

**An Intriguing Entry in the Confirmation List of 31 August 1665**  
**Could “André Jareau” be André Jarret de Beauregard, First Husband of Marguerite Anthiaume?**  
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The four direct-line and male ancestors of my grandparents married in New France over a span of sixty-eight years, from 1664 to 1732. After my father's direct ancestor, Pierre Boivin, in 1664, the next to arrive in the New World and marry, in 1676, was André Jarret, sieur de Beauregard, from Dauphiné in France, the ancestor of my mother's mother, Marie-Rose Jarret *dite* Beauregard. The capital of Dauphiné, Grenoble, straddles the junction of the Drac and the Isère rivers.<sup>1</sup> In the summer of 1964, traveling north toward Grenoble, I had a presentiment that I had arrived in ancestral territory. At that time I knew nothing about the origins of my family; only that my ancestors were from France. Staring at the mountains, though, as the sun began to set, I felt sure my spirit had been there before. Years later I learned the stories concerning my mother's mother's father's family and its association with Grenoble and the region, and I am still learning.

A year older than Pierre Boivin, André Jarret de Beauregard was baptized at Vignieu (St-Babil). The act was entered at Salagnon, France, on 9 August 1642.<sup>2</sup> The baptismal record identifies him as “son of Jehan Jarret and of Perrette Selmet his mother, godfather Jean Savin [or *Ganin*] of rual [*rua*] Godmother Enarde Patricot.”<sup>3</sup> His parents inhabited the *Rual de Chapeaucornu* near Vignieu: northwest of Grenoble; northeast of Vienne; east of Lyon; south of the Rhône in Isère. A “rual” is a kind of alley or small path and “Chapeaucornu” appears to mean “hat with horns,” unless it has another metaphoric meaning in the language of the region.

An account of the Jarret de Beauregard family appeared in the Autumn 1986 edition of *Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française*. Marthe Faribault-Beauregard, former president of the society, worked from the archives of Révérend Père Jean-Marie Beauregard, o.p., a cousin of her husband. In 1992 Denis Beauregard published a book entitled *André Jarret et ses ancêtres*, which deals extensively with André's ancestors in France and differs with Madame Faribault-Beauregard in some details.<sup>4</sup> For my purposes it is enough to say that André's family can be traced to sixteenth-century France. The name Jarret was itself originally a “dit” name (pronounced *dzee* in the dialect of Western France inherited by my parents), for **Hugues**, just as Bontemps (Good Times) was a “dit” name, or alias, for François Boivin, Pierre's uncle. Madame Faribault-Beauregard explains:

. . . at first individuals had only one first name, which was transmitted from father to son. As population grew, it became necessary to distinguish individuals in order to avoid confusion. Surnames might come from an occupation, a place of origin or residence, a characteristic or defect, or sometimes the first name became deformed through usage, Guy became Guyon; Pierre transformed itself into Perret, Perrin, Perron, Perrot; and Hugues, of Germanic origin, underwent several changes: Hugo, Huon, Hugon, Huguet, Hugonin, Huguenin, Got. In the Rhône region one can even find Gonin or Gonnet. The ancestor of the Jarrets called himself **Hugues**, which, with time, became Hugon to which was added the sobriquet of Jarret. In the “midi” [south of France] this signified a merchant of “jarres” [large baked earth containers for preserving foods] or maker of

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<sup>1</sup> *The Hachette Guide to France*, New York, Pantheon Books, 1985, p. 556.

<sup>2</sup> *Fichier Origine*, Version 23 – 2004-01-15, #242140. Act found by Jean-Marie Beauregard.

<sup>3</sup> Marthe F.-Beauregard, “L'origine, en France, d'André Jarret de Beauregard,” *Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française*, Vol. 37, no. 3, Automne 1986, p. 177. Also, photocopy of the act sent to me by *cousine* Thérèse Demers Gravel many years ago in the early 1980s, when I was just starting my quest. Michel Langlois, citation below, reproduces the act and transcribes the name of the godfather as “Ganin”.

<sup>4</sup> Denis Beauregard, *André Jarret et ses ancêtres*, Denis Beauregard, 1992.

"jarres."<sup>5</sup>

To further complicate matters, the name Beauregard, originally *de Beauregard*, became another “dit” name that evolved into a last name. In fact, I am sure my mother knew her mother’s last name to be only Beauregard, not Jarret de Beauregard or Jarret *dite* Beauregard. (For those of you who do not read or speak French, the first letter of Jarret is pronounced with the middle sound of the English word “measure”, just like the /j/ of the French first person pronoun “je”, but not like the /j/ of English Jack. The last syllable rhymes with the /ai/ in English “said” or the /e/ in “wed”, and the final /t/ or /d/ is silent. The name also appears under the spellings Jarrais (/s/ is silent), Jared, Jarest, etc., even Charest and Sharai, as Denis Beauregard points out.)

Both of the above authors, as well as Michel Langlois,<sup>6</sup> agree that André was the half-brother of François Jarret de Verchères, sharing the same father, Jean, but with different mothers. Their contemporary, Governor Frontenac, even identified them as “brothers”.<sup>7</sup> Their father, Jean, or *Jehan* Jarret, as it appears on the old French records, married Claude Picou (de Pécaudy) by whom he had five sons, the last, François, baptized 26 September 1632 in the church of Vignieu (St-Babil), the act inscribed at Salagnon.<sup>8</sup> Claude (yes, this is a female name) was the niece of Antoine Pécaudy, sieur de Contrecoeur,<sup>9</sup> captain of the Company of Contrecoeur in the regiment that would take the Jarret brothers to New France. After Claude’s death, Jean remarried to Perrette Sermette, the New France spelling of her last name, some years after François's birth, although the marriage record has not yet been found. Two more sons were born to Jean, André in 1642 and Jacques in 1646. A daughter, Antoinette, may also have been part of the family.

André and his brother François became members of the Carignan-Salières Contrecoeur Company. As a second-in-command lieutenant of the Contrecoeur Company, André, although ten years younger than François, held a higher rank than his *enseign* half-brother. An ensign carried the flag and was charged never to let it fall.<sup>10</sup>

### The Carignan-Salières Regiment

The Carignan-Salières Regiment is the only full regiment sent to New France. Composed of twenty companies of fifty men each with their officers, all had arrived at Québec City by September 1665. In addition, a fleet of four companies commanded by Sieur Prouville de Tracy as Lieutenant-General of

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<sup>5</sup> Faribault-Beauregard, “L’origine”, p. 181. My translation, and emphasis mine. I have read other versions of the origin of the name. It is interesting to note, but probably unrelated, that some of my Beauregard ancestors lived in Saint-Hugues, Hugues apparently the original name of the Jarret Beauregards.

<sup>6</sup> Michel Langlois, *Carignan-Salière*, 1665-68, Drummondville: La Maison des Ancêtres, 2004, p. 461. This book reconstitutes the regiment, according to surviving records examined by Langlois. It is 517 pages, complete with documentation. Langlois is the first to say his work is (as is everyone’s) sometimes tentative, given extant sources. Documents he explores include the lists of the Confraternity of the Holy Scapular (*Registre de la Confrérie de Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel dite du Saint Scapulaire*) and Confirmation records, as well as notarial records and other little-used sources. He uses the spelling *Salière* because this is how Henri Chastellard de Salière signed his name.

<sup>7</sup> *Concession des Isles Beauregard au sieur André Jaret Sieur de Beauregard*, by Frontenac, 17 August 1674. One of these islands was close to one called “l’Isle Longue appartenant au Sieur de Verchères, son frère”. Photocopy from ANQ, copied on my visit to the archives in Montréal in 2000.

<sup>8</sup> *Fichier Origine*, Version 23 – 2004-01-15, #242141. Act found by Jean-Marie Beauregard.

<sup>9</sup> Faribault-Beauregard, “L’origine”, p. 187.

<sup>10</sup> There is no longer any doubt that André arrived in New France with this regiment, despite what can still be read on some Web sites. His presence at the marriage contract of a fellow soldier, Jean Gazaille *dit* Saint-Germain, on 1 October 1668, Notary Duquet, should lay to rest any belief that he was not present in the colony until shortly before the concession he formally received in 1674. See details in my other articles.

North and South America, made its appearance on 30 June 1665 after re-establishing order in the West Indies. Tracy's troops are a separate contingent. Its members should not be considered part of the Carignan Regiment. With the arrival of these troops, the "colony of three thousand people now had an imposing army of twelve or thirteen hundred men."<sup>11</sup> Their task was to subdue the Iroquois, who had repeatedly attacked the colony.

The soldiers must have been an impressive sight as they disembarked. Marcel Trudel describes their appearance:

Dressed in grey and brown uniforms and a black hat, these troops powdered their hair; officers wore a pistol and a sword; the men, a platinum gun fitted with a bayonet.<sup>12</sup>

André's Contrecoeur company, led by Captain Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur, his uncle, disembarked at Québec City in August of 1665 after two and a half months in crossing. They had left La Rochelle on the sixth of May (or the thirteenth, according to Langlois) aboard either **l'Aigle d'Or** (The Golden Eagle) or **La Paix** (Peace).<sup>13</sup>

The soldiers arriving in August included the companies of La Colonelle, Salières, Contrecoeur, Maximy, Saurel, Grandfontaine, La Fredière, and La Motte. Jack Verney reports: "Two days after their arrival, the eight companies were drawn up in review order for inspection by Tracy. The glorious display of military might served not only to impress the townsfolk and the Indians but also to provide an opportunity for the general [Tracy] to make an assessment of their readiness for service in the Richelieu Valley."<sup>14</sup> For it is to this area that troops from the companies of Chambly, Froment, La Tour and Petit had already been sent to build Fort Saint-Louis "between the Richelieu Rapids, about sixty kilometres up the Richelieu, at its nearest point of approach to the Ottawa River. Construction was entrusted to Captain Jacques de Chambly, who set out from Quebec on 23 July, with the four companies of soldiers recently arrived from La Rochelle."<sup>15</sup>

The influx of so many men from France caused "the church to look at their spiritual fitness. Then they were found to be wanting by Canadian standards."<sup>16</sup> There were some Huguenots and also relapsed Catholics, as well as many who had never received the sacrament of Confirmation. The conferring of Confirmation had been lax in France. Jesuit Father Claude Dablon delivered "two powerful sermons . . . on consecutive mornings."<sup>17</sup> Some soldiers converted to Catholicism.<sup>18</sup> With these soldiers about to face possible death, it was felt they should receive the sacrament from Bishop Laval, and thus be fortified with

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<sup>11</sup> Gustave Lanctot, *A History of Canada*, Volume II: From the Royal Régime to the Treaty of Utrecht, 1663-1713, translated by Margaret M. Cameron, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1964, p. 26.

<sup>12</sup> Marcel Trudel, *Initiation à la Nouvelle-France*, Montréal: Holt, Rinehart et Winston, Limitée, 1968, p 173, my translation.

<sup>13</sup> Langlois says André arrived on **l'Aigle-d'Or**, 18 August 1665, in his biography of André, but in another section of the book maintains the company of Contrecoeur arrived on **La Paix**, 19 August, which had left La Rochelle on 13 May, p. 364 and p. 172. I have not resolved this discrepancy.

<sup>14</sup> Jack Verney, *The Good Regiment*, The Carignan-Salières Regiment in Canada 1665-68, Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1991, p. 23. See Michel Langlois's account of the regiment, including his excellent fictional "journal" of some of the regiment's activities.

<sup>15</sup> Verney, p. 27. Also Langlois, p. 66.

<sup>16</sup> Verney, p. 24.

<sup>17</sup> Verney, p. 24, citing Order to the Sieur de La Fredière, 27 August 1667, Collection Moreau Saint-Méry, vol. 3, pt. 2.

<sup>18</sup> One such soldier was Jean Renouard, age 20, who arrived on **l'Aigle-d'Or**, soldat de Lafredière, abjured Calvinism at the hospital of Quebec 26 August 1665. Originally from Janserre, he was confirmed on 31 August. Langlois, p. 452. See his name in the Confirmation list cited above.

the Holy Spirit.

## CONFIRMATION RECORDS

In addition to other such lists, PRDH names those who received the sacrament of Confirmation on 31 August 1665 at Notre-Dame de Québec, including recognizable members of the Contrecoeur Company, and an entry, number 6, the one that is intriguing to me.

- 01 MICHEL / N . . . 25 ans [years old]
- 02 JEAN / DEMOSNY 26 ans
- 03 JACQUES / BUSIERES 36 ans
- 04 ANTOINE / GARNAULT 20 ans
- 05 JEAN / MILOY 18 ans
- 06 \*\*\*\*\***ANDRE / JAREAU** 23 ans\*\*\*\*\*
- 07 GUILLAUME / MAILLAUT 21 ans
- 08 JEAN / GA 40 ans\*<sup>19</sup>
- 09 PAUL / VIGNAUD 20 ans
- 10 JEAN / GAZAIL 26 ans\*\*<sup>20</sup>
- 11 PIERRE / BRUNET 20 ans
- 12 \*\*\*\*\***FRANCOIS / VERCHERAT** 26 ans\*\*\*\*\*
- 13 CLAUDE / DUARDA 20 ans
- 14 NICOLAS / DELACHAUME 25 ans\*<sup>21</sup>
- 15 JEAN / GUILLAUMET 35 ans
- 16 OLIVIER / SOZET 26 ans
- 17 JEAN / BOURSIER 20 ans
- New listing, same date
- 01 JEAN / DELACROIX 22 ans
- 02 JEAN / RENOUCARD 20 ans
- 03 JACQUES / BERARD 45 ans
- 04 PIERRE / BERGERON 18 ans
- 05 ROBERT / PEPIN 26 ans
- 06 PIERRE / BOUTAUT 32 ans\*<sup>22</sup>
- 07 \*\*\*\*\***ANTOINE / CONTRECOEUR** 60 ans\*\*\*

The intriguing name is, of course, ANDRE JAREAU, age 23. André Jarret would have turned 23 by the 9<sup>th</sup> of August 1665. The other most interesting names here are number 12, who, as I believed when I first saw a photocopy of the Confirmation list,<sup>23</sup> could be André's half-brother, François Jarret de Verchères, who also arrived in August of 1665. And number seven in the second list, Antoine (Pécaudy de) Contrecoeur, is André's uncle, and captain of the Contrecoeur Company. Michel Langlois agrees Verchères and Contrecoeur were confirmed on this day, but cites "Andre Jareau" as an unknown.

Three "relatives" appear to be listed as receiving the sacrament of Confirmation on the same day, as well as a man, Jean Gazail, number 10, whose marriage contract André witnessed on 1 October 1668, all members of the Contrecoeur Company, all of whom are named with their sobriquet on the list of soldiers

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<sup>19</sup> Langlois identifies him as Jean Gats de Vivarette, sergeant to Salière, arrived on **l'Aigle-d'Or**.

<sup>20</sup> André was present at this Gazail's marriage contract, 1 October 1668, Notary Duquet. I thank Michel Langlois for seeing this reference, which I first noticed in his biographical dictionary (2000); also mentioned on p. 364 of his Carignan work. Jean Gazaille *dit* Saint-Germain arrived on **La Paix**, and is specifically identified as a corporal in the company of Contrecoeur on his marriage contract, photocopy.

<sup>21</sup> Langlois, p. 354: Nicolas Guillaud *dit* Lachaume, Contrecoeur Company, present at Jean Gazaille's wedding contract. Also present at the wedding.

<sup>22</sup> Langlois: Pierre Bouteau *dit* Laramée, arrived on **l'Aigle-d'Or**, serving under Salière, p. 243.

<sup>23</sup> *Family History Center* microfilm #1311432. Hereafter FHL

that remained in 1668. It seems that André, his half-brother François, and their uncle were all confirmed on that day. Langlois adds that “Vercherat” joined the *Confrérie de Notre-Dame du Mont-Carmel dite du Saint Scapulaire* (Confraternity of Notre-Dame of Mount-Carmel, called of the Holy Scapular) on the day before his confirmation, and “Jareau” joined the same confraternity on the 31<sup>st</sup>, the same day as Gazaille. Others from the regiment who arrived in August are also cited in these lists. Seems like fairly solid circumstantial evidence to me that “Jareau” is André Jarret.

But, if that is the case, as Denis Beauregard and I discussed several years ago, what is to be done with the 1681 confirmation at Verchères cited by PRDH? Considering the errors I have seen on the lists of Confirmations and the variations between what appears to be a master list<sup>24</sup> and the names listed within parish registers I have examined, I continue to suggest that André, in 1681, may have been only a witness to, or even a sponsor for, the other Confirmations held at Verchères, including that of his nephew Antoine.

This is how PRDH records the names for the 1681 Confirmations at Verchères:

403822 Verchères 1681-06-15  
Rank Name Age M.S. Pr. Sex

01 ANDRE JARRET Origin : ARCHEVECHE DE VIENNE 035 --- p m

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02 ANDRE BERZAT Residence : EVECHE DE QUEBEC 010 c p m

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03 ANTOINE JARRET Residence : EVECHE DE QUEBEC 010 c p m

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04 FRANCOIS BLOUF Residence : EVECHE DE QUEBEC 009 c p m

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05 JEAN BLOUF Residence : EVECHE DE QUEBEC 007 c p m

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06 ANTOINE BINET Residence : EVECHE DE QUEBEC 010 c p m

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07 JEAN JOFRION Residence : EVECHE DE QUEBEC 009 c p m

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08 MARIE BERZAT Residence : EVECHE DE QUEBEC 008 c p f

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09 CATHERINE CHURLO Residence : EVECHE DE QUEBEC 009 c p f

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10 MARIE JOFRION Residence : EVECHE DE QUEBEC 008 c p f

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Every other person receiving the sacrament is ten years old or younger, although I do not mean to imply that only younger people were confirmed, as that is patently not the case. André's home was the location

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<sup>24</sup> As an example of a variation between two extant listings, in the registers of Sorel for Confirmations in 1678 at Sorel, this is the name that appears: “Elizabeth Couc dit Lafleur de Coignac” (FHL #1294705); but on the composite list, FHL #1311432, her name is given only as Elizabeth Couc. Handwritten “Marie Annelafleur” appears in the composite list under Confirmations at Batiscau in 1681, but this name is “standardized” on published lists as “Marie Anne Lafleur”. I could not locate a list for 1681 on the film for Batiscau. Actually, the name may be, in reality, Marie Anne “Trottier” or Trottain. See my article for April 2003, *Késsinnimek, Roots Racines*. More about the Jarret de Beauregard family can also be found in my other articles for this Web site.

for documented religious events and notarial contracts at other times.<sup>25</sup> Who is to say that Confirmations were not held there in his home in 1681 when Bishop Laval visited? (Confirmation can be administered only by a bishop.) At that time there was no church at Verchères; other religious ceremonies had to be performed at neighboring parishes, especially Boucherville.

We'll never know with absolute certainty, of course; but André Jarret receiving Confirmation on 31 August 1665, along with members of the company of Contrecoeur and other companies of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, remains in the realm of possibility. I hasten to emphasize that this is pure speculation because of the 1681 Confirmation list as it now exists. It is quite possible that an unknown soldier named André Jareau is one of the casualties of the regiment's activities in New France and that this reference is the sole mention of him. It is equally possible that a copying error occurred in the list for 1681, a not-unknown phenomenon. Both my own errors and those I have observed in the work of others convince me such mistakes can and do happen.

As Michel Langlois's new work, *Carignan-Salière, 1665-1668*, demonstrates, examination of documents not previously explored can suggest interesting and valid corrections or theories that challenge the apparently definitive conclusions of earlier researchers. And so the quest goes on....

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<sup>25</sup> These events are specifically cited as taking place at the Jarret de Beauregard home: Baptisms PRDH #2050 Boucherville [**recorded** at Boucherville, the closest parish] 1675-01-24 Birth : 1674-11-11 JEAN PLOUF Residence : VERCHERES, **BAPTISE CHEZ M. JARED DIT BEAUREGARD**. The same is true for PRDH baptisms #2046 Boucherville 1675-01-24 Birth : 1674-09-10 MARGUERITE CHURLOS Residence : VERCHERES; #2066 Boucherville 1676-01-14 Birth : 1675-12-25 TOUSSAINT GEAUFRIAU Residence : VERCHERES; and #2068 Boucherville 1676-02-03 Birth : 1676-01-14 MARIE MADELEINE CHURLOS Residence : VERCHERES. PRDH is Program of research in historical demography. See the Web site for this wonderful resource. I also have photocopies of all of these records. A notarial record written 8 September 1674 by the notary René Oudin in Jarret de Beauregard's house at Verchères, is a donation between the living persons Toussaint Lucas *dit* Lagarde and Marguerite Charpentier, both residents of the Verchères Seigneurie, whose seigneur was André's brother. It is this act which André is said to have signed with a cross, as first cited by J.-M. Beauregard, "La marque d'André Jarret-Beauregard," *Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française*, Vol. IV, No. 3, Janvier 1951, pp. 137-39; also cited by Marthe Faribault-Beauregard in 1986, and reproduced in Denis Beauregard, p. 16. See also A. Adhémar 21 juillet 1677 *Validation de contrat de mariage de Toussaint Lucas & Marguerite Charpentier* (René Oudin, 8 juillet 1674) written at the home of André Jarret de Beauregard, and later deposited with the notary Adhémar.