Catherine Loiseau came to New France in 1646 when he signed a contract in France to come and work for Jacques Le Neuf on his seigneury at Portneuf, near Trois Rivieres.

The following French Canadian Family names all descend from this couple:

Beaubien, Belcourt, Cuillerier, Desaulniers, Deruisseux, Desrivieres, Labissoniere and Pombert.

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The chart below is taken from an appendix in Yves Drolet’s work titled “Genealogical Tables of the Quebec Noblesse” (Montreal 2009). According to Drolet’s research, the ° symbol indicates a marriage to a person who descends from a Noble family. Drolet’s table does not indicate how he came to the conclusion that the person was a Noble. I do not believe in every case the person shown below in bold descended from a Noble family. However, it does appear that every such person was a person of status and distinction and many of them are listed in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography at biographi.ca.

12. Julien (Gilles) Trottier and Catherine Loiseau

11. Antoine Trottier, Sieur des Rusisseau
m. Catherine Lefebrve

11. Pierre Trottier
m. Suzanne Migaud

10. Josephte ∞ Claude Dulignon

10. Catherine ∞ Jacques Dulignon

10. Michel Trottier dit Brahm ∞ Agnes Godfrey and m. Theresse Mousset-Moras

10. Pierre Trottier dit Desaulniers
m. Catherine Chartier

10. Noel Trottier dit Laboussiere

10. Marie-Catherine ∞ Francois-Marie Picot

10. Antoine Devarsseneaux
m. Marie-Anne Sicard

10. Marie-Anne = Louis Audet Pierrecot

10. Julien Trottier dit Desrivieres ∞ Louise-Catherine Rainbault

9. Marie-Catherine ∞ Louis Sicard

9. Louise-Catherine = Joachim de Sacquespee

9. Marie-Francois ∞ Francois de Chavigny

9. Marie-Josephe ∞ Joseph Pézard

9. Pierre Trottier Desaulniers

9. Etienne Trottier ∞ Louise-Angélique Damours

9. Thomas-Ignace Trottier
m. Marie-Thomaise Flary

9. Alexis Trottier
m. Marie-Madeleine Pierrecot

9. Marie-Anne Charlotte = Pierre-François Taschereau

8. Marie-Anne Charlotte = Pierre-François Taschereau

9. Alexis = Felicite-Elizabeth Bailly de Messein

9. Marie-Louise = Nicolas-Marie d’Ailleboust

8. Marie-Anne = Louise-Charlotte Testard

9. Pierre-Jean = Anne-Louise Testard

9. Jean-Noel

9. Charlotte = Jean-Baptiste-Philippe Testard

9. Catherine = Charles-René de Jondy

9. Eustache Trottier Beuben

8. Marie-Anne = Nicolas-Marie d’Ailleboust

8. Charlotte = Pierre-Jean-Baptiste Testard

8. Charlotte = Marie-Apoline Bailly and m.2 Renée-Charlotte Boucher


8. Basilique-Benjamin = Genevieve-Francoise de Sabrevois

7. Basiliqaue-Benjamin Desrivieres-1792

The Dulignon family listed Elsewhere in this publication.

9. Marie-Catherine ∞ Louis Sicard

9. Louise-Catherine = Joachim de Sacquespee

9. Marie-Francois ∞ Francois de Chavigny

9. Marie-Josephe ∞ Joseph Pézard

9. Pierre Trottier

9. Etienne Trottier ∞ Louise-Angélique Damours

9. Thomas-Ignace Trottier
m. Marie-Thomaise Flary

9. Alexis Trottier
m. Marie-Madeleine Pierrecot

9. Marie-Anne Charlotte = Pierre-François Taschereau

8. Marie-Anne Charlotte = Pierre-François Taschereau

9. Alexis = Felicite-Elizabeth Bailly de Messein

9. Marie-Louise = Nicolas-Marie d’Ailleboust

8. Marie-Anne = Louise-Charlotte Testard

9. Pierre-Jean = Anne-Louise Testard

9. Jean-Noel

9. Charlotte = Jean-Baptiste-Philippe Testard

9. Catherine = Charles-René de Jondy

9. Eustache Trottier Beuben

8. Marie-Anne = Nicolas-Marie d’Ailleboust

8. Charlotte = Pierre-Jean-Baptiste Testard

8. Charlotte = Marie-Apoline Bailly and m.2 Renée-Charlotte Boucher


8. Basilique-Benjamin = Genevieve-Francoise de Sabrevois

7. Basiliqaue-Benjamin Desrivieres-1792

The Godefroy family was a French Noble Family. See index for more info on this family.

The nobility of the Sicard family listed Elsewhere in this publication.

9. Marie-Catherine ∞ Louis Sicard

9. Louise-Catherine = Joachim de Sacquespee

9. Marie-Francois ∞ Francois de Chavigny

9. Marie-Josephe ∞ Joseph Pézard

9. Pierre Trottier Desaulniers

9. Etienne Trottier ∞ Louise-Angélique Damours

9. Thomas-Ignace Trottier
m. Marie-Thomaise Flary

9. Alexis Trottier
m. Marie-Madeleine Pierrecot

9. Marie-Anne Charlotte = Pierre-François Taschereau

8. Marie-Anne Charlotte = Pierre-François Taschereau

9. Alexis = Felicite-Elizabeth Bailly de Messein

9. Marie-Louise = Nicolas-Marie d’Ailleboust

8. Marie-Anne = Louise-Charlotte Testard

9. Pierre-Jean = Anne-Louise Testard

9. Jean-Noel

9. Charlotte = Jean-Baptiste-Philippe Testard

9. Catherine = Charles-René de Jondy

9. Eustache Trottier Beuben

8. Marie-Anne = Nicolas-Marie d’Ailleboust

8. Charlotte = Pierre-Jean-Baptiste Testard

8. Charlotte = Marie-Apoline Bailly and m.2 Renée-Charlotte Boucher


8. Basilique-Benjamin = Genevieve-Francoise de Sabrevois

The d’Ailleboust family descend from Jean d’Ailleboust, one of the principal Doctors of King Henri IV who made him a Nobelman. Source: Dictionary of Canadian Biography.
The Labissoniere family history is available on several websites. The Nosorigines.qc.ca website has detailed records of the families from Jules Trottier to Pierre-Eustache Trottier dit Labissoniere, including birth and marriage dates and the names of their children. Information on Pierre-Eustache Trottier dit Labissoniere and Josephte Pepin is recorded in Tanguay, Volume 7, page 357. Their marriage is recorded on January 29, 1775 in Les Becquets, Nicolet, Quebec and Joseph is recorded as their son born in 1794 and died in 1861 in St. Paul, MN. Information on this family also found in Rene Jette’s Dictionnaire Genealogique des families du Quebec des origins 1730.
Aubert Family

Jacques Aubert was born around 1639 in Sainte Marguerite, Duclair, Rouen, Normandy, France. He married Antoinette (Etienne) Meunier, daughter of Antoine Meunier and Anne Lami on 11/09/1665 in Champlain, Quebec. They lived for a time in Trois-Rivières, Quebec. On March 20th, 1683, Jacques Aubert and his wife Antoinette Meunier purchased the Seigneurie of Grondines for 3,000 pounds from a religious order called the Religious Hospitallers of the Hôtel Dieu. His wife Antoinette Meunier was a fille de Roi from France.

It is unknown where Jacques Aubert came up with 3,000 pounds to purchase the Seigneurie of Grondines. This was a lot of money for the time. Going to the website measuring worth.com $3,000 pounds in 1683 is equal to $401,413.00 pounds in 2009 using the retail price index and $4,358,078.00 pounds using average earnings. Either way you measure this sum, it was a lot of money and Jacques Aubert must have come from a wealthy family or made a lot of money in his occupation.

On August 7th, 1679, the oldest Aubert daughter, Antoinette, then aged thirteen, had married Louis Hamelin. Jacques Aubert had promised his future son-in-law a dowry of 500 pounds, of which 200 was to be paid on St. Michael's day (September 29th), with the balance in cash or beavers during the two following years. Mark Labine is a descendant of Antoinette Aubert and Louis Hamelin in two different ancestral lines.

Seigneurial System in Quebec

The seigneurial system in Quebec was introduced to New France in 1627 by Cardinal Richelieu. Under this system, the lands were arranged in long narrow strips, called seigneuries, along the banks of the Saint Lawrence River. Each piece of land belonged to the king of France and was maintained by the landlord, or seigneur.

The seigneur divided the land further among his tenants, known as censitaires or habitants, who cleared the land, built houses and other buildings, and farmed the land. The habitants paid taxes to the seigneur (the cens et rents, or "cens and rents"), and were usually required to work for their seigneur for three days per year, often building roads (the onerous corvée). Unlike the French feudalism from which it was derived, the lord of the manor was not granted the "haut" or "bas" jurisdiction to impose fines and penalties as in Europe; those powers were given to the Intendant of New France, a commissioner sent by the King. In France, seigneurs were vassals to the king, who granted them the deeds to the seigneuries. The seigneurial system differed somewhat from its counterpart in France. The seigneurs of New France were not always nobles. Seigneuries in North America were granted to military officers, some were owned by the Catholic clergy and even by unions of local inhabitants. In 1663, half of the seigneuries of New France were managed by women. This situation came to be because a woman could inherit her husband's property after his death.

In New France, the king was represented by his intendant; the first intendant of New France was Jean Talon, who made it a requirement that seigneurs actually live on their estates. It also allowed for increased control over settlement by a central authority. The seigneurs were never the real owners of their lands; the lands were concessions by the King in exchange for services. The seigneurs were responsible for building a mill and roads for the censitaires, who were then responsible for working a number of days per year for the seigneur. The seigneurial system was formally abolished by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada and assented to by Governor Lord Elgin on June 22, 1854.

In the Beginning, there was a Chapel

Many On the Feast of All Saints’ Day, November 1, 1841, a small log chapel was dedicated on the bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. At the time the chapel was built, there were approximately nineteen French-speaking families (most of them French Canadian) living in the area.14

The chapel was built on a plot located between the future Bench and Third Streets and between Minnesota and Cedar Streets. In Acta et Dicta, a publication published by the St. Paul Catholic Historical Society (vol. 1, 1907), it is reported on page 66 that eight French Canadian men accepted the job of erecting this building in October 1841. These eight men were Pierre Bottineau, Charles Bottineau, Pierre Gervais, Pierre Gervais? (possibly Benjamin or his son Alphonse) Vital Guerin, Isaac Labissoniere, Joseph Labissoniere and Francois Morin.

Isaac and Joseph Labissoniere are the direct ancestors of Mark Labine. At the time, they lived in the area where the fish hatchery was later located, just south of Warner Road down in the lowland area. The map to the right shows the approximate location of the Labissoniere farm. Mark Labine wrote a book on the Chapel for the French-American Heritage Foundation which is for sale online (see fahfminn.org)

The story of the little St. Paul Chapel is an interesting one. Little did the parishioners know that this little chapel would be the inspiration and the beginning of a city that would become a thriving metropolis and the capital of Minnesota. Founders of that city would adopt the name of the chapel as its own. As noted in an article written in the St. Paul Weekly Pioneer, on March 9, 1866:

Thus, the selection of a site, and of a name for the log chapel, whatever it may have seemed to the mind of Father Galtier himself, was, in the view of the future, at least, really a matter of deep significance. It is the presence of the church that tended to group together the settlers, and to form the village, which was to expand and become the city of St. Paul.

The little chapel would become a cathedral when Bishop Cretin was appointed the first Bishop of St. Paul. It then became a school that would become St. Joseph’s Academy. It then became the first hospital that would become St. Joseph’s Hospital. It then became the name of the city St. Paul, and would eventually become the name of the Capital of the State of Minnesota.

The picture to the left is a picture of St. Paul and was painted by Henry Lewis around 1849. It is included in his book published in 1857 titled “Das illustirte Mississippihthal: dargestellt in 80 nach der Natur aufgenommenen ansichten vom Wasserfalle zu St. Anthony an bis zum Gulf von Mexico.” I believe the building at the top of the bluff to the far left is the St. Paul Chapel.

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Selkirk Colony Fur Trade

Many of the French-Canadian ancestors of Mark Labine were involved someway in the fur trade industry. Bernard Bugeret came to Acadia in 1636 as part of a business enterprise to trade for furs. Michel Leneuf was a member of the Communauté des Habitants—Communauté des habitants (Compagnie des habitants). The Compagnie was composed of colonial merchants who held the fur trade monopoly in New France from 1645-63.

We also know that at least three of Charles Guidry dit Labine’s brothers signed Voyageur contracts and were hired to work for the Northwest Company. Voyageurs were the crews hired to man the canoes that carried trade goods and supplies to “rendezvous posts” (example: Grand Portage) where goods and supplies were exchanged for furs.

In 1783, Joseph Desjarlais and his partner Baptiste Plante, received a fur trading license to take a canoe to trade with the Indians in the interior. Joseph and Baptiste were the only Franch Canadians to receive licenses from the British government. The others were English or Scottish men who would eventually start the North West Fur Trading Company. In 1785 Joseph Desjarlais married Okimaskwew, a member of the Ojibwa Tribe. Records at St. Boniface, Manitoba. Records indicate that Joseph Desjarlais was an independent fur trader and in order to establish cordial relations with the Ojibwa (Chippewa) tribe he married Okimaskwew within two years of his receipt of a trading pass to Grand Portage in 1783.

Joseph Labissoniere married Francois (Francoise) Desjarlais in 1822. His marriage is recorded by Catholic Missionaries in St. Boniface. Source: Red River Collection, Add. MSS 345, British Columbia Provincial Archives, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. M. Francois (Francoise) Desjarlais is listed as the mother of Issac Labissoniere, who was born in 1823, on his death certificate. There are some sources that list the parents of Francois Desjarlais as Joseph and Okimaskwew. However, I believe better evidence points to her mother being Pert Won, who was born in 1823, on his death certificate. There are some sources that list the parents of Francois Desjarlais as Joseph and Okimaskwew. However, I believe better evidence points to her mother being Pert Won, who was born in 1823, on his death certificate. There are some sources that list the parents of Francois Desjarlais as Joseph and Okimaskwew. However, I believe better evidence points to her mother being Pert Won, who was born in 1823, on his death certificate. There are some sources that list the parents of Francois Desjarlais as Joseph and Okimaskwew. However, I believe better evidence points to her mother being Pert Won, who was born in 1823, on his death certificate. There are some sources that list the parents of Francois Desjarlais as Joseph and Okimaskwew. However, I believe better evidence points to her mother being Pert Won, who was born in 1823, on his death certificate. There are some sources that list the parents of Francois Desjarlais as Joseph and Okimaskwew. However, I believe better evidence points to her mother being Pert Won, who was born in 1823, on his death certificate. There are some sources that list the parents of Francois Desjarlais as Joseph and Okimaskwew. However, I believe better evidence points to her mother being Pert Won, who was born in 1823, on his death certificate. There are some sources that list the parents of Francois Desjarlais as Joseph and Okimaskwew. However, I believe better evidence points to her mother being Pert Won, who was born in 1823, on his death certificate. There are some sources that list the parents of Francois Desjarlais as Joseph and Okimaskwew. However, I believe better evidence points to her mother being Pert Won, who was born in 1823, on his death certificate. There are some sources that list the parents of Francois Desjarlais as Joseph and Okimaskwew. However, I believe better evidence points to her mother being Pert Won, who was born in 1823, on his death certificate.
Ancestral Chart Page 49

318. Charles Francois Pepin dit Laforce b.1707 Batiscan m.1/24/1734

319. Charles II de Billy

320. Denis Beauregard questions the link between 12. Sieur Francois de Billy and 11. Jean Francois de Billy. Most sources list them as father and son. Not clear whether this link can be documented. Information on 10. Marie Ann Jacqueline de Billy obtained from Rene Jette Dictionnaire Genealogique des familles des 1730.

321. Sieur Francois de Billy Courville, Lord of Baricourt b.1620 d.1679

322. Marie Ann Jacqueline de Billy b.10/10/1684 Genilly, QC

323. Jean Francois de Billy b.164a Paris, d.1716

324. Helen Guibert m.2/3/1632

325. Source for 7. Joseph Labissoniere parents and ancestral line if genealogy of Deloris Bean LeBlance in familytreemaker.genealogy.com

326. 10. Marie Ann Jacqueline de Billy b.10/10/1684 Genilly, QC

327. 11. Catherine Marguerite de Lamarche b.1652a Beauvais, Fr. m.1672a

328. 8. Marie Josephte Pepin b.5/10/1752 m.1775 Nicolet

329. Repeat Ancestor Rivard

330. 12. Sieur Nicolas Rivard dit LaVigne

331. 9. Charles Francois Pepin dit Laforces b.1707 Batiscan m.124/1734

332. 13. Charles II de Billy

333. 12. Sieur Francois de Billy Courville, Lord of Baricourt b.1620 d.1679

334. 13. Antoinette de Bertaucourt

335. 11. Jean Francois de Billy b.164a Paris, d.1716

336. 12. Helen Guibert m.2/10/1652

337. 13. Marie Joye

338. 11. Catherine Marguerite de Lamarche b.1652a Beauvais, Fr. m.1672a

339. 12. Sieur Nicolas Rivard dit LaVigne

340. 11. Pierre Rivard dit LaVigne b.1661 Trois-Rivieres, QC

341. 13. Jeanette Mullard

342. 12. Sieur Nicolas Rivard de Lavigne b.1661 Trois-Rivieres, QC

343. 13. Etienne de Lamay

344. 11. Pierre Rivard dit LaVigne b.1661 Trois-Rivieres, QC

345. 12. Catherine Isabelle de St. Pere de Lamay b.1634 Saintonges, Fr.

346. 13. Noemie Madeleine Cousteau

347. 12. Sieur Nicolas Rivard dit LaVigne

348. 11. Pierre Rivard dit LaVigne b.1661 Trois-Rivieres, QC

349. 13. Etienne de Lamay

350. 12. Catherine Isabelle de St. Pere de Lamay b.1634 Saintonges, Fr.

351. 13. Noemie Madeleine Cousteau

352. See Supplemental Chart 8 below for further lineage of 12. Sieur Francois de Billy family line

353. See Supplemental Chart 9 below for further lineage of Nicolas Rivard de Lavigne family line

354. See addition to Pierre Nicolas Rivard and Jeanette line in Supplemental Chart

355. 12. Sieur Francois de Billy was the Lord of Baricourt, Fr. and a descendant of Charlemagne according to Genealogy work of Rene Jette, p. 587-588 and a book called the “Histoire de la maison Royale de France,” by Father Anselme, p. 123-124.
336. Repeat Ancestor Trottier, Capel


339. 1. Marie Sedilot b.1644 Quebec d.1686

340. 9. Catherine Louise Rivard dit Lavigne b.1691 Champlain, QC

341. 12. Jules Trottier Sr. b.1590 d.1635, m. Catherine Loiseau b.1596 d.1636 Repeat Ancestor.

342. 1. Jean Turcotte b.1631a Poitou, Fr. d.1652

343. 11. Jacques Turcotte Judge b.1652 d.1699

344. 10. Madeleine Turcotte m.1711

345. 13. Michel Leneuf du Herisson b.1601 Caen, Fr. d.1672

346. 11. Marie Ann Desrosiers b.1626 Caen, Fr. d.1699

347. 14. Mathieu Leneuf

348. 13. Unknown

349. The mother of 12. Michel Leneuf du Herisson is not clear. Her mother may have been a mistress of 13 Michel Leneuf. She was only 4 years old when she arrived in Quebec with her father, who was a wealthy aristocrat. Source Thomas J. Laforest, Vol II, chapter 8, plus a number of websites.
The Battle of Kaposia took place on July 8, 1842 between the Chipewa and the Sioux. At that time Joseph Labissoniere and his family lived near Mounds Park near where the fish hatchery used to be located in an area known as Pine Creek. Isaac Labissoniere was 19 years old at the time. Across the river from where the Labissonieres lived was the Sioux village of Kaposia. The picture to the left is an artist's depiction of what this village looked like. French settlers lived near the Mounds Park and downtown area of St. Paul. Isaac described this battle to a reporter from the Northwestern Chronicle published in the year 1902. In this article, Isaac states that on the morning of July 8 around 10 a.m. he was making hay in the lowlands near the river when he heard the sound of guns. He climbed up a tree to get a better look and about 120 Chippewa assembled near Battle Creek, which was just to the southeast of where he was.

Eight Chippewa braves went down to the banks of the Mississippi and fired on the Sioux village of Kaposia across the river. Twenty Sioux braves then crossed the river to chase the Chippewa. The eight Chippewa retreated and killed the Sioux wife of a white settler and their child. They took scalps and then retreated back into area now known as Battle Creek park. The Sioux followed the eight Chippewa in the park area where the remainder of the Chippewas waited for them and then attacked them from the bluffs. Nineteen Sioux braves were killed. The word by now had spread and Sioux from the village and other villages along the river came rushing to the battle and eventually chased the Chippewa all the way to Stillwater. Thinking the battle was over, Issac went back to his home. That evening about six p.m. their cabin door was pushed open and the Sioux entered.

Chief Big Thunder (father of the famous Chief Little Crow) came rushing in. He screamed and yelled and blamed Issac’s mother Francoise Desjarlais for not warning them about the Chippewa attack. Francois was half Chippewa. It was then discovered that the Sioux were going into other settler’s home taking their guns to fight the Chippewa. Scared, some nineteen French families went to Raspberry Island in Canoes. Later that night, Issac sneaked past the Sioux to Fort Snelling where he notified General Sibley of the attack. Troops were sent the next day to protect the settlers. The Sioux after this battle, were forced to leave Kaposia and moved down to the Minnesota River Valley where they would become involved in the great Sioux uprising of 1862 under the command of Little Crow. **Kaposia Battle**
Ancestral Chart Page 52

352.  Isaac Labissoniere
6. Isaac Labissoniere
b. 1823
m.1848 d.1910
Issac born in Pembina, N.D.
Claude Hennuy, historien-paleographe from Belgium group called Genedi-
nant et groupe Hervegenenet, documented the letters of nobility stored in
Royal Archives in Brussels for 12.Ferdinand, and states that descendants of
11.Sieur Jean Jacquet are descendants of 12.Ferdinand. There are a number
of facts that indirectly suggest Ferdinand being the father of Sieur Jean
Jacquet.

353.
Ferdinand Jacquet, archer of the personal guard of Philip IV of Spain, was made a nobleman on 02/28/1628, in
Belgium, by written letters of nobility from Madrid. Note that King Phillip IV of Spain at that time ruled the Nether-
lands, which included what is now Belgium. It would also explain him marrying a Cona, an Italian name (Philip also
reigned over Naples and Sicily where the name Cona originates). His wife could have been part of the court staff.
Source: Suzanne Lesage email and Le Nobiliaire des Pays-Bas and du compte de Bourgogne, p.227 (available on-line
through Google Books).

354.

355.
Repeat Ancestor Jacquet

356.

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365.

11. Sieur Jean Gerlaise was soldier in LaFouille Company, Carignan Regiment. He m. Jeanne Trudel when she was
12 years old. His father is be-
lieved to be 12.Ferdinand de Gerlaise, who was from Liège, Belgium.in Wallonne region. He was the Lord of Hameteux.

?? There is a question about
the link between 11. Sieur
Jean Gerlaise and 12.Ferdi-
nand de Gerlaise. Both are
from Liège, Belgium. Many
sources say Ferdinand is Jean’s
father. However, some sources
say no actual documentation
exists. The author has not seen
any documentation to prove
the link.

Archbishop John Ireland worked for Isaac Labissionere when he was young before going to France to study to be a priest. Issac owned land on Lake Como in St. Paul. Isaac Labissionere witnessed the battle
of Kaposia in St. Paul in 1842 and volunteered to go to Fort Snelling to tell the soldiers there.
Ferdinand Jacquet de Gerlaise

12. Ferdinand Jacquet de Gerlaise was an Archer of Burgundy. In 1502 the 'Archers of Burgundy' were incorporated into the Spanish cavalry as, apparently, a sort of Royal bodyguard. They wore a plumed open-face burgonet, mail shirt, and some arm and leg armour, with a loose white surcoat bearing the red cross of Burgundy on front and back. The fore-quarters of their mounts were protected by a 'clibano' decorated with a royal monogram. Unlike many 'Archers' of the period, they actually carried a bow, in a bowcase-cum-quiver slung on the right of the saddle. They also had two-handed swords and a light lance would also be carried as shown in the picture below.

On February 28, 1628, Ferdinand Jacquet was given letters of nobility which made him and all his descendants nobles. He was given this honor in appreciation for his service, and the service of his father and grandfather, who were also soldiers who served in the Spanish army, one with Don Juan of Austria and the other with Carlos V. Below is part of the first page of these Letters of Nobility. It is believed that this Ferdinand Jacquet de Gerlaise is the father of 11. Sieur Jean Jacquet dit St. Amand. We do know from the marriage contract of Sieur Jean Jacquet that his parents were Ferdinand and Dorothee Cona. Sieur Jean Jacquet was born in Liege, Belgium, which is where Ferdinand Jacquet lived. Claude Hennuy, historien-paleographe from the Belgium group called Genedinant et groupe Hervegenenot, refers to 11. Sieur Jean Jacquet (Jacques) de Gerlaise as the son of 12. Ferdinand.

16 source: Le Nobiliaire des Pays-Bas and du compte de Bourgogne p.227, letter from Claude Hennuy, historien-paleographe from Belgium group called Genedinant et groupe Hervegenenot. Letters of Nobility in Royal Archives in Brussels, Belgium.
13. Claude Aubert b.1646 Caen, Fr. 15. Guillaume Thibault b.1617 Rouen m. Marie-Madeleine Lefrancois b. 1635a Metz, France. Guillaume was son of a bourgeois from Rouen named Nicolas Thibault and his mother was Elizabeth Anseaume.

11. Paul Hervieux dit L’Esperance b.1699 m.1726 in Repentigny, QC

11. Marie Madeleine Jamien b.1668

11. Antoine Desjarlais b.1754 in Contrecœur, QC d.10/22/1833 Swan River, Manitoba

12. Felix Aubert b.1664a Beaupre, QC

13. Claudine Lucas b.1612

11. Francois Aubert b.1678

12. Claire-Françoise Thibault b.1655 Quebec

10. Marie Catherine Aubert b.1701

11. Angelique Tetu du Tilly b.1675

9. Joseph Desjarlais Jr. b.1754 in Contrecœur, QC d.10/22/1833 Swan River, Manitoba

12. Jean Hervieux m.1656a b. Montivilliers, Normandy

7. Marie Francoise Desjarlais

4. Julia Verboncoeur

5. Julia Labraconiere

6. Isaac Labraconiere

1. Mark Labine

2. Oliver Labine

3. Phillip Labine

12. Jacques Ethier dit L’Esperance b.1674 m.1701 at Varennes, QC

11. Français Ethier b.1674 m. 1701 at Varennes, QC

12. Jacques Millet dit Laval b.1629 Le Mans, Fr. m. Jeanne-Catherine Hébert dit Jéhicour b. 1635a Montreal
Desjarlais

Heather Devine teaches in the Faculty of Communication and Culture at the University of Calgary and is a researcher in various fields, including Canadian Native history, Western Canadian ethnic history, museum and archival studies, and public history. She is the author of a book titled “The People Who Own Themselves Aboriginal Ethnogenesis in a Canadian Family, 1660-1900.” This book reconstructs 250 years of Desjarlais family history across a substantial area of North America, from colonial Louisiana, the St. Louis, Missouri region, and the American Southwest to Red River and Central Alberta. In the course of tracing the Desjarlais family, social, economic, and political factors influencing the development of various Aboriginal ethnic identities are discussed. Heather herself is a descendant of the Desjarlais, and so is a cousin of ours.

In her book, Ms. Devine starts with the story of Jean Jacquet de Gerlaise, who came from Liege, Belgium as a sergeant in the Carignan-Salieres Regiment that was sent to Quebec to defend the colonists from Indian attacks. He had what is believed to be an arranged marriage with Jeanne Trudel, who was only 11 when they were married. It is noted in the book that there were only a handful of Belgians in New France, most of them being military or clergy. Jeanne Trudel’s mother Marguerite Thomas, was from Liege, Belgium also and one can guess she was probably familiar with the de Gerlaise name.

Jean Jacquet de Gerlaise and Jeanne Trudel were married on September 12, 1667 in the presence of Claude Aubert, the royal notary of New France. Many notables were present at this wedding, including Jean-Maurice Philippe de Vernon de La Fouille, the Captain of the La Fouille Company, Lieutenant Pierre Ferre de Lespinay, Ensign Charles du Jay, Sieur de Manereuil, Jean Trudel and his wife Marguerite Thomas, Joseph Giffard, Seigneur de Beaufort, Jean Juchereau, Sieur de La Ferte, Nicolas Juchereau, Sieur de St. Denis, plus others.

Jean Jacquet de Gerlaise was awarded property on the seigneury at Riviere-du-Loup, a settlement about 20 kilometres west of Trois Rivières. For the next 30 years he attempted to farm here while engaging in numerous skirmishes with the Iroquois. A peace treaty was finally signed in November, 1698. The name de Gerlaise eventually came to be spelled Desjarlais. They both sound similar in pronunciation.

In the Trois Rivières area lived many of my ancestors, including the Trottier family. 11.Antoine Trottier, Sieur de Desrusseaux, a merchant and seigneur. The Trottier family became well established in the fur trade, with at least five grand nephews of Antoine being among the largest outfitters in Montreal in the mid eighteenth century. Another neighbor of de Gerlaise was 11.Pierre du Lignon de Lamirande, who is also an ancestor and who married a daughter of Jean Jacquet de Gerlaise. Pierre’s brother, Jean du Lignon, was a member of LaSalle’s expedition to the Gulf of Mexico. Jean du Lignon’s wife, Marie Testard de Folleville, came from one of the most prominent military families in New France.
383. 8. Antoine Desjarlais b.1763

7. Marie Francoise Louise Desjarlais m.1822 d.1895

7. Marie Francois Desjarlais was referred to as a Mouti- nier woman. Her mother (believed to be Pert Won) was a Chippewa from the Little Snake Tribe. She is listed on Isa- suc’s death certificate as F Marie Desjarlais although the spelling is hard to read.

384. 6. Issac Labissoniere

7. Marie Francoise Louise Desjarlais b.1796 a Winnepeg m.1822 d.1865

7. Marie Francois Desjarlais was referred to as a Mouti- nier woman. Her mother (believed to be Pert Won) was a Chippewa from the Little Snake Tribe. She is listed on Isa- suc’s death certificate as F Marie Desjarlais although the spelling is hard to read.

385. 8. Pert Won b.1845 a Chippewa from Little Snake Tribe in Manitoba. m.1785 d.2/9/1845 in St. Paul, Minnesota (source mncig.org)

386. 13. Pierre Theroux b.1638 m.1662 Jeanne Petit

387. 11. Antoine Theroux dit LaFerte came from Verdun sur Garonne in Languedoc, France. He came with French Marines and served in Detroit. Retired from Military in 1708. Settled in Yamaska, Quebec.

388. 13. Jeanne Delmas

389. 8. Okimaskwew - She married Joseph Desjarlais Jr., brother to An- toine Desjarlais, in 1783. Information about her and Joseph Desjar- lais is in the book titled “People who Own Themselves: Aboriginal Ethnogenesis in a Canadian Family, by Heather Devine. Records at St. Boniface, Manitoba indicate that Joseph Desjarlais was an independent fur trader and in order to establish cordial relations with the Ojibwa (Chippewa) tribe he married Okimaskwew within two years of his receipt of a trading pass to Grand Portage in 1783. At the time Okimaskwew married Joseph she had a child named Tullibee. The well known Manitoba clergyman and genealogist, Father Picton, translated her name to mean “Chief’s” (Okimaw) woman (skwew). Some sources list Okimaskwew as the mother of Marie Francois Desjarlais, wife of Joseph Labissoniere.

390. 11. Antoine Theroux dit LaFerte came from Verdun sur Garonne in Languedoc, France. He came with French Marines and served in Detroit. Retired from Military in 1708. Settled in Yamaska, Quebec.

391. 10. Pierre Theroux dit LaFerte b.1707 Detroit

392. 12. Marie Charlotte Godin b.1655 in Quebec Her father from Aunis, Fr.

8. Okimaskwew - She married Joseph Desjarlais Jr., brother to An- toine Desjarlais, in 1783. Information about her and Joseph Desjar- lais is in the book titled “People who Own Themselves: Aboriginal Ethnogenesis in a Canadian Family, by Heather Devine. Records at St. Boniface, Manitoba indicate that Joseph Desjarlais was an independent fur trader and in order to establish cordial relations with the Ojibwa (Chippewa) tribe he married Okimaskwew within two years of his receipt of a trading pass to Grand Portage in 1783. At the time Okimaskwew married Joseph she had a child named Tullibee. The well known Manitoba clergyman and genealogist, Father Picton, translated her name to mean “Chief’s” (Okimaw) woman (skwew). Some sources list Okimaskwew as the mother of Marie Francois Desjarlais, wife of Joseph Labissoniere.
394. 1. Mark Labine
2. Oliver Labine
3. Philip Labine
4. Julie Verboncoeur
5. Julia Labissoniere

7. Pierre Theroux (Theroux) b.1805 m.1826 d.1857 in Little Canada, MN. Had 168 acre farm on Lake Vaudain. Skilled fiddle player.

8. Pierre Theroux dit Laferte b.1776m.1801

9. Joseph Theroux dit Laferte b.1746 m.1772

10. Marie Rose Coitou b.1714 Quebec

10. Marie Coitou's Grandfather came from Nantes, Fr.

11. Pierre Theroux dit Laferte


6. Theresa Theroux had a brother named Pierre Theroux who married Aurelia Morisette in 1848. He drowned shortly after and then Aurelia married Charles Perry who lived on Lake Johanna in Arden Hills. Charles Perry has a park named after him in Arden Hills.


10. Marie Anne Joyal b.1754a

10. Marie Anne Joyal b.1730 St. Francois du Lac

11. Pierre Theroux dit Laferte

10. Marie Coitou's Grandfather came from Nantes, Fr.

10. Marie Anne Joyal Chastelaine d.1754a

10. Joseph Francis Ritchot b.1713 Quebec

6. Theresa Theroux b.1755

7. Pierre Theroux (Theroux) b.1805 m.1826 d.1857 in Little Canada, MN. Had 168 acre farm on Lake Vaudain. Skilled fiddle player.

8. Louise Ritchot m.1779 Yamaska

9. Joachim Ritchot b.1779 Yamaska

10. Marie Anne Giroux b.1771 Beaupre, QC

10. Joseph Francis Ritchot b.1713 Quebec

11. Jacques Bergeron dit Bergrac Joly b.1634 Pontiac, Fr

10. Joseph Joyal Joly Lafreniere b.1661

11. Gertrude de St. Quentin Moral b.1657 Trets

12. Quentin Moral and Marie Marguerite Origin unknown

10. Joseph Francis Ritchot b.1713 Quebec

10. Joseph Francis Ritchot b.1713 Quebec

10. Joseph Francis Ritchot b.1713 Quebec

11. Jacques Bergeron dit Bergrac Joly b.1634 Pontiac, Fr

12. Catherine de Baillon was Filles de Roi

12. Catherine de Baillon was the daughter of a Nobleman and her lineage can be traced back to Charlemagne. Source “From Catherine Baillon to Charlemagne” American-Cana-adian Genealogist 25:4 (Fall 1999) 170-200 by Rene Jette, John P. Dulong and Roland-Yves Gagne and Gail F. Moreau.

Repeat Ancestor Miville
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Catherine de Baillon

Our ancestor Catherine de Baillon was born in 1654 to Alphonse de Baillon, Sieur de Valence and Mascotterie and his wife Louise de Marle. Her husband, Jacques Miville dit Deschenes was the son of Pierre Miville dit Le Suisse.

Catherine de Baillon was a noblewoman who was a filles du Roi. Her dowry was 1,000 livres. The normal dowry for a fille du Roi, (according to some sources) was 50 to 100 livres. Catherine's lineage extends back to several other minor French nobility families in the Paris region. However, by pushing these lines further back it is possible to find connections to major French and European noble households. There have been several attempts to trace her ancestry back to royalty and to the Emperor Charlemagne in particular. René Jetté published one such proposed lineage in his scholarly Traité de généalogie (Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1991, pp. 112-114 and 593-598). This lineage was through her mother's family, the de Marles, and the key connection was to the Bournel de Thiembronne family. Jetté published his findings with documentation based on the best information available to him at that time. Soon after his book was published he collaborated with Gail F. Moreau and John P. DuLong in the translation of the crucial de Marle Livre de raison published in the American-Canadian Genealogist, 10:4 (Winter 1993):4-8, 19:2 (Spring 1993):42-45, 19:3 (Summer 1993):116-125, and 19:4 (Fall 1993):153-158. Moreau and DuLong also edited and translated "Archange Godbout's Baillon, de Marle, and Le Sueur Families of France" Michigan's Habitant Heritage 13:2 (April 1992):40-51. These works summarize the known facts and theories regarding Catherine's ancestry. (reprinted from Catherine Baillon Royal Research Association website).

Catherine and Jacques Miville had six children before they both died from an outbreak of influenza during the winter of 1687-88 in Quebec.

There are many sources for information on Catherine de Baillon, including the following:


- "Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon", by René Jetté, John P. DuLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, Gail F. Moreau and Joseph A. Dubé.

There are a number of other books on Catherine, and numerous references to her on the Internet.
428. Artus Tessier born in Chateau la Valliere, Indre et Loire, Centre, France.

13. Artus Tessier b.1600a

12. Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne b.1625a d.1669

13. Jeanne Meme b.1600a Chateau La Valliere, Fr. d.1648

13. Jacques Archambault b.1664 d.1688 m. Francoise Toureau b.1599 d.1663

14. Antoine Archambault b.? ? ? m. Renée Ouvrard From Poitou-Charentes, France


11. Bernardin Cantara was a soldier under Captain Daniel Greyson, Sieur du Lhut, for whom Duluth, Minnesota is named. He served in the “Compagnies Franches de la Marine.”
Filles a Marier (1634 to 1662)

One of the first organizations formed to settle New France was a group called the Company of 100 Associates. They recruited young single men to come to Quebec under a three year contract. This organization soon realized it was in their best interest to encourage these men to stay at the end of their indenture period, but they needed women in New France to encourage these men to stay. Thus, they began recruiting “marriageable young girls” who would sign a contract in France and then given a dowry to become the wife of a settlor in Quebec. Some were sponsored by their church, a company associate or merchant. Others were of minor noble families; cousins or sisters of men already in the colony. Marguerite Bourgeoys and Jeanne Mance, also escorted several, training them in the necessary domestic skills, and ensuring that they would be well looked after. Later, critics of the plan tried to say that all the girls were prostitutes taken off the streets of Paris, but this was rarely, if ever, the case. Most settled down, raised families and formed the roots of many French-Canadian families.

Ancestors 12. Francoise Duverger, 9. Jeanne Testard, and 12. Marie Lorgueil, were Filles a Marier.

Filles du Roi- 1663 to 1673

The King's Daughters (French: filles du roi; filles du roy) is a term used to refer to the approximately 800 young French women who immigrated to New France between 1663 and 1673 as part of a program sponsored by Louis XIV. The program was designed to boost Canada's population both by encouraging male immigrants to settle there, and by promoting marriage, family formation and the birth of children. The King paid about 100 livres to pay for their passage to Quebec, and was also supposed to provide a dowry of 400 livres. It is estimated that over half of the Filles du Roi were from the Paris area, with 16% from Normandy and 13% from Western France. The young women came from different social backgrounds, although generally they were poor and if they came from noble or elite families it is generally assumed that their families had lost their fortune.


My source for information on the 8. Marie Louise Larose dit Andre ancestors was nosorigins.qc.ca.
Many of Mark Labine’s ancestors were farmers who made their living in the countryside. The term Paysans or peasants is often used to describe the common people who lived off the land in France. The term generally comes from the French word ‘Pays’ which means countryside. In Quebec, the farmers were called Habitants. The majority of people in the middle ages and pre-industrial age were peasants, who lived on farms and earned their living from the countryside. People in Quebec after the conquest of 1760 by Great Britain were left out of the positions of influence and power, and lived quietly in agricultural villages where the Catholic Church provided their basic services that governments provide today. Pictures on this page provide some depictions of life in early Quebec.
Argyle, Minnesota

Argyle, Minnesota was incorporated as a city on December 12, 1883. It is located on the lake bed of Lake Agassiz, an ancient lake which covered all of the present day Red River Valley to a depth of 600 feet in some places. Mark Labine’s Great Grandparents settled in Argyle in the late 1800s, 4.Alfred Labine homestead on a farm west of Argyle and his son 3.Phillip, 2. Oliver Labine and Oliver’s son Noel all farmed this land.
Four Proulx who came over from France to Quebec were Pierre Prou who came over in early 1640’s, Jean Prou(st) b.1646 who came over around 1666, our ancestor 10.Jean Baptiste Prou b.1633 who came over in early 1670’s, and Jean-Baptiste Preaux, who came over before 1681.

Ancestral Chart Page 65
Poitou-Charentes

Many of Mark Labine’s ancestors emigrated from the Poitou-Charentes region of France, shown to the left.

The region’s first known inhabitants, the Pictavi, a Gallic tribe, were conquered in 56 BC by the Romans who incorporated the area into Gaul as part of the province of Aquitania. The Visigoths seized the region in 418 AD, but it passed to the Franks in 507. In 732 or 733, Charles Martel brought the Muslim invasion of Western Europe to a standstill by his victory in the Battle of Poitiers. From the 10th to the mid-12th century, the counts of Poitou were also the dukes of Aquitaine, and the city of Poitiers grew in importance.

In 1152, Poitou came under English control through the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II (later king of England). The region was reunited with the French crown in 1416 and was a province of France until the Revolution (1789-95), when it was divided into three departments, Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, and Vendee.

Many of the Acadian immigrants are believed to come from this area. 10. Jean Baptiste Prou was born in Poitiers. 13. Jean Guyon married 13. Madeleine Robin in Mortagne, France which is located just to the northwest of Poitiers.
Jean Baptiste Prou is a repeat ancestor.

17 Jean Baptiste Prou is a repeat ancestor.
Sieur Etienne de Lessard (aka de Lessart) was a Lieutenant Junior Grade of the local Militia around St. Anne de Beaupre. He later donated land upon which the St. Anne de Beaupre church stands today. He was lord of a seigneurie in Quebec. He was born in Chambois, Argentan, Normandy France.

Sieur Charles Sevestre was special Lieutenant in the seneschal’s court of Quebec created by Governor Jean de Lauzon. He was a Judge and Prevost for the Seigneurie.
Sevestre

Mark Labine is the descendant of 13.Étienne Charles Sevestre b.1617-1640 and 13.Marguerite Petitpas. Étienne Charles Sevestre was born about 1585 in Paris, France. In some records he is referred to as Charles. He worked at the University of Paris Library and was a printer. His father Thomas was born around 1560 and his grandfather, Louis Sevestre, was born about 1543 at St. Marcel in Paris, Ile de France. They also were printers. Marguerite Petitpas was the daughter of Jean Petitpas and Marguerite Mace. Marguerite Petitpas died on September 13, 1640 in Quebec City, Quebec. Étienne Charles Sevestre is said to be a master printer in Paris and he published a number of books. He is said to have worked in his printing business with Jean Petitpas, his father in law. It is not known whether this Petitpas family is related to the Margaret Petitpas who married Claude Guidry dit Laverdure.

The picture to the left is the cover of one of the publications of Charles Sevestre published in 1613. The title of the book is La Toyson d’or, ou la Fleur des Thresors en laquelle est succintement et methodiquement traicte de la pierre des philosophes.

12. Charles Sevestre, the son of Charles and Marguerite, was born in 1609 in Paris and married Marie Pichon around 1627. Marie was the widow of Philippe Gauthier de La Chesnaye. Charles died Dec 9, 1657. We know of four of Charles’s brothers: Louis, who was a bookseller; Étienne, Ignace, and Thomas, who probably arrived at Quebec with Charles not later than 1636. They brought with them their widowed mother. The "Compagnie des Cent-Associsés" (Company of Hundred Associates) granted them lands at Quebec in the spring of 1639.

Charles Sevestre’s first occupation is unknown to us; he is referred to in 1641 only as a “settler living at the aforesaid Quebec.” But in 1645, when the Communauté des Habitants was founded, Sevestre makes his appearance as clerk of the warehouse. On 23 Aug. 1648, at a meeting of all the notables of the Quebec region, he was elected procurator-syndic of the Communauté. It was in this capacity that he was required, in 1649, to initiate the construction of the first church at Trois-Rivières. On May 8, 1651, he is mentioned as being provost judge of the Lauson seigneury, an office that he was the first to hold. During the years 1651 and 1652 he was one of the churchwardens of the parish of Quebec. Finally, from 1651 until his death, he was the first appointee to the important office of special civil and criminal lieutenant in the seneschal’s court of Quebec, created by Governor Jean de Lauson.

Charles Sevestre died at Quebec and was buried on December 9, 1657, under his pew in the church. His wife Marie Pichon passed away on May 4, 1661. The Sevestre family is known to one of the first families to get involved in the printing business in France.

Sources: Information obtained from the University of Laval archives, ASQ, Documents Faribault, 78, 86, 89a, 94, 95, 158; Séminaire, VI, 5, 6a, 34, JR (Thwaites). JJ (Laverdière, et Casgrain). Jug. et délib. Répertoire de mariage de Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré. Histoire du Canada Français by B. Salte. Dictionnaire de généalogie des familles Canadiennes by G. Tanguay. Mémoires de la société généalogique Canadienne Française. Website by Daniel Lessard at embers.tripod.com/pcmuseum/lessard/lessard.html.
12. Nicholas Gosselin b. 1590
11. Gabriel Gosselin b. 1624 in Normandy, France
10. Ignace Gosselin b. 1655
9. Guillaume Gosselin b. 1696
8. Basile Gosselin b. 1725
7. Michel Gosselin
6. Françoise Gosselin
5. Gabriel Landreville b. 1910
4. Regina Proulx m. Tom Landreville
3. Gabriel Landreville b. 1910
2. Oliver Labine
1. Mark Labine

12. Nicolas Gosselin was b. 1590 in Combray, Bayeux, Normandy, France. His wife Marguerite born in 1600
11. Françoise Lelievre b. 1636 Nancy, Lorraine, France
10. Christophe Lelievre b. ??
9. Marie Ann Rate b. 1665
8. Basile Gosselin b. 1725
7. Michel Gosselin
6. Françoise Gosselin
5. Gabriel Landreville b. 1910
4. Regina Proulx m. Tom Landreville
3. Gabriel Landreville b. 1910
2. Oliver Labine
1. Mark Labine

12. Abraham Martin dit L’Ecossais (the Scott) b. 1589 was owner of land known as the “Plains of Abraham” just outside of Quebec City. This area is a huge park today. Picture above titled: The taking of Quebec...Sept 13 1759. (NAC C-148370) It is uncertain where he was born but was in Dieppe, France for a time.
From period of 1634 to 1664, 146 adults who represented 80 families emigrated to Quebec, thanks to the efforts of Robert Giffard and his Company of the One Hundred Associates. These adults had various jobs, often related to construction (mason, carpenter, brick-maker, etc.). Their descendants today number 1,500,000 people in Canada and much more if we include the USA. The Perche region, located 100 miles West of Paris, France, is the origin of a large number of 17th Century settlers in Quebec.

Eileen Regina Edwards, "Shania Twain" is a descendant of 13.Jean Guyon and Mathurine Robin (see Michael Marcotte website).

Singer Celine Dion shares a common ancestor with Mark Labine in Jean Guyon b.1592 who married Mathurine Robin.

Jean Guyon dit du Brisson, born in Mortagne, Perche, France. His father was Jean Jacques Guyon, b. 1562 and Mother Marie Huet b. 1566 and his Grandfather was Mathurin Guyon, b. 1530 m. Madeleine Aymard b. 1530. His partner was Zacharie Cloutier.

A descendant of Jean Guyon and cousin of ours is Celine Dion b. 1968, famous singer.

Celine Marie Claudette Dion, (born March 30, 1968) is a Canadian singer, and occasional songwriter and actress. Born to a large family in Charlemagne, Quebec, Dion emerged as a teen star in the French-speaking world after her manager and future husband Rene Angelil mortgaged his home to finance her first record.

Parents of Elizabeth Chauvin were Jean Chauvin and Marie Malrose.

Nicolas Plante lived in Argennes, Caen, located in Normandy, France. His son Jean was born in LaRochelle.

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Pierre Malet was born around 1600 in Courgeon, diocèse de Sées, Perche, France. Daughter Perinne married Marin Boucher in 1629.

Jean Crepeau was born at Les Roches Baritaud, Poitou, France in 1717.

Father of Francoise is Michel Gosselin listed above

Francoise Toussaint was born in Bordeaux, France 1766a.

The city fell under Roman rule around 60 BC. Later it became capital of Roman Aquitaine. In 276 it was sacked by the Vandals, the Visigoths in 414 and the Franks in 498. In the late sixth century, the city reemerged as the seat of a county within the Merovingian kingdom of the Franks. From the 12th to the 15th century, Bordeaux regained importance as part of the English realm, following the marriage of Duchess Eleanor of Aquitaine with the French-speaking Count Henri Plantagenet, who became, within months of their wedding, King Henry II of England. The city was the capital of an independent state under Edward, the Black Prince (1362-1372), but in the end, after the Battle of Castillon (1453) it was annexed by France which extended its territory (Wikipedia).
12. Toussaint Hunault signed a 5 year contract in 1653 to serve as a soldier to protect colonists from Indian attacks. He was from Picardie, France. He was killed or assassinated by lieutenant Dumont de Blaignac in 1690. He was in the Carignan-Salières Regiment.
| Ancestral Chart Page 76 |

626. Raymond Chretien  
627. Ambassador to U.S. & France  
628. Jean Chretien Prime Minister of Canada  
629. The Marcotte family came from Fecamp, Normandy, France. Nicolas parents believed to be Andrieu Marcotte b. 1545 and Collette Patris. Father of Andrieu believed to be Arthus Marcotte, b. 1510. Father of Arthus believed to be man referred to as Le Marcot who was born in 1480 in Fecamp. Not completely sure about this however. 
630. In the year 1066, a monk named Margot (a common spelling of the name Marcotte) went to England on behalf of William the Conqueror to negotiate with Harold to avoid the conflict between William and Harold. Margot failed and the rest is history. Margot was from Fecamp and it is very possible this man is related to the Marcotte (Marcot) family since his name is the same and he is from the same town. 
631. The Marcotte family came from Fecamp, Normandy, France. Nicolas parents believed to be Andrieu Marcotte b. 1545 and Collette Patris. Father of Andrieu believed to be Arthus Marcotte, b. 1510. Father of Arthus believed to be man referred to as Le Marcot who was born in 1480 in Fecamp. Not completely sure about this however. 
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[Image of Ancestral Chart]
Marcotte Family
I am the descendant of Jacques Marcotte b.1644 by three different family lines as shown in this chart. Jacques was born in Fecamp, France. He married Elizabeth Salle September 9, 1670 in Trois-Rivières, St-Maurice, Quebec. He died in 1720 in Neuville, Portneuf, Quebec, Canada. (The above coat of arms registered under Marcotte shown to the right is one of several coat or arms registered for the name. It is not certain whether this coat of arms belonged to my direct ancestors).

The Marcotte family roots go back to Northern France along the English Channel. Jacques Marcotte, who came to New France sometime before 1670, was born in Fecamp, France. The name Marcotte or Marcot is listed in the ancient archives of Fecamp. Our connection to Nicolas Marcotte b.1579 is certain but there are even older records that go back through Andrieu and Arthus Marcotte to a man known only as “Le Marcot” who came to Fécamp from the Pas-de-Calais or Flanders in the late 1400’s or early 1500’s.

There are even earlier references to the name Marcotte. There is a Willaume Marcotte named in the archives of Abbeville for a fief of the Provost of St. Ricquier, near present day Abbeville. In that reference, Willaume Marcotte is called to arms to aid the French against the English in the battle for Flanders during the 100 Years War (1338-1453).

A distant cousin of Mark Labine, Michael Marcotte, has compiled a wonderful website about the Marcotte family and in this website he has a wealth of information about the Marcotte family and its roots. His site is recommended for anyone who is interested in more information about the Marcotte family.

(Michael Marcotte website is full of genealogy information and is located at http://michaelmarcotte.com/marcotte.htm.)
4. Albert Proulx was from Dechambault, Quebec. He was born in 1856 and died in 1927. He married Leda Perrault in 1877 in Somerset, Wisconsin. Leda was born in 1861 in Three Rivers, Quebec. Albert and Leda moved to Argyle, Minnesota in 1879. Albert was a carpenter and did wood graining. Albert and Leda had 13 children.

Albert Came from Dechambault, Quebec

Nicolas Pelletier b. 1656 was a master carpenter who lived in Quebec City from 1636 to 1645.

10. Captain Jean Cote dit L afrise married twice: 1 Anne Couture and 2 Genevieve Verdon. He died 1722. He was a Militia Captain and lived in Montmorency, Quebec. He had 19 children with his two wives.

Parents of 11. Louise Goulet b. 1628 are Thomas Goulet b. 1593 & Marie Chalumel b. 1600.

Quebec Barn
Plains of Abraham

Mark Labine is a direct descendant of 12. Abraham Martin dit l’Escossois otherwise known as the “Scot.” He owned land just outside the city of Quebec where the battle of the Plains of Abraham occurred in 1759 between the French and the English which ended the French and Indian War. Mark is a descendant of Abraham Martin dit l’Escossois through several different family lines.

Abraham was a fisherman and a river pilot who was called “the Scot.” (Scot = Escossois in French) He arrived in Quebec about 1620 with his wife, Marguerite Langlois, her sister Françoise and brother-in-law Pierre Desportes (the parents of Hélène Desportes). Marguerite Langlois was born in 1592 in St-Xiste, Montpellier, Languedoc, France and died on 17 Dec 1665 in Québec City, Canada.

The plains of Abraham are named after this Abraham Martin, who owned and used for his livestock to graze a plot of land near the site of the present park. Abraham’s name appears in the toponymy of Quebec City at the time of the French regime, the deeds of the 17th and 18th centuries referring to the coast of Abraham, and a 1734 plan even precisely locating an Abraham Street. Later, the journals of the Chevalier de Levis and the Marquis de Montcalm referred to the Heights of Abraham, as did the diaries of British soldiers, who also employed the phrase Plains of Abraham.

His property amounted to 32 acres in all, twelve received from the Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France in 1635 and twenty as a gift from Sieur Adrien Du Chesne, ship's surgeon to Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny in 1645. This land was sold by the Martin family to the Ursulines in 1667. It is not certain what connection Abraham Martin had to Scotland. Martin may have been of Scottish descent. It is also possible that he acquired the name because he had made several voyages to Scotland as a young man. There is found in the ancient records a man named Galleran Martin b.1560 and his wife Isabella who had a son Abraham Martin (born about 1587) in Scotland. Galleran was devoted to the cause of Mary Queen of Scots and it isn’t yet settled as to whether he was a Scot living in France or a Frenchman who spent time in Scotland. Up to recently, it was thought that Galleran and Isabella were from Scotland. He was involved in a plot to free Mary from the English. The plot failed (She was eventually beheaded) and he had to flee to France.
Jean Chabrier dit Vadeboncoeur, a soldier from the Languedoc regiment, fought at the battle. This is documented in the book *Combattre pour la France en Amerique, Les Soldats de la guerre de Sept Ans en Nouvelle-France 1755-1763*. Compiled by the Projet Montcalm, under the direction of Marcel Fournier.

According to this book, over a million people were killed during the Seven Years War which took place between 1755 and 1763. The war involved numerous countries, including Great Britain, Prussia, Portugal, and several other German states on one side, and France, Austria, Sweden, Sicily, Russia, Spain and several German states on the other. Battles were fought all over the world, and affected Europe, North America, Central America, the West African coast, India, and the Philippines. The war ended with the peace treaties of Paris (Bourbon France and Spain, and the Georgian/Hanoverian Dynasty in Great Britain) and of Hubertusburg (German Hohenzollerns, Habsburgs, Saxon elector) in 1763.

At the treaty of Paris, most of New France in eastern Canada, Spanish Florida, some individual Caribbean islands in the West Indies, the colony of Senegal, and French trading outposts on the Indian subcontinent were ceded to Great Britain. The Seven Years' War in North America, including the expulsion of the Acadians, the siege of Quebec, the death of Wolfe and the Battle of Fort William Henry, generated a number of ballads, broadsides, images, and novels (see Longfellow's *Evangeline*, *The Death of General Wolfe*; Wood, James Fenimore Cooper's *The Last of the Mohicans*). Maps and other printed materials, reveal how this event captured the imagination of the British and North American public long after Wolfe's death in 1759. Britain now had to govern its new French-Canadian subjects, as well as the many American Indian tribes who had supported France. George III's Proclamation of 1763, which forbade white settlement beyond the crest of the Appalachians, was intended to appease the native americans, but it led to opposition in the Thirteen Colonies whose inhabitants were eager to acquire native lands. The Quebec Act of 1774, similarly intended to win over the loyalty of French Canadians, also spurred resentment among American colonists. The cost of the war also resulted in the British government being close to bankruptcy, and they attempted to tax the colonists to help pay their debt. This led to the the Boston Tea Party. It is often said that the French and Indian War, although won by Great Britain, would be the trigger that spurred the American Revolution which would eventually result in Great Britain losing control of the United States. Source: Wikipedia.
Hillary Clinton is a descendant of Louis Gagne and Marie Lannay.

Marie Delatache born in Meaux, Gaudelay ou Gaudelas en Brie, Champagne, France.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, wife of President Clinton and a candidate for President in 2008 and 2016, is a direct descendant of Louis Gagne. Her connection is as follows:

1. Pierre Gagne b.1610 m. Marguerite Rozee
2. Marie Gagne m. 1655 m. Pierre Lefebvre
3. Marguerite Lefebvre b.1676 m. Pierre Boudreau
4. Joseph Boudreau b. 1703 m. Marguerite Guerin
5. Catherine Boudreau b.1744 m. Simon Campeau
6. Ancestral Chart Page 81

Pierre Gagne b.1610 m. Marguerite Rozee
2. Marie Gagne m. 1655 m. Pierre Lefebvre
3. Marguerite Lefebvre b.1676 m. Pierre Boudreau
4. Joseph Boudreau b. 1703 m. Marguerite Guerin
5. Catherine Boudreau b.1744 m. Simon Campeau
6. Ancestral Chart Page 81

Pierre Gagne b.1610 m. Marguerite Rozee
2. Marie Gagne m. 1655 m. Pierre Lefebvre
3. Marguerite Lefebvre b.1676 m. Pierre Boudreau
4. Joseph Boudreau b. 1703 m. Marguerite Guerin
5. Catherine Boudreau b.1744 m. Simon Campeau
6. Ancestral Chart Page 81

Pierre Gagne b.1610 m. Marguerite Rozee
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5. Catherine Boudreau b.1744 m. Simon Campeau
6. Ancestral Chart Page 81
Deschambault, Quebec

The land where Deschambault is located was ceded to Lord (Sieur) Francois de Chavigny de Berchereau on December 4, 1640. Lord Chavigny died in France and the Governor of Lauzon then transferred the ownership of this land to Lord Chavigny’s wife Eleonore de Grandmaison on March 1, 1952. Jacques Alexis de Fleury d’Eschambault married the daughter of Eleonore de Grandmaison and inherited the land. It is from this man that the name Deschambault comes from. As shown in the family chart Mark Labine is a direct descendant of 11.Lord Francois de Chavigny and 11.Eleonore de Grandmaison.

The seigneurie of Grondines is located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, upriver from Quebec City, between the seigneuries of Deschambault and de la Pérade. Its forests are rich in oak, evergreen, and maple trees. The river banks are low, making approach by boat easy; the harbour of Grondines is sheltered from the wind. Deschambault, Quebec is located on Chemin du Roy, the first road in New France linking Montreal and Quebec City since 1754. The picture to the left is an aerial view of Deschambault.
Chemin du Roy

The picture to the left on this page shows the Chemin du Roy in 1829 (painting by Leon Robichaud). The picture below shows the church where 4. Albert Proulx was baptized in Deschambault and the picture at the bottom shows a view from the road.

These beautiful photos are the work of Yvan Bedard.
Descendants of Zacharie Cloutier and therefore related to us include Louise Veronica Ciconne “Madonna”, and Camilla Parker Bowles, Princess of Wales married to Prince Charles.

Robert Goulet, famous singer Joe Goulet b. 1946

Madonna Louise Veronica Ciconne b. 1958. Famous Singer/Entertainer

Paul Martin (b.1938) was the 21st Prime Minister of Canada. He took office 12/12/2003 and resigned 02/06/2006.

Father of Denis Cloutier is Nicholas Cloutier born abt 1544. Lived St. Jean de Montagne in Perche, France.

Lt. General in Canadian Army. Served in Rwanda during the Genocide there.

Charles Cloutier is son of Zacharie Cloutier and brother to Jean Cloutier and Zacharie II Cloutier.

Parents of Gaspard Boucher were Jacques Boucher and Françoise Paigne.

Robert Goulet rose to international stardom in 1960 as Lancelot in Lerner and Loewe’s hit Broadway musical Camelot. His long career as a singer and actor encompasses theatre, radio, television and film. Goulet resides and performs in Las Vegas, Nevada. Goulet was the only son of French Canadian parents, Joseph Georges Andre Goulet and the former Jeanette Gauthier. (Wikipedia)

Madonna Louise Ciccone (born August 16, 1958), better known worldwide by only her first name, is an iconic American pop singer, songwriter, musician, record and film producer, dancer, actress, author, and peace advocate. In 2000, Guinness World Records credited Madonna as the most successful female recording artist of all time, with estimated worldwide sales of 120 million albums. (Wikipedia) She is a direct descendant of Zacharie Cloutier b. 1590.

Paul Martin (b.1938) was the 21st Prime Minister of Canada. He took office 12/12/2003 and resigned 02/06/2006.

Ancestral Chart Page 84
12. Gaspard Boucher, the son of Jacques Boucher and Francoise Paigne, was born around 1599 in the Notre Dame parish in Mortagne-au-Perche. He married Nicole Lemaire in December 1619 and immigrated to Quebec around 1635. Some historians suggest that he was the brother to 12. Marin Boucher, another ancestor of Mark Labine.

Their son, Pierre Boucher, was the governor of Trois-Rivieres and was also called the Seigneur of Boucherville. He was the founder of the parish and township of Boucherville, located across the St. Lawrence River from Montreal. Pierre Boucher was the Governor of Trois-Rivieres and a Royal Judge, and Pie was ennobled.

John C. Frémont is a descendant of 12. Gaspard Boucher as follows: (source: www.nosorigines.qc.ca).

12. Gaspard Boucher b. 1599 and Nicole Lemaire
11. Pierre, Sieur de Boucherville b. 1622 and Jeanne Crevier
10. Pierre Boucher, Sieur de Boucherville b. 1653 and Charlotte Denys
9. Pierre Francois Boucher b. 1689 and Marguerite Raimbault
8. Marie-Catherine Boucher b. 1745 and Jean Louis Fremont
7. Louis Rene Fremont (Fremon) b. 1768 and Anne Beverly Whiting
6. John Charles Frémont b. 1813

John Charles Frémont (1813–1890) was an American explorer, politician and soldier. He was the first candidate of the Republican party for the office of President of the United States in 1856. Beginning in 1842, Frémont led five western expeditions, coming into contact with Henry Sibley, Joseph Renville, J.B.Faribault, Etienne Provost and many Native Americans. He was a Major in the U.S. Army and took control of California for the United States in 1846 during the Mexican-American War. Frémont led an expedition seeking a rail route over the mountains around the 38th parallel in the winter of 1849. Afterwards Frémont settled in California at Monterey while buying cheap land in the Sierra foothills. During the American Civil War, he was given command of Department of the West by President Abraham Lincoln. Frémont served as Governor of Arizona from 1878 to 1881 appointed by President Rutherford B. Hayes. Frémont, retired from politics and died in New York City in 1890.

His father, Louis Rene Fremon (1768–1818) was a French-Canadian who shares a common ancestor with Mark Labine (12. Gaspard Boucher). He moved to Virginia where he had an affair with Anne Beverley Whiting, who at the time, was married to Major John Pryor. After their love affair was discovered, they moved to Williamsburg in 1811, where she gave to birth to John C. Fremont out of wedlock.

26 In book written by Andrew F. Rolle, titled John Charles Fremont: Character as Destiny, Rolle reports that Louis Rene Fremont arrived in Virginia around 1810. He was imprisoned for a time when captured by the British trying to reach Sainte Domingue where his aunt lived. After arriving in Virginia, he changed his name to avoid suspicion. Most historical accounts list John C. Fremont’s father as a man named John Charles Fremont and list him as simply being French, not French-Canadian.
10. Michel Thibault
b. 1641 Chasseigne, Vienne, France

9. Jean Baptiste Thibault
b. 1660

10. Jeanne Sonier/Sohier
b. 1640
11. Etienne Sohier
From Etrice

8. Etienne Thibault
m. 1740

9. Marie Françoise Amyot
b. 1660

10. Marie Miville
b. 1632

11. Charlotte Maugis
b. 1607

7. Marie Bridgite Thibeau
b. 1753

6. Jean Baptiste Côté
b. 1787 m. 1813

5. Angeline Cote

4. Albert Proulx

3. Elizabeth Proulx

2. Olivier Labrecque

1. Mark Labine

27. Paul Charles Chalifou (Chalifour) was born in Perigny, Aunis, France. He was baptized in the reformed church. He converted to Catholicism in 1644. He was imprisoned in the Palais de La Rochelle prison for a time in 1647 possibly because he had been a protestant. In 1647 he emigrated to Quebec and built a house for Francois de Chavignuy and Eleonore Grandmaison.

Ancestral Chart Page 86
Pierre “Le Suisse” Miville

11. Pierre Miville is a repeat ancestor of Mark Labine. He is shown in this chart as an ancestor of 7. Theresa Petit and as an ancestor of 6. Jean Baptise Cote. Pierre is believed to have been born around 1602 in the diocese and canton of Freiburg, which is in western Switzerland. Pierre is referred to as Captain in some accounts, and is listed as a master cabinetmaker. He is found in France in the 1620’s with the French Army. Since the year 1515, when François the 1st defeated the Swiss in Marignan, Switzerland supplied soldiers to the king of France and at the siege of La Rochelle (1627-1628) Cardinal Richelieu's army included a large Swiss force. Pierre is listed as a witness to a wedding on June 25, 1635 and is listed as living in Brouage and is referred to as being one of Cardinal Richelieu’s Swiss. Brouage, France was a prosperous and strategic city located near LaRochelle, France and was heavily fortified, as shown in the picture below.

Pierre Miville belonged to the garrison in Brouage, which was also the homeplace of Samuel de Champlain, considered to be the father of Quebec.

It is believed that Pierre Miville was part of the siege of LaRochelle which destroyed the center of Protestant power in France and was one of the reasons over 200,000 Huguenots fled France to other lands, many coming to America. Pierre married Charlotte Maugis dit Mauger about 1629 in Brouage. They had seven children, all born in France. These births are documented by baptismal records. Pierre Miville was part of the siege of LaRochelle which destroyed the center of Protestant power in France and was one of the reasons over 200,000 Huguenots fled France to other lands, many coming to America. Pierre married Charlotte Maugis dit Mauger about 1629 in Brouage. They had seven children, all born in France. These births are documented by baptismal records. Pierre Miville belonged to the garrison in Brouage, which was also the homeplace of Samuel de Champlain, considered to be the father of Quebec.

The last known record of the Miville family in Brouage is May 17, 1643. He is found at LaRochelle on November 5, 1646 in a Notary record where he purchases land and hired a mason to build him a house. Pierre and his family then immigrated to Quebec in 1649. He died in Quebec on October 14, 1669 in Lauzon. His wife Charlotte died October 11, 1676.

Pierre and Charlotte Miville’s children remained in Quebec. Their daughter 10. Marie married nobleman 10. Mathieu Amyot dit Villeneuve. Their son François Miville became Lord of the manor of Bonne-Rencontre. Their son 12. Jacques Miville dit Deschenes married 12. Catherine de Baillon, the daughter of Nobleman Alphonse de Baillon, Lord of Valence and Mascotte. They are the ancestors of Mark Labine and are shown earlier in this book. (See index for Baillon).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Generation</th>
<th>Person Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mark Labine</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Oliver Labine</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Elizabeth Proulx</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Albert Proulx</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Angeline Cote</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Jean Baptiste Cote</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Marie Bridgette Thibeau</td>
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<td>Marguerite Chalifour</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Rene Chevalier</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Avril Lavigne</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Jacques Archambault b. 1604 barely escaped the massacre of 1651 in Montreal, Quebec. His son Denis was killed fighting the Iroquois Indians.**

**The Iroquois Wars.** During the summer of 1609, Champlain attempted to form better relations with the local native tribes. He made alliances with the Wendat (called Huron by the French) and with the Algonquin, the Montagnais and the Esquimaux, who lived in the area of the St. Lawrence River. These tribes demanded that Champlain help them in their war against the Iroquois, who lived further south. In a brief encounter in July, 1609, Champlain killed three Iroquois and the French and Iroquois were at war the rest of the 17th century. There were numerous battles between the two and many were killed on both sides. In 1661 the King of France declared war on the Iroquois and sent 1,200 soldiers in the Carignan-Salieres Regiment in 1665. Finally, in the treaty of Montreal signed in 1701 peace was finally established between the French and Iroquois.

Angeline Joli is the daughter of Jon Voight and Marcelline Bertrand. She has a common ancestry with Mark Labine (12. Jacques Archambault, b.1604, and Francoise Tourault b.1599 as shown on this page).

Avril Lavigne is a descendant of Jacques Archambault and Francoise Tourault (see Michael Marcotte Website)

Angeline Joli b.6/4/1975
LaRochelle, France

The area of LaRochelle, France is where many of my ancestors came from. The area of La Rochelle was occupied in Antiquity by the Gaul tribe of the Santones, who gave their name to the nearby region of Saintonge and the city of Saintes. The Romans then occupied the area, where they developed salt production along the coast as well as wine production. La Rochelle became an important harbour from the 12th century. The naval Battle of La Rochelle took place on 22 June 1372 during the Hundred Years War. The French and Castilians decisively defeated the English, securing French control of the Channel for the first time since the Battle of Sluys in 1340. During the Renaissance, La Rochelle adopted Protestant ideas, and from 1568 became a centre for the Huguenots. The city was besieged during the French Wars of Religion with the last siege occurring in 1627. Many Huguenots emigrated to both the U.S. and Quebec. (Wikipedia).
1. Mark Labine
2. Oliver Labine
3. Elizabeth Proulx
4. Albert Proulx
5. Angeline Cote b. 1831
6. Jean Baptiste Cote
7. Marie Bridget Thibeau
8. Marguerite Chalifour
9. Marguerite Parent
10. Jeanne Chevalier b. 1673

11. Jeanne Langlois b. 1643 Quebec
12. Francoise Grenier b. 1604 France?
13. 5. Angeline Cote b. 1831
14. 10. Jacques Marchand b. 1636a Caen, Fr
15. 9. Alexis Marchand named Captain of the Militia in 1723
16. 10. Francoise Capel b. 1626 d. 1699 married three times.
   1) Jean Turcotte from Fontenay-Le-Comte, Maillezais, Poitou, France; which took place on April 25, 1651 at Trois-Rivières. On August 19, 1652; Jean was captured and later killed by the Iroquois; a month before the birth of their only child, Jacques, who later became a Judge. 2) Francoise would then marry Jacques Lucas (aka: Lepine) from Port-en-Bessan, Normandy, France; son of Martin Lucas and Rene Houbart; on November 09, 1653 at Trois-Rivières. Jacques too was killed by the Iroquois on September 12, 1659 she married 3) Jacques Marchand.
17. 10. Francoise Capel b. 1626 d. 1699 married three times.
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18. 8. Captain Louis Joachim Marchand b. 1717
19. 9. Captain Alexis Marchand b. 1660a
20. 10. Francoise Capel b. 1626 Cesny-aux-Vignes, Fr
21. 9. Jeanne Testard b. 1673
22. 11. Julien Capel b. ??
23. 10. Charles Testard, Sieur de Folleville b. 1640 Rouen, Fr. d. 1705
24. 11. Jean Testard b. 1612 d. 1705 Sieur de La Fontaine
25. 11. Anne Godefroy b. 1635a d. 1678 in Rouen
26. 10. Francois Testard, Sieur de Folleville b. 1640 Rouen, Fr. d. 1705
27. 11. Jean Testard b. 1612 d. 1705 Sieur de La Fontaine
28. 11. Anne Godefroy b. 1635a d. 1678 in Rouen
29. 10. Charles Testard, Sieur de Folleville b. 1640 Rouen, Fr. d. 1705
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45. 11. Jean Testard b. 1612 d. 1705 Sieur de La Fontaine
46. 11. Anne Godefroy b. 1635a d. 1678 in Rouen

8. Louis-Joachim Marchand b. 1717 d. 3 August 1803. A farmer and a merchant like his father before him, he has a large number of descendants. Married three times; he is the father of 25 children. On his first marriage, at age 23, Louis-Joachim weds Marie-Joseph Mercereau in 1740. Marie-Joseph dies on 29 May 1747 having borne him five children. In a second marriage he weds Marie-Joseph Rivard in Grondines in 1748. He is aged 31 years and she, 30. Eight children are born from this marriage when Marie-Joseph dies on 24 March 1759. In a third marriage he weds Francoise Roy in 1760. Thirteen children are born from this union. At his marriage Louis-Joachim is 43 years old and she is 22. Like his father, Louis-Joachim becomes a wealthy farmer and merchant, Captain of the Militia and Justice of the Peace.
Godefroy

11.Anne Godefroy married 11.Jean Testard dit Lafontaine. Jean Testard dit Lafontaine was a carpenter in Rouen in 1669 and, in 1670, he is described as middle-class (bourgeois) in this city. As one does not find mention of him in the files of Rouen before this time, it is probable that he lived in the Saint-Antoine-la-Forest parish where he had heritage. His presence is documented only once in Canada: August 28 1652, in Trois-Rivières, when he attended the inventory of the goods of Thomas Godefroy, Sieur de Normanville, his brother-in-law, killed by Iroquois (Ameau, notary). His wife Anne Godefroy (daughter of Pierre Godefroy b.1590 and Perrette Cavelier) was born 1615 in Rouen, Normandie, France, and died Mar 1678 in Rouen, Normandy. From this we have to assume that Jean Testard dit Lafontaine also died in France.

Both the Testard and Godefroy families were Calvinists. Documented legal events for the Testard family and Godefroy family in Rouen, are all recorded in the registers of the Protestant temple of Quevilly.

Godefroy (Gothofredus), is a French noble family, which numbered among its members several distinguished jurists and historians. The family claimed descent from Symon Godefroy, who was born at Mons about 1320 and was lord of Sapigneulx near Berry-au-Bac, now in the département of Aisne. Anne Godefroy had two brothers who came over to Quebec, Jean Baptiste Godefroy, Sieur de Linctot (1608-1678) and Thomas Godefroy de Normanville, who was killed by Iroquois in 1652. It is unknown how another of my ancestors, Jeanne Godefroy, who married Guillaume Cretel shown later in this chart, is related to these brothers.

Jean Baptiste Godefroy arrived in New France with his brother Thomas about 1626 under the government of Champlain. He was an interpreter and fur merchant and lived with the Hurons between 1629-1632 during the occupation of the Kirkes. His brother Thomas Godefroy de Normanville had an uncommon ability to learn the native languages and was a brilliant and impressive interpreter. He spoke Iroquois, Huron and Algonquin fluently. Devoted to the work of the missionaries, he presided over prayer meetings and served in the administration of baptisms. Jean Baptiste established himself at Trois Rivières in 1634. He married Marie LeNeuf de Herrison in 1636, and it is said this marriage contract is the oldest one in Canada. Marie LeNeuf was the daughter of my ancestors 14.Mathieu LeNeuf and 14.Jeanne Le Marchand.

Jean Baptiste Godefroy and Marie LeNeuf’s sons became kindred and ennobled in 1667, and received the Seigneury of Linctot and the fiefs de Normandville, de Vieux Pont, de Rougetilade, de Tonnancour, and de Maunboeuf. A sister of Jean Baptist named Anne was married to Jacques Testard de Montigny. In 1715 Pierre Godefroy de Rougetilade, grandson of Jean Baptiste Godfroy de Linctot, came to Detroit Michigan. He was followed shortly by Jacques Godefroy de Mauboeuf. In 1750 Jean Baptiste Godfroy de Linctot then called Chevalier came to Detroit with his wife, Jeanne Veron de Grandmenil and died there in 1756. Pierre and Jacques both married into the same family; Jacques married in 1716 to Marie Chenes St. Onge.

The town of Linctot, or Linotot is in the Pays de Caux, Normandie, near the mouth of the Seine, France. Normanville is just north of there. Tonnancour is in Lisieux, Normandie, and South-east of this place, near Neufbourg is Maurboeuf. These and other names of French towns where the ancient families of Godefroy owned estates or seigneuries.
Testard

Jean Testard, ancestor of the Canadian branch, was a native of Rouen, France. The state civil of this city does not mention Testard before 1669. It is believed the family originated in Saint-Antoine-la-Forest (Seine-Lower, district of Montdidier, canton of Lillebonne). In a marriage contract signed in Rouen, November 10 1670 (G. Liot, notary), Anne Testard, daughter of Jean, receives in dowry 150 livres to be taken on certain heritages belonging to Jean and located in the Saint-Antoine-la-Forest parish. Jean’s wife Anne Godefroy was from Trinité-of-Mount parish, close to Saint-Antoine. Jacques Testard, son of Jean, took the title Sieur de la Forest and his son Charles Testard took the title Sieur de Folleville. **10.Charles Testard** is listed on page 443 of the book “Catalogue des immigrants” as arriving in Montreal in 1660. Notes in this Catalog state “age 20, does not sign, Normandy, perhaps noble, first appearance. Confirmed August 24, 1660, married February 8, 166, buried, March 18, 1705. Charles Testard’s father Jean Testard was a Carpenter and bourgeois in Rouen, but his wife Anne Godefroy, appears to come from a Noble family. **Source:** Biographies and Histories of Traders/Merchants/ Chiefs/ Officers/ Voyageurs at users.usinter.net.com.

Jacques Testard dit Montigny shown above (1663-1737) was the son of Jacques Testard de LaForest & Marie Pournin, de la Faye. Jacques was the brother of our ancestor **10.Charles Testard de La Folleville**. Jacques was born in Montreal. He married 1st. 1698 to Marguerite Damours de Chauffours (1677-1703) (daughter of Mathieu d’Amours, de Chauffours & Marie Marsolet) and 2nd. 1718 to Marie-Anne Laporte de Louvigny (1696-1763) (daughter of Louis de la Porte de Louvigny & Marie Nolan). Orphaned at four, Jacques was brought up by the LeMoyne and LeBer families who were his cousins. He was sent to France for officer training and returned to Quebec in 1687. He took part in most of the expeditions against the American Colonists and was with Iberville in Newfoundland. Jacques Commander of Fort St. Francis in Green Bay, Wife and in 1731 was the Commander at Michilimackinac. Two of his children married descendants of our ancestor **11.Antoine Trottier dit Labissoniere**.

Charlotte Trottier Desrivières, b.1723, shown to the left, was the daughter of Julien Trottier and Marie-Louis Rainbault. She was married on October 28, 1748 to Jean-Baptiste Testard, (1724-1786) a Naval officer shown above. She is the granddaughter of ancestor **11.Antoine Trottier** (1640-1706) Sieur des Ruisseaux. Her father was Julien Trottier Desrivières (1687-1737).

Jean Baptiste Testard dit Montigny, (1724-1786) shown above, was the husband of Charlotte Trottier-Desrivières. He is the son of Jacques Testard dit Montigny. He was a soldier, a famous fighter in the Indian and border wars. He took part in numberless raids and engagements such as the storming of Oswega. Wounded in an engagement, he was made prisoner and taken to New England; he was released after two years. After the Cession, he moved to France and settled in Blois, where he died.
I am the Great Great Great Grandson of Jean Charles Guidry dit Labine (hereinafter referred to as Charles Guidry dit Labine). Charles lived in St. Jacques Quebec, which is located just to the northeast of Montreal. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts in the year 1760 to Jean Augustin Baptiste Guidry dit Labine dit Labrador and Marguerite Picotte. His father had been deported from Acadia in the year 1755 and ended up as a refugee in Boston, Mass. At the end of the French and Indian War, Charles' family was relocated to St. Jacques L'Achigan where they farmed. Since Charles' parents were Acadian refugees, it cannot be expected that Jean Charles’s family had much wealth. It was probably important that he find a way to earn his way as soon as possible. Fortunately, for those willing and strong enough, there were good cash paying jobs available at that time working in the fur trade industry as Voyageurs.

In 1779, Charles Guidry dit Labine signed on to work for the North West Company. A copy of this contract is shown to the left. We also know that at least three of Charlie’s brothers signed Voyageur contracts and were hired to work for the Northwest Company.

Copies of Charles Guidry and his three brother’s contracts or “engagements” are in the Quebec Archives reports for the years 1943-44 and 1946-47. The Voyageur contract signed by Charles Guidry dit Labine on April 20, 1779, was signed on St. Paul Street in old Montreal, right behind the Notre Dame Cathedral. This contract provided that Charles Guidry would go by canoe to Michilimackinac and Lake Superior to secure furs for the Northwest Company, and get paid 240 livres.

Today, the voyageurs are legendary, especially in French Canada and also in Minnesota. They are folk heroes celebrated in folklore and music. The Voyageur legacy lives strong in Minnesota, where many place names and historical sites celebrate the history of the Voyageurs.

Repeat Ancestor Hamelin

Jean Nicolet landing at Green Bay

10. François de Chavigny, Seigneur, was a partner with exploitier Daumont de St. Lusson to look for copper mine in Ottawa Country. In 1671, a report made at Sault Ste. Marie by Saint Lusson shows Chavigny’s signature. (Source: Dictionary of Canadian Biography online).

11. Nobleman François de Chavigny was with Jean Nicolet, famous exploitier, when Nicolet died in a storm in 1642. François is listed as a Nobleman in the book "Nobiliaire de Normandie" by Gabriel O'Gilvy.

Church in Creancey, France

François de Chavigny, Seigneur, was a partner with exploitier Daumont de St. Lusson to look for copper mine in Ottawa Country. In 1671, a report made at Sault Ste. Marie by Saint Lusson shows Chavigny’s signature. (Source: Dictionary of Canadian Biography online).

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790. Jacques Guyon
791. Repeat Ancestor Guyon
12. Jean Guyon b. 1639
11. Francois Guyon b. 1639
10. Genevieve Guyon b. 1679
795. Marie Huet
792. Mathurin Robin b. 1592
796. 13. Nicolas Marsolet dit Bourgeois b. 1550
12. Nicolas Marsolet b. 1550 Rouen, France
His grandparents were 15. Etienne Marsolet and Massine Ahl, who lived at St. Jean, Diocese of Coulanie, France. Their birth dates are unknown.
798. Camilla Rosemary Shand b. 1947, The Duchess of Cornwall (Camilla Rosemary Mountbatten-Windsor; formerly Parker Bowles; born Shand, 17 July 1947) is the second wife of Charles, Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the thrones of the United Kingdom and the other 15 Commonwealth Realms. She is legally the Princess of Wales. (Wikipedia)
800. Camilla Rosemary Shand b. 1947 m1. Andrews Henry Parker Bowles
m2 HRH Prince Charles, Prince of whales and future King
802. 13. Henri Le Barbier, bourgeois and merchant of Rouen, France m. Marie Levillain. Henri’s father Martin Le Barbier was a bourgeois and merchant of Rouen and m. Marthe LeFebre, daughter of a royal sergeant at Rouen. The father of Marie Levillain was Michel Le Villain, bourgeois merchant, councilor and municipal magistrate at Rouen, and Captain of the bourgeois (burgesses) and municipal magistrates in 1630. Michel was married to Marguerite Trabouillard. Bourgeois was a term used for middle class society in France at that time.
805. We are also related to Camilla through the Francois Guillet m. Perrine Menard Line, as well as the Jean Guyon, Etienne Lafond, and Zacharie Cloutier lines.

808. 13. Henri Le Barbier, bourgeois and merchant of Rouen, France m. Marie Levillain. Henri’s father Martin Le Barbier was a bourgeois and merchant of Rouen and m. Marthe LeFebre, daughter of a royal sergeant at Rouen. The father of Marie Levillain was Michel Le Villain, bourgeois merchant, councilor and municipal magistrate at Rouen, and Captain of the bourgeois (burgesses) and municipal magistrates in 1630. Michel was married to Marguerite Trabouillard. Bourgeois was a term used for middle class society in France at that time.

28 Information on the LeBarbier and Le Villain families in Rouen were obtained from article by Adrien L. Ringuette and published in Vol VIII of the French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review (1980). Ancestral Chart Page 96.
13. Pierre Pepin dit Tranchmontagne dit Lafond, is said to have been born around 1582 in St. Laurent, Barriere, Saintes, France. He married Francoise Prieur in 1606 in Saintes. My ancestor, Etienne Pepin dit or de Lafond, was a carpenter and born in Saintes. He died in 1665 in Trois Rivieres. It is believed that his brother was Guillaume Pepin, Sieur de Lafond, who lived in Trois Rivieres at the same time as Etienne. According to information reported by local histories of Pepin, Wisconsin and Lake Pepin, King Louis XIII of France granted a huge grant of land to Etienne’s brother Guillaume dit Tranchmontagne. Two of Guillaume’s sons, Pierre Pepin and Jean Pepin du Cardonnets, later explored and traded in the area, and their name somehow became attached to the lake, and ultimately, to the village and the county.

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<th>Location</th>
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<td>St. Laurent, Barriere, Saintes, France</td>
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<td>810</td>
<td>Francoise Prieur</td>
<td>1606</td>
<td>Saintes</td>
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<td>Etienne Pepin de Lafond</td>
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<td>Jean Trottier</td>
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<tr>
<td>831</td>
<td>Georges Aubert</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ancestral Chart Page 97
Lake Pepin

Lake Pepin, which is part of the Mississippi River, is named after two ancestors of Mark Labine, namely 12. Etienne Pepin de LaFond and 12. Guillaume Pepin dit Tranchemontagne. The lake was formed because the Chippewa river, which flows into the lake, had a faster current and this created a sand bank which held back the Mississippi to form the Lake. In addition to Lake Pepin, the town of Pepin Wisconsin and the county of Pepin are also named after these ancestors. The story told in the local histories of Pepin, Wisconsin, is that by the mid-1600s, the French had begun to send expeditions into Wisconsin via the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. King Louis XIII of France is believed to have granted a huge piece of land in the Upper Mississippi River Valley to two brothers, Etienne Pepin de la Fond and Guillaume dit Tranchemontagne. Two of Guillaume’s sons, Pierre Pepin and Jean Pepin du Cardonnets, later explored and traded in this area, and their name somehow became attached to the lake, and ultimately to the village and the county.

Guillaume and Etienne both live in Trois Riveries, Quebec, and were part of the group there that were noted for their exploration of the Midwest. Guillaume and his wife Jeanne were the parents of thirteen children. Etienne and his wife Marie Boucher were the parents of at least eight children. The first mention of Etienne in the records is October 7, 1642 when he bought at auction some of the clothes that belonged to Jean Nicollet the explorer, who had drowned in a boat accident. Etienne was a seigneur and considered a large landowner when he died. His wife survived him by 40 years. Her brother was Governor Pierre Boucher.

Fort Saint Antoine

Another of Mark Labine’s ancestors, 10. Nicholas Perrot had been appointed the French “Commandant of the West” with his base at Green Bay. He set out with twenty of his men in search of trading opportunities with distant Native American tribes. He followed the Fox River with a portage to the Wisconsin River as a gateway to the Mississippi River. Perrot wintered-over at a stockade he built on the Trempealeau Prairie about a mile north of the current town of Trempealeau. Perrot State Park now marks the general location where he and his soldiers sought refuge from the cold and the snow. That Spring, Perrot traveled another sixty miles further upriver and constructed Fort St. Antoine, located on Lake Pepin just to the south of Stockholm, Wisconsin. The picture to the right shows the location of Fort Antoine. A historical marker now marks the site of the fort, which was built around 1686 and abandoned in 1690, due to tribal conflicts.

View of Lake Pepin from location of Fort Saint Antoine
Many of Mark Labine's ancestors came from the Trois-Rivières area of Quebec. The city's name, which is French for three rivers, is named for the fact that the Saint-Maurice River, which is divided by two small islands at the river's opening, has three mouths at the Saint Lawrence River. In 1603, while surveying the Saint-Lawrence River, Samuel de Champlain recommended establishing a permanent settlement in the area, which was finally done on July 4, 1634, by Nicolas Goupil, Sieur de Laviolette. Additional inhabitants of the original city of Trois-Rivières include: Quentin Moral, Sieur de St. Quentin; Pierre Boucher, Jacques Le Neuf, Jean Godefroy de Lintot, Michel Le Neuf du Hérisson, François Hertel, François Marguerie, René Robineau, and Jean Sauvaget. 13. Michel Le Neuf du Hérisson is an ancestor of Mark Labine. Also, Jean Godefroy de Lintot's sister Anne (she married Jean Testard) is an ancestor of Mark Labine. Mark Labine has an ancestor named 12. Nicolas Goupil who was born in 1630 but it is unknown what his connection is to the Nicolas Goupil, Sieur de Laviolette who first settled in Trois-Rivières.
Repeat Ancestor Aubert, Perrault

1. Mark Labine
2. Oliver Labine

Repeat Ancestors

3. Elizabeth Proulx

4. Albert Proulx
5. Angeline Cote
6. Marie Marchand
7. Prosper Hamelin
8. Elizabeth Treier
9. Marie Louise Hamelin
10. Sieur Jacques Aubert
b. 1666

11. Antoinette Aubert
b. 1636 Saone-et-Loire, Fr

12. Anne Lami b. ?

13. Simon Perrot
b. 1624 d. 1670

14. Jean Paquin b. ?

15. Marie Chretien b. 1655 Paris

16. Anne Bernard b. 1623

17. Renee Fremont b. ??

18. Leda Perrault m. 1732

20. Noel Perrault
21. Nicolas Perrault

8. Nicolas Perrault’s brother Paul Perrault was the Adjutant General of the Quebec Militia of approx 16,000 men during the French and Indian War.

9. Jacques Perrault b. 1690

10. Captain Paul Perrault b. 1644 was a Captain of the local militia. Member of Petit Company of Carignan Regiment.

22. Marie Marchand w. 1732

3. Elizabeth Proulx

11. Sieur Jacques Aubert
b. 1666

12. Antoine Meunier
b. ?

13. Marguerite Cassene
b. ?

14. Antoinette Meunier
b. 1666 Saonne-et-Loire, Fr

15. Maria Perrault w. 1690

16. Marie M. Paquin

17. Renee Fremont b. ??

Jacques Perrault /Perrault was a brother to Marie Perrault shown above in this chart.

Adjucant General Paul Perrault

Perrault, Paul, adjutant-general of militia in Canada (also called Perrot, Perrot) during the French and Indian War. He was baptized at Deschambault (Que.) on April 4, 1725, son of 9.Jacques Perrault and 9.Marie-Madeleine Paquin. He died in Kourou, French Guiana, January 29, 1765. Son of a farmer and a farmer himself, Paul Perrault also apparently engaged in trade and transportation ventures, and was successful enough to buy extra land. He was appointed Captain of his community’s militia at a young age. As militia captain, he was a sergeant, inspecting drills and equipment; a sheriff, enforcing the decrees of the Intendant; and a social symbol with a special pew in church. He was in charge of appointing workers (corvée) for the upkeep of roads and bridges and could even act as a minor magistrate.

With the coming of war in 1755 Perrault assigned the men of Deschambault to serve chiefly as bateau crews to convey troops and war materials to Lake Champlain. Military supplies were kept under armed guard in a storehouse on Perrault’s property, and he provided housing for officers traveling through his town. On June 3, 1759, Governor Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, named Perrault to the vacant post of adjutant-general of militia. As adjutant-general of militia Perrault coordinated the employment of all Canada’s able-bodied men (16,000). They were required as bateaumen, soldiers, and farmers: all of these needs were simultaneous and all were urgent.

He was stationed at Montreal, his work being primarily as administrator and inspector, although he might occasionally advise the strategy-makers when he had particular knowledge. In 1759 one of his tasks was to select the militiamen to be incorporated into French regular and colonial regular units, in accordance with Moncalm’s plan for increasing the usefulness of colonial manpower. Perrault, his wife, and his three daughters (a son was born later) survived the war unscathed. Their homestead was burned in August 1759, however, when an enemy raiding party blew up the military storehouse behind it. He was offered the chance to stay on as adjutant-general of militia under the British but refused. Instead, he aspired to serve the king of France further, and in 1761, without his family, went to Paris. By April 1762 he found himself in prison, charged with graft in the affaire du Canada. He was released on 10 Dec. 1763, and given the type of post he sought. “I have the anguish of seeing swindlers given 2,000 livres, 1,600 livres,” wrote Jean-Baptiste-Nicolas-Roch de Ramezay to his wife in April 1764. “Even one of our Canadian peasants is to have 1,600 livres, namely that inconsequential Perrot from Deschambault, who is going to Cayenne [French Guiana] as adjutant of militia.”

In the summer of 1764 Perrault came to Canada to fetch his family. They sailed from Quebec during August in the Nourice, calling at Saint-Pierre and Miquelon on the way south. Perrault was charged by the French government to persuade about 300 Acadians there to accept an offer of three years’ initial support if they would immigrate to French Guiana. He could not move the Acadians, and in the middle of September carried on to South America. Within three months of his arrival in French Guiana heat or a tropical plague brought him down, at Kourou. His family returned to France. Source: article written by Malcolm MacLeod in Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online.
The French and Indian War

The French and Indian War was a seven-year war between England and the American colonies, against the French and some of the Indians in North America. The French and Indian War was a continuation of a series of wars that had taken place between the French and British in North America (King Williams War, Queen Anne’s War, King George’s War and the French and Indian War). At the time of the French and Indian War, there were about 75,000 French in the French Colonies and around 1.5 million people in the British colonies. The French were heavily outnumbered in both population and military forces. When the war ended, France was no longer in control of Canada, although it still controlled the large area known as the Louisiana Purchase. Source: Wikipedia.

The French controlled the Mississippi River and claimed the Ohio River Valley as well, building forts in the area. The British also started to build their own forts and the French expanded into areas the British claimed. In 1754, Major George Washington was sent by Virginia's governor to evict the French from Fort Duquesne. Washington came upon a French scouting party and ordered his men to open fire. Washington's men killed 12 Frenchmen and wounded 22. The war was on. During the first two years of the war the French and their Indian allies defeated the British numerous times. The period began poorly for the British and their colonial soldiers, when a British force led by British General Braddock tried to capture Fort Duquesne. A smaller French and Indian force succeeded in defeating the British force and General Braddock was defeated.

The tide of the war changed in 1756 when William Pitt became the British Secretary of State. The British applied more resources into the battle in North America and slowly began to capture French forts. In 1759, the British won the Battle of The Plains of Abraham, which allowed them to occupy Quebec. The next year they captured Montreal, and thus completed the capture of Canada, effectively ending the war in North America. The War officially came to an end on February 10, 1763, with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. France officially ceded all of its holdings in North America, east of the Mississippi; while regaining the Islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Victory of Montcalms Troops at Carillon, by Henry Alexander Ogden
The Effects of French and Indian War

The effects of the French and Indian war would be many. The cost of the war and of controlling the newly acquired territories was high. The British looked to the American colonies to help pay those costs. That began the long spiral of events that led to the Revolution. The effects of the war would also have a long lasting effect on the French colonists in Quebec. With the onset of British rule in 1760, Quebec French became isolated from the European French. The leaders, power and money of the French empire left Quebec. In some ways, the French colonists were abandoned by France, and they became second class citizens in a country ruled by the English.

In 1774, the Quebec Act guaranteed French colonists as British subjects rights to French law, the Roman Catholic faith, and the French language, to appease them at a moment when the English-speaking colonies to the south were on the verge of revolting in the American Revolutionary War. This Act retained the French Seigneurial system set up the French nobility. The results of this led to isolation of the French from their English rulers, and it is argued this helped ensure the survival of French in Canada and also kept Quebec out of the Revolutionary War. In 1837, the people of Canada rebelled against their English rulers. The rebels believed that the right of citizens to participate in the political process through the election of representatives was the most important right, and they sought to make the legislative council elective rather than appointed. This rebellion included Scottish and Irish as well as French Canadians living in Canada. The rebellion was quashed, but it planted the seed for eventual Canadian Confederation which occurred in 1867. After the Confederation, Quebec started to become industrialized and thus experienced increased contact between French and English speakers. Quebec business however, especially with the rest of Canada and with the United States, was conducted in English. Also, communications to and within the Canadian federal government were conducted almost exclusively in English. This started to change in 1959, when French-language radio and television broadcasting began in Canada. From the beginning of the Quiet Revolution in 1960 to the passing of Bill 101 in 1977, French in Quebec saw a period of validation in its varieties associated with the working class while the percentage of literate and university educated francophones grew. Laws concerning the status of French were passed both on the federal and provincial levels. The Office québécois de la langue française was established to play an essential role of support in language planning. Source: Wikipedia.

The Quiet Revolution is the term for the period from 1960 to 1970, when there was dramatic change in Quebec society, characterized by the rapid and effective secularization of society, the creation of a welfare state (état-providence), and realignment of politics into federalist and separatist factions. It was a period of rapid social and economic development in Quebec and is credited with the surge of Quebec nationalism. The Roman Catholic Church lost much of its influence and power during this period. The following two paragraphs are quoted from Wikipedia about the evolution of the French language in Quebec:

Quebec's culture has only recently gained exposure in Europe, especially since the Quiet Revolution (Révolution tranquille). The difference in dialects and culture is large enough that Quebec French speakers overwhelmingly prefer their own "home grown" television dramas or sitcoms to shows from Europe. The number of such TV shows from France shown on Quebec television is about the same as the number of British TV shows on American television: they are seldom broadcast except on obscure cable channels. Quebec French was once stigmatized, among Quebecers themselves as well as among Continental French and foreigners, as a low-class dialect, sometimes due to its use of anglicisms, sometimes simply due to its differences from "standard" European French. Until 1968, it was unheard of for Canadian French vocabulary to be used in plays in the theatre. In that year the huge success of Michel Tremblay's play Les Belles-Sœurs proved to be a turning point. Today, francophones in Quebec have much more freedom to choose a "register" in speaking, and television characters speak "real" everyday language rather than "normative" French.
Roger’s Rangers

Many of Mark Labine’s ancestors were French and fought for the French in the French and Indian War. However, Mark Labine’s mother has many English ancestors who fought for the English and American side of the conflict.

Rogers’ Rangers was an independent company of colonial militia, attached to the British Army during the Seven Years War (called the French and Indian War in the United States). The unit was informally trained by Major Robert Rogers as a rapidly deployable light infantry force tasked with reconnaissance and conducting special operations against distant targets. Their military tactics were so bold and effective that the unit became the chief scouting unit of British Crown forces in the late 1750s. The British valued them highly for gathering intelligence about the enemy. Later, several members of Rogers’ Rangers became influential leaders in the American Revolutionary War. Numerous ex-rangers participated as patriot militiamen at the Battle of Concord Bridge.

An ancestor named later in this book, 8. James Dascomb (1732-1815) had a brother in law, Lt. Jacob Farrington who was in Roger’s Rangers and was involved in the famous raid of 1759 which is described in detail in the book “Northwest Passage” by Kenneth Roberts. Lt. Farrington is mentioned by name in the book. In the book “Historical Sketches of Andover, Massachusetts”, pp. 270 by Sarah Loring Bailey, a reference is made to Lt. Jacob Farrington being in Roger’s Rangers and talks about Lt. Jacob Farrington and Benjamin Bradley breaking down a door and killing all the occupants inside in the St. Francis Raid. She makes reference to the book “Reminiscences of the French War” by Caleb Stark that describes this raid.

8. James Dascomb was married to 8. Elizabeth Farrington, who was the sister to Lt. Jacob Farrington. Also involved with Roger’s Rangers was Israel Putnam, Elizabeth Putnam’s first cousin once removed. (Elizabeth Putnam is James Dascomb’s mother in law or Elizabeth Farrington’s mother). On August 8, 1758 near Crown Point, New York, a British force of Rangers, light infantry and provincials was ambushed by a French-Canadian-Indian force of 450 under Captain Marin. In this action, Major Israel Putnam was captured and barely escaped with his life. He later became a Major General during the Revolutionary War.

Three military formations now claim descent from Rogers’ Rangers:

First, The Queen’s York Rangers (1st American Regiment) of the Canadian Army, formed from Loyalist veterans of Rogers’ Rangers, including Rogers himself;

Second, The 1st Battalion 119th Field Artillery of the Michigan National Guard, with members directly descended by unbroken lines from the 30-strong detachment of Rogers’ Rangers stationed in Fort Detroit; and

Third, The U.S. Army Rangers, who claim they revive the traditions of Rogers’ Rangers but whose members have no direct personal line of descent.
11. Jean Plante’s original dwelling is located in Quebec suburb of Chateau Richer, at 8294 Ave Royale. There is a plaque on it which identifies it as a historical site.

Marie Francoise Plante was a sister to Georges Plante, b. 1695 listed above.

12. Marin Boucher is considered the father of most the Bouchers of North America. He was born in Mortagne, Perche Province in France. He was a stonemason and was deeded Champlain’s clothes in Champlain’s Last Will and Testament.

11. Louis Delisle was a member of the Carignan Regiment and came to Canada in 1665. He was a member of Captain Petit’s company. Captain Petit is believed to be related to his mother.

There was a Knight named Achille de Lisle who was a Knight of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem who came to Quebec with Charles Haut de Montmagny, the first Governor of New France but his connection to Louis Delisle is unknown.
Ancestral Chart Page 106

Carignan-Salières Regiment

Carignan-Salières Regiment

At least three of my French ancestors came over to Quebec as members of the Carignan-Salières Regiment. The Carignan-Salières was formed by the merger of the Balthasar Regiment, which was established during the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648), and the Carignan Regiment, which was established in 1644 in Piedmont. The Balthasar Regiment became Salières when Balthasar died in 1665. The merger of the two regiments took place in 1659 while the regiment was fighting in Europe. With the signing of the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659, there was little need for a large regiment in France. The Carignan-Salières regiment of approximately 1,200 men was then redeployed to Canada. Seven ships were required to transport the regiment to New France. The first, Le Joyeux Siméon, departed La Rochelle 19 April 1665, arriving at Quebec 1 July 1665.

Many of the troops in the Regiment were discovered to be unconfirmed Catholics and even some French Protestants. All had to take an oath reaffirming their Catholic Faith. The Regiment fought several actions against the Mohawk and the Iroquois until a peace treaty was signed in July 1667. With the end to the Iroquois threat, King Louis XIV decided to offer the men of the regiment an opportunity to stay in New France to help increase the population. As incentive, regular officers were offered 100 livres or 50 livres and a year worth of rations. Lieutenants, alternatively, were offered 150 livres or 100 livres and a year worth of rations. Officers were also offered the incentive of large land grants in the forms of seigneuries. This offer was particularly beneficial to such men as Pierre de Saurel, Alexandre Berthier, Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecœur, and François Jarret de Vercières, who were granted large seigneuries in New France.

Although the majority of the regiment returned to France in 1668, about 450 remained behind to settle in Canada. These men were highly encouraged to marry, being offered land as incentive. As a result, most of them did marry newly arriving women to the colony known as Filles du Roi. The largest import of women to New France occurred during the 1660s and early 1670s, largely in response to the need to provide wives for the regiment.

Ancestors of Mark Labine who were in the Carignan-Salières Regiment were 11.Louis Delisle, 13.Nicolas Hunault, 11. Jean Dalpe dit Pariseau and 11.Sieur Jean Jacquet de Gerlaise dit St. Amand. Some sources say 12.Paul Perrault b.1645 was in this Regiment or was a soldier brought over to fight the Indians. 11.Bernardin Cantara was a soldier brought over to serve under Captain Daniel Greysolon, Sieur de Lhut.

Other ancestors who came over as soldiers were Jean Baptiste Sicard de Carufel who served in the regiment of Renaud d’Avesnes des Meloizes and fought against the Iroquois in the 17th century, and Antoine Theroux dit LaFerte who came from Verdun sur Garonne in Languedoc, France and served with French Marines in Detroit until 1708. Also, Jean Chabrier dit Vadeboncouer was in the Languedoc Regiment during the French and Indian War in the 18th century.

12. Pierre Damoys was born in Rouen, France area.
884. Marie Delisle
885. Marie Gignac.
886. Marie Anne Richard
887. Charles Langlois b.1640
888. Marie Cordier b.??
889. Guillaume Cretel b.??
890. Jeanne Godefroy b.??
891. Noel Perrault Sr.
892. Jacques Maillou b.1610
893. Pierre Maillou dit Desmoulins b.1635
894. Claire Suzanne Arnaud b.1640
895. Paul Labine, Esq. b.1914 and Robert Labine, Esq. b.1947
896. Paul Labine was a City Attorney and prosecutor in Hancock, Michigan and Robert Labine was an Assistant District Attorney in Brooklyn New York. Both Paul and Robert are descendants of Modeste Guildry dit Labine.
897. Louis de Launay b.1589 and his grandfather Louis de Launay b.1525 were Doctors in 16th century France, around the time of Ambroise Pare. The picture above shows Dr. Pare treating a patient in the 16th century. In the 16th century many surgeons were Barbers and the profession was in competition with Barbers who did bloodletting and surgery.
898. Pierre Maillou dit Desmoulins was born 11/05/1635 in France. He died on 06/11/1699. He was a Procurator Fiscal which was like a public prosecutor today.
899. Dr. Louis de Launay b.1589 LaRochelle
900. Marguerite Croisette b.1589 France
901. Claude Marcoux b.1573
902. Louise Marcou b.1629 St. Julien, Champagne, Fr
903. Marie Juneau b.1579
904. Portrait of the procurator Jacques Susanne (1466-1551) 1550 by Tintoretto, Jacopo Robusti
905. Portrait of the procurator Jacques Susanne (1466-1551) 1550 by Tintoretto, Jacopo Robusti
906. Portrait of the procurator Jacques Susanne (1466-1551) 1550 by Tintoretto, Jacopo Robusti
907. Portrait of the procurator Jacques Susanne (1466-1551) 1550 by Tintoretto, Jacopo Robusti
12. Paul de Rainville was born in the Parish of St. Thomas de Touques in Liseaux, Normandy, France. He arrived in Quebec in 1655.

11. Paul Vachon was a Notary (Notaire) and the Procurator Fiscal for the seigneurie d'Argentenaye, Île d'Orléans. The commission appointing 11. Paul Vachon b.1630a as the Procurator Fiscal of the Seigneurie of Argentenay on November 3, 1667 is available to view at www.champlain2004.org. The Procurator Fiscal was an officer of the lord of the Seigneurie who watched over the rights of the lord and acted like a public prosecutor in today's court system.

12. Noel Langlais b. 1603-06 a in St-Léonard-des-Parcs, Orne, Basse-Normandie, France. His wife also born in Normandie. They lived in Beauport, Quebec. For Reference and more info see www.royandboucher.com.

902. 9. Captain Pierre Maillou

903. 10. Louise Marcou b.1667

904. 11. Paul de Rainville

905. 12. Louise Marcou b.1667

906. 10. Marthe de Rainville

907. 11. Jeanne Brechet

908. 12. Paul de Rainville b.1619 Liseaux, Fr d.1686

909. 10. Vincent Vachon dit Lamenee b.1660 Beaupré, Quebec.

910. 11. Jeanne Millet b.1585

911. 12. Noel Langlais b.1606 Orne, France

912. 10. Marie Louise Vachon b.1696

913. 11. Sapience Rateau b.1669 La Copechagniere

914. 12. Rolline Poete b.1618 Liseaux

915. 10. Captain Vincent Vachon b.1660 La Copechagniere, Poitou, Fr

916. 11. Paul Vachon b.1619 Liseaux

917. 12. Noel Langlois b.1604 France? Or in Algonquin Village?
Ancestral Chart Page 110

Aragon, France is a relatively undiscovered, medieval village that is located just thirty minutes from the walled fortress of Carcassonne. This village is not far from the Gascony province in France where Jeanne D’Aragon was born.

Portrait of Jeanne D’Aragon. Painted around 1510 by Raffaello Santiho Raffael (1483-1520). Her relationship (if any) to our Jeanne D’Aragon is unknown.

Map of Gascogne, France
Jeanne D’Aragon was born in Montfort, Gascogne, France. Gascony (English: Gascony) is an area of southwest France that constituted a province of France prior to the French Revolution. Gascony is currently divided between the Auvairaine region and the Midi-Pyrénées region. Gascony is the home to the Gascon language and also the land of d’Artagnan, who inspired Alexandre Dumas's character in the Three Musketeers. Gascony is also famous for "the sweetness of life" which include its food like foie gras and Armagnac brandy.

Gascogne
(Arrow: Gascony)
One of the members of the One Hundred Associates was Nicolas Levasseur. The One Hundred Associates were involved in the early development of Quebec. It is unknown what connection, if any there was between Jeanne Levasseur and Nicholas Levasseur.

The genealogy of Francoise is the same as Joseph. Francoise and Joseph Gariepy were siblings and the genealogy of Francoise is the same as Joseph.

Most of the younger Etienne's sons were also known by the name Boisvert. Most of descendants came to use name Boisvert.
12. Vincent Gouin, son of 13. Olivier Gouin, was born about 1598 in Chartellerault, Poitou, France and died after 1636 in Angliers, Loudon, Anjou, France. His father 13. Olivier was b. 1570a. His lineage can be traced back to the 15th century as follows:

13. Olivier Gouin b. 1570a
14. Pierre Gouin b. 1540a m. Madeleine Roy
15. Jacques Gouin b. 1510a
16. Robert Gouin b. 1480a m. Marie de La Ronciere
17. Mace Gouin b. 1450a d. 1525a

Repeat Ancestor Marcotte, Salle

Ancestral Chart Page 114

Anne Murray, (born Morna Anne Murray June 20, 1945), is a Canadian singer born in Springhill, Nova Scotia, known for her rich alto voice and her taste in choosing songs that appeal to pop, country and adult contemporary listeners alike. For many, her fame as the representative Canadian singer is rivaled only by Gordon Lightfoot. Unlike many internationally-renowned Canadian singers, she has always resided in Canada and now lives in Toronto, but spends most summers in Nova Scotia. (Wikipedia)


11. Michel Boudreau aka Boudrot b.1600a was close friends with Charles de Menou d'Aulnay, for he was godfather to his daughter Marie de Menou who was baptized on September 22, 1639 in Acadia. He obviously arrived in Acadia before that date, probably with a group of colonists recruited by Charles de Menou and Martin Le Godelier in LaChaussee, France, in 1632, and who departed from Saint-Martin-de-Re on July 23, 1632. There were about 40 families. In 1639 Michel was a managing agent in Port Royal, Acadia, and although the census of 1671 shows him to be a farmer, he assumed the duties of a magistrate and the census of 1686 shows him to be the lieutenant general of the colony. The following year, on October 5, 1687, he was given a testimonial for services rendered by Charles de Menou and the colonists who arrived in Acadia before 1641.

7. Marguerite Germaine Bélisle b.??

11. Lt. General Michel Boudreau aka Boudrot b.1600a La Rochelle

12. Martin Aucoin b.1595

11. Michelle Aucoin b.1615 La Rochelle

11. Antoine Beliveau was b. 1621 La Chaussée, (Vienne), France,

11. Jean Antoine Beliveau b.1652 La Chaussée, Fr

12. Antoine Beliveau b. 1621 La Chaussée

12. Martin Aucoin remarried after his first wife Barbe died to Marie Salle on 01/20/1632 at the church St. Barthelemy of the Great Temple in La Rochelle. They came to Acadia around 1640. Ellen Deforges and Madonna are both descendants of Martin.

12. Barbe Minuet

12. Martin Aucoin b.1570 who was a locksmith in Cougue Parish in La Rochelle, France. Martin Sr. m. Suzanne Barboteau in 1592. They had at least three known children. 12. Martin Aucoin remarried after his first wife Barbe died to Marie Salle on 01/20/1632 at the church St. Barthelemy of the Great Temple in La Rochelle. They came to Acadia around 1640. Ellen Deforges and Madonna are both descendants of Martin.

12. Michelle Aucoin b.1615a La Rochelle

11. Madeleine Boudreau b.1876

10. Madeleine Beliveau b.1876

11. Jean Antoine Beliveau b. 1652 La Chaussee, Fr

12. Maxine Burke

12. Mary-Jeanne Beliveau

12. Damien Beliveau

12. Maximum Beliveau

12. Pierre Beliveau

12. Joseph Beliveau

12. Pierre Beliveau

12. Jean Charles Beliveau

11. Jean Antoine Beliveau b. 1652 La Chaussee, Fr

11. Madeleine Beliveau b.1876

10. Madeleine Boudreau b.1873

8. Madeleine Boudreau

11. Francoise Aube b.1641 Paris

11. Francoise Perle b. ??

11. Francois Aube Was a Filles du Roi

11. Francoise Perle b. ??

11. Fille de Roi

10. Pierre Aube dit Chatellerault b.1644 Paris

11. Michel Roy dit Chatellerault b.1644 Paris

12. Louise Chevalier b.??

11. Michel Roy b.??

10. Marguerite Roy b.1683

9. Marie Anne Gouin b.1719

8. Joseph Belisle

7. Marguerite Germaine Bélisle b.??

6. Melanie Gariepy

5. Noel Perrault Jr.

4. Leda Perrault

3. Elizabeth Proulx

2. Oliver Labine

1. Mark Labine
Beyonce Giselle Knowles b.1981 is a direct descendant of 13 Michel Boudrot and 13 Michelle Aucoin. (see Michael Marcotte website).
1019. Noel Perrault Jr.

1020. Melanie Gariepy

1021. Marguerite Belisle

1022. Madeleine Boudreau

1023. Marie Petit Sincennes

12. Renee Landry b. 1626

13. Jean Landry b. 1590

m. 13. Marie Salle b. 1596

Loudon

1024. Claude Landry b. 1663

m. 13. Marie Salle b. 1596 Loudon

1025. Claude Theriault b. 1636

Martaize

1026. Perrine Reau b. 1611

1027. Francois Gautrot b. 1613 France

14. Pierre Lejeune m. ??

It is uncertain if Pierre was father of Edmee.

1028. Mark Labine

1029. Oliver Labine

1030. Elizabeth Proulx

1031. Leda Perrault b. 1861 m. Albert Proulx d. 1943

12. M. L. Gautrot b. 1645

13. Edmee Lejeune b. 1624

14. Pierre Lejeune m. ??

It is uncertain if Pierre was father of Edmee.

1032. Julien Bevais b. 1616a LaMans, France

1033. Robert Germain b. 1659 Alencon, Fr?

Julienne Bevais b. 1616a LaMans, France

1034. Elisabeth Belisle

1035. Alexandre Belisle

1036. Augustin Belisle


1038. Joseph Belisle b. 1708

1039. Francois Coignart b. ?? Rouen, France

11. Marie Coignart b. 1643 Rouen

Francoise Petit b. 1643 St. Sureau, Fr

Francois Coignart from Rouen, Normandy, France.
Ancestral Chart Page 117

1037. 1. Mark Labine
1038. 2. Oliver Labine
1039. 3. Elizabeth Proulx
1040. 4. Leila Perrault
1041. 5. Elizabeth Belisle
1042. 6. Alexandre Belisle
1043. 7. Augustin Belisle
1044. 8. Joseph Belisle Sr.
1045. 9. Joseph Belisle Jr. b. 1703

1046. 10. Joseph M. Belisle was born in Deschambault, Quebec.
1047. 8. Joseph M. Belisle b. 1739

1048. 10. Marie Ann Pereault b. 1680

1049. 10. Madeleine Champelain b. 1706a
1050. 11. Captain Paul Pereault b. 1645 Chaource-Maritime, Fr
1051. 12. Marie Sebastien b. 1625a Paris

1052. 9. Marie Pereault b. 1640

1053. Repeat Ancestor Marcotte, Perrault

1054. Parents of Marie Chretien were Anselme Chretien and Anne Bernard from Paris, France.

1055. Joseph M. Belisle was born in Deschambault, Quebec.

1056. 11. Bernard Champelain b. 1646
1057. 12. Andre Mouillard b. 1625 Paris ??

1058. 10. Joseph Louis Champelain b. 1674
1059. 11. Eleanor Mouillard b. 1656 Paris
1060. 12. Marie Sebastien b. 1625a Paris

1061. 9. Madeleine Champelain b. 1706a
1062. 11. Captain Paul Pereault b. 1645 Chaource-Maritime, Fr
1063. Repeat Ancestor

1064. Fecamp, France is where the Marcotte family has its origins. It is located in Normandy, France. There is an old Marcotte house still standing in Fecamp.

1065. Painting of Fecamp, France, by Jules Noel (1810 - 1881) "Fécamp, le port", vers 1875 Collection du Musée de Fécamp, Normandie, France
1053. 1.Mark Labine
2.Oliver Labine
3.Elizabeth Proulx
4.Leda Perrault
5.Eliza Belisle
6.Alexandre Belisle
7.Augustin Belisle b.1775

1054. 12.Antoine Arcand dit Bourdelais b.1640 France

1055. 11.Simon Arcand dit Bourdelais was born in Ste-Croix-du-Mont, Bordeaux, Guyenn, France. He was a Captain in the local militia at Deschambault, Quebec.

1056. 12.Jeanne Poulet b.1640 France

1057. 10.Pierre Arcand b.1689

1058. 13.Barthemy Isnard b.??

1059. 12.Paul Isnard dit Provencal b.1647 Arles, Fr Carignan Regiment

1060. 13.Francois Primeau b.??

1061. 11.Marie Isnard dit Provencal b.1674 Quebec

1062. 13.Toussaint Bonville b.1631

1063. 12.Marie Bonville b.1651 Paris

1064. 13.Marie de Belleheure b.1631

1065. Repeat Ancestor Chavigny

1066. 9.Pierre Arcand b.1722

1067. 10.Veronique Cauchon b.1609

1068. 8.Marie Louise Arcand

1069. 7.Veronique Cauchon b.1609 m. Rene Cauchon b.1640 Tours, Fr

1070. See Chavigny line above. Marie Lisette parents were Francois de Chavigny, Nobleman and Genevieve Guyon, descendant of Jean Guyon line listed above at 569.

1071. Picture of Deschambault, Quebec

Ancestral Chart Page 118
8. Alexander McDougall is said to have been born 1759a in Argyllshire, Scotland. His brother Duncan Jr. was also a partner with the Northwest Company. His father Duncan Sr. was from Scotland and was a Lieutenant in the British 84th Regiment of Foot. Some sources indicate his wife was a Metis. She is not listed in marriage records of Marie Charlotte and Augustin Belisle. He lived most of time at Fort Abitibi in Quebec.

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10. unknown?

Angus Shaw was brother of Isabel Shaw. Angus b. ?? d. 1832. He married Mary (Marjory) McGillivray, a sister to the Honorable William McGillivray. Through Mary McGillivray, Alexander McDougall was connected to the McTavish and Fraser families who were Partners and owners of the Northwest Fur Trade Company.

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8. **Alexander McDougal** was the grandfather of 6. **Alexandre Belisle** and is the 5 great grandfather of Mark Labine. He received a Beaver Club medal in 1780. He was a clerk and later master at Fort Abitibi (near La Sarre, QC). Alexander is described as being impulsive, arrogant, ruthless, and determined in pushing the trade, yet friendly, hospitable, and helpful to his opponents at other times. He died in 1821 and divided his estate among the children of his daughter, 7. **Mary Charlotte McDougall**, and her husband, 7. **Augustin Belisle** of Deschambault; his brother Duncan’s surviving children, including two daughters who lived with him; George, a natural son of his nephew Duncan; and the children of his brother Donald and his sister Sarah.

His uncle was **Angus Shaw**, who married **Mary McGillivray**, the sister of the Honorable William McGillivray, who succeeded his father as the last chief partner of the NorthWest Company.

![Honorable William McGillivray, brother to 8. Alexander McDougal's aunt Mary McGillivray](image1)

![Northwest Company Coat of Arms](image2)

![Fort Abitibi where Alexandre McDougal worked, is located where the village of LaSarre is shown on the very top of the map in Northern Quebec.](image3)
84th Regiment of Foot

Our ancestor 9 Lt. Duncan McDougall Sr. was a member of the 84th Regiment of Foot. According to the British Army List, Duncan McDougall (84th) was in active service in the 84th Regiment. On June 25, 1782, he was promoted to Lieutenant, even though a new Cabinet of Great Britain had agreed in March 1782 to recognize the independence of the United States. By this period, he was living in Williamstown in Canada between the Grand River [later Ottawa River] and the St. Lawrence River in the Charlottenburg District. The birth of his daughter was recorded at St. Andrew’s Church in this community as ‘Mary Ann MacDougall, dau. of Lt. Duncan MacDougall, of the 1st Batt’, 84th Reg’t of Foot, & Isabel his wife, was born on the 3rd & baptized on the 18th of May, 1782.’

(Source: Genealogical Reference Card File-McDougall, Duncan & Register of the 84th Regiment of Foot Baptisms 1779-1791. Archives of Ontario, City of Toronto, Ont)

The 84th Regiment of Foot (Royal Highland Emigrants) was a British regiment in the American Revolutionary War that was raised to defend present day Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic Canada from the constant land and sea attacks by American Revolutionaries. The 84th Regiment was also involved in offensive action in the Thirteen Colonies; including North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and what is now Maine, as well as raids upon Lake Champlain and the Mohawk Valley. The regiment consisted of 2,000 men in twenty companies. The 84th Regiment was raised from Scottish soldiers who had served in the Seven Years’ War and stayed in North America. As a result, the 84th Regiment had one of the oldest and most experienced officer corps of any regiment in North America. source: Wikipedia. Some members of the 84th Regiment fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and Major General John Small from this regiment is depicted as a central figure in John Trumbull’s painting shown below.

After the American Revolution, the soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, 84th Regiment became part of the migration of the United Empire Loyalists to Nova Scotia. The 84th Regiment evacuated Charlotte, North Carolina and went to New York in April 1782 and then on to Halifax, arriving on October 24, 1782. Major Small followed them, arriving on the frigate Jason on November 12. Small arrived with a number of the settlers that the 84th Regiment had saved in the Siege of Ninety-Six. These men founded Rawdon Township (currently, Rawdon, Nova Scotia and area). After the 2nd Battalion was disbanded at the headquarters for the 84th Regiment Fort Edward (Nova Scotia) on October 10, 1783, many of the 84th Regiment settled beside Rawdon Township in the newly formed Douglas Township (Kennetcook, Nova Scotia and surrounding area. Lt. Duncan settled in Williamstown, Canada between the Grand River [later Ottawa River] and the St. Lawrence River in the Charlottenburg District. He is known to have at least three children, Duncan Jr., my ancestor 8 Alexander McDougall, and a daughter Mary Ann.

Major John Small of the 84th Regiment of Foot is one of central figures in John Trumbull’s Painting titled “Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill.”

10. George Dascomb, Baker b. 1686 Devon, England m. Hannah Brooks 1735 d. 1739

Devon, England

9. James Dascomb b. 1710

8. James Dascomb Jr. b. 1732 d. 1815 Hillsborough

7. George Dascomb Sr. b. 1738 d. 1793 Hillsborough

6. George Dascomb Jr. b. 1776

5. Charles Dascomb b. 1776

4. Allen Brooks Dascomb b. 1750 d. 1822 Hillsborough

3. Allen Barney Dascomb b. 1726 d. 1790

2. Doris Dascomb b. 1750

1. Mark Labine b. 1720

Dr. James Dascomb IV b. 1808 d. 1873

Thomas Dascomb b. 1808 d. 1873

James Dascomb III b. 1776

James Dascomb b. 1763 d. 1800

Thomas Dascomb b. 1793 d. 1863

Edmund Dascomb b. 1837 d. 1863

Samuel Dascomb b. 1837 d. 1863

7. George Dascomb Sr. lived in Lunenburg, Mass. Kept a tavern for a time in Hillsboro, NH. Later involved in brickmaking and farming. Also Deacon of Congregational Church.

8. Elizabeth Farrington

10. Unknown

30 Thomas Dascomb was a member of Co. C, 16th Maine in First Corps at Gettysburg. Woke up General Reynolds on July 1st at 3 am while on guard duty. Reynolds was killed later that day. Most of Maine Regiment was killed or captured that first day.

31 Went to Dartmouth college. Became professor and was first librarian at Oberlin College in Ohio. His wife Marianne had a residence hall at Oberlin named after her in 1956.

8. James Dascomb gravestone in Dascomb Cemetery in Wilton

Dascomb Cemetery in Wilton, N.H.

Dascomb house in Hillsborough, N.H.

8. James Dascomb served in Revolutionary War in N.H. and is under name Daskam in DAR register. He fought at the Battle of Bennington in 1777.
Ancestral Chart Page 123

1091. Edmond Farrington b.1588 was a Fellmonger (maker and dealer of hides) who came to Lynn MA from England in 1635. He also was one of original settlers of Southampton, Long Island, New York in 1640. Source: Jeff Martin's book called a New England Genealogy.

1092. Edmund Farrington

1093. John Farrington was born in Olney, Buckingham, England.

1094. Edward Farrington

1095. Elizabeth Newhall

1096. Edward Farrington

1097. Elizabeth Farrington b.1739 who married James Dascomb, had two brothers who were officers and fought in the French and Indian wars and Revolutionary War. Lt. Jacob Farrington fought with Roger’s Rangers and went on the expedition described in the book “Northwest Passage”. Lt. Col Thomas Farrington fought in the Rev War. Thomas Farrington’s son Putnam Farrington was a General in the War of 1812.

1098. William Knight

1099. Elizabeth Knight

1100. Elizabeth Lee b.1608a Salford Priors Warwickshire, England

1101. Mark Labine

1102. Doris Dascomb

1103. Allen Dascomb

1104. Allen Brooks Dascomb

1105. Charles Dascomb

1106. George Dascomb Jr.

1107. George Dascomb Sr

1108. Elizabeth Farrington

1109. Daniel Farrington b.1710

1110. Captain John Brown b.1634 Malford, England

1111. Hertfordshire (abbreviated as Herts) is an inland county in England and one of the Home Counties. The Domesday Book recorded the county as having nine hundreds. After the Norman conquest of 1066, Hertfordshire was used for some of the new Norman castles at Bishop’s Stortford and Berkhamsted. Hertfordshire was originally the area assigned to a fortress constructed at Hertford under the rule of Edward the Elder in 913. The name Hertfordshire appears in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 1011. (Wikipedia)

1112. Sarah Booth b.1605a Wherwell, England

1113. Martha Brown m.1690

1114. Elizabeth Osgood b.1636 Wherwell, England

1115. Sarah Booth

1116. Edward Farrington lived in Andover, just west of Salem and was accused of being involved with witchcraft by Ann Putnam, the sister to Thomas Putnam III, a minister. Edward Farrington was one of the early settlers of the town of Andover. In 1641, Edward Farrington was accused of being involved with witchcraft by Alice Johnson of Ipswich. The man whom Edward Farrington was accused of being involved with was said to be a devil worshiper and to have had the power to engage in satanic rituals. The试用版的文本可能不完整或有误。
Salem Witch Trials

The Salem witch trials, which began in 1692 (also known as the Salem witch hunt and the Salem witchcraft episode), resulted in a number of convictions and executions for witchcraft in both Salem Village and Salem Town, Massachusetts. The Salem witch trials led to the executions of 20 people (14 women, 6 men) and the imprisonment of between 175 and 200 people. In addition to those executed at least five people died in prison.

Mark Labine’s ancestors were involved in the Salem witch trials in several ways. First, ancestor 11. Thomas Putnam II was the clerk of court for many of the trials. Second, his daughter Ann Putnam and the sister to my ancestor 10. Thomas Putnam III was one of the accusers. The first three people accused were arrested for allegedly afflicting 12-year-old Ann Putnam. These three persons were: Sarah Good, a beggar, Sarah Osborne, a bedridden old woman, and Tituba.

Second, 11. Thomas Putnam II’s half brother Joseph Putnam (the father to General Israel Putnam) was one of those who strongly opposed the witchcraft hysteria.

Third, ancestor 10. Edward Farrington, who lived in Andover, was one of those persons accused of witchcraft during the hysteria. He was never tried, however, so it is assumed the charges were dropped against him. His son 9. Daniel Farrington would end up marrying the niece of Ann Putnam, (Elizabeth Putnam) one of the accusers at the Salem Witch Trials.

In 1706, Ann Putnam, one of the most active accusers, was the only girl to offer a written apology. She claimed that she had not acted out of malice, but was being deluded by Satan into denouncing innocent people, and mentioned Rebecca Nurse in particular. In 1712 the pastor who had cast Rebecca out of the church formally cancelled the excommunication.

Ann Putnam's will is dated 20 May, 1715, proved 29 June, 1716. In it she mentions her brothers Thomas, Ebenezer, Timothy, Seth; sisters, Elizabeth, Experience, Abigail and Susanna; her brother Thomas to be executor. Ann Putnam, so notorious in the year of 1692, never married. She made a public confession; her statement previously prepared by Rev. Mr. Green, was read by him and received by the church, 25 August 1706. Her health was broken by the excitements of 1692 and she sank into an early grave. Her interment was the last in the old Putnam tomb in the Thomas Putnam burial ground. Source: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; The Devil Discovered-Salem Witchcraft 1692, by Enders A. Robinson, Hippocrene Books, New York, pp. 67.
1108. 1. Mark Labine
2. Doris Dascomb
3. Allen Barney Dascomb
4. Allen Brooks Dascomb
5. Charles Dascomb
7. George Dascomb Sr.
9. Daniel Farrington
10. Edward Farrington
11. John Farrington
12. Edmond Farrington

1109. 8. Elizabeth Farrington
   b. 1739 d. 1832

James Putnam b. 1689 — James Putnam b. 1661 — John Putnam b. 1627

1110. James Putnam b. 1726 went to Harvard College and became Attorney General of Massachusetts in 1777. He made the mistake of signing an “address” of support for Governor Hutchinson and was branded a “loyalist” for doing so.

1111. He eventually had to leave the States and died in St. John, New Brunswick. He was a mentor to President John Adams from 1755 to 1758.

1112. Notes for PRISCILLA: Pricilla’s last name not documented but she is believed to be either a Gould or a Deacon. It is believed either way Pricilla is related to Richard Deacon of Wyndruge, Hertfordshire, who died in 1496, and whose three sons were in the service of the Crown.

1113. U.S. President William Howard Taft, b.1857 d.1930 27th U.S. President

Holyoke, Massachusetts is named after Elizur Holyoke, who named Mount Holyoke. He is Ann Holyoke’s brother. Ann and Elizur were born in Tanworth, Warwickshire, England.

1114. U.S. President Herbert Hoover, b.1874 d.1964 31st

1115. U.S. President William Howard Taft, b.1857 d.1930 27th U.S. President

1116. Holyoke, Massachusetts is named after Elizur Holyoke, who named Mount Holyoke. He is Ann Holyoke’s brother. Ann and Elizur were born in Tanworth, Warwickshire, England.

1117. Thomas Putnam III (b. 1681) was sister to Ann Putnam (b. 1680, d. 1716) who was at center of Salem Witchhunt trials in 1690s.

1118. Thomas Putnam III (b. 1681) was sister to Ann Putnam (b. 1680, d. 1716) who was at center of Salem Witchhunt trials in 1690s.

1119. 12. Lt. Thomas Putnam House

1120. 11. Ann Carr b. 1661 Salisbury

1121. 10. Thomas Putnam III b. 1681

33 See extended chart for ancestors of John Putnam. He is believed to have arrived in Salem, Mass around 1640.

34 Some historians believe Priscilla was a Gould. Pricilla’s Gould family roots to 1659 believed to be as follows: Father Richard Gould b.1553. Richard Gould b.1530. Thomas Gould b.1500. Richard Gould b.1479 and Thomas Gould b.1459 m Joan Curtis b.1459 in Buckshire, England. The Gould family can trace their ancestry back to John Gole/Gold/Gould who was a Crusader who distinguished himself at the siege of Damietta in 1219 during the 5th Crusade to the Holy Land (See Gould website at www.gouldhistory.com). On his return to England, and in recognition of his service, he was granted an estate at Seaborough in 1229 by the descendant of the Norman Knight whose forebears military service commitment he had been nominated to fulfill. The church at Seaborough contains a stone effigy of a 13th century crusader who is believed to be John Gould. Sir Winston Churchill of England is a descendant of this Crusader John Gould. Diana Spencer, Princess of Wales is also a descendant of Crusader John Gould.

35 Parents of Prudence Stockton were John Stockton, b.1551 d.1610 Leicestershire, England m. Susance b.1560 d.1610. Ancestral Chart Page 125
The Battle of Bunker Hill has a number of ancestral connections.

First of all, the battle took place on Breed’s Hill. Breed’s Hill was named for the Breed pastures south of the redoubt, which were owned by Ebenezer Breed, the great-grandson of John Breed, who was the second child of that family name born on American Soil, and the fourth son of the father of all the Breeds in America.” Allen Breed or Bread is connected to the author’s descendants in that he married Elizabeth Lee in later years after both of their spouses had died. Elizabeth Lee had been married to 12. William Knight and their daughter Elizabeth Knight married 11. John Farrington, my direct line ancestor.

There are several other connections to Bunker Hill. General Israel Putnam is Mark Labine’s first cousin eight times removed through his Putnam ancestors. He was one of the commanders who fought at Bunker Hill and his picture is in the Trumbull painting at the middle left edge of the picture. He has white hair and a green coat on. Rev. William W. Johnson’s book on the Johnsons states that 9. David Johnson, b. 1715 fought in the battle and that one of his sons fought with him. 8. William Boyd, b. 1719, is a direct ancestor who was a ship Captain. He was in the Londonderry Company of 100 men who fought in the battle under the command of John Starks. Finally, 9. Captain Othniel Taylor, b. 1719, was near the battle and it is known he received pay at Prospect Hill, which is where the troops retreated to after the battle. Finally, 9. Lt. Duncan MacDougal Sr., fought in the 84th Regiment of Foot, which fought on the British side of this battle. It is not certain Duncan was in the Regiment when it fought there, but we know he was in this Regiment at the end of the war.
| 1122 | General William Whipple, b. 1730, signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. |
| 1123 | 8. General William Whipple b.1730 |
| 1124 | 9. Captain William Whipple b.1658 |
| 1125 | 10. Major William Whipple b.1658 |
| 1126 | 11. Captain John Whipple b.1626 |
| 1127 | 12. John Whipple b.1588 Bocking, England |
| 1132 | 12. Matthew Whipple b.1588 Bocking, England |
| 1133 | 13. Matthew Whipple b.1588 Bocking, England |
| 1133 | The Whipple House is owned and maintained by the Ipswich (Mass.) Historical Society. The original house was built before 1650 (possibly as early as 1638 by John Fawn), then sold to John Whipple "the Elder (brother to our ancestor Matthew Whipple b.1583)." |

**U.S. President John Calvin Coolidge Jr. b. 1872 30th President**

| 1128 | U.S. President John Calvin Coolidge Jr. b. 1872 30th President |
| 1129 | 3. John Calvin Coolidge b.1845 |
| 1130 | 4. Sarah Brewer b.1823 |
| 1131 | 5. Sally Brown b.1801 |
| 1132 | 6. Israel Putnam Brown b.1781 |
| 1133 | 7. Adam Brown Jr. b.1748 m. Eliz Putnam  |
| 1134 | 8. Adam Brown b.1721 |
| 1135 | 9. Jacob Brown b.1680 |
| 1136 | 10. Judith Perkins b.1635 |

**Governor of Minnesota from 1876 to 1882, he founded Pillsbury Mills**

| 1122 | Governor of Minnesota from 1876 to 1882, he founded Pillsbury Mills |
| 1123 | John Sargent Pillsbury b1827 |
| 1124 | John Pillsbury b1789 |
| 1125 | Micajah Pillsbury b1761 |
| 1126 | Caleb Pillsbury b1716 |
| 1127 | Caleb Pillsbury b1681 |
| 1128 | Susanna Worth b1649 |
| 1129 | Susanna Whipple b1622 |

**36 Matthew Whipple was a clothier who lived in Bocking, County Essex, England.**

**35 We are related to Coolidge also through Captain John Whipple and also through Putnam line.**

**36 President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and President Calvin Coolidge both trace their blood lines to Ipswich Whipples and through Elizabeth we are related to them.**

**39 George A. Dascomb became a lumber dealer and upon his death set up a charitable trust in Vermont which in 1999 was the 20th largest charitable trust in Vermont. His father Alfred went to Dartmouth College and was a minister and a Chaplin during the civil war. George A. Dascomb was a first cousin to Allen Brooks Dascomb.**
Whipple Family

My connection to the Whipple family goes back to the marriage of 10. Elizabeth Whipple to 10. Thomas Putnam III. According to family tree published on Ancestry.com by Douglas Deal, Elizabeth Whipple was born about 1685 in Salem Village, MA to Joseph Whipple and Sarah Fairchild, and died before 1757. She married Thomas Putnam on April 10, 1705. Thomas Putnam was born February 9, 1681 in Salem Village, MA. Elizabeth Whipple is also listed as the daughter of Joseph Whipple and Sarah Fairchild in the family tree of Manassah Pike listed at www.gencircles.com.

The Whipple family in America descend from Matthew Whipple Sr., b. 1560 of Bocking, county Essex, England, a clothier. In Matthew Whipple’s Will of December 19th, 1616, he mentions his son Matthew Jr., son John, daughters Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Anne [Amce?], Johane, Amye; my sister, wife of Richard Rathbone; Hercules Stephens, grandchildren Hercules and Margaret Arthur, and Henry and Anne Coldham [Caldham]. Joseph, the father of Elizabeth, is the son of Matthew Jr. The ancient Library at Birmingham, England has sources that state the Whipple family originated with Henri De V: Hipple, a gentlemen of Normandy of the Vale de Suere (or Vale de Suede). For his gallantry he was granted the manorial estates of Wraxall—taking the name of Wraxall.

Richard Wraxall—that is, Richard de V: Hipple—was knighted on the battlefield of Agincourt, and given the motto: "Fidele et Brave." Leaving Wraxall on account of persecution, the name of De V: Hipple was resumed, which in the time of Henry VII. (1485-1509), was anglicized into Whipple.

It is not clear or known how Elizabeth Whipple and Thomas Putnam met, but Ipswich, the home village of the Whipples, and Salem, the home village of the Putnams, were very close to each other. There were other Whipple-Putnam connections at that time as well.

Among the descendants of Whipple family are U.S. Presidents, social reformers, inventors, manufacturers, statesmen, explorers, and many others. Presidents who can trace their ancestry to the early Whipples are Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge. Two signers of the Declaration of Independence descend from the Whipples, Stephen Hopkins and William Whipple.
This page shows Dascomb ancestors of Mark Labine who trace their roots back to Scotland and Ireland. The Scottish were lured to Ireland with the promise of religious freedom. The Scottish Presbyterian’s hope to live free from religious persecution in Ireland did not last long and these families again found themselves in the middle of a battle between the Protestants and Catholics. In 1689 several ancestors were involved in the siege of Londonderry, Ireland. This siege lasted for 105 days and many innocent people were killed during the siege. A descendant of 9.Martha Morison wrote as follows about tales told by Martha:

“One of the most vivid memories of my childhood was the thrill of excitement with which I used to listen to the description of the starving people waiting for the ships that were bringing supplies and their horror when it became apparent that they might not be able to reach the city. This, with the final triumph, was equal to any romance. ” The memories of the Londonderry siege were vivid in Martha’s mind and apparently she told this story often. Several years after the siege, a number of these Scotch-Irish families sent a representative to the colony of Massachusetts to petition the Governor of the Colony to let them come and settle there. The representative they sent was a Reverend William Boyd who was from Maccosgum, (also listed as Macasky) Ireland. He submitted a petition to Governor Shute dated March 26, 1718 asking for permission to obtain land in “that very excellent and renowned Plantation” called New England. Eight names on the petition were Boyds. It is uncertain whether this Boyd was an ancestor of Captain William Boyd although there is a good likelihood he was related and possibly even Captain William Boyd’s father. Governor Shute granted permission for these Scotch-Irish settlers to come to New England and five ships of settlers left Belfast, Ireland and landed in Boston on August 4, 1718. From here, they soon went to New Hampshire and formed a settlement there called Londonderry after their native city. 9.Thomas Steele b.1694 and 9.Martha Morrison were among the original sixteen families to settle in Londonderry, New Hampshire. Captain William Boyd made fourteen trips to New England with Scotch Irish immigrants.
The Siege of Londonderry, lasted from 18 April to 28 July 1689. The dispute was between those loyal to King James II, a catholic whose supporters were known as Jacobites, and his daughter Mary who married William of Orange, whose followers were called Williamites. After King James was ousted from power by the Williamites, he raised an army in France and invaded Ireland, a catholic country. The city, a Williamite stronghold, was besieged by the King James army until it was relieved by Royal Navy ships. King James then returned to France and never again gained the throne of England. He was the last Catholic King of England. Many of the inhabitants of the city were Scots who had come to Ireland. After the siege, many emmigrated to America.

Ancestry 9. Thomas Steele and 9. Martha Morrison had six children. One of their sons named 8. James Steele is our ancestor. Another son Captain David Steele b.1758 fought in the Revolutionary war and two of his sons, namely Major General David Steele and Major General John Steele served in the New Hampshire militia. Other notable Steeles included David’s son Jonathan Steele b.1760 who was appointed to be a Judge of the Superior Court in 1810 by Governor Jeremiah Smith. John Steele b. 1773 was a Colonel in the war of 1812 and later became a Major General in the New Hampshire militia. Many of the Steeles who were descendants of James Steele and Martha Morrison became Lawyers. The Boys of Londonderry all descend from Captain William Boyd b.1719 who settled in London- derry and married Alice Hunter in 1751 when he was 32 years old. Prior to his marriage, he was a sea Captain and is said to have made 14 voyages across the Atlantic bringing immigrants to New England. 8. Captain William Boyd and 8. Alice Hunter had six children. Their daughter 7. Alice Boyd, married 7. James Steele b.1758 and they moved to Antrim, New Hampshire and built a large Square House which is shown below.

David Johnson is said to have fought at the battle of Bunker Hill with three of his sons, one which is believed to be Lt. Josiah Johnson, our ancestor. See DAR lineage book under Olive Spelman, Volume 2, page 229 and under Maria Neale, Volume 8, page 280.

9. David Johnson  
b. 1715 Andover, Mass  d. 1799  
m. Grandfather John came from Hern Hill, England

8. Lt. Josiah Johnson  
b. 1746 Leominster, MA d. 1827  
Buckland, MA  
Lt. Josiah Johnson fought in the Revolutionary War and was a Lt. in 16th Co 5th Reg under Lt. Col David Wells.

9. Mary Warner  
b. 1716 ???

The 11. Thankful Woodward line goes back to year 1013 A.D. See Supp Chart 15 below

9. Captain Othniel Taylor in “History of Buckland” book is said to have ridden over 100 miles on April 19, 1775 to give the alarm. Paul Revere’s famous ride shown above was on April 18, 1775.

Buckland, MA is located in western Massachusetts about 10 miles west of Greenfield.

9. Captain Othniel Taylor  
b. 1719 Deerfield, MA d. 1743 d. 1788  
10. Martha Taylor b. 1736

10. Samuel Taylor m. 1 Sarah Mun and m. 2 Mary Hitchcock.

9. David Johnson was the son of Josiah Johnson b. 1669, (m. Annis Chandler) who was the son of Thomas Johnson b. 1633 (m. Mary Holt) of Andover, MA and grandson of John Johnson b. 1607a of Ipswich, MA. (m. Susuan(a)) John Johnson immigrated to New England in 1635 on the ship “James”. He was a shoemaker and died in Ipswich in 1654.

9. Captain Othniel Taylor fought in the French and Indian War and was a Captain in the local militia. He was 56 years old when the Revolutionary War began in 1775 and served under Capt. Sylvanus Rice’s Militia. He was enlisted from 04/27/1775 to 08/01/1775. He purchased 1000 acres of land on 11/01/1742 near Buckland, MA. Two of Captain Othniel Taylor’s sons (Othniel Jr. and Tertius) were officers in the Continental Army and both were original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Othniel Jr. eventually became a Brigadier General for the Militia.

41 See “The History of Buckland 1779-1935” by Fannie Shaw Kendrick & Lucy Cutler Kellogg.

Ancestral Chart Page 131
8. James Dascomb, b. 1732, was a patriot during the Revolutionary War and signed the Association Test at Wilton, NH in June, 1776. James Dascomb enlisted as a private in John Goss Co. of Captain Nichol’s Regiment of General Stark’s Brigade. This regiment was raised and marched to reinforce the Northern Army on July 20, 1777 and fought at the Battle of Bennington which occurred on August 16, 1777. 8. Gad Elmer enlisted August 17, 1777, as a private in Capt. Jennings Company, Col. David Wells’ Hampshire County Regiment for service in the Revolution. (See "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution," Vol. 5 Page 323). He was discharged on August 21, 1777 so he only served for five days. 8. Elizabeth Farrington, the wife of James Dascomb, had four brothers who fought in the Revolutionary War, including Lt. Jacob Farrington, Captain Phillip Farrington, Lt. Colonel Thomas Farrington and Thomas Farrington Jr. 9. David Johnson and 8. Lt. Josiah Johnson also both fought in the War. In the book titled "Genealogy Records of the Descendants of David Johnson of Leominster, Mass," p. 5. 9. David Johnson is said to have fought in the first great battle of the Revolution. 8. Lt. Josiah Johnson is said to have fought in the battle of Saratoga and may have fought with his father at Bunker Hill, although this is not documented. Lt. Josiah Johnson is listed in the book “History of Buckland 1779-1935” by Fannie Shaw Kendrick, where he is referred to as Lieutenant.” He is listed in the Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (1896) v. 8 p. 856. He is listed in DAR Patriot Index (1990) part 2, p. 1698. Finally, 9. Captain Othniel Taylor served in the local militia during the War and is said to have ridden 100 miles on April 19, 1775 to give alarm without getting off his horse. (see History of Buckland). It is said he had six sons fight in the War, and three of them were officers. His son Othniel Taylor Jr. would eventually become a Brigadier General of the New York Militia.
1158. 9. Captain Othniel Taylor

1159. 10. Mary Hitchcock b. 1698 Springfield, MA d. 1751 (See Supp chart below)

1160. 6. Stephen Grover Cleveland b. 1837 d. 1908 U.S. President

1161. 11. Mary Ball b. 1673


1163. 11. William Arms b. 1664

1164. 11. Ebenezer Smead b. 1675 & Esther Catlin b. 1671

1165. 11. Joanah Hawks b. 1654

1166. 9. Martha Arms b. 1729 d. 1802

1167. 11. William Arms b. 1664 ??

1168. 10. Daniel Arms b. 1667 Hatfield, MA d. 1755 in Deerfield, MA

1169. 11. Joannah Hawks b. 1654 ??

1170. 9. Martha Arms b. 1729 d. 1802

1171. 10. Esther Smead b. 1696 d. 1736

1172. 12. William Smead b. 1635a & Elizabeth Lawrence b. 1635a ??


13. Mary Smith's parents were 14. Samuel Smith d. 1681 South Hadley, MA and 14. Elizabeth Smith d. Hadley, MA 1686. Presidents Rutherford Hayes b. 1822 , George H.W. Bush b. 1924 and George W. Bush b. 1946 are all descendents of Samuel and Elizabeth Smith. The Bush line is as follows:

1. Samuel and Elizabeth Smith
2. Elizabeth Smith m. John Whitney
3. Elizabeth Whitney m. Joseph Keeler
4. Elijah Keeler m. Sarah
5. Rebecca Keeler m. Lemuel Bangs
6. Elijah Keeler Bangs m. Joseph Beaky
7. Mary Ann Bangs m. Joseph Beaky
8. Martha Beaky m. Daniel Davis Walker
9. George Herbert Walker m. Lucretia Wear
10. Dorothy Walker m. Prescott Sheldon Bush (Senator)
11. George H.W. Bush m. Barbara Pierce (President)
12. George W. Bush m. Laura Welch (President)

A direct descendant of 11. John Hitchcock and Mary Ball is Richard B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister from 1930 to 1935 and a member of the House of Lords in England.

A relative of an ancestor of Doris Dascomb was one of the survivors of the Battle known as “Custer’s Last Stand.” William Othnial Taylor b.1855 in Canandaigua, New York, and who died in 1923 in Orange, Massachusetts, was the direct descendant of 9. Captain Othnial Taylor and his wife 9. Martha Arms. On the web you can find a detailed account of his story of the Battle of the Little Bighorn which was obtained from a 1917 manuscript that was published by Viking in 1996. William was in the 7th Calvary.

Below is lineage that shows how William Othnial Taylor, b.1855 is a descendant of Captain Othnial Taylor.

9. Captain Othnial Taylor b.1719 d.1788 and Martha Arms
   ↓
5. Samuel Taylor b.1744 d.1837 m. Esther White
   ↓
5. Samuel Taylor b.1774
   ↓
3. Othnial White Taylor b.1820 d.1862 m. Fidelia Phillips Richmond
   ↓
5. William Othnial Taylor, b.1855 d.1923 shown in picture to left.

Captain Othnial Taylor and Martha Arms are the great great grandparents of 5. Eunice Johnson who married 5. Charles Henry Dascomb. Charles H. Dascomb and Eunice Johnson are Doris Dascomb’s great grandparents.

The Battle of the Little Bighorn, also known as Custer’s Last Stand and known by the Native Americans involved as the Battle of the Greasy Grass, was an armed engagement between combined forces of Lakota, Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho people against the 7th Cavalry Regiment of the United States Army. It occurred on June 25 and June 26, 1876, near the Little Bighorn River in eastern Montana Territory, near what is now Crow Agency, Montana.

Below is a picture of moccasins that William Othnial Taylor donated to the Memorial Hall Museum in Deerfield, May in 1885.

Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Memorial Hall Museum in Deerfield, MA sold these at auction on October 25, 1986. According to the museum's records, William Othnial Taylor (1855-1923), cavalry private who rode in the 7th Cavalry with General Custer and was a survivor of the battle of the Little Big Horn, donated these to the museum in 1885.
1174. 15. John Aylmer, b.1521 was named Bishop of London By Queen Elizabeth in 1568. He is buried at St. Paul’s Cathedral in London. He was briefly chaplain to the Duke of Suffolk and tutor to his daughter, Lady Jane Grey. His brother was Sir Robert Aylmer who was a member of the House of Commons in England.

1180. 11. Edward Elmer Jr. b.1654

1181. 10. Hezekiah Elmer b.1686

1182. 9. Samuel Elmer b.1732

42 Information on the Elmers (Aylmers) in England obtained from book titled: Historical Notices & Records of the Village & Parish of Fincham in the County of Norfolk" by William Blyth (Rector of Fincham), published by Thew &Son, Kings Lynn, in 1863. There is also a website with this information at: www.finchams.org. The name Elmer in England is spelled different ways and can be found spelled: Aelmer, Aethelmer, Agelmare, Ailmer and Aylmer. The name is purely Saxon and comes from Ael which means All and Maer which means GREAT. The name therefore means “a man altogether celebrated.” Aylmer was the name for the Earls of Cornwall in early English History.
1189. 9. Elizabeth Kentfield

1190. 11. John Langton
   b. 1682 Northampton, MA

1191. 12. Elizabeth Copley
   b. 1682a ??

1192. 8. Gad Elmer
10. Elizabeth Langton
   b. 1708
   Northhampton, MA

1193. 13. George Phelps
   b. 1605 Tewksbury, Gloucester

1194. 12. Nathaniel Phelps
   b. 1613 Windsor, CT

1195. 13. Frances Clark Dewey
   b. 1611 England

1196. 12. Nathaniel Phelps
   b. 1665 Weymouth, MA

1197. 13. William Martin
   b. 1624 Braintree, Essex

1198. 12. Grace Martin
   b. 1630 Hadley, CT

1199. 13. Lydia Marsh
   b. 1620 Braintree

1200. 7. Elizabeth Betsey Elmer
   b. 1755 d. 1870

1201. 11. Joseph/Joshua Phillips
   b. 1662 Weymouth, MA

1202. 10. Joshua Phillips
   b. 1669 Weymouth, MA

1203. 9. Richard Phillips

1204. 11. Amy Drake
   b. 1628 Colyton, Devon

1205. 10. Thomas Drake
   b. 1628 Weymouth, MA

1206. 13. Jane Holbrook
   b. 1690 Gloucester, Somersetshire

Taunton was founded by settlers from England and officially incorporated as a town on September 3, 1639. Most of the town's settlers were originally from Taunton in Somerset, England, which led early settlers to name the settlement after that town.

The Coffin family in America all are believed to descend from Tristram Coffin, who came to America from Devon, England in 1642. It is believed Lucy Coffin descends from him. He became one of the original purchasers of Nantucket Island in 1659.

Nantucket Island is located in lower right. (Wikipedia)
Ancestral Chart Page 138

Bishop John Aylmer

15. **Bishop John Aylmer** (1521-1594) is the ancestor of immigrant ancestor
11. **Edward Elmer.** The spelling of the name was modified in America. Bishop Aylmer spent time at the archdeaconry of Stow, in the diocese of Lincoln, but his opposition to the doctrine of transubstantiation got him in trouble and he had to escape to Switzerland. While there he wrote a reply to John Knox's famous Blast against the Monstrous Regiment of Women, under the title of An Harborowe for Faithfull and Trewe Subjects, &c., and assisted John Foxe in translating the Acts of the Martyrs into Latin.

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he returned to England. In 1559 he resumed the Stow archdeaconry, and in 1562 he moved to Lincoln. He was a member of the famous convocation of 1562, which reformed and settled the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. In 1576 he was consecrated Bishop of London. He had many critics while the Bishop of London, and while in that position made himself notorious by his harsh treatment of all who differed from him on ecclesiastical questions, whether Puritan or Papist. Various efforts were made to remove him to another see. He died in June 1594.

Information that Historian William Blyth discovered in ancient documents for the Aylmer family are as follows:

1086. Ailmer, son of Godwin, held lands in Runham. — Domesday Book.
1260. Roger, son of John Aylmer, purchased lands in Toimeres, an ancient and extinct village near Stradsett.
1349. John Aylmer, Rector of Waxham and Lesingham, which latter he exchanged for Ingworth in 1353. Rector of Crownthorp in 1355.
1396. Matthew Aylmer, Rector of Stockton.
1402. Matthew Aylmer, Rector of Fincham St. Michael's, by exchange.
1426. Robert Aylmer, Vicar of Eaten, near Norwich
1430. Robert Aylmer, Rector of Mundham; and Rector of Carlton.
1481. Robert Aylmer, Mayor of Norwich, buried in St. Andrew's church in 1493.
1489. Olive Aylmer, daughter of Robert Aylmer, of Tattington, in Suffolk, Esquire, married Thomas Brampton, Esquire, of Brampton, Norfolk.
1511. Richard Aylmer, Mayor of Norwich, buried in St. Peter's church in 1512.
1515. John Aylmer, Rector of Sengham, or Tattersett, All Saints.
1538. George Aylmer, Prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, in London.
1586. Samuel Aylmer, High Sheriff of Suffolk.
1621. Sir Gerald Aylmer, created an Irish Baronet. — Burke.
1686. Francis Aylmer, Gent., buried in the church of St. George Tombland, Norwich, aged 58.
1230. 1.Mark Labine
2.Doris Dascomb
3.Allan B. Dascomb Jr. b. 1898 Cleveland

1231. 6.Alexander Seber b. 1819
44
5.Francis (Frank) Seber b. 1842

1232. 7.Catherine Mounier

1233. 5.Francis (Frank) Seber b. 1842

1234. 6.Alexander Seber born in Poppe, Alsace Lorraine, France

1235. 7.Jacques Goffinet b. ??

1236. 6.Jeanne Marie Melani Goffinet b. Bessoncourt, Fr

1237. 7.Catherine Cayot b. ??

1238. Malina Seber known as “Grandma Wilson”

4. Malina Seber b. 1876 Crawfordsville, IA

From Bessoucourt, France

The Sebers lived in Crawfordsville, Iowa

Sketches - 3. Allan B. Dascomb Jr. loved to draw and Mark Labine wrote book called Sketches which is filled with his drawings of life in the 1930’s in America. See below for an example of some of his sketches.

Engraving by Alexander Hay Ritchie depicting Sherman's March

44 Alexander Seber was in Co. I, 25th Iowa Infantry during Civil War. He had a replacement take his place who died while with Sherman on his march to the sea. Information obtain from U.S. Government Civil War Records and application by Maline Seber for civil war
Iowa Roots

Archibald Jackson Jr. met his wife Jane Niblock in Canada. Jane was born December 28, 1822 in the City of Belfast, County Monaghan in the North of Ireland. Her parents, Thomas Niblock and Jane Sanderson, had seven children all born before they immigrated to Athens, Canada in 1826 where they settled in the County of Leeds. Archibald and Jane married in 1843 and lived in Athens (then called Farmersville) Ontario where Archibald engaged in the mercantile business. Athens, Ontario is located in or near the County of Leeds in Ontario just to the northeast of Kingston. The Jacksons had five children born in Canada before they emigrated to Crawfordsville, Iowa in 1855. These children were Alexander J, Alfred W who died young, Jennie, Nettie (ancestor of Mark Labine) and Emma.

In Iowa, Archibald worked on a farm for one year and then opened a general store in town which he operated for 25 years. Archibald Jackson also operated a hotel in Crawfordsville, Iowa that was part of the Underground Railroad. The planners for the Republican National Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln met in his hotel. While in Iowa Archibald and Jane had two more children, 6. Anna and 7. Frank. He was a Deacon of the local Baptist church in town while his wife Jane was a member of the Presbyterian church.

The 25th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry was an infantry regiment that served in the Union Army during the American Civil War. The 25th Iowa Infantry was organized at Mount Pleasant, Iowa and mustered in for three years of Federal service on September 27, 1862. The regiment was mustered out on June 6, 1865. This regiment was in the following engagements: Fort Hindman, Siege of Vicksburg, Battle of Lookout Mountain, Battle of Missionary Ridge, Battle of Resaca, Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Battle of Atlanta, Battle of Jonesboro and Sherman’s March to the Sea.

Historical Notes: The Underground Railroad was a network of clandestine routes by which African slaves in the 19th century United States attempted to escape to free states, or as far north as Canada, with the aid of abolitionists. Other routes led to Mexico or overseas. At its height between 1810 and 1850, an estimated 30,000 to 100,000 people escaped enslavement via the Underground Railroad, though census figures only account for 6,000. The Underground Railroad has captured public imagination as a symbol of freedom, and it figures prominently in Black American history. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
Charles Dascomb

5. Charles Dascomb (Dascomb, Charles) was born October 1, 1839 in Hillsborough, New Hampshire. He was the son of George Dascomb and Mary Steele. He lived in a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio and married Eunice Johnson on November 24, 1859. He was a conductor for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and also was an inventor who applied for a number of patents. He died on June 12, 1909 in Red Bluff, California. Charles Dascomb apparently was able to avoid serving in the Civil War. He worked for the railroad as a conductor which was probably deemed an important job needed during the war. We can assume that he moved to Cleveland because of his railroad job although his older brother George E. Dascomb lived in Cleveland so he had another connection. His brother George was a railroad station master and a real estate developer in Cleveland. His wife, Eunice Johnson grew up in the Cleveland area and so it is likely they met there. We know that Charles Dascomb applied for several patents on inventions. In Ancestry.com a number of inventions of Charles Dascomb are listed. Among his patent applications are a type of railroad lamp, and a music leaf turner (He applied in 1902 in El Paso). There is mention of something on Sept. 30, 1902 in Rincon, NM where a William Palmer had some device for a "selective call for telegraph or telephone", and C.H. Dascomb of El Paso was listed as assignor of one half. We know that in 1860 Charles advertised in a Cleveland paper for someone to manufacture a combination stool and cane. He later advertised in a Massachusetts newspaper. In 1869 he invented something called a railroad Velocipede, which was actually manufactured. There are other patents he applied for as well, including a music leaf turner.

Sometime after 1880 Charles Dascomb left his wife Eunice and moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico. There he had a child named Beatrice with a woman named Austria Johnson, who was a first cousin to Eunice Johnson. In 1894 Charles Dascomb and Austria were granted a license to marry, but it is not certain that they ever did or that Charles in fact divorced Eunice. In December, 1897, Austria Johnson committed suicide by shooting herself on a Santa Fe Train on her way to Los Angeles. Austria was in ill health and it is uncertain if that is why she killed herself. Charles’ first wife Eunice died on September 29, 1898 and Charles then married Celia French on October 21, 1899. Celia was the widow of Charles’ brother Alfred, who committed suicide while suffering from depression. Alfred was a graduate of Dartmouth College and was a minister. Charles and Celia moved to Red Bluff, California where he died. After his death, Charles’ children contested his will, in which he left everything to Celia and his daughter Beatrice.
San Francisco Earthquake of 1906

The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 was a major earthquake that struck San Francisco, California, and the coast of Northern California at 5:12 a.m. on Wednesday, April 18, 1906. The most widely accepted estimate for the magnitude of the earthquake is a moment magnitude (Mw) of 7.9; however, other values have been proposed, from 7.7 to as high as 8.25. The main shock epicenter occurred offshore about 2 miles (3 km) from the city, near Mussel Rock. It ruptured along the San Andreas Fault both northward and southward for a total of 296 miles. Shaking was felt from Oregon to Los Angeles, and inland as far as central Nevada.

At the time of the quake, the Reverend Ernest Baker and his wife Belle Dascomb (daughter of Charles H. Dascomb) lived in the bay area. Rev. Baker was the Pastor at the First Presbyterian Church in Oakland. Rev Baker had become the Pastor of the church in 1901 and was noted for his competent administration of the church and his public speaking skills.

The earthquake and resulting fire are remembered as one of the worst natural disasters in the history of the United States. The death toll from the earthquake and resulting fire is estimated to be above 3,000.

Between 227,000 and 300,000 people were left homeless out of a population of about 410,000; half of the people who evacuated (evacuees) fled across the bay to Oakland and Berkeley. Newspapers at the time described Golden Gate Park, the Presidio, the Panhandle and the beaches between Ingleside and North Beach as being covered with makeshift tents.

On the evening of April 18, 1906, the same day the earthquake struck, a meeting of the Citizens Relief Committee met in the rooms of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. The following article was printed in the Oakland Tribune on April 19, 1906:

The Oakland Tribune article states as follows:

AID TO STRICKEN.

A meeting of the Citizens Relief Committee, which was organized last night for the aid of the sufferers by the destruction of San Francisco, was held in the rooms of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce this morning. There was a large attendance. Officers were elected and subscriptions to the amount of $3,725 were made by gentlemen present. The committee earnestly requests citizens who wish to contribute for the purpose of aiding the refugees to send in their checks immediately. The checks will be used as a circulating medium. Assistance is needed at once.

OFFICERS CHOSEN

Rev. Dr. E.E. Baker of the First Presbyterian Church was elected president, Wilber Walker Secretary, D. Edward Collins, Treasurer A. Jones vice-president and Earl Bingham, assistant secretary.
1239. Archibald Jackson, Sr. b. ??

Family story is that Archibald Jackson Sr. was Captain of artillery during War of 1812. He died young and was born in Schuyler, Herkimer, Co., N.Y. Source: "Portrait and Biographical Album, Washington County, Iowa" pp.383-384

1240. Son Andrew Jackson served in Civil War

Archibald Jackson Jr. b.1808 m.1843

Archibald Jackson Jr. had hotel in Crawfordsville that was said to be part of underground railroad.

1241. Nancy Widwich b. ??

Nancy Widwich is said to be From Germany


1243. Thomas Niblock b. ?? County Monaghan, Ireland

1244. Jane Niblock b. ??

Thomas and Jane immigrated to Canada in 1826 with 7 children

1245. Jane Sanderson b. ?? Ireland

1246. Doris Jane Dascomb b. 1922 Los Angeles, CA

46. Lived in Crawfordsville, Iowa. Owned a hotel which was part of underground railroad. Family legend was that Archibald was cousin to General Stonewall Jackson but this link has to date not been proven.

In February, 1854, the Republican Party began with a formation meeting held at Archibald’s hotel by Whig defectors. Source: Portrait and Biographical Album of Washington County, Iowa (1887 Acme Pub Co.)

Ancestral Chart Page 143
Ancestral Chart Page 144

1256. 16. Mr. & Mrs. Hiscockes b. 1534 Diemtigen, Bern Switzerland

1257. 1. Mark Labine

1258. 2. Doris Daucomb

1259. 3. Allen Daucomb

1260. 4. Allen Daucomb

1261. 5. Emicice Johnson

1262. 2. Carlos Johnson

1263. 3. John Johnson

1264. 4. Jonathan Johnson

1265. 5. Martha Taylor

1266. 6. Martha Taylor

1267. 7. Martha Taylor

1268. 8. Martha Taylor

1269. 9. Martha Taylor

1270. 10. Martha Taylor

1271. 11. Ensign John Hitchcock b. 1670 Springfield, MA d. 1751 m. Mary Ball

Devon or Devonshire was one of the first areas of England settled following the end of the last ice age. Dartmoor is thought to have been settled by Mesolithic hunter-gatherer peoples from about 6000 BC. The name 'Devon' derives from the name of the Celtic people who inhabited the southwestern peninsula of Britain at the time of the Roman invasion c. 50AD, known as the Dumnonii, thought to mean 'Deep Valley Dwellers'. Devon has produced tin, copper and other metals from ancient times. George Dascomb, b.1686, is also believed to be from Devon. (Wikipedia).
Bubonic Plague, or Black Death hit England in 1348-49. Sir Roger was a Knight and Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1323. He supported Edward II in his contest against the Mortimers. He married Alina, who was daughter of Nicolas de Herdbergh.

Knights of Puttenham

Bedingfield was a tenant at Edlesborough & Dagnell in 1450. Sir Roger was Knight for Shire of Bucks from 1354 to 1373. Was made Attorney for John Lovet in 1357.

Sir Hugh de Herdebergh was his Guardian in 1265. Sir Hugh was a descendant of the Turvilles and a relative to John.

The Puttenham line shown here is based on ancient English documents and records, such as tax (knight’s fee records), land deeds, gifts to church, etc. Birth records did not exist per se and so there are some questions about some of the links, although the line to Roger de Puttenham in 1086 seems certain.

Even though no birth records exist, we can be fairly sure about this line due to inheritance laws where oldest sons inherited the Father’s estate, and numerous public records listing relationships.

Source: The line I am using was the one that M.C. Vincent compiled after studying the work done by Woodman, Graham, Moriarity, F.C.Gurney and E. Putnam and is believed to be the most accurate.

Agnes listed as Wife of John Fitz Wale de Puttenham in 1306.

Putnam Ancient Line

The Wars of the Roses were a series of civil wars fought in medieval England from 1455 to 1487.

Sheriff is from “Shire Reeve”. A Reeve was an Anglo-Saxon official of high rank, exerting local jurisdiction, similar to a Count or Baron in France.

Sheriff is from “Shire Reeve”. A Reeve was an Anglo-Saxon official of high rank, exerting local jurisdiction, similar to a Count or Baron in France.

The Herdbergh line descends from the Prince of Denmark according to some sources.

Also referred to as Johannes filius Wale and as son of William de Puttemham. Had the largest assessment for property in 1291 record. Sir Hugh de Herdebergh was his Guardian in 1265. Sir Hugh was a descendant of the Turvilles and a relative to John.

Knight of Shire for Bucks. m. Margary. Knights of the Shire were an assembly that eventually developed into what is now known as the Parliament.

The de Warbleton family are related to the families of de Brocas, Bullock, Dadbridgecourt, Foxley, Herriad and Paulet.

John’s brother William married Anne Hampden. Some info on the Hampden family is listed below.

Ancestral Chart Page 146
1297. 14. Nicholas Putnam b. 1546 of Stukeley and also had land in Wingrave, the next parish to Puttenham. m. Margaret Goodspeed, d. 1597.

1298. 13. John Putnam b. 1580 Married in England in 1577. Believed to have come to U.S. because of unrest that led to Civil War in England. Moved to Salem, MA around 1640. The term *English Civil War* (or *Wars*) refers to the series of armed conflicts and political machinations which took place between Parliamentarians and *Royalists* from 1642 until 1651.

1299. 14. Margaret Goodspeed 17. John Putnam’s (b1450a) brother William married Anne Hampden. The Hampden family is one of the most ancient families in England, claiming descent from Baldwin de Hampden, Charlemagne and Alfred, King of England. John Hampden, the father of Anne Hampden, was Knight of the Shire of Bucks in 1420 and 1430.

1300. 15. John Goodspeed b. 1536 m. Elizabeth

1301. 16. William Goodspeed b. 1501 (Anna)

1302. 17. Bennett Goodspeed b. 1475 of Wingrave, Buckinghamshire, England

Through Margaret Goodspeed we are related to Gerald Ford, 38th U.S. President. John settled in Salem Mass sometime between 1634 and 1640.

Gerald Ford, 38th President of the U.S. is a descendant of 14. Margaret Goodspeed.

Ancestral Chart Page 147
Ancestral Chart Page 148

The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

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1306. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1307. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1308. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1309. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1310. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1311. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1312. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1313. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1314. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1315. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1316. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1317. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1318. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1319. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1320. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1321. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1322. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

1323. The info below I gathered from other research done by other family genealogists and from web based family lineage charts.

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53 Geoffrey de Turville had his eyes put out by Henry I after he joined a rebellion against Henry I and was defeated at the Battle of Rougemontier in the year 1123. Henry I of England was the third son of William the Conqueror. Source: "The Origins of the Putenhams of Putenham, Co. Herts, and Penn, Co. Bucks, England," by A. Vere Woodman, Esq.
The Putnam line back to Anchetil is documented but anything after that is not certain. I found info on the de Herdbergh and Harcourt line on the Whosyomamma website and have included it here.

Nicholas de Herdbergh 54
Hugh de Herdbergh
Isabel m. Roger de Herdbergh
Roger de Craft m Cecily de Turville
William de Turville (Tourville) is son of Torf de Harcourt
King of the Saxon Theodoric de Saxe b640a

Torf de Harcourt b900a
Prince of Denmark

Sprota de Burgundy b875a

Roger de Puttenham 55
Turchetil de Harcourt b951a

Lancelot Anslech Turstain de Brioquibeck b960a

Ertemberge de Brioquibeck b930a

It is NOT certain that the Anchetil who is named as Roger’s father is Anchetil de Harcourt who is the father of Robert de Harcourt the Strong. Roger is not listed on any of the old records as being the son of Anchetil de Harcourt. He is only listed as being the son of Anschitil. Roger could be an illegitimate son of Anschitil which was common back then???

Genealogists have published lineage from Torf de Harcourt all the back to Theodoric, the Saxon King who was born around 640 A.D. It is possible that there is a link between the Puttenham family and Torf de Harcourt through the de Herdberg family. It is also possible that Anchetil was the son of Turchetil de Harcourt. Turville and Harcourt are both names of places that are close to Puttenham in Hertfordshire, England.

According to Domesday book, in 1086 Puttenham was held by Roger, who is referred to as Anchetil’s son. After 1066 Puttenham was given to Bishop Odo, who was half brother to William the Conqueror. The size of Puttenham and other lands held by Roger, according to the Domesday book was 50 hides (a hide being between 60 to 120 acres) meaning these lands were at minimum 3000 acres plus. Roger, in addition to Puttenham, held Weston, Taplow, Chalfont, Saunderton, Hastingleigh & Eastling.
In Weston we know there was a Castle what was demolished in the year 1174.

According to Woodman article (#7 of my Putnam Family History). Alina de Herdbergh is said from some sources to be an heir to Nicholas de Herdbergh. It is not known how she is related however, Nicolas de Herdbergh is said to have died without any children.

Alina de Herdbergh married Roger de Puttenham around 1300 A.D. who is ancestor of Putnam line. According to Domesday book written in 1086, Puttenham was held by Roger who is referred to as Anchetil’s son. After 1066 Puttenham was given to Bishop Odo, who was half brother to William the Conqueror. The size of Puttenham and other lands held by Roger, according to the Domesday book was 50 hides (a hide being between 60 to 120 acres) meaning these lands were at minimum 3000 acres plus. Roger, in addition to Puttenham, held Weston, Taplow, Chalfont, Saunderton, Hastingleigh & Eastling.
In Weston we know there was a Castle what was demolished in the year 1174.

Robert de Harcourt (the Strong) was a companion of William the Conqueror and was at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Robert m Colede D’Argouges. They had 7 sons.

Most serious Putnam Genealogists agree on the lineage of John Putnam of Salem to Roger de Puttenham who is listed as the holder of Puttenham in the Domesday book written in 1086. His father is listed as Anchetil and that is where it gets less certain. Documentation prior to that point is questionable at best.
I am able to trace the Labine ancestral lines leading to royalty in Europe through Jean Sicard de Carufel. This link through Jean Sicard de Carufel is well documented and the following charts will trace these lines. I have links to other noble families as noted in this family chart which may also link back to royalty in Europe but I have not been able to document that to date.

15.Jean Sicard was the head of the Sicard family estate in the region of Aléjoneois, Haut Languedoc, France. He is noted in the ancient records to be the ancestor of Raymond Sicard, the chief recognized from ancient time to be a noble of noble origin.

This line can be traced back to Bernard de Saint Paul m. Bernarde Montvallat who were married 1428a.

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Ancestral Chart Page 151

1356. de St. Paul Ancient Line

1357. Jean de St. Paul

1358. Helix d’Astorg de Segre-ville

1359. Abel de Saint Paul, Seigneur de Bonneval

b.1585

1360. Jean Dumas

m.1550a

1361. Elizabeth Dumas

1362. Francois de Nadal

1363. Antoine Chabrier Verboncoeur

8. Marie Angélique Sicard

9. Sieur Jean Sicard b.1700

10. Sieur Pierre Sicard b.1623

11. Antoine Sicard b.1700

12. Marthe de St. Paul

b.1610

13. Claire de Crespon

b.1585

14. Francois de Roquefeuil

15. Arnaud de Roquefeuil

16. Louis de Roquefeuil

17. Tristan de Roquefeuil, Seigneur de la Salle b.1475

The ancestors of 15.Helix d’Astorg can be traced back to Pierre d’Astorg m.1428a Firmande de Rabastens.

The 17.Jean de Gozon line can be traced back to Deodat de Gozon m.1330 Helis Honras.

The 17.Tristan de Roquefeuil line can be traced back to the early 1300’s.
1373. Sicard Ancient Line p.3

1374. Castelmary, France, where Blaise de Morlhon above lived.

1375. 13. Claire de Crespon

1376. 16. Louis de Roquefeuil, Seigneur de la Salle-Padies b.1530 m. Claire de Bossac

1377. 15. Arnaud de Roquefeuil, Seigneur de la Salle-Padies b.1500 m. Claire de Bossac

1378. 14. Francoise de Roquefeuil b.1554

1379. 13. Jeanne de Grimoard b.1485

1380. 11. Sieur Pierre Sicard b.1635

1381. 12. Marthe de Saint Paul

1382. 13. Claire de Crespon

1383. 15. Jeanne de Monesties Mirandol b.1530

1384. 16. Gabriel de Monesties, Seigneur de Trevien b.1485

1385. 17. Jeanne de Grimoard b.1485

1386. 17. Jean de Monesties, Seigneur de Trevien b.1508

1387. 17. Jeanne de Grimoard b.1485

1388. 16. Jeanne de Morlhon de Mirandol b.1530

1389. 17. Blaise de Morlhon, Seigneur de Castelmary and de Panouse b.1490

1390. 16. Jeanne de Morlhon de Mirandol b.1530

1391. 17. Gaillarde de Morlhon b.1490

1392. 15. Jeanne de Grimoard b.1485

This is a continuation from prior pages. Marie Angelique Sicard is an 8th generation ancestor of Mark Labine.

See Supp Chart 4 for additional lineage of 17. Gaillarde de Morlhon which can be traced back to Charlemagne.

1. Mark Labine
2. Oliver Labine
3. Phillip Labine
4. Julie Verboncoeur
5. Adelphi Verboncoeur
6. Olivier Verboncoeur
7. Antoine Chabrier Verboncoeur
8. Marie Angelique Sicard de Carufel b.1732 Quebec m. Jean Chapbrier dit Vervoncoeur b.1734

9. Sieur Jean Sicard de Carufel b.1666 Castres, Fr.

10. Sieur Jean Sicard de Carufel b.1666 Castres, Fr.

11. Marie de Fargues b.1643

12. Martha de Saint Paul

13. Claire de Crespon

14. Francoise de Roquefeuil b.1554

15. Arnaud de Roquefeuil, Seigneur de la Salle-Padies b.1500 m. Claire de Bossac

16. Louis de Roquefeuil, Seigneur de la Salle-Padies b.1530 m. Claire de Bossac

17. Blaise de Morlhon, Seigneur de Castelmary and de Panouse b.1490

Ancestral Chart Page 152
1393. Baron dit Lupien Ancient Line

10. Pierre Baron dit Lupien 1683 Montreal

11. Nicolas Baron dit Lupien 1644 Villeneuve-la-Grande, Aube, Fr

12. Lupien (Loupis) Baron m. 1644

13. Rene Chauvin b. 1617a

1394. 11. Nicolas Baron dit Lupien b. 1645 Villenauxe-la-Grande, Aube, Fr

1395. The Marquis de Sade was from LaCoste, France.

12. Jeanne Tierson aka Tiersan

1396. 10. Pierre Baron dit Lupien b. 1683 Montreal

1397. 13. Rene Chauvin b. 1617a

1398. 12. Pierre Chauvin dit Le Grand b. 1631 St. Vion, Fr

1399. 13. Catherine Havard / Avare b. 1620a

1400. 11. Marie-Marthe Chauvin b. 1662 Montreal Married 3 times.

1401. 13. Rene Autreuil

1402. 12. Marthe Hautreux dit Autreuil m. 1658 St. Germain de Noyen-sur-Sarthe, Fr

1403. 13. Francoise Lachaunerlin

1404. 8. Marie Angelique Sicard de Carufel b. 1732

1405. 9. Angelique Baron dit Lupien b. 1706 Montreal

1406. In 1600 14. Guillaume Courault was a master surgeon and barber in St. Andre, France.

1407. Under the orders of (I) - Samuel de Champlain (1567-1635), (II) - Nicolas Goupil, Sieur of Laviolette (1604-1660) travels to the mouth of the Saint-Maurice river to found a fur trading post and a fort. It will come to be known as Trois-Rivières. For a long time, this site will be one of the most advantageous for the activities of fur traders. Tanguay suggests Laviolette is an alias for Goupil, others however suggest Nicolas Goupil & Laviolette are two different persons. It is unknown if this Goupil has any relation to 12.Nicolas Goupil b.1630.

1408. 11. Nicolas Baron dit Lupien was arrested in 1674 as part of an investigation into Governor Perrot’s dealings by the King. He was released with no charges filed.

1409. 12. Jeanne Tierson was born in Troyes, Champagne, France.


1412. 11. Nicolas Baron dit Lupien

1413. This is a continuation from above. Marie Angelique Sicard is an 8th generation ancestor of Mark Labine.

1414. St. Andre, France, where Sieur Guillaume Courault, was born. St. Andre is in the Provence region of Southern France. He also lived in LaCoste, France

1415. Painting of Barber Surgeon

1416. In 1600 14. Guillaume Courault was a master surgeon and barber in St. Andre, France.

1417. Madeleine LeMusnier m. 1630

1418. Mother of 11.Francoise Goupil was Marie Pelletier b.1637. Marie’s parents were Nicolas Pelletier b.1596 and Jeanne de Voisy b.1612.

1419. 11. Sieur Cybard Courault, de LaCoste was a barber and master surgeon in the 1600’s in France. Up to the year 1416, the barbers were the only persons practicing surgery. The modern barber pole originated in the days when bloodletting was one of the principal duties of the barber. As the science of medicine, surgery and dentistry advanced, the barbers became less and less capable of performing the triple functions of barber-surgeon-dentist. Toward the end of the 18th century the barbers of Europe had completely relinquished their right to perform any of the operations of surgery and dentistry, except in the small towns and out-of-the-way places where doctors and dentists were not obtainable.
1414. Pierre II de Morhlon Valette
b.1417a    d.1454

1415. Jean de Morhlon Valette
1416. Beatrix de Mancip m.1436

1417. Gaillarde de Morlhon, who m. Blaise de Morlhon, her cousin.

1418. Jean II de La Panouse
1419. Enemie (Seremie) de La Panouse b.1465a

1420. Louis de Dienne
1421. Jeanne d'Aubusson

1422. Marguerite de Dienne
1423. Raymond I d'Estaing b.1272
1424. William d'Estaing b.1220
1425. Dieudonne d'Estaing b.1190
1426. William I d'Estaing b.1160
1427. Pierre d'Estaing b.1130

1428. Guillaume III d'Estaing b.1295
1429. Raymond II d'Estaing
1430. Beraume d'Estaing
1431. Jean I d'Estaing
1432. Ermenegarde de Peyre

1433. Richard de Sevarac b.1275
1434. Astorg VIII, Baron de Peyre b.1236
1435. Astorg IX, Baron de Peyre b.1275

1436. Sicard Ancient Line, p.5

1437. de Morlhon Ancient Line

1438. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, President of France

Supp Chart 4.1

The male ancestral line of 21. Jaubert de Dienne can be traced back to Amblard I de Dienne, b.1145a who m. Iseult de MontBois-sier in 1173. His female lines can be traced back to Viscount Gilbert de Murat b.1005 d.1059.

The Morhlon Valette family can trace their family line back to Archambaud de la Valette, Lord de Cuzoul b.1115 d.1147. One of their direct line ancestors was Brenguier I, Lord de la Valette, de Parisot, de Cuzoul, de Biepeyreroux, de Saint Igue, de Maleville and de Previgner. He was b.1290 d.1336. The famous Jean Parisot de la Valette b.1494a who was the Grand Master of the order of St. John and who fought the Ottoman Turks at the Siege of Malta in 1565 is believed to be a descendant of this family.

Pierre d'Estaing, b.1320 the son of 23.Guillaume III d'Estaing, b.1295 was a professor of law at Montpellier and was named a Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church on June 7, 1370.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing, President of France from 1974 to 1981, is a direct descendant of Guillaume III d'Estaing and as such a distant cousin of Valery Giscard d'Estaing.
1432. Sicard Ancient Line p.6

1433.

1434. 17. Blaise is spouse of Gaillarde de Morlhon, shown Above in Chart 4.1

1435.

1436. The website of Michael Marcotte shows the lineage from 23. Guillaume III d’Estaing to Valéry Giscard d’Estaing, the President of France from 1974 to 1981.

1437. Supp Chart 4.2

1438.

1439.

1440.

1441.

1442.

1443.

1444.

1445.

1448. 36. Thibault I, Count de Blois

1449. 35. Eudes I, Count de Blois b.950

1450. 34. Eudes II, Count de Blois b.989

1451. 33. Thibault III

1452. 32. Stephen de Blois

1453. 31. Thibault IV

1454. 30. Marie de Blois from Chart 4.2 above.

1455. 29. Stephen II Henry

1456. 28. Louis II, le jeune, Emperor, King of Italy b.822 m. Engelberge b.882

1457. 27. Hildebrante de France


1459. 25. Bertha de Blois b.920

1460. 24. Conrad III le Pacifique, King of Burgundy b.927

1461. 23. Bertha de Burgundy b.954

1462. 22. Stephen de Blois

1463. 21. Thibault IV

1464. 20. Stephen II Henry

1465. 19. Bertha de Burgundy b.907

1466. 18. Bertha von Schwaben b.907

1457. 37. Herbert II, Count de Vermandois b.880

1458. 36. Liutgardis de Vermandois b.920

1460. 39. Boson V, King of Provence b.844

1461. 38. Rodolphe I, King of Burgundy b.880

1462. 37. Rodolphe II, King of Burgundy b.905

1463. 36. Maltida

1465. 35. Bertha of Schwabing b.954

1466. 34. Eudes II, Count de Blois b.989

1449. 39. Pepin II, Lord de Peronne b.815a m. Wife de Vermandois

1450. 38. Herbert I Count de Vermandois b.850a m. Bertha de Morvois

1451. 37. Herbert II, Count de Vermandois b.880

1452. 36. Liutgardis de Vermandois b.920

1453. 35. Eudes I, Count de Blois b.950

1454. 34. Eudes II, Count de Blois b.989

1455. 33. Thibault III

1456. 32. Stephen de Blois

1457. 31. Thibault IV is father of 30. Marie de Blois from Chart 4.2 above.

1458. 30. Marie de Blois

1459. 29. Stephen II Henry

1460. 28. Louis II, le jeune, Emperor, King of Italy b.822 m. Engelberge b.882

1461. 27. Hildebrante de France


1463. 25. Bertha de Blois b.920

1464. 24. Conrad III le Pacifique, King of Burgundy b.927

1465. 23. Bertha de Burgundy b.954

1466. 22. Stephen de Blois

1455. 40. Bernard, King of Italy b.797 m. Cunigundis

1456. 39. Pepin, King of the Lombards b.777 m. Chrothais

1457. 38. Herbert I Count de Vermandois b.850a m. Bertha de Morvois

1458. 37. Herbert II, Count de Vermandois b.880

1459. 36. Liutgardis de Vermandois b.920

1460. 35. Eudes I, Count de Blois b.950

1461. 34. Eudes II, Count de Blois b.989

1462. 33. Thibault III

1463. 32. Stephen de Blois

1464. 31. Thibault IV

1465. 30. Marie de Blois

1466. 29. Stephen II Henry

1457. 40. Louis II, le jeune, Emperor, King of Italy b.822 m. Engelberge b.882

1458. 39. Boson V, King of Provence b.844

1459. 38. Rodolphe I, King of Burgundy b.880

1460. 37. Rodolphe II, King of Burgundy b.905

1461. 36. Maltida

1462. 35. Bertha of Schwabing b.954

1463. 34. Eudes II, Count de Blois b.989

1464. 33. Thibault III

1465. 32. Stephen de Blois

1466. 31. Thibault IV

31. Thibault III, aka Theobald aka Thibault aka Thibaut b.1019 was the Count de Blois and Count of Garsinde du Maine. His son Stephen II Henry married Adela of Normandy, a daughter of William the Conqueror around 1080 in Chartres. Stephen II was one of the leaders of the First Crusade. He went on a second crusade and was killed in 1102 at the Battle of Ramla.
1467. 33. Thibaut III, Count de Blois b.1049

1468. 34. Ernengarde d’Auvergne b.985

1469. From Supp Chart 4.3

1470. 36. Marie de Blois m. Eudes II

1471. 31. Thibaut IV, Count de Blois b.1093 m. Mathilde de Sponheim, Princess de Carinthie b.1097

1472. 30. Marie de Blois m. Eudes II

1473. 32. Stephen (Etienne) II, Count de Blois b.1045

1474. 39. Ragnvald, Eysteinson de More dit le Sage b.820 m. Ragnhilde

1475. 33. Garsinde du Maine b.1030

1476. 40. Eystein Glumra b.810 m. Poppa de Valois

1477. 38. William I, Duke of Normandy b.905 m. Adele de Bretagne

1478. 37. Richard I, Duke of Normandy b.933 m. Judith de Bretagne

1479. 35. Richard II, Duke of Normandy b.972 m. Judith de Bretagne

1480. 34. Robert II, Duke of Normandy b.1002 m. Herleva de Falaise b.1003

1481. 33. William the Conqueror, King of England b.1028 m. Herleva de Falaise b.1003

1482. Sicard Ancient Line p.8
The Clovis ancestry of Bishop Arnulf is based on info from R.B. Stewart website and research done by Christian Settipani, who is from Paris France and is known for his work on ancient medieval genealogy.

Christian Settipani is associated with the the National Centre for Scientific Research in Paris. He is noted for his study on the connection of ancient Roman era families with the Frankish rulers of Gaul. He is cited as a source of much of this ancient genealogy.
1557. Charlemagne b.742 m. Hildegarde de Savoy
1558. Pepin, King of the Lombards b.777 m. Chrothais
1559. Bernard, King of Italy b.797 m. Cunigandis
1560. Pepin II, Lord de Perrone b.815 m. Lady de Vermandois
1561. Herbert I, Count de Vermandois b.850 m. Bertha de Morvois
1562. Robert I, King of France b.866 m. Beatrice de Vermandois
1563. Hugh the Great, Count of Paris b.898 m. Hedwige of Saxony
1564. Hugh Capet, King of France b.929 m. Adelaide
1565. From 32. Philippe I above
1566. 33. Henry I, King of France b.1008 m. Anne de Kiev
1567. 34. Robert II, King of France b.972 m. Constance
1568. 35. Capet Coat of Arms
1569. 36. Robert I, King of France b.866 m. Beatrice de Vermandois
1570. 37. Hugh the Great, Count of Paris b.898 m. Hedwige of Saxony
1571. 38. Herbert I, Count de Vermandois b.850 m. Bertha de Morvois
1572. 39. Pepin II, Lord de Perrone b.815 m. Lady de Vermandois
1573. 40. Bernard, King of Italy b.797 m. Cunigandis
1574. 41. Pepin, King of the Lombards b.777 m. Chrothais
1575. 42. Charlemagne b.742 m. Hildegarde de Savoy

Ancestral Chart Page 162
Anne Couvent, Gateway Ancestor

Anne Couvent is a gateway ancestor, which means her ancestral line can be traced all the way back to Charlemagne.\(^5^6\) Anne Couvent was the granddaughter of Sieur Charles de Longueval, a Nobleman from Soissons, France.\(^5^7\) Charles de Longueval lived in Epieds, France, which is located near Chateau-Thierry, where the Americans fought a battle during World War I. Anne Couvent would marry three times. The first to Philippe Amyot, who died in 1639, shortly after the family emigrated to Quebec. Second to Jacques Maheu, and a third time to Etienne Balnchon dit Larose. Anne Couvent died in 1675 in Quebec.

Anne Couvent was first married to Philippe Amyot (Amiot) who was born in France. His son Mathieu was granted letters of nobility from the King of France, Seigneur Mathieu Amyot, who was the son of Philippe and Anne, was said to be a decisive and entrepreneurial man.\(^5^8\) He received a grant of land from Governor Louis D’Ailleboust at Three-Rivers in 1649 and in 1661 he received a grant at Sillery from the Jesuits. On September 6, 1669 he received from Jean Juchereau de Mail a property on Pointe Villeneuve. In 1685, he received a fief and Seigneurie from Jean Talon at Pointe aux Bouleaux.

The intendant, Jean Talon, sought to obtain a title of nobility for him from the king. Mathieu Amyot de Villeneuve in fact did receive letters of patent (nobility) from the King Louis XIV in 1668. However, Mathieu Amyot failed to have them registered with the sovereign council of New France and they became void. Although he was titled, he never became a Noble. He died December 18, 1688.

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\(^5^6\) This ancestral line documented in article written by Roland-Yves Gagne and Laurent Kokanosky titled “Les orgins de Philippe Amiot (Hameau) de son epouse Anne Couvent et de leur neveu Toussaint Ledran,” published in “Memoires de la Societe genealogique canadienne-francaise, volume 58, numero 1, cahier 251, printemps 200.

\(^5^7\) Information about Philippe Amyot being a noble was obtained from book titled “Genealogical Tables of The Quebec Noblesse from the 17th to the 19th Century”, compiled by Yves Drolet, member of the Societe Genealogique Canadienne-francais (Montreal 2009). Amyot website at www.geocities.com/philippeamyot and the Voyer and Bedard Genealogy website at larryvoyer.com. Also the book “Nobillaire de Normandie”, by Gabriel O’Gilvy published in London, England in 1864. Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec, the University of Montreal’s Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH), which is accessible on-line; Dictionnaire généalogique de nos origins, at www.francogene.com website.

\(^5^8\) This info obtained from website www.leveillee.net/ancestry/histnotes.htm.
1575. Woodward Line
1576. Hugh Woodward b.1477a
1577. Hugh Woodward b.1511a
1578. Ralph Woodward b.1550a
1579. Ralph Woodward b.1511a
1580. Woodward Ancient Line
1581. Ralph Woodward b.1508a
1582. Hugh Woodward b.1531a
1583. Robert Molyneux b.1394a
1584. John Molyneux b.1427a
1585. Margaret Elizabeth Strange b.1396a
1586. Katherine Heaton b.1405a
1587. Henry Blundell b.1403a
1588. Agnes Blundell b.1427a
1589. Katherine Heaton b.1405a
1590. Christopher Lancaster b.1434a
1591. Doris Dascomb b.1461a
1592. Allen Barney Dascomb b.1497a
1593. Eleanor Musgrave b.1439a
1594. Allen Brooks Dascomb b.1461a
1595. Allen Brooks Dascomb b.1461a
1596. Elizabeth Taylor b.1439a
1597. Martha Taylor b.1427a
1598. Thomas Mather b.1567
1599. Elizabeth Mather was the daughter of Thomas Mather and the sister of Rev. Richard Mather who came over on the James in 1635. The son of Rev. Richard Mather (nephew of Elizabeth) was the famous Puritan minister, Increase Mather who was also the sixth President of Harvard University. Increase Mather was the first person awarded the Doctor of Divinity degree in America. He was a major political force negotiating a new charter for Massachusetts from King William. His son was the equally famous Cotton Mather, who was the first American made a fellow of the Royal Society in England. Read more at http://www.famousamericans.net/richardmather.
Increase and Cotton Mather

The wife of 11. Captain John Taylor, b. 1640 was 11. Thankful Woodward. Thankful was the daughter of 12. Dr. Henry Woodward and 12. Elizabeth Mather. Dr. Woodward was born March 22, 1607 in Much Worten, Lancaster, England. His wife Elizabeth Mather was born July 9, 1618 in Lowen, Winwick Parish, Lancashire, England. Elizabeth Mather was the daughter of Thomas Mather and Marguerite Abrams. She was the sister of Rev. Richard Mather who came over on the James in 1635. The Reverend Richard Mather studied at Oxford and was the pastor of Dorchester, Massachusetts until his death in 1669. The son of Rev. Richard Mather (nephew of Elizabeth) was the famous Puritan minister, Increase Mather, who was also the sixth President of Harvard University. Increase Mather was the first person awarded the Doctor of Divinity degree in America. He was a major political force negotiating a new charter for Massachusetts from King William. His son was the equally famous Cotton Mather, who was the first American made a fellow of the Royal Society in England. Cotton also obtained the Doctor of Divinity degree and he had the largest private library in America. Increase and Cotton Mather are two famous Puritan ministers in American history. The father of Captain John Taylor’s wife, Thankful Woodward, was Dr. Henry Woodward, a physician. He arrived in Dorchester, MA from England on the “James” in 1635. He served as a constable in Dorchester MA. He moved to Northampton, MA in 1659 and was one of the founders of the Church in Northampton. He served as a tithing-man there. He was killed either in a grist mill accident or by lightning on April 7, 1685 in Northampton. Mather, Increase and Cotton

According to research done by Marlyn Lewis, Dr. Henry Woodward is a direct descendant of Vivian Molyneux, brother of William Molyneux, aka William de Molines. William and Vivian were the sons of Robert de Moulins, b.1013. William Molyneux took part in the Conquest of England with William the Conqueror and on the Battle Abbey roll his name stands 18th in order. William was the Lord of the manors of Sefton (Septon), Thornton and Keurdon by a grant from Count Roger de Poitou.

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60 Detailed information on this ancient genealogical line of Dr. Henry Woodward can be found at the website our-royal-titled-noble-and-commoner-ancestors.com. See also info@our-royal-titled-noble-and-commoner-ancestors.com. This website has information on ancestors & Cousins from New England, Virginia, Scotland, England, & Germany (as of 7/3/2011). Much of the emphasis is on England's landed gentry. The compiler of the website is Marlyn Lewis, 646 NE Hazelwn Rd., Portland, OR 97232. There are a number of books written about the Molyneaux family, including “History, genealogical and biographical, of the Molyneux families”, by Nellie Zada Rice Molyneux, Publisher N.Y.C.W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N.Y.
The name Molyneux comes from Robert de Moulins whose sons came to England after the conquest of William the Conqueror. In France, the name is variously known as (a) its original form: de Moulins-la-Marche; in Normandy, it became shortened to de Moulins; (b) in the Poitou-Charente region a few hundred years later it became des Moulins; (c) in Central France and in the Paris region: du Moulin, sometimes written Du-moulins; (d) in the Lower Pyrenees and the Midi: Molines; (e) in the Huguenot era in the Auvergne: Desmoulins and in the Ardeche was often spelled Desmoullins-doubling the "el." Then in places of refuge such as the Low Countries and England, the prefix was dropped and the Molin, Molines, Mullins pronunciation and written forms became dominant. In England it became Molyneux.

Source of Molyneux family line: “History, genealogical and biographical, of the Molyneux families”, by Nellie Zada Rice Molyneux, Publisher N.Y.C.W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N.Y.

Source of Urswick info: Records of the Family Of Urswyk, Urewick, Urewick, by Thomas Urwick. This book has been digitized by Google.
29. Gilbert was given grant of land from Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfred, 7th baron of Kendal, at Curriston for military service. Gilbert was son of Bernulph.

30. Bernulph de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

29. Gamel de Urswick b.1180a

28. Adam de Urswick b.1200a

27. John de Urswick b.1220a

26. Adam de Urswick b.1250

25. John de Urswick b.1220a

24. Gamel de Urswick b.1180a


22. Sir Thomas Urswick, Knight b.1325a m. Ellen Radcliffe

21. Sir Robert Urswick, Knight of the Shire b.1355a m. Ellen Radcliffe


22. Sir Thomas Urswick, Knight b.1325a m. Ellen Radcliffe

21. Sir Robert Urswick, Knight of the Shire b.1355a m. Ellen Radcliffe

20. Robert de Urswick was given grant of land from Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfred, 7th baron of Kendal, at Curriston for military service. Gilbert was son of Bernulph.

19. Gamel de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

18. Adam de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

17. John de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

16. Adam de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

15. John de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

14. Adam de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

13. John de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

12. Adam de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

11. John de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

10. Adam de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

9. John de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

8. Adam de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

7. John de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

6. Adam de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

5. John de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

4. Adam de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

3. John de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

2. Adam de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.

1. John de Urswick was a Saxon whose ancestors were in England before William the Conqueror.
William Molyneux, aka William de Molines, was the son of Robert de Moulines. His brother was Vivian de Molines. William took part in the Conquest of England with William the Conqueror and on the Battle Abbey roll his name stands 18th in order. William was the Lord of the manors of Sefton, Thornton and Keurdon by a grant from Count Roger de Poitou. William Molyneux made Sefton his chief seat and was succeeded by his brother Vivian de Molyneux aka 31. Vivian de Molines.
Ancestral Chart Page 169

William Molyneux, aka William de Molines, was the son of Robert de Molines. His brother was Vivian de Molines. William took part in the Conquest of England with William the Conqueror and on the Battle Abbey roll his name stands 18th in order. William was the Lord of the manors of Sefton, Thornton and Keurdon by a grant from Count Roger de Poitou. William Molyneux made Sefton his chief seat and was succeeded by his brother Vivian de Molyneux aka 31 Vivian de Molines.

George Washington, the First President of the United States, is a direct descendant of Sir Richard de Botiller “Pincema”, Lord of Warrington. See next page.

Ancestral Chart Page 170
Supp Chart 8
de Billy Family line

1. Mark Labine
2. Oliver Labine
3. Phillip Labine
4. Julia Verboncoeur
5. Julie Labissoniere
6. Isaac Labissoniere
7. Joseph Labissoniere
8. Josephine Pepin
9. Charles Francois Pepin
10. Jacqueline de Billy
11. Jean Francois de Billy
12. Sieur Francois de Billy Courville, Lord of Baricourt. b. 1607 Paris, France
13. Antoinette de Bertancourt m. 1618
14. Charles I de Billy, Seigneur de Mauregard d.1574
15. Louis I de Billy, Seigneur de Mauregard d.1532
16. Antoine II de Billy, Seigneur de Mauregard d.1514
17. Jean III de Billy, Seigneur de Mauregard d.1488
18. Antoine I de Billy, Seigneur de Mauregard d.1444
19. Jean II de Billy, Seigneur de Mauregard d.1411
20. Philippe de Billy, Seigneur de Mauregard
21. Simon, Seigneur de Billy
22. Robert II, Seigneur de Billy d.1242
23. Robert I, Seigneur de Billy
24. Mark Labine

The source for the family line from Sieur Francois de Billy back to Charles-magne is taken from book titled "Dictionnaire Genealogique de nos Origines, by Denis Beauregard. Also used website of Francois Marchi at www.genealogiequebec.info. Also book titled “Inventaire des Titres de la Maison de Billy” by Le Vicomte Oscar de Poli (1894).

NOTE: The link between 11. Jean Francois de Billy and 12. Sieur Francois de Billy in France is questionable! Rene Jette in his works on page 591 states: “If the migrant Jean Francois de Billy is the son of Francois de Billy, seigneur of Baricourt.” Many sources do make the link but it is not known what their source of this info is. (see “Genealogy of the French in North America”, by Denis Beauregard (2011).
1685. 1. Mark Labine
1686. 2. Oliver Labine
1687. 3. Philip Labine
1688. 4. Julia Berboncoeur
1689. 5. Julie Labissonierie
1690. 6. Isaac Labissonierie
1691. 7. Joseph Labissonierie
1692. 8. Josephine Pepin
1693. 9. Catherine Rivard dit Lavigne
1694. 10. Francois Rivard dit Lavigne
1695. 11. Pierre Rivard dit Lavigne
1696. 12. Sieur Nicholas Rivard dit Lavigne b. 1617, Tourouvre, Orne, Perche France m. Catherine de St. Pere de Launay (below)
1697. 13. Pierre Rivard dit Lavigne b. 1577 d. 1620
1698. 14. Thomas Rivard dit Lavigne b. 1577 d. 1620
1699. 15. Pierre Rivard dit Lavigne b. 1580 m. 1623 d. 1632. Was a merchant.
1700. 16. Jeanne Chevreau b. at LaPoterie, Tourouvre, France
1701. 17. Francois Lousche b. 1535 d. 1604
1702. 18. Jean Mercier b. 1510 d. 1569. Tourouvre, France.
1703. 19. Perrine Mercier b. 1538
1704. 20. Etiennette Leblond b. 1510 d. 1557
1705. 21. Francoise Lousche
1706. 22. Catherine Isabelle de St. Pere de Launay b. 1606a m. 1626a d. 1639
1707. 23. Marie Madeleine Cousteau b. 1606 d. 1644
1708. 24. Jean Cousteau
1709. 25. Marie Madeleine Cousteau b. 1606 d. 1644
1710. 26. Jeanne Morant

Information on this page obtained from website Genealogiquequebec. This website lists further references and sources for this info.

Google Map showing location of Tourouvre, France
1711. Leneuf-LaMarchand Ancient Line

Sources: Ancestry.com freepages & other websites
Compiler: Pomala Black

15. Jean Leneuf
b.1537
It is unknown whether Jean Leneuf is a descendant of the Norman Le Neuf family but it is likely. Source, Rene Jette "The LeNeuf Family: State of Knowledge"

1712. 14. Mathieu Leneuf du Herisson
b.1580a m. 1599 in Caen, Normandy. d.1622
Michael Leneuf born in Caen, Normandy, France. He came to Quebec in 1636 with his mother, brother Jacques and daughter Anne. Michael became a Lord and a Judge. His brother Jacques was the Governor of Trois Rivieres.

1713. 15. Marguerite Legardeur
b.1540a

1714. 1. Mark Labine
13. Sieur Michael Leneuf du Herisson. b.1601 d.1672

1715. 2. Oliver Labine

1716. 3. Phillip Labine

1717. 4. Julia Verboncoeur

1718. 5. Julie Labissoniere

1719. 6. Isaac Labissoniere

1720. 7. Joseph Labissoniere

1721. 8. Joseph Pepin

1722. 9. Catherine Rivard dit Lavigne

1723. 10. Medeleine Tuscotte

1724. 11. Marie Ann Desroiders

1725. 12. Anne Leneuf du Herisson b.1632

1726. 13. Mother unknown

1727. 14. Jeanne LaMarchand
m.1599 at St. Thury-Harcourt, Caen, Normandy.


1729. 16. Marguerite Blanchard
b.1513 d.1550a

1730. 17. Anne Boulin
b.?? m.1515a

1731. 18. Guillermin de Germain

1732. 19. Jehan de Le Marchand b.1420a

1733. 17. Gillaune LaMarchand aka le Marchand. Lord of Sotteville
b.1475a m.1/17/1505

1734. 16. Mathurin LaMarchand
Lord of Houssaye b.1500a d.1560a

1735. 15. Lt. Gervais LaMarchand, Lord of Bellenisier and LaRoque
b.1545a d.1587

1736. 14. Jean Blanchard
Lord of Mibenest b.1490a

1737. 13. Mother unknown

1738. 12. Anne Leneuf du Herisson b.1632

1739. 11. Marie Ann Desroiers

1740. 10. Medeleine Tuscotte

1741. 9. Catherine Rivard dit Lavigne

1742. 8. Joseph Pepin

1743. 7. Joseph Labissoniere

1744. 6. Isaac Labissoniere

1745. 5. Julie Labissoniere

1746. 4. Julia Verboncoeur

1747. 3. Phillip Labine

1748. 2. Oliver Labine

1749. 1. Mark Labine

1750. Supp Chart 10

Leneuf-LaMarchand Line

Caen, France in 16th century

Le Marchand Coat of Arms

Jeanne and Mathieu Leneuf were married in the Huguenot temple in Caen, France.
During the hundred years war the castle and village of Cailly and its surroundings were devastated several times. Cailly was taken by the English in 1360, then retaken by the French in 1380. It fell again after the battle of Agincourt in 1415. From 1417 until 1453 Cailly was abandoned and the forest took over. After the hundred years war was over in 1453, the land around Cailly was repopulated again.

The castle at Cailly and the castle at Saint Germain were less than a mile from each other and it is reasonable to expect that their families had close ties to each other.
Ancestral Chart Page 176

Source: Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon, by René Jetté, John P. DaLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, Gail F. Moreau and Joseph A. Dubé

According to book “Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon”, there are multiple family lines from Jean Le Boutellier that go back to Charlemagne.

According to book “Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon”, the family line of Louise de Marle can be traced back to Alexios I Komnenos, Byzantine Emperor from 1081 to 1118.
Immigrant Ancestors of Mark Labine
From France

Most of the immigrant ancestors of Mark Labine come from France. This chart shows the immigrant ancestors of Mark Labine and the country or Region in France where they came from or were born. There are twelve Regions in mainland France and an additional six offshore or overseas, including Corsica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, and Reunion. The twelve regions in France include the following:

1. Bretagne (Brittany)
2. Normandie (Normandy)
3. Nord-Pas-de-Calais Picardie (Picardie)
4. Alsace Champagne-Ardenne Lorraine (Alsace)
5. Ile-de-France (Île-de-France)
6. Pays de la Loire (Pays de la Loire)
7. Aquitaine Limousin Poitou-Charentes (Aquitaine)
8. Centre Val de Loire (Val de Loire)
9. Bourgogne Franche-Comte (Burgundy)
10. Auvergne Rhone-Alpes- (Auvergne)
11. Languedoc-Roussillon Midi-Pyrenees (Languedoc)
12. Provence Alpes Cote d’Azur (Provence)

In each region are departments, and there are currently 97 departments in mainland France. Departments are then divided into arrondissements, and arrondissements divided into cantons. In this book, I list the name of the town the immigrant ancestor was born in or came from, and include the region where this town is located. It should be noted the names of regions or provinces in France have changed through the years, and are certainly different today as compared to the 17th century, when most of the immigrant ancestors of Mark Labine immigrated to New France.

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61 Through the years France provinces, departments and regions have been modified. These departments and provinces and regions have changed through the years, so the regions or province names in ancient birth records may no longer exist today. In this book, I have included (where available) the name of the village, and the region that exists as of 2017, where the immigrant ancestor either was born or lived before coming to the new world.
Immigrant Ancestors of Mark Labine
From England

Below is map of Shires or Counties in England. A number of Mark Labine’s ancestors emigrated from England. Where known, this book lists the shire where the immigrant ancestor from England came.
In the list below, the name of the region in France is abbreviated as shown above in parenthesis.
Otherwise, the name of the country is noted. For England, the name of the shire is named.
Most of information below was obtained by googling names of Husband and Wife together. A great deal of information is available on many of the names listed below from genealogy work posted online. Some of the information below may not be accurate and this chart will continue to be updated as better information is acquired.

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<th>Place of Birth or where lived prior to immigration</th>
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63. 394 Coitou, Marie Rose b.1714 Quebec. Grandfather from Nantes, France Brittany Pointe-aux-Trembles
64. 488 Constantineau, Julien b.1632 LaRochele Aquitaine Neuville
65. 645 Coxe, Jean b.1607 France, perhaps Mortagne? Normandy Quebec City
66. 1410 Courault de LaCoste, Cybard b.1642 St. Andre Provence Montreal
67. 704 Couvent, Anne b.1605a Epieds Alsace Quebec City
68. 594 Crepeau, Maurice b.1637 Les Roches Baritaud Pays de la Loire St. Pierre, Ile-Orleans
69. 888 Crete, Jean b.1607 France, perhaps Mortagne? Normandy Quebec City
70. 1410 Courault de LaCoste, Cybard b.1642 St. Andre Provence Montreal
71. 704 Couvent, Anne b.1605a Epieds Alsace Quebec City
72. 645 Coxe, Jean b.1607 France, perhaps Mortagne? Normandy Quebec City
73. 888 Crete, Jean b.1607 France, perhaps Mortagne? Normandy Quebec City
74. 594 Crepeau, Maurice b.1637 Les Roches Baritaud Pays de la Loire St. Pierre, Ile-Orleans
75. 888 Crete, Jean b.1607 France, perhaps Mortagne? Normandy Quebec City
76. 1084 Dechaux, Francoise b.1621 Limousine Aquitaine Quebec City
77. 36 Doucet dit Laverdure, Pierre b.1621 Sedan Alsace Port-Royal, Acadia
78. 873 Dugas dit Coignet, Abraham b.1616a Toulouse Languedoc Port Royal
79. 1204 Drake, Thomas b.1628 Colton, Devon England Weymouth, MA
80. 1204 Dubreuil, Jean Etienne b.1664 Paris Ile-de-France
81. 504 Dion, Jacques b.1652 LaRochele Aquitaine L’Acienne-Lorette
82. 636, 961 Desnoyers dit Lamontagne, Francois b.1657 Lescar near Pau Aquitaine Montreal
83. 186 Deganne, Leon b.1657 La Rochelle Aquitaine St. Sulpice, Quebec
84. 190 Dalpe dit Panseau, Jean b.1647 Guyenne Aquitaine Quebec City
85. 656 Devosy, Jean b.1664 England Douvres, France Clark England
86. 873 Dugas dit Cognet, Abraham b.1616a Toulouse Languedoc Port Royal, Acadia
87. 1204 Drake, Thomas b.1628 Colton, Devon England Weymouth, MA
88. 1204 Dubreuil, Jean Etienne b.1664 Paris Ile-de-France
89. 344 Dorosier, Antoine b.1619 Renuais Auvergne Trois Rivières
90. 79 Doucet, Germain b.1595a Couperans en Brie ou Coulbron. 64 Ile-de-France Port Royal
91. 873 Duclos, Anne b.1627 Lisieux Normandy Cap-Sante, QC
92. 77 Dugas dit Cognet, Abraham b.1616a Toulouse Languedoc Port Royal, Acadia
93. 690 Dupont, Xainte b.1596 Mortagne Normandy Quebec City
94. 186 Deganne, Leon b.1657 La Rochelle Aquitaine Quebec City
95. 873 Duclos, Anne b.1627 Lisieux Normandy Quebec City
96. 199 Duverger, Francois b.1640 Paris Ile-de-France Montreal, Quebec

64 Researcher/Genealogist F. Rene; Perron, of Sevres, France, states that La Verdure, the fiefdom of Germain, is located in Champagne Brie, ten kilometers north of La Ferte-Gaucher. La Ferte-Gaucher is located about 45 miles east of Paris in Seine-et-Marne Department, Ile-de-France Region. Source: White, Stephen Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Acadiennes, published 1999.

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### Mark Labine Immigrant Ancestor list sorted by Region or Country.

Most of information below was obtained by googling names of Husband and Wife together. A great deal of information is available on many of the names listed below from genealogy work posted online. Some of the information below may not be accurate and this chart will continue to be updated as better information is acquired.

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<th>Name</th>
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*Researcher/Genealogist F. Rene; Perron, of Sevres, France, states that La Verdure, the fiefdom of Germain, is located in Champagne Brie, ten kilometers north of La Ferte-Gaucher. La Ferte-Gaucher is located about 45 miles east of Paris in Seine-et-Marne Department, Ile-de-France Region. Source: White, Stephen. *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Acadiennes*, published 1999.*
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DNA Makeup of Mark Labine

**“My Family Tree” DNA Results**

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**“23 and Me” DNA Results**

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