

François Dunegant / Lunegant dit Beausosier, First Civil and Military Commandant of Florissant (Missouri) and Family¹

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Most of the settlers who came to New France and Louisiana were just plain folks, not great explorers, politicians, or military leaders. Their stories were important to them and are still of interest, particularly to their descendants. However, they lacked notability in life and many of their stories were lost. **François Dunegant dit Beausosier** was only a minor official in a small corner of the world's stage. Enough documentation exists to give a glimpse into his character and some of his trials and accomplishments.

Florissant is an inner suburb of St. Louis, Missouri. While it is very well-known that St. Louis was founded in 1764 by **Pierre Laclède Liguist** and **Auguste Chouteau**,² not much is known about the first residents of Florissant. The original name of Florissant was St. Ferdinand or San Fernando under the Spanish Administration of Upper Louisiana. **Nicolas Hébert dit Lecomte** is sometimes referred to as the first settler of St. Ferdinand. He testified before the U.S. Land Commission in 1808 that he had frequently been in that area starting in 1763, but there was nothing in his testimony that indicated that he maintained a residence there.³ The Spanish commissioned a census in 1787 entitled, *Havitaciones del Establecimiento de Florizan*, in which they counted seven farms and 40 people engaged in farming in the area.⁴ The non-farming population does not appear to have been counted. François Dunegant dit Beausosier served as civil and military commandant starting about 1785 or 1786. The date of 1786 is generally accepted as the most likely date of the first civil organization of the village.

Many of the early settlers relocated to St. Ferdinand from Kaskaskia, Illinois. Soldiers from Virginia occupied the Kaskaskia area during and after the American Revolution. However, they were not resupplied from Virginia. It was almost impossible for the Virginians to purchase supplies at Kaskaskia since the money issued by Virginia was worthless in Kaskaskia and the French settlers were reluctant to extend credit. In truth, the situation of the Virginian soldiers became grim and drastic measures were necessary. However, these measures alienated the soldiers and the settlers. The Virginian officers "ruled with a rod of iron and took flour, cattle, wood, and other necessities without payment."⁵ In October 1780, **Captain Richard McCarty** with the Illinois Regiment of the Virginia State Forces, wrote to **Lieutenant Colonel John Todd**, also of that regiment, that, "In short, we are become the hated beasts of a whole people by pressing horses, boats, &c. [etc.], &c., &c., killing cattle, &c., &c., for which no valuable consideration is given; even many not a certificate, which is here looked upon as next to nothing."⁶ After the war ended and Illinois was recognized as U.S. territory, many French settlers in Kaskaskia looked to Spanish Upper Louisiana near St. Louis as a refuge from the treatment they had experienced.

François Dunegant dit Beausosier was baptized in 1752 at Fort St. Frederic on Lake Champlain. His parents were **François Lunegant (sic) dit Beausosier** (baptized 1723) and **Marie Louise Ouimet**

¹ Surnames standardized per the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, <http://www.biographi.ca>

² Louis Houck, *A History of Missouri From The Earliest Explorations And Settlements Until The Admission Of The State Into The Union*, Genealogy Collection Allen County Public Library, (18 April 2013), Volume II, 7, http://www02.us.archive.org/stream/historyofmissour02houc/historyofmissour02houc_djvu.txt. [Original Source: Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, 1908].

³ *American State Papers, Public Lands*, 2: 613. Quoted by Gilbert J. Garraghan, S.J., *Saint Ferdinand de Florissant – The Story of an Ancient Parish*, (Loyola University Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1923), 18.

⁴ Garraghan, 19.

⁵ Arthur Clinton Boggess, Ph.D., *The Settlement of Illinois 1778-1830*, (Oregon Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois, 1908), 16.

⁶ Boggess, 20.

(baptized 1727). They were married 19 February 1748.⁷ There are dates recorded in a deed of sale of property that indicate that François [the father] was farming land in the Common Fields of St. Louis in 1768.⁸ François [the son] was listed as a farmer in the Reconstructed Census of St. Louis of 1776.⁹ The circumstances that led him to receive a commission from Auguste Chouteau to organize the new settlement of San Fernando are unknown. The parish records of St. Ferdinand Church refer to François Dunegant by various titles, such as: *Captain Commandant de cette paroisse; Commandant de cette poste; Captain et Commandant de St. Ferdinand; Capne. De Milice.*

Commandant François Dunegant was reputed to be of high moral character although not without shortcomings. **Pascal Cerré** testified in 1808 with regard to him: "I know that since 1787 he has been reputed a poor man, but as to character one of the best among us."¹⁰ **Don Carlos (Charles) Dehault Delassus**, the last Spanish lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana, described Dunegant to **Captain Amos Stoddard** on the occasion of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States: "Mr. François Dunegant, commandant at Florissant, a perfectly honest man (and) brave officer, who has filled positions and who was made commandant at the commencement of the settlement, but his capacity is such that he is now often embarrassed in view of the growth of his district and that he can neither read nor write."¹¹ Dunegant could sign his name. He witnessed many of the St. Ferdinand Church records.



Lt. Gov. Carlos DeHault DeLassus, last Spanish governor of Upper Louisiana
<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/mo/county/stlouis/delassus.htm>

Being commandant of the village did not assure François of financial success. He shares his experiences with financial problems with many of the French pioneers of Missouri. He owned two 40-*arpent* lots [about 34 acres each] in St. Louis City. He sold these lots to **John Mullanphy** in 1805 for \$160.¹² John Mullanphy was Missouri's first millionaire and a renowned philanthropist. He made his money in real estate and in speculating in the cotton market during and after the War of 1812.¹³

⁷ Cyprien Tanguay, *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes*, (Quebec, Canada: Eusèbe Senécal, 1871-1890, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Canada), Volume 3, Section 2, 540.

⁸ Garraghan, 44.

⁹ St. Louis Genealogical Society (StLGS) website, <http://www.stlgs.org>

¹⁰ *American State Papers, Public Lands*, 2: 612. Quoted by Gilbert J. Garraghan, S.J., 45.

¹¹ Garraghan, 45.

¹² Garraghan, 46.

¹³ The Catholic Encyclopedia website, <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/10626c.htm>

Meanwhile, François Dunegant had also received a land grant of 160 acres at *Fontaine des Biches* near Florissant from Spanish Lt. Gov. **Francisco Cruzat** (Lt. Gov. 1780-1787 – a predecessor of Charles DeLassus). **William Massey** contested this grant in 1808. The U.S. Land Commission ruled against Dunegant despite having Auguste and **Pierre Chouteau** among the witnesses on his behalf.¹⁴

In 1803, François Dunegant petitioned Lt. Gov. DeLassus regarding a claim to 800 acres on which his father-in-law, **Jean Jarret**, once resided. DeLassus granted Dunegant's claim noting that "considering that the petitioner is one of the most ancient inhabitants of this country and that his known conduct and present worth [to the community] are recommendable". This grant may not have come into his possession since he did not seek confirmation of his title from the American authorities. The grant was apparently confirmed to his heirs in 1834.¹⁵

Examples of His Duties

As civil and military authority of the village, François Dunegant was expected to organize the villagers to assure that the Common Fields were maintained, resolve civil and criminal issues, and lead the defense of the village. **Fredric Louis Billon** gave two translated examples of letters that François Dunegant sent to the lieutenant-governor in St. Louis regarding issues in the village.

Fences of Florissant¹⁶ [As published in 1886 except for my comments in brackets.]

To Captain Zenon Trudeau, commandant in chief of the western part of Illinois

Sir, being clothed with full authority, and having charge of the public affairs of the village of Florissant, in regard to the young men who refuse to connect [with a fence] with the public enclosure owning stock, who are Antoine Rivière, Sr. [Note: My fifth great-grandfather], and Antoine Rivière, Jr., Joseph Rivière, Jr., and Francis Rivière, Jr., and little Blanc, and Bonaventura Marion, and we have Americans who made the said connection without any difficulty.

Sir, we remind you that you granted us the commons verbally, and it began by costing the village one day's time of Mr. Beausier and twelve men with him to mark it out, and secondly it cost the village to survey it and mark its bounds, thirty-four minots of wheat, also 12 men's labor, without the above named being at any cost. Sir, it is Mr. Antoine Rivière, Jun'r, who acts for all the above named, and tried to hinder the Americans from making their share, but they did not listen to him, as it is for their interest as well as ours, first for fire wood, next, for hay and thirdly for the livestock.

Done at St. Ferdinand this April 17, 1797, the foregoing statement approved by Mr. Francis Dunegant, with the signatures of all the former syndics, and of Mr. Amable Gagne, the present syndic for this service chosen by the people.

Joseph x Rapiou, Antoine x Maréchal, François x Moreau, [note: x indicates that he made his mark]
François M. x Challe, Pierre x Devos, François x DeLaurier,
Amable x Gagné, François Dunegant [signed]

[Lt. Gov. Trudeau supported Dunegant in a letter four days later.]

¹⁴ *American State Papers, Public Lands*, 2: 611. Quoted by Gilbert J. Garraghan, S.J., 47.

¹⁵ Garraghan, 49.

¹⁶ Frederic Louis Billon, *Annals of St. Louis in its Early Days Under the French and Spanish Dominations*, (St. Louis: G. I. Jones & Company, 1886), 273-274.

Complaint Against Moses Moodey¹⁷ [As published in 1886 except for my comments in brackets.]

St. Ferdinand, March 9, 1800.

To Mr. Charles Dehault Delassus

Sir: Mr. Griffin came to my house in the night, between Sunday and Monday the Dth [?] inst., to complain against Moses Moodey, who had been living with him about fifteen days. Mr. Moodey came home between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and asked Mr. Griffin's son 'if his father and sisters were in bed, because he wanted his things,' to which Mr. Griffin's son replied 'yes, they had gone to bed,' notwithstanding he entered Mr. Griffin's room and demanded of the girls his clothes, and one of the Miss Griffins replied that his things were ready except a shirt not yet washed; then he said to Mr. Griffin that he wanted to settle for the time he had been boarding there. Mr. G. then said to him that it was not the proper time to settle, and that he would see him again — but Mr. Moodey determined to know how much he owed to Mr. Griffin, reiterated his demand, to which Mr. Griffin replied, 'I made a trip for you to Meramec which took me about three days, about fifteen days' board for yourself and horse, the making up of several articles for you, and your washing, is altogether well worth twenty dollars.' Mr. Moodey flew into a violent passion, saying, 'you want to ruin me,' and drawing two pistols from his belt, presented one to Mr. Griffin's breast and the other to his wife. Griffin seeing his life and that of his wife menaced, sprang upon Moodey, who eluded his grasp and escaped, and Griffin says Doct. Wallis witnessed it all.

I at once ordered six militia men to arrest Mr. Moodey, who brought him to me, and not having here a sure place to keep him, I send him to you in the custody of two of the militia, that you may exercise your discretion in the matter.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

F. DUNEGANT.

Moodey was put in prison, and Governor Delassus being at the time otherwise engaged, he commissioned his adjutant Capt. [Antoine] Soulard to act in his stead, who repaired to the place, and in the presence of Dunegant and other witnesses, took the depositions of WilHani [?] Griffin and wife Barbara, and daughters Susie and Margaret and Doct. Geo. Wallis, James Richardson, Interpreter, and Robert Owen, Syndic of Marais des Liards [Bridgeton, Missouri], witnesses.

After a month's imprisonment Moodey addressed a petition to Gov. De Lassus, April 7, 1800, acknowledging his offence which he much regretted it being his first, under the influence of liquor, proposing to pay all the costs, and asking to be liberated, promising to so conduct himself in future as to give no cause of complaint.

Under the circumstances, and with the acquiescence of Griffin, who joined in the petition, he was pardoned by the Governor and released.

Military Duties

Indian attacks happened often in the St. Louis area during the American Revolution, especially after Spain entered the war. These attacks were especially bad in 1782.¹⁸ By 1786 when the village of St. Ferdinand was officially founded, the frequency of these attacks had dropped off and the militia served

¹⁷ Billon, 301-302.

¹⁸ Houck, 67.

more as a constabulary force. François Dunegant did say in his petition to Lt. Gov. DeLassus regarding the claim to 800 acres, mentioned above, that he “has rendered some feeble services to the government in establishing the village of St. Ferdinand and in defending it from the nation of Indians ...”¹⁹

The last Indian “attack” in Florissant occurred on 25 August 1793. It was a small scale attack in that there was only one Indian involved. François Dunegant was not mentioned in the record of this attack. The wife and small son of **François Rivière** were killed by an Indian while they were picking wild berries (or plums) in the woods just north of the village. With them was a girl of about 13 years, named **Elizabeth Creely**, who hid during the attack but witnessed the murders. She recounted the incident in 1868 to **Lyman Copeland Draper**, the historian. She also shared the story with her family on numerous occasions. Elizabeth was the daughter of **Jean Baptiste Crely** and **Élizabeth Bienvenu dite Delisle**. Garraghan continues his report of the incident as follows:²⁰

Elizabeth Creely married Pierre Payen (Payant, Piant) dit St. Onge on 22 July 1799. In an interview published in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, April 10, 1892, Judge Samuel James repeats the story of the killing of the Rivières as told Draper by the Judge’s aunt, Mrs Pierre Piant. According to James, it was the wife and one child of François Rivière who were killed, the incident taking place only about a hundred yards from the corner of the Rues St. Catherine and St. Pierre. Moreover, the murderer was captured, apparently by J. B. Creely [Elizabeth’s father], and locked up in the village jail. While preparations were being made to take him to St. Louis, he rushed out of the jail with a knife in his hand, but was shot down by François Rivière, husband of the murdered woman. The particulars of the incident Judge James often heard from his aunt, Mrs Pierre Piant, who as a little girl was with or near Mrs Rivière when the latter was killed by the Indian.

There may be more to the story that is not recorded. The murder of Mrs Rivière may have been a targeted attack and not random. [Note: Pierre Piant and Elizabeth Creely were my third great-grandparents.]

François Dunegant’s Family

Dunegant married his first wife, **Marie Catherine Noisé (Loisel) dite Labbé**, widow of **Jean Baptiste Bidet dit Langoumois**, at St. Louis with Lt. Gov. Cruzat witnessing the marriage contract on 31 January 1776.²¹ Catherine died in January, 1792, and was buried in the St. Ferdinand Cemetery. Her remains were removed from the cemetery on 15 March 1802 and reburied in St. Ferdinand Church. As far as it is known, Madame Dunegant and **Father Peter Timmermans** (d. 1824) were the only persons buried inside St. Ferdinand Church.²²

Dunegant married his second wife, **Eugénie Jarret**, in July 1799. He died on 13 September 1825. Eugénie continued to farm on a small scale in the village of St. Ferdinand after Dunegant’s death.²³ **Father Charles Van Quickenborne** wrote his epitaph in the burial register of St. Ferdinand Church.²⁴

“On September 14, 1825, was buried in the cemetery of this parish François Du Negant (alias) Borosier, former commandant of this post under the Spanish Government and the founder of this village. He died yesterday at nine o’clock in the morning after having been fortified with the Holy Sacraments and edified all those who came to visit him by his resignation to the will of God and his tender piety.”

¹⁹ Garraghan, 49.

²⁰ Garraghan, 23-24.

²¹ Garraghan, 44.

²² Garraghan, 48.

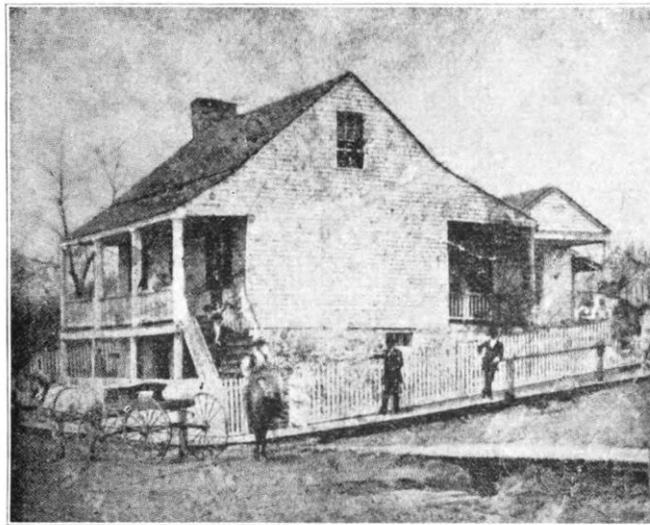
²³ Garraghan, 50.

²⁴ Garraghan, 50.

François Dunegant had no children but he did take into his household a number of orphaned children. Although that number is not recorded, they “bespeak for him a Christian charity of extraordinary degree.”²⁵ These orphaned children included the daughter of his brother, **Charles Dunegant dit Beausier**. Charles was about seven years younger than François and moved to St. Ferdinand about the same time as did François. Charles married **Félicité Vial** on 11 June 1786; however, he died three months later on 30 September 1786. Their daughter, **Marie Charlot Dunegant dite Beausier**, was baptized on 6 April 1787. Félicité Vial died in April, 1798. Marie Charlot married **Pierre Noël Bourg** on 23 November 1803.²⁶ [Note: Marie Charlot and Pierre were my third great-grandparents.]

Félicité Vial’s father was **Pierre Vial**. **Louis Houck** reported that her father was the French explorer, Pierre Vial (aka Pedro Vial), who opened the road from Santa Fe to St. Louis for the Spanish.²⁷ That is also stated in the Living Places Website.²⁸ However, although Pierre/Pedro left Santa Fe to live near St. Ferdinand at *Portages des Sioux* near the time of Félicité’s death in 1798 and moved back to Santa Fe by 1803, he indicated in his will that he had never married and did not leave children.²⁹ Their relationship is still in question. Félicité’s mother, Marie, may have been an Indian since no surname is recorded in the records of Félicité’s marriage to Charles Dunegant or Félicité’s marriage in 1791 to **Claude Panneton**.

Unfortunately, there is little more information available regarding François Dunegant. The few things quoted here indicate that he was an interesting and devoted civil servant.



Typical early Florissant dwelling-house. Residence of John G. James at St. Louis and St. Peter Streets. Built before 1817.

Picture from Garraghan, page 26.

²⁵ Garraghan, 48.

²⁶ St. Louis Archdiocese Archives

²⁷ Louis Houck, *The Spanish Régime in Missouri*, (Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, 1908), Volume 2, 384.

²⁸ *Florissant as Described in 1941*, Federal Writers Project, Works Progress Administration, *Missouri: A Guide to the “Show Me” State*, American Guide Series, 1941, Missouri State Highway Department as quoted on http://www.livingplaces.com/MO/Saint_Louis_County/Florissant_City.html on 7/5/2013.

²⁹ Donald E. Chipman, "VIAL, PEDRO [PIERRE]," *Handbook of Texas Online* (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fvi01>), accessed July 12, 2013. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

FLORISSANT, Mo.

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Births
Marriages
Burials

31
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37

Le Vingt quatre novembre mille huit cent trois apres la publication
de deux Banns joints aux proces de nos mesmes paroissiens les
treize et Vingt du present mois de novembre l'entre Pierre Bourg
fils majeur et legitime de Raphael Bourg et de Marie Poirion
Ses pere et mere le dit Pierre Bourg natif de la paroisse
de St. marguerite diocese de quebek en Canada et domicilié de
Celle cy d'une part et Marie Dunegant fille mineure et
legitime de feu Charles Dunegant et de Jean Felicité Vial
Ses pere et mere hab.^{ts} de cette paroisse. la dite Marie Dunegant
procedant sous l'autorité et du consentement de Don. Francois
Dunegant Capitaine Commandant de cette paroisse son oncle
et tuteur d'autre part les parties ayans obtenu des papes
du troisieme Ban de M.^r Maxwet Vicair general des Illinois
sans qu'il se soit trouve aucun empeschement ou opposition Nous
a notre Conditance Nous frere leandre Lusson pretre
Recollet Curé de cette paroisse d'unique arons Recu leur
mutuel consentement et leurs avons donne la benediction
nuptiale suivant l'usage de notre S.^{te} mere legiere catholique
apostolique et Romaine et ce en presence des temoins
parents et amis qui ont signés avec nous les dits jour, mois
et an que dessus Pierre X Bourg Louis X Dubreuil
Marie X Dunegant
Joseph X Pressé Pierre X Bergeron
Louis X Courray M. L. Roque
Lusson
francois Dunegant

Marriage Record of Pierre Bourg and Marie Dunegant from the St. Louis Archdiocese Archives
(The signature of François Dunegant is at the bottom of the page)

Note: The following lineage charts are offered for completeness of this article and to illustrate my direct connection to the persons mentioned.

Lineage of Antoine Rivière and Marie Barbe Éloy to Mabel Piant (grandmother of Michael Burke)

I	Antoine Rivière (Antoine / Étienne Aufret)	15 January 1753 Fort de Chartres, Illinois	Marie Barbe Éloy (François / Marie Barbe Colin)
II	Marie Therese Rivière (Antoine / Marie Barbe Eloy)	18 November 1775 Prairie du Rocher, Illinois	François Noël Maréchal (Nicholas / Marie Jeanne Isleret)
III	Marie Louise Marechal (François Noël / Marie Therese Rivière)	21 July 1817 Florissant, Missouri	Augustin Lefebvre (Joseph / Marie Clare Matte)
IV	Felicite Lefebvre (Augustin / Marie Louise Marechal)	1 May 1841 Florissant, Missouri	Antoine Creely (François / Josette Lorrain)
V	Louise Creely (Antoine / Felicite Lefebvre)	1880 St. Louis, Missouri	William Piant (Jean Baptiste / Marie Louise Watz)
VI	Mabel Elisabeth Piant (William / Louise Creely)	07 July 1903 Florissant, Missouri	Daniel Bourke (Louis / Louise Aubuchon)

Lineage of Pierre Payan (Piant) and Elisabeth Creely to Mabel Piant (grandmother of Michael Burke)

I	Pierre Payan (Piant) dit St. Onge (Jean Baptiste / Françoise Catherine Leriger dite LaPlante)	12 July 1799 St. Ferdinand (Florissant, Missouri)	Elisabeth Creely (Jean Baptiste Crely / Élizabeth Bienvenu dite Delisle)
II	Jean Baptiste Piant (Pierre / Elisabeth Creely)	11 April 1850 St. Louis, Missouri	Marie Louise Watz (James / Louisa Derouin)
III	William Piant (Jean Baptiste / Marie Louise Watz)	1880 St. Louis, Missouri	Louise Creely (Antoine / Felicite Lefebvre)
IV	Mabel Elisabeth Piant (William / Louise Creely)	07 July 1903 Florissant, Missouri	Daniel Bourke (Louis / Louise Aubuchon)

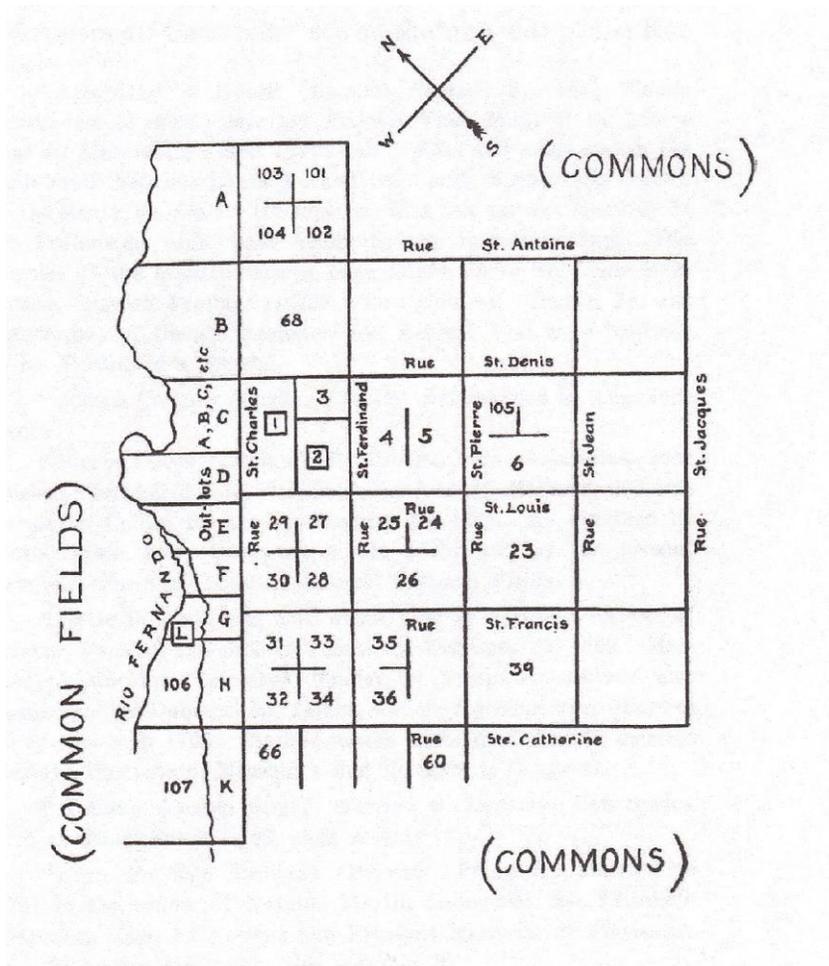
Lineage of Charles Dunegant dit Beausosier and Félicité Vial to Daniel Bourke (grandfather of Michael Burke)

I	Charles Dunegant dit Beausosier (François / Marie Louise Ouimet)	11 June 1786 St. Louis, Missouri	Félicité Vial (Pierre / Marie (maiden name unknown))
II	Marie Charlot Dunegant dite Beausosier (Charles / Félicité Vial)	23 November 1803 St. Ferdinand (Florissant, Missouri)	Pierre Noël Bourg (Raphaël / Marie Poirier)
III	Louis Noel Bourg (Pierre Noël / Marie Charlot Dunegant dite Beausosier)	03 May 1831 Florissant, Missouri	Aurore Creely (François / Josette Lorrain)
IV	Louis Bourck / Bourque (Louis Noel / Aurore Creely)	15 January 1854 Florissant, Missouri	Louise Aubuchon (Jerome / Marie Jannot/Janot)
V	Daniel Bourke (Louis / Louise Aubuchon)	07 July 1903 Florissant, Missouri	Mabel Elisabeth Piant (William / Louise Creely)

All marriage information as provided by ancestry.com library edition, directly from the St. Louis Archdiocese archives, or Census records.

FRANCO-SPANISH FLORISSANT

Plat of survey of Florissant made in pursuance of an order issued by Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana, under date of October 3, 1794. A reconstruction according to data to be found in the *Livres Terriens, American State Papers, Public Lands 2:657*, and *A Connected Plat of the Village of St. Ferdinand*, 1854, in the Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington. Following is a list of the original lot owners, their respective grants being indicated by the letter or number which they bear in official surveys: (A) **Antoine Marechal**; (B) Jacques Tabeau; (C) **François Dunegant (site of the house of the Spanish Commandant)**; (D) Joseph Robidoux; (E) Joseph Calvé, Sr.; (F) Baptiste Lachasse; (G) **Joseph Rapiou dit Lamaire**; (H) Augustin Trudel and Amable Menard; (K) **François Moreau**; (1) *Place d'armes* (Parade Ground); (2) *Terrein d'église* (church, presbytery, cemetery); (3) Louis Dubreuil; (4, 25) Louis Mare; (5,27) **Amable Gagné (Gagnier)**; (6) **Baptiste Creely**; (23) Baptiste Delisle; (24, 105) **François Deslauries (Delorier)**; (26, 35) Baptiste Riviere *dit* Bacanné; (28) Baptiste Primeau; (29) Benjamin Verger *dit* Desjardins; (3) Joseph Calvé, Sr.; (31) **Claude Panneton**; (32) Joseph Codaier (Coudre); (33) François Marechal (Baptiste Deshomet?); (34) François Marechal (Baptiste Desrosiers *dit* Canadien?); (36) Louis Desbrosses *dit* Deshêtres; (39) Alexis Picard; (60) Joseph Baudoin *dit* L' habitant; (66) **Pierre Devos dit Cadien**; (68) Joseph Rivet; (101, 102, 103, 104) Jacques Clamorgan? (listed in the *American State Papers*, but not in the *Livres Terriens*); (106) Charles Mercier; (107) Noël Brunet (Brunel); (L) site of the present St. Ferdinands's Church [now old St. Ferdinand Shrine]



Plat and information from Garraghan, pages 37-38
 Bolded names also appear elsewhere in this article