

Searching for Antoine Martin *dit* Soud

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Delphine begins:

I am writing to remind everyone never to give up when you hit a brick wall. You should periodically revisit the information you already have. Remember that original documents might contain clues that are missed or mistranscribed. Read reviews and seek out new CDs and microfilms of primary source documents for the areas that you are researching. Finally, and most important of all, seek out a genealogist who is an expert in the areas of your research to look at your records with new eyes.

Fifteen years ago, I began the search for my ancestor, **Antoine Martin *dit* Soud's**, roots in Quebec. Local histories of Michigan's upper peninsula described him as a pioneer of Michilimackinac and St. Ignace, arriving in the late 1700s. He and his sons were actively involved in the fur trade with their names appearing in the American Fur Company ledgers at Michilimackinac and Sault Ste Marie. He married **Susanne Kinik8e** of the Sauteuse nation. Thanks to the records of missionary priests, five of Susanne's and Antoine's children's baptismal records were recorded in the Mackinac Register. Below is the transcribed record of two of their children, Antoine and Marie Magdelaine, which appeared in the **Wisconsin Historical Collections**. This volume has long been considered an excellent resource tool for anyone working on their family history in Michilimackinac.¹

"June 15, 1794, I, the undersigned, Baptized Antoine and marie Magdelaine, natural children of a woman savage of the nation of the Sotteurs and of Antoine Soud, a Canadian. The boy is two and a half years old and the girl twenty-three days. The godfather of antoine was philippe Soud dit martin; and the godmother marie felicité Carignan. The godfather of Marie Magdelaine was jean Baptiste Laborde; (and the god-mother Marguerite Chevalier), only one of whom signed; the others, being unable to write, made their usual mark in testimony thereof.

Le Dru, apostolic Miss.

Marie Felicité Carignan; Philippe Soud + his mark; J. Bapt Bertrand + his mark; Marguerite Chevalier + her mark."²

The other three baptismal records that appeared in this register were: **Catherine Martin**, baptized August 8, 1796³; **Louis Martin**, born 29 December 1798, baptized July 14, 1799⁴; **Charles Martin**, born August 10, 1802, baptized June 30, 1804⁵. In each of these records the father was identified as Antoine Martin. Catherine's mother was a *Sauteuse*, no name given; Louis' mother was *Kinicon*, a *Sauteuse*; Charles' mother was a *Sauteuse*, no name given.

It is interesting to note that on the 11th day of August 1823, Gabriel Richard, a missionary priest sent out from Ste. Anne's Catholic Church in Detroit, first baptized Susanne Kinik8e and then married her to Antoine Martin, as well as their daughter Catherine to François Trottier. Susanne and Antoine had already lived together as man and wife for over thirty years. A historical note in the **Wisconsin Historical Collection**, Vol. XIX, explains this phenomenon: "Under British rule (1761-1796), ecclesiastical

¹ Reuben Gold Thwaites, editor. "Mackinac Register of Baptisms and Interments, 1695 - 1821". **Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin**. Vol. XIX. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1910. pp. 99, 107, 110, 113, 127. Reprinted in 2000 by Heritage Books, Inc.

² *Ibid*, p. 99.

³ *Ibid*, p. 107. She married François Trottier from Québec and gave birth to sixteen known children.

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 113. Louis married an Indian girl, Catherine Shedowin and was the father of nine known children.

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 127. Charles married an Indian girl, Mary Aisbens and was the father of nine known children.

ministrations were less regular, for only an occasional call was expected from some itinerant pastor. On such occasions, nevertheless, word of the priestly visitation was swiftly passed around the lakes and to the inland fur-trade settlements of Wisconsin and Michigan, and whole families ...at once hastened to Mackinac by batteaux or canoes, to receive churchly sanction for their domestic arrangements. Then were men and women married, and their natural offspring baptized; frequently, the mother, if of Indian origin, was also baptized..."⁶

The name of Antoine Martin *dit* Soud was perpetuated in the book ***Before the Bridge: A History and a Directory of St. Ignace and Nearby Localities***. On page 56 we are told that Antoine Martin, Sr. was the recipient of Private Claim No 13. In 1823 a congressional committee sat at Mackinac Island and obtained affidavits pertaining to the rightful owners of land in Mackinac County. This entry contains the note: "It is very possible that the original name of this pioneer was other than Martin, since it is referred to in a 200-year-old baptismal record as Martin *dit* Soud".⁷

Up until four years ago, all of Antoine Martin's researchers relied on baptismal and marriage certificates from Ste. Anne's Church on Mackinac Island and printed resource information. At that time, the priests at Ste. Anne's Catholic Church on Mackinac Island made a CD "Mackinac Register 1695-1888", a unique collection of primary source documents.⁸ This was a bonanza for Upper Peninsula researchers for now we had obtained original records to pursue new information. It was at this point, I gave Gail a copy of Antoine Martin's and Susanne Kinik8e's marriage record to translate and asked her to help me trace Antoine Martin *dit* Soud back to Quebec. As Gail reviewed my new and old research materials, her expertise in French-Canadian records and knowledge of researching on the internet came into play.

Gail continues:

My introduction to **Antoine Martin** and the mystery of his origins came when I translated some documents for Delphine in the fall of 2004. Specifically:

(1) the marriage of **François Trottier**, son of **Charles Trottier** and **Marie Anne Charet** from Lower Canada, to **Catherine Martin**, daughter of **Antoine Martin** and **Susanne Kinik8ê**, on 11 August 1823. This marriage was performed by Father Gabriel Richard at Michilimackinac. The couple had been previously married before Samuel Abbott, Justice of the Peace, on 28 February 1808.

(2) the baptism of Susanne *Kinik8ê* on the same day. She was of the *nation des otchepwas / atchepewas*⁹ aged about 60 years.

(3) the marriage on the same day of **Antoine Martin**, a native of *Bas Canada* (Lower Canada) and a resident of the parish of Ste-Anne-de-Michilimackinac for about 50 years to **Susanne Kinik8ê**. Unfortunately, in this marriage act, there was no mention of the names of his parents or where he had

⁶ *Ibid*, pp. xi, xii.

⁷ ***Before the Bridge: A History and a Directory of St. Ignace and Nearby Localities***. Kiwanis Club, Inc.: St. Ignace, Michigan, 1957. p. 56.

⁸ CD ***Mackinac Register 1695-1888***. Ste. Anne's Church, P. O. Box 537, Mackinac Island, Michigan 49757. Phone: (906) 847-3507.

⁹ The name of this tribe changed from the 1794 records to this 1823 record. However, it was the same tribe. The *Sauteur/Saulteur / Sauteux/Saulteux* were one group of the Algonquin speaking tribes known as the Confederation of The Three Fires, composed of the Ottawas, Potawatomis and Chippewas. The French referred to this tribe as the *Sauteux*, while the English referred to them as the *Chippewas*. They are also known as the Ojibwa. Suzanne Sommerville provided this information.

come from in *Bas Canada*.

I gave the translations to Delphine at the Society's meeting in Mount Clemens in November 2004 and thought no more about them until I heard her mentioning to Judy Cartier that she was so happy to have the translations but had hoped there would be something more in them to tell about Antoine's origins. All she knew about the family was what she had found years ago in the transcriptions that appear in the **Wisconsin Historical Collections**.¹⁰ The name that was connected with the family was Soud Martin. Since I had a reprinted version of this book at home, I decided to look at it because the name Soud did not "sound right".

I also checked my copy of Marthe Faribault-Beaugard's book on Michilimackinac and found the same spelling - Martin *dit* Soud.¹¹ I then decided to find a "real copy" of the baptismal record of Antoine's children, Antoine and Marie Magdelaine, in 1794. In this record Antoine's name was said to be **Soud** and the godfather of his son, Antoine, was **Philippe Soud dit Martin**. I obtained this copy from a microfilm that is available for Michilimackinac.¹²

I then looked again at the translation for this baptism in the **Wisconsin Historical Collections** and saw that there were a few problems, including the misinterpretation of a very clearly written letter **n** for **Sond** in the margin for the family name and in the name of Philippe **Sond** dit Martin.

Bapt de
ant. et de
marie magdel.
Sond

L'an mil sept cens quatrevingtquatorze et le quinzieme jour
du mois de juin, Je Soussigné, ai [next words blotted out]
Baptisé ~~antoine et marie magdelaine~~
Baptisé ~~antoine et marie magdelaine~~ enfans naturels
d'une sauvagesse de la nation des Sotteurs, et d'antoine Sond
canadien. Le garçon agée de deux ans et demi, La fille de vingt
trois jours. Le parain d'antoine a été philippe Sond dit martin et
la maraine, marie felicité carignant. Le parain de marie
magdelaine, a été Jean Baptiste Bertrand, et la maraine Marguerite
chevalier, épouse de Jean Baptiste Laborde dont une seule a signé...

Bapt de
ant. et de
marie Magdel.
Sond

L'an mil sept cens quatrevingtquatorze et le quinzieme jour
du mois de juin, Je Soussigné, ai [next words blotted out]
Baptisé antoine et marie magdelaine enfans naturels
d'une sauvagesse de la nation des Sotteurs, et d'antoine **Sond**
canadien. Le garçon agée de deux ans et demi, La fille de vingt
trois jours. Le parain d'antoine a été philippe **Sond** dit martin et
la maraine, marie felicité carignant. Le parain de marie
magdelaine a été Jean Baptiste Bertrand, et la maraine Marguerite
chevalier, épouse de Jean Baptiste Laborde dont une seule a signé...

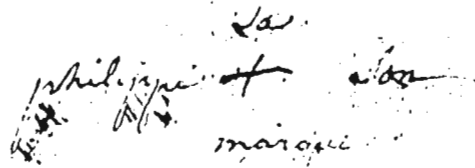
¹⁰ *Op. cit.* 1.

¹¹ Marthe Faribault-Beaugard. *La population des forts français d'Amérique (XVIIIe siècle)*. Tome 1. Montréal: Editions Bergeron, 1982. pp. 150, 153, 158.

¹² FHL #0865224.

In the original record, Marie Magdelaine's godfather was Jean Baptiste Bertrand, not Jean Baptiste Laborde who was the husband of Marguerite Chevalier.

On the following page where Le Dru, the missionary priest, signed with one of the godmothers, Marie Félicité Carignan, the priest also wrote the name of **Philippe Son**, showing a + for his signature.



The image shows a handwritten signature in cursive script. The name 'Philippe Son' is clearly legible, with a large plus sign (+) written as a flourish at the end of the name. The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

The second original record I looked at was for Philippe Soud dit Martin. On June 18, 1794 Philippe was the godfather to Pierre, son of Joseph Roy and an Indian of the *Courtes oreilles*. Again his name was clearly Philippe **Sond dit martin**.

After having read the original records from June 1794 at Michilimackinac and feeling relatively positive that Antoine and Philippe **Sond dit Martin** were brothers, I was ready to go to PRDH Online¹³ to see what I could find. I put in the name of **Antoine Martin** as the subject of the search from about 1770 to 1799 (the last year that is presently shown on PRDH). Nothing came up that showed a *dit* name of Son/Sond. I then put in the name of **Philippe Martin** and that also did not bring up the desired result. I then tried the name of **Philippe Sond** with no results. The fourth attempt at the name of **Philippe Son** did produce results. I found the marriage of **Jacques Philippe Son** at St-Jean-François-Régis (St-Philippe) on 19 October 1795. I immediately clicked on that, and the result was the break through that I was looking for. In the PRDH record **Jacques Philippe Son**, son of **Jacques Son** and **Marie Babeux**, married **Marie-Madeleine Talard**, daughter of **Jean-Baptiste Talard** and **Angélique Poissant**.¹⁴ I now had a family, and the next step was to see if the couple **Jacques Son / Marie Babeux** also had a son named **Antoine**. I put in the father's name of Jacques Son to see what that would bring up, and this was the result: On 28 March 1797, at Laprairie, **Jacques Son Martin** was buried.¹⁵ I now had the "right name combination" to show a connection to the name of Philippe Sond Martin at Michilimackinac. However, at this point I still had no connection between Jacques Son Martin and Antoine Sond Martin at Michilimackinac.

I decided to put in the mother, Marie Babeu's, name to see if that would lead back to the birth of a son, Antoine. I still had Marie Babeu's name in the subject of the search column so that did not bring-up the results I needed. I had to go back in and put that I wanted her name in *all acts*. I decided to start in 1760 and go to 1799. At this point I was looking for her marriage to **Jacques Son Martin**. I did indeed find her marriage on 10 November 1760 at St-Jean-François-Régis (St-Philippe) but to **Jacques Agement Martin**, from the parish of Montgaillard, diocese of Narbonne in Languedoc. He was the son of the deceased [as I found out when I obtained the copy of the original record¹⁶] Jean [last name lost in the margin and ink bleed through] and the deceased Jeanne Proveau from the parish of Montgaillard in the diocese of Narbonne in Languedoc. I thought to myself - *we have a soldier here*. However, before I started into that research, I still had to find the birth of their son Antoine to make a complete link back to Antoine Sond Martin at Michilimackinac.

¹³ www.genealogie.umontreal.ca

¹⁴ PRDH #350781.

¹⁵ PRDH #386758.

¹⁶ FHL #1288842 for the parish of St-Jean-François-Régis (St-Philippe). This roll includes an index of the parish from 1753-1877 and the parish registers from 1753 to 1784; FHL #1288843 covers the years 1784 to 1809.

One of the many good features of PRDH Online, besides tying back into original records from parish registers in Québec, is that when a couple is married you can click on the word *Union* above their names and that will, in most cases, bring up the names of their children who married before 1799. When that page is brought up, there is usually also above that the word *Famille*. By clicking on that, usually the names of all the children that were born to that couple are brought up with birth dates, marriage dates and burial dates, as well as locations for each of the events. By doing these two steps I was able to find the names of most of the children of **Jacques Agement dit Martin** and **Marie Babeux**. Among them was **Antoine Agement** son of Jacques Agement and Marie Babeux, born on 5 February 1763 and baptized on 6 February 1763 at St-Jean-François-Régis. His godparents were Antoine Goguet and Marguerite Babeux.¹⁷ I now had both Antoine and Philippe as brothers.

Le Six février mil sept cent soixante et trois
 par nous curé de St-Jean-François Régis J. Goguet a
 été baptisé Antoine le jour précédent du mariage
 de Jacques Agement et de Marie Babeux son épouse. Le parrain a été
 Antoine Goguet et la marraine Marguerite Babeux qui se sont
 signés
 J. Goguet curé de St-Jean-François Régis

I subsequently found the baptisms of nine children for Jacques and Marie. To date no children have been found born to this couple between May 1768 and January 1773. In the following list I have put the name of each child as it was recorded at the time of their baptism and at the time of their marriage.

1. **Pierre Louis**, baptized 29 May 1761 at Laprairie [Azément/ Louis Sonn Martin]
2. **Antoine**, baptized 6 February 1763 at St-Jean-François-Régis [Agement/Martin] To date, I have found no other records for him in Québec.
3. **Marie-Geneviève**, baptized 22 January 1764 in Montréal [Asman dit Martin/ Marie-Geneviève Son]
4. **Philippe**, baptized 7 September 1765 in Montréal [Asman dit Martin/Jacques Philippe Son]
5. **Catherine**, baptized 11 May 1767 at St-Jean-François-Régis; buried 26 October 1772 at Laprairie [Agement at baptism and Azément dit St-Martin at time of burial]
6. **Jean-Jacques**, baptized 29 May 1768 at Laprairie and buried 4 August 1768 at Laprairie [Son dit Azément at baptism and simply Azément at the time of his burial]
7. **Marie-Joseph**, baptized 3 January 1773 at Laprairie [Azément/ Josephe Son Martin]
8. **François**, baptized 5 March 1774 at Laprairie [Son dit Asément/François Son Martin]
9. **Eustache**, baptized 31 May 1775 at Laprairie [Agement dit Son/Eustache Son Martin]

The family name was constantly changing as can be seen from the time of the marriage of Jacques Agement dit Martin and Marie Babeu through the baptisms of their children, to the marriages of their children and the death of Jacques in 1797. The names associated with this family are: **Agement dit Martin; Azément; Agement; Asman dit Martin; Azément dit St-Martin; Son dit Azément; Son dit Asément; Agement dit Son; Son Martin; Sonn Martin; Son;** and finally, **Martin**. At Michilimackinac the name was even **Sond Martin** but not *Soud* Martin.

¹⁷ PRDH #320949.

After having established that Antoine and Philippe were indeed brothers and that their father was Jacques Agement (Son)*dit* Martin, I decided to see what could be found about their parents, Marie and Jacques.

Babeu Family Lineage of Marie Babeu

Marie Babeu, came from an "established family". She was the daughter of **François Babeu** and **Marie Poupart**, married at Laprairie on 18 April 1735.

I	André Babeu (Jean/Marguerite Boulanger)	14 November 1689 Laprairie	Anne Roy (Pierre/Catherine Ducharme)
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André Babeu was from Lachèvre, Ile Oléron, ar. Rochefort, diocese of Saintes, Saintonge (Charente-Maritime) He was hired to go West on 11 May 1690.¹⁸ Pierre Roy, son of Charles Roy and Jeanne Boyer, was from St-Michel-le-Cloucq, ar. Fontenay-le-Comte, diocese of La Rochelle, Poitou (Vendée). Catherine Ducharme was the daughter of Jean Ducharme and Anne Lelièvre from St-Benoît in Paris. They were the parents of two Pierre Roys: Pierre Roy married to Marguerite Ouabankekoué and Pierre Roy married to Marie-Angélique Faye.¹⁹

II	François Babeu (André/Anne Roy)	18 April 1735 Laprairie	Marie Poupart (Jean-Baptiste/Marguerite Patenaude)
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III	Marie Babeu (François/Marie Poupart)	10 Nov 1760 St-Jean-François-Régis	Jacques Agement <i>dit</i> Martin (Jean/Jeanne Proveau)
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Poupard/Poupart Family Lineage of Marie Babeu

Marie's mother was Marie Poupard who married François Babeu (see above).

I	Pierre Poupard/Poupart (Jean/Marguerite Frichet)	11 Aug 1682 Laprairie	Marguerite Perras (Pierre/Denise Lemaître)
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These families also had ties to the fur trade.²⁰

II	Jean-Baptiste Poupart (Pierre/Marguerite Perras)	8 Oct 1713 Laprairie	Marguerite Patenaude (Jean/Marguerite Robidou)
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Marguerite Patenaude's brother, Jean-François, was hired to go to Détroit on 6 September 1710.

Thus it can be established that the family of Marie Babeu had been in *Nouvelle France* for a few generations. Several of her relatives had been involved in the fur trade and were well acquainted with Détroit and Michilimakinac.

The next person to look at carefully was saved for last: **Jacques Agement *dit* Martin**. His story will be told in the July 2005 issue.

¹⁸ Jetté, pp. 37, 1018, 1022.

¹⁹ Pierre Roy and Marie-Angélique Faye were the grandparents of Charles Baubin and the grandparents of Jeanne and Agathe Baubin. See *MHH*, October 2004, pp. 179-184, for the article "Takamwa of the Miami Tribe" by Sammye Leonard Darling and *MHH*, April 2003, pp. 79-87, for the article "Encountering Inconsistencies/Mysteries with Primary Sources: The Case of Charles Baubin" by Gail Moreau-DesHarnais.

²⁰ Jetté, pp. 897, 941.

“Searching for Antoine Martin *dit* Soud” by Delphine Ford Goodwin and Gail Moreau-DesHarnais
[Continued from *MHH*, April 2005, Vol. 26, #2, pp. 83 – 88.]

Part 2: Jacques Azeman / Azema / Agement / Son *dit* Martin / St. Martin
Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, FCHSM member (gfmoreau1@aol.com)

Antoine Martin *dit* Soud [or **Son / Soud *dit* Martin**], born on 5 February 1763 at St-Jean-François-Régis, in British Canada, was the son of Jacques Agement *dit* Martin and Marie Babeu.¹ Jacques had married Marie Babeu, daughter of François Babeu and Marie Poupart, on **10 November 1760** at St-Jean-François-Régis just after France had lost the battle for New France to the British. Jacques *Agement* was the son of Jean [last name lost in the margin and ink bleed through of the original record] and Jeanne *Proveau* from the parish of Montgaillard in the diocese of Narbonne in Languedoc.² W. J. Eccles said that before the end of September of 1760, “the French officials and the Troupes de Terre were embarked for France. That is, some of the Troupes de Terre left Canada. In addition to those who had decided earlier to become Canadian citizens under whatever flag, after the capitulation more than 500 more slipped away to be harbored by the *habitants*. Of the 3700 odd who had been on strength a few months before, fewer than 1600 landed at La Rochelle.”³

Because of the date of the marriage and the fact that Jacques *Agement* was not born in Canada, I suspected that he might have been a soldier during the Seven Years’ War. I went to the internet and put in the name **Jacques Agement *dit* Martin**. The first “hit” was for the site of *FrancoGène*, which did not give any information other than that Jacques had come from Montgaillard to New France. The site that looked promising was Royal Roussillon2, whose information concerning his origin agreed with the information in his marriage act. The site, developed by Suzanne Galaise, is: <www.colba.net/~vallee/Royal%20Roussillon.html>. I printed out the names of all the men she had identified as having served in the Royal-Roussillon. Jacques **Azeman *dit* St. Martin** had served in the Company of Poulhariés in 1749 and under Serviés in 1756.

There was an additional site with information on the ships that left Brest in 1756 for Québec <<http://www.colba.net/~vallee/RoyalRoussillonLaSarre.html>>. Louis-Joseph, le Marquis de Montcalm and Louis-Antoine de Bougainville had received their orders at Versailles and arrived in Brest on 21 March 1756. The La Sarre Regiment, which had left Toulouse on 2 February 1756, arrived in Brest on the 22nd, and the Royal-Roussillon arrived there on the 25th. The Royal-Roussillon went through a review the next day in preparation for leaving for Canada. The men had to give up their weapons, which would be returned to them upon their arrival in Canada. Before boarding their vessels, all the soldiers were fed.⁴ Nine companies of the La Sarre Regiment left Brest on board *Le Héros* on 3 April 1756 and arrived in Québec on 13 May 1756. Nine companies of the Royal-Roussillon Regiment left Brest on board *L’Illustre* on 6 April 1756 and arrived in Québec City on 30 May 1756. On board *Le Léopard* were three companies of *fusiliers* [riflemen] from the Regiment of La Sarre, under Boschatel, Champredon and Beauclair; one company of *grenadiers* from La Sarre, under Palmarolles; three companies of *fusiliers* under Serviés, Bourgat and Thiballier, from the Royal-Roussillon; and one company of *grenadiers*, under Poulhariés. **Jacques Azeman *dit* St. Martin**, because he was in the Company of Serviés in 1756, was on board *Le Léopard* under the command of Sieur de Gomain, lieutenant of vessels.⁵ *Le Léopard* left Brest on 6 April 1756 and arrived in Québec City in the morning of 30 May 1756.

Serviés and, consequently, **Jacques Azeman / Agement** were in the second battalion of the Royal-Roussillon, which was composed of 525 officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers [number based on the form at the end of this article]. There were 40 men each in the companies of Serviés, Bourgat and Thiballier and 45 men in Poulhariés’ company.⁶

¹ PRDH #320949.

² FHL #1288842 for the parish of St-Jean-François-Régis (St-Philippe).

³ W. J. Eccles. *The Canadian Frontier (1534-1760)*, Revised Edition. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992, p. 184, footnote 44 citing *Lévis à le Maréchal de Belle Isles, De la Rochelle, le 25 nov 1760*. [Thank you to Suzanne Sommerville for this information.]

⁴ Louis-Antoine de Bougainville. *Écrits sur le Canada: Mémoires – journal – lettres*. Sillery: Les Éditions de Septentrion, 2003. p. 104; Galaise, p. 1

⁵ Bougainville, p. 104 [*Gomin*]; Galaise, pp. 3-4.

⁶ National Archives of Canada. Série X, Xb carton 68, régiment de Royal-Roussillon.

Upon its arrival in Québec City *Le Léopard* was put into quarantine because of an epidemic on board. The epidemic was attributed to unclean conditions; the bad state of repair of the vessel, which had been built in 1727; and lack of good air. [Based on some research by Suzanne Galaise, it is very probable that the disease was typhus. A cause of this disease is body lice which thrive in overcrowded, dirty conditions where there is little opportunity to wash bodies or clothing.] Several men who were cured were said to behave like imbeciles thereafter.⁷ A tribunal found that Captain Gomain was responsible for the spread of the disease, but, by the time the judgment was rendered, he had also died. By the 15th of June 1756 about 200 soldiers who had embarked on *Le Léopard* were either in *Hôtel-Dieu de Québec* or *l'Hôpital général de Québec*. An autopsy performed on two of the deceased *grenadiers* showed the horrific effects of the epidemic, specifically in the area surrounding the brain.⁸ [This is one of the worst complications from typhus.] As a result of the epidemic, *Le Léopard* was disarmed and burnt in the harbor at Beauport, near Québec City.

In the following article the men, whose names come from the lists available from the Canadian Archives, were in the companies of Serviés, Poulhariés, Bourgat, and Thiballier. These soldiers, in particular, were men Jacques would have known. Some of them, as will be indicated, were involved in Jacques' life in Québec, and even in the lives of his children. More specific details on each of the men in Serviés' company will be given since that was Jacques' company. The names are spelled as found in the lists written in Brest before their departure to New France.

Companies of the Royal-Roussillon Regiment on board *Le Léopard*: Serviés, Poulhariés, Bourgat, Thiballier
 Transcribed and annotated by Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, FCHSM member (gfmoreau1@aol.com)

Company of Serviés

Captain: **Serviés** [François M. Emmanuel Rouergas de Campredon de Serviés –from Saint-Gervais in Languedoc]
 Lieutenant: **de Fontaine** [Jean-Pierre Vendômois de Fontaine – from Bellefleur in Languedoc] [Galaise]

Names and surnames of the sergeants, the “highly paid” and soldiers with their age and height are found in the original records. Additional information is also given concerning stays in *Hôtel-Dieu de Québec*, *l'Hôpital général de Québec*, and residence in Québec after September 1759. Much of the personal information is found on the web site of Suzanne Galaise [<http://www.colba.net/~vallee/Royal%20Roussillon.html>]. I have found some additional material and include it here with sources. [In some of the entries below, Carillon is mentioned. It is also known as Fort Ticonderoga. All material found concerning Carillon was found by Suzanne Galaise.]

Names and nicknames of the soldiers	age	height
<i>Noms et surnoms des sergens, Haute-payes & Soldats</i>		<i>Taille</i>
		<i>pieds, pouces, ligne</i>
		[feet, inches, line]

[A *ligne* (the symbol **L** is used below) is an old measurement used in height, an 8th part of an inch [*pouce*]⁹.

François Bertrons dit Bertrons, sergeant	19	5 p	4p	6L
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From Perpignan. François Bertron *dit* Laviolette, a sergeant, aged 22 years, was in *Hôtel-Dieu de Québec* for 26 days in June 1756 and the first two days of July 1756. [FHL #1287131] On 6 February 1758, at Montréal, François Bertrons, a sergeant in the Company of Serviés, from the parish of St-Mathieu in Perpignan, married Marie Joséphe Bourgeat. [Born 18 November 1733 in the parish of St-Mathieu, diocese of Perpignan.] Jean-Baptiste Delbois (see below) was a witness. François and Marie-Josèphe had two children who did not survive. [PRDH #298787; #155826] In 1761 François was still listed as a soldier in the Company of Aureilhan. [Galaise] Is it possible that he returned to France? Did Marie-Josèphe accompany him?

⁷ Bougainville, p. 108.

⁸ Galaise, p. 8.

⁹ Le Robert *Dictionnaire québécois d'aujourd'hui*. Dicorobert Inc.: Saint-Laurent (Québec), 1992, p. 680 [My translation.]