

Pierre Chesne dit Saint-Onge, #1 Pierre Chesne dit Labutte [1698-1774], #2 Pierre Chesne dit Labutte [1729-1804], #3 Pierre Chesne dit Labutte [1770- 1813], Pierre Labutte of the Detroit River Region [1800-1879]

Part I: Pierre Chesne dit Saint-Onge

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|-----|--|---|---|
| I | Pierre Chesne <i>dit</i> Saint-Onge
(Jean/Anne Clavelleau) | (1) 29 Nov 1676
Notre-Dame de Montréal | Louise Jeanne Bailly
(François/Marie Fonteneau) |
| | | (2) 9 Oct 1700
Notre-Dame de Montréal
No posterity | Marie Moitié
(Charles/Nicole Alesse)
(widow of Jean Magnan <i>dit</i> Lespérance) |
| II | #1 Pierre Chesne <i>dit</i> Labutte
(Pierre/Louise Jeanne Bailly) | (1) 25 May 1728
Ft. St. Philippe,
Registered Ste. Anne de Detroit | Marie Madeleine Roy
(Pierre/Marguerite Ouabankekoué) |
| | | (2) 2 Jan 1736
Ste. Anne de Detroit
No posterity | Louise Lotman <i>dite</i> Barrois
(François/Marie Anne Sauvage) |
| III | #2 Pierre Chesne <i>dit</i> Labutte
(Pierre/M. Madeleine Roy) | 10 Feb 1750
Ste. Anne de Detroit | Marie Anne Cuillerier <i>dite</i> Beaubien
(Antoine/Angélique Girard) |
| IV | #3 Pierre Chesne <i>dit</i> Labutte
(Pierre/M. Anne Cuillerier) | 10 Jun 1793
Assumption, Sandwich | M. Desanges Langlois
(Antoine/Desanges Rochereau) |
| V | Pierre Labutte – never married | | |



Exterior of Église St-Pierre in Reignac and a side altar.



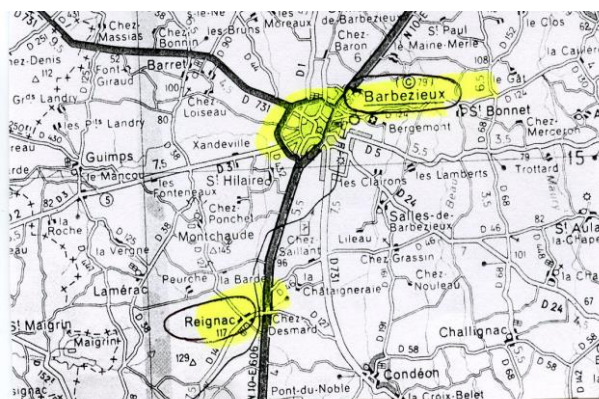
Photos taken by Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, March 2000.

Generation 1 Pierre Chesne dit Saint-Onge

I Pierre Chesne dit Saint-Onge
(Jean/Anne Clavelleau)

29 November 1676
Montréal

Louise Jeanne Bailly
(François/Marie Fonteneau)



Pierre Chesne dit St. Onge/Saintonge/Saint-Onge, son of **Jean Chesne** and **Anne Clavelleau**, from Reignac near Barbezieux, diocese of Saintes in Saintonge, department of Charente, France, was born circa 1650. On Sunday 22 November 1676 a marriage contract was drawn up in Montréal by the notary **Bénigne Basset**, between Pierre Chêne dit Saintonge and **Louise Jeanne Bailly**, the 13-year-old daughter of **François Bailly** and **Marie Fonteneau**. They were married the following Sunday, 29 November 1676, in Montréal. In the marriage contract, Pierre Chesne's parents were said to be living in Barbezieux. In the actual church ceremony, Pierre Chesne was said to be from the city of Barbezieux. After the death of Louise Jeanne Bailly, Pierre Chesne dit Saint-Onge married a second time. On 9 October 1700, at Montréal, he married **Marie Moitié**, widow of **Jean Magnan dit Lespérance**, a former Carignan soldier. In this ceremony, Pierre Chesne was said to be from the parish of *Rignac*, diocese of Xaintes.¹

It is not known when or under what circumstances Pierre Chesne dit Saint-Onge arrived in New France. He was here at least two years prior to his marriage. The first two documents which show his presence are both connected with the *Conseil Souverain* in Québec City. The first document, dated 15 June 1674, was an *arrêt* [judgment] which allowed the witnesses in the trial of [François Marie] **Perrot**, to return home. The witnesses were *Sieur* [Jean Baptiste] **Migeon de Branssac**, *fiscal procureur* [tax attorney] of Montréal, (Jacques) **LeBer**, merchant, **Jean Milot**, and **Pierre Chesne**. The only witness who was not allowed to return home was *Sieur* [Charles] **d'Ailleboust**, judge of the island of Montréal, who was to be confronted and paid. Each of these witnesses would be paid: Dailleboust, Migeon and LeBer, 50 *livres*; Milot, 30 *livres*; Chesne, 20 *livres*. This was the amount provisionally allocated by the court before a final judgment.² This incident was part of the larger court case brought by **Frontenac** against François Marie Perrot, who was engaged in the illegal fur trade. The second reference to Pierre Chesne was 24 September 1674. This case was against the notary Bénigne Basset. On 2 May 1674 Pierre Chesne gave a deposition concerning Basset, which was included in the information given against Governor François Marie Perrot. It seems that Pierre Chesne had presented a request to (François) **Bailly** 17 February 1674,

¹ René Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730* (Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal: Montréal, 1983), 245. [Authors' note: At present the parish records for the Department of the Charente are not online.]

² Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (<http://www.banq.qc.ca/accueil/index.html>) abbreviated: BANQ, Pistard Archives, www.banq.qc.ca Pistard Archives, TP1, S28, P909.

concerning the case against Basset.³ Pierre Chesne had requested a copy of an act drawn up by Basset but had been refused.

Their marriage contract and the church register provide clues as to some of their acquaintances. In the marriage contract, the witnesses for each individual were listed. On the part of the bride the witnesses were: **Charles Dailleboust**; **Catherine Legardeur**, his wife; **Barbe Dailleboust**, their daughter; **Jeanne Vauvilliers**, wife of the notary, Bénigne Basset, and also godmother of Louise Jeanne Bailly; Jean Baptiste Migeon, *sieur de Branssac*; **Catherine Gauchet**, his wife; **Isaac Nafrechou**; **Catherine Leloup**, his wife; **Etienne Truttau**; **Adrienne Barbier**, his wife; **Pierre Roussel**; **Barbe Loisel**, his wife; **Pierre Cavelie/Cavel** [Caillé?]; **Françoise Lemoyne**; **Vincent Chamaillard**; **Catherine Renusson**, his wife; **Jacques Hubert**; and **Jean Provost** [*sic*]. The witnesses for Pierre Chesne were: **Charles Lemoyne**, *sieur de Longueuil*; **Catherine Primot**, his wife; Jacques LeBer; **Jeanne Lemoyne**, his wife; **Jeanne LeBer**; **Agathe St. Père**; **Pierre Le Sueur** [explorer, fur trader]; and **Jean Pasquet/Pasques dit le Pot de Vin**. The act was also witnessed by **Jean Bousquet** and **Pierre Cabazier**.⁴

Those who attended the wedding ceremony at Notre-Dame de Montréal were Jacques Le Ber, a merchant; Jeanne LeMoynes, his wife; Catherine Primot, wife of Charles Lemoyne *escuyer de Longueuil*; François Bailly, father of the bride; Catherine LeGardeur, wife of Charles Dailleboust, *escuyer, sieur Desmusseaux, juge civil et criminel* of Montréal; **Marie Bailly**, sister of the bride; Jean Baptiste Migeon, *sieur de Branssat, avocat en parlement à Paris*; Bénigne Basset, *greffier* and royal notary in Montréal, and several others, all friends in common with both parties. Those who signed but were not mentioned in the marriage act itself were [Pierre] Le Sueur; Catherine Renusson; Barbe Dailleboust; Pierre Caillé, a tailor who signed many marriage acts; Isaac Nafrechoux; Pierre Roussel, and Jⁿ Comunier.⁵

Pierre Chesne and Louise Jeanne Bailly were the parents of seven children, four of whom survived to adulthood and married.

³ Pierre J. Olivier Chauveau (editor), *Jugements et délibérations du Conseil souverain de la Nouvelle-France* (Québec: A. Coté et C^{ie}: 1885), I, part 1, 852.

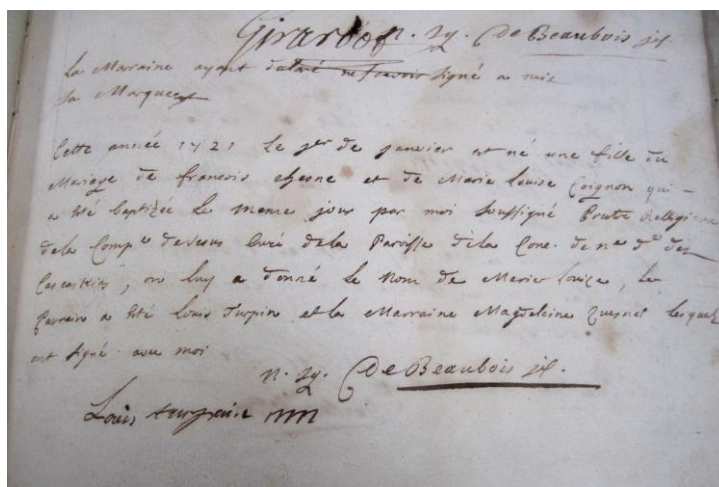
⁴ BANQ, Pistard Archives, [TL5.D128](#), copy drawn up in 1726. The original contract is contained in the documents of Bénigne Basset, 22 November 1676. The authors have obtained a copy of the original contract from BANQ.

⁵ Ancestry.com, Montréal (Basilique Notre-Dame) (Copie textuelle), 1669-1680, 124-125; Family Search.org, Quebec, Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1900, Montréal, Notre-Dame-de-Montréal, 1669-1680, images 125-126.

1. **Pierre Chesne** was baptized 10 April 1679 in Montréal. His father was said to be a *habitant* of Longueuil. His godfather was **Pierre Lemoyne d'Iberville**; his godmother was Jeanne Leber. They both signed the register, as did François Bailly. There is no evidence that Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge was present at the baptism. On 4 February 1686 Pierre Chesne, Jr., left home, but instead of going to school, he decided to visit his uncle, **Jean Petit dit Boismorel**. Two days later, he was found frozen to death on the ice at Longueuil and an inquest was held in his death. He was buried 7 February 1686 in Montréal in the presence of his grandfather, François Bailly, and his uncle, Jean Petit.⁶

2. **Jean Baptiste Chesne** was born 12 June 1681 and baptized the following day in Montréal. **Jean Basset**, [perhaps the son of the notary, Bénigne Basset?], a soldier, was his godfather; his godmother was **Catherine Perthuis**, daughter of **Pierre Perthuis**. Pierre Chesne was not present for the baptism. Jean Baptiste was buried 29 June 1699 in Montréal (the same day as his mother).⁷

3. **François Chesne** was baptized 12 December 1683 in Montréal. His godfather was Pierre Cabazier; his godmother was Barbe Loisel, wife of Pierre Roussel. François Chesne married **Marie Louise Gagnon/Coignon** (unknown parents) about 1719/1720 in the Illinois Country (likely Kaskaskia). Their daughter, **Marie Louise Chesne**, was born 1 January 1721 and baptized the same day in Notre-Dame de CasCaskias.⁸ Her godparents were **Louis Turpin** (husband of Marie Colon/Caulon/Caulone) and **Magdeleine Quesnel** (wife of Antoine Carrière).



Parish register of Immaculate Conception, Kaskaskias⁹

An unnamed daughter, nearly two years old, of François Chesne and Marie Louise Coignon was buried, in Kaskaskia, 18 October 1722.¹⁰ On 9 February 1722, Jean Baptiste Hervieux filed suit, in Montréal,

⁶ Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\) \(Copie textuelle\), 1669-1680](#), image 83 (baptism); Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\), 1681-1694](#), image 61 (burial); Provincial Registrars' Department of Québec, Charles Langelier (Provincial Secretary and Registrar), *Fifth Report of the Secretary of the Province of Québec for the Year 1890-1891* (Québec: Charles-François Langlois: 1891), abbreviated PRDQ1890-1891, 175 (note that an inquest was ordered); Casimir Hébert, *Faits cureux de l'histoire de Montréal* (Montréal: Librairie Beauchemin, 1922), 33-35.

⁷ Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\), 1642-1681](#), images 221-222 (baptism); Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\), 1695-1699](#), image 227 (burial).

⁸ Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\), 1681-1694](#), image 35 (baptism); Jetté, 245 (baptism and marriage).

⁹ Kaskaskia Parish Register, Archives of the Diocese of Belleville, Illinois.

¹⁰ Kaskaskia Parish Register, Archives of the Diocese of Belleville, Illinois.

against Pierre Chesne, his sons, Antoine [was this his stepson, Antoine Magnan, or his son Pierre?] and Charles Chesne, to obtain payment for the debts of the deceased François Chesne who had been in business with his father in the country of the *Outaouais*.¹¹ [François] Chesne was killed with an Arkansas Indian, near a place called *La Petite Prairie* on the Illinois River.¹² On 5 February 1725, in a contract drawn up by **du Vernay**, a notary in the Illinois Country, Marie Louise Coignon was said to be the widow of François Chesne, mother of a daughter, Marie Louise Chesne, and was mentioned as being married to **Étienne Hébert**, living in Fort de Chartres. **Augustin Hébert**, of Varennes, was constituted as having the power of attorney to make an inventory of the assets and debts of the deceased François Chesne. Augustin Hébert was the brother of **François dit Étienne Hébert**. Marie Coignon must have died between 5 February 1725 and 12 February 1727, as on the latter date, Étienne Hébert married **Élizabeth Étienne dite Philippe**, daughter of **Michel Étienne dit Philippe** and **Marie Oucanteoua [Rouensa]** in Kaskaskia.¹³ The fate of her daughter, Marie Louise Chesne, is not known.

4. **Michel Chesne** was baptized 14 April 1686 in Montréal. His godfather was **Michel Leblond dit LePicard**; his godmother was **Catherine Nafrechou**, daughter of Isaac Nafrechou. Michel Chesne died before 8 October 1700, when his father signed a marriage contract with Marie Moitié.¹⁴

5. **Marie Anne Chesne** was baptized 20 September 1690 in Montréal. Her godfather was **Antoine Adhémar, greffier**; her godmother was **Claude Tamiessé** [Claude Damisé, wife of Pierre Perthuis *dit* Lalime]. Marie Anne Chesne married **Jacques Godefroy sieur de Mauboeuf** (Jacques and Jeanne Brunet) *circa* 14 August 1712, the date of their marriage contract.¹⁵ He had traveled to Détroit in 1710. They had ten children; the last six were born in Détroit, starting in 1720. Godefroy was buried 20 November 1730 in the church of Ste. Anne, Détroit. Marie Anne Chesne then married **Jacques Charles Boutin** (Michel and Marie Madeleine César), widower of **Marie Josèphe Poineau**, 16 September 1733, in Ste. Anne de Detroit. **Joseph Séguin dit Ladéroute**, **Jean Chapoton**, **François de Marsac**, and Charles Chesne, her brother, witnessed the wedding. Although not mentioned as a witness, **Alexis Trottier DesRuisseaux** also signed the register. Marie Anne died 13 February 1738 and was buried the following day in the cemetery of Ste. Anne de Détroit. **Nicolas Joseph de Noyelles**, commandant at Détroit, and **Pierre Godefroy de Roquetaillade** signed the register.

After the death of Marie Anne Chesne, “Jacques Boutin agreed in a contract at the end of July in 1739 to go from Kaskaskia to the hunting grounds with La Fleur and then to New Orleans. His duties were mostly to be transporting and salting meat killed by La Fleur.”¹⁶ Jacques Charles Boutin may have been the *sieur* Boutin who wintered at Michilimackinac in 1742/1743 while *en route* to the Illinois. **Véronique**, the daughter of two of his slaves, was baptized there on 19 January 1743.¹⁷ “By November

¹¹ BAnQ, Pistard Archives, TL4, S1, D2698.

¹² “Journal of Diron d’Artaguette, 1723-1723,” Georgia Sanderlin, translator; Newton D. Mereness, ed., *Travels in the American Colonies* (New York: Antiquarian Press, Ltd., 1961), 64; Margaret K. Brown, *The Voyageur in the Illinois Country: The Fur Trader’s Professional Boatman in Mid America, Based on Unpublished Documents from the Kaskaskia Manuscript Collection and related sources* (Naperville, Illinois: The Center for French Colonial Studies, Inc., 2002), 16. The Diron d’Artaguette journal states that Chesne died before 4 April 1723.

¹³ Kaskaskia Manuscripts on film in the Belleville, Illinois Public Library; Jetté, 562-563.

¹⁴ Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\), 1681-1694](#), 62 (baptism); BAnQ, Pistard Archives, TL5,D285.

¹⁵ Le Pallieur, FHL microfilm #1556980, images 00744-00745. Jetté, 510, states the contract was 7 August 1712.

¹⁶ Brown, 12. Source: Kaskaskia Manuscripts, 39:7:31:1.

¹⁷ Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\), 1681-1694](#), image 126 (baptism); Jetté, 245, 510 (1st marriage); Christian Denissen, *Genealogy of the French families of the Detroit River Region, 1701-1936* (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, revised edition, 1987) 534 (Godefroy family and his travel to Détroit); Ancestry.com, [D, Détroit, Ste-Anne; Autres Registres, 1704-1744](#), 115. He was buried under his *dit* name Mauboeuf (Godefroy’s death); Ancestry.com, [D, Détroit, Ste-Anne; Autres Registres, 1704-1744](#), image 131 (marriage to

of 1743 he [Jacques Boutin] was hiring helpers and **Jean Baptiste Sans Soucy** agreed to go with him to Detroit.”¹⁸ Jacques Boutin appeared to be in contact with his stepson, **Jacques Godefroy**. “Order by Joseph Buchet, Royal Attorney, that Louis Trudeau pay 1505 livres to Jacques Godefroy of Kaskaskia, in payment of a note made by Jacques Boutin in that amount to Godefroy on Feb. 7, 1746. Because Boutin is now permanently in New Orleans and because Trudeau is obligated to Boutin for 2060 livres, Trudeau is ordered to pay Godefroy, thus reducing his debt to Boutin by the amount paid to Godefroy.”¹⁹ Jacques Godefroy, married at Kaskaskia, 9 January 1747, **Françoise Thuillier-Desvignets**, daughter of **Nicolas Thuillier** and **Dorothée Mercier**.²⁰ The fate of Jacques Boutin is unknown.

6. **Charles Chesne** was baptized 11 March 1694 in Montréal. His godfather was **Charles Juchereau**, *sieur* de **Beaumarchais**; his godmother was **Magdeleine Louise Juchereau** (Charles' sister). Charles Chesne married **Catherine Sauvage** (Jacques and Catherine Jean *dite* Vien) 18 January 1722 at Ste. Anne de Détroit. Both spouses signed the register as did **de Marsac**, **Jean Baptiste Lotman dit Barrois**, **Jean Séguin de Ladéroute**, and **Étienne Petit**. They had 12 children who were all born and baptized in Détroit. Charles died before 1755.²¹

7. **Pierre Chesne** [*dit* Labutte] was born and baptized 23 July 1698 in Montréal. His godfather was **Jacques Testard**, *sieur* de **Montigny**; his godmother was his cousin, **Marie Madeleine Petit**, wife of **Joseph Guyon de Després**. The godparents, as well as the father, signed the register. This was the only baptismal record of one of his children that Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge signed. On 25 May 1728, Pierre Chesne married **Magdeleine/Magdelene Roy** (Pierre/Marguerite Ouabankekoué) at Fort St. Philippe, a Miami village, in the presence of **Pierre Roy**, **Marguerite Ouabankekoué**, Joseph de Noyelles, commandant of the fort, **Joseph Lefebvre**, **François Roy**, and **Gilbert Parent**. Magdeleine Roy, de Noyelle, Parent, J. Lefebvre, **Henry Catin**, **Marguerite Roy**, **Guillaume Dupont**, **Claude Leblond**, **Gabriel Lefevre**, **Douville** (probably Jean Daigneau *dit* Douville), and **Marie Louise Roy** signed the register. Pierre Chesne made his mark. Detailed information on #1 Pierre Chesne *dit* Labutte will be covered in Part II.²²

In addition to being a tailor, Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge also served as a notary of *la terre et seigneurie* of Longueuil in 1679. Only two of the acts drawn up by Pierre Chesne remain in the Judicial Archives of Montréal.²³

Boutin); Ancestry.com, [D, Détroit, Ste-Anne; Autres Registres, 1704-1744](#), 155 (Marie Anne's burial); Ruben Gold Thwaites (editor), *Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* (Madison: 1910), Vol. 19, 9 (baptism of Boutin's slaves). Authors' note: Pierre Godefroy was not related to Marie Anne Chesne's first husband.

¹⁸ Brown, 12; source: Kaskaskia Manuscript 43:11:17:1.

¹⁹ Margaret Kimball Brown, *History As They Lived It: A Social History of Prairie du Rocher, Illinois* (Tucson, Arizona: The Patrice Press, 2005), 87; Source: Lawrie Cena Dean and Margaret Kimball Brown, *The Kaskaskia Manuscripts 1714-1816: A Calendar of Civil Documents in Colonial Illinois* (Randolph County, Illinois), microfilm, 1981, 46:7:30:1, 46:8:6:1, 47:5:4:1.

²⁰ Marthe Faribault-Beauregard, *La population des forts français d'Amérique (XVIII^e siècle)*, Tome II (Montréal: Éditions Bergeron, 1984), 90-91.

²¹ Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\), 1681-1694](#), image 192; *PRDH* #41399; (baptism); Ancestry.com, [D, Détroit, Ste-Anne; Autres Registres, 1704-1744](#), image 88 (marriage); Denissen, 274-275.

²² Ancestry.com, M, Montréal (Basilique Notre-Dame), 1695-1699, images 152-153; Jetté, 245; *PRDH*, #41928, 4583 (baptism); Ancestry.com, D, Détroit, Ste Anne autre Registres, 1704-1744, image 107 (marriage), [D, Détroit, Ste-Anne, 1704-1780](#), image 67 (transcription of marriage); Sharon A. Kelley, ed., *Marriage Records Ste. Anne Church Detroit 1701 – 1850* (Detroit: The Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, Inc., 2001), 3.

²³ Archives of Quebec, *Rapport de L'archiviste de la Province de Québec pour 1920-1921* (Ls-A. Proulx, 1922), 27 (<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/njp.32101072319757?urlappend=%3Bseq=59>) In an e-mail dated 4 November 2011 from the Archives in Montréal, was the fact that “le greffe de Pierre Chesne qui n'a exercé qu'en 1679 était déjà manquant au Palais de justice de Montréal en 1959... Le minutier complet (tous les actes) est perdu, aucune

Based on existing records, the following acts show the presence of Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge in the Great Lakes and his participation in fur trading activities prior to 1700.

- On 7 April 1683, Paul d'Ailleboust and Pierre Chesne made an agreement regarding a *congé* for trading with the 8ta8as [Ottawa].²⁴
- On 8 April 1683, Pierre Chesne and Laurent Benoît hired JB Beauvais to accompany them on a voyage to the 8ta8as [Ottawa].²⁵
- On 3 May 1686, Pierre Chesne, François Dubois, Nicolas Petit, Louis Laporte *dit* St Georges [St Georges in the text] and Pierre Chartier recorded an agreement formed for the use of a *congé* for trade with the 8ta8as [Ottawa].²⁶
- On 3 May 1686, Pierre Chesne and François Dubois hired Pierre Dextra [Dextera] for a trip to the 8ta8ts [Ottawa Indians].²⁷
- On 3 April 1691, Pierre Chesne and Pierre Chartier formed a society for a voyage to the Outaouas [Ottawa Indians].²⁸
- On 10 July 1692, or 20 July 1691, at Michilimackinac, Pierre Chesne *dit* St. Onge entered into a trading agreement with Pierre Chartier. They agreed to assume equal risk on the merchandise which would be acquired in Montréal and brought to Michilimackinac by one of them for their partnership agreement with Pierre d'Ailleboust *sieur* d'Argenteuil [d'Argenteuil in text] [Kent {10 July 1692} and PAC1905-1906 {20 July 1691}].²⁹
- On 15 September 1694, Pierre Chesne hired Christophe Lussier [L'Huissier] for a voyage to the 8ta8ois [Ottawa Indians].³⁰
- On 23 May 1695, Pierre Chesne hired Guillaume Payet *dit* St Amour for a voyage to the 8ta8ois [Ottawa Indians].³¹
- On 13 June 1695, Pierre Chesne hired Thomas Chartrand for a voyage to the 8ta8ois [Ottawa Indians].³²
- On 27 September 1697, Pierre Chesne and Pierre Auzou (Ozon) recorded an agreement in which Auzou agreed to replace Chesne on a voyage to Outaouais [Ottawa Indians].³³
- On 12 September 1698, Pierre LeSueur hired François Legardeur, *sieur de* Mutrecy, Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint Onge, Louis Cavelier, Charles Bissot, Joseph Cailleteau, Jean Baptiste Giguère, François Constantin, Pierre Charly, and François Guyon *dit* Després, *voyageurs*, on a five-year contract. Their contract was based upon an order given by the King on 21 May 1698 which permitted LeSueur to take up to 50 men to the upper Mississippi where they would discover and mine copper and lead. They were to proceed to Michilimackinac as soon as LeSueur directed. LeSueur would provide them

transcription n'existe." [The notarial acts of Pierre Chesne, who only practiced in 1679, were already missing in the *Palais de justice de Montréal* in 1959... All the acts were lost; no transcript exists.]

²⁴ Archives of Québec, *Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Régime Français* (Orange Park, Florida: Quintin Publications, unknown date), abbreviated *Notaries' CD*, Mauge, Vol. 9, 97.

²⁵ *Notaries' CD*, Mauge, Vol. 9, 98; E.Z. Massicotte, "Répertoire des engagements pour l'ouest conservés dans les Archives Judiciaires de Montréal (1670-1778)," *Rapport de L'archiviste de la Province de Québec pour 1929-1930* (Québec: Rédempti Paradis, 1930), abbreviated *RAPQ1930*, 195.

²⁶ *Notaries' CD*, Mauge, Vol. 9, 131.

²⁷ *Notaries' CD*, Mauge, Vol. 9, 131.

²⁸ *Notaries' CD*, Adhémar, Vol. 5, 138.

²⁹ Timothy, J. Kent, *Rendezvous at the Straits Fur Trade and Military Activities at Fort de Buade and Fort Michilimackinac, 1669-1781* (Ossineke, Michigan: Silver Fox Enterprises, 2004), 124 [10 July 1692]; Public Archives of Canada, *Report concerning Canadian Archives for the Year 1905* (Ottawa, Ontario: S.E. Dawson, 1906), abbreviated *PAC1905-1906*, xxxvi/43 [20 July 1691].

³⁰ *Notaries' CD*, Vol. 5, Antoine Adhémar, 215; *RAPQ1930*, 203.

³¹ *Notaries' CD*, Vol. 5, Antoine Adhémar, 231; *RAPQ1930*, 204.

³² *Notaries' CD*, Vol. 5, Antoine Adhémar, 235; *RAPQ1930*, 205.

³³ *Notaries' CD*, Vol. 11, JB Pottier, 194.

with merchandise that they would trade for provisions and canoes at Michilimackinac and they would wait for LeSueur until he met them in the spring. Yves Pinet, a gunsmith would accompany the men to Michilimackinac. The men agreed to work for the same wages as the men that LeSueur would hire in the spring. The men would not be permitted to trade liquor in any manner whatsoever. By 14 October, LeSueur had already sent two loaded boats to spend the winter at Michilimackinac to prepare provisions for their voyage. The Canadian authorities were opposed to the mining expedition because they felt that the permit would be used as a pretext for trading, and the trading permit was revoked 27 May 1699. By 26 August 1699, Louis XIV had given LeSueur permission to proceed to the Upper Mississippi with two boats via the Mississippi. Pierre Lemoine d'Iberville was ordered to take LeSueur and his men (believed to have been hired in France) on his ship on d'Iberville's second voyage to the Mississippi.³⁴

Louise Jeanne Bailly died 29 June 1699 in Montréal and was buried there the same day. There was no indication that Pierre Chesne was present at his wife's burial or the burial of their son, Jean-Baptiste, age 18, who was buried the same day in Montréal.³⁵ An inventory of the property of Pierre Chesne and his deceased wife, Louise Jeanne Bailly, was drawn up 7 October 1700 in Montréal. The surviving children listed were **François**, about 16-17 years; **Marie**, about 10-11 years; **Charles**, seven years; **Pierre**, two years. There was no mention of their son, **Michel**. In the inventory it was stated that Louise Jeanne Bailly died at the end of June 1699, in a house located on the *rue* St. Paul in Montréal. Her husband was gone to the *8ta8ois* at the time. In addition to the household possessions, an inventory was also made concerning the clothing of the deceased and were said to be used by her children since her death. Pierre Chesne declared that he had *castors* from his voyage which were worth 1200 *livres du pais*. He had paid [Jean] Charbonneau 200 *livres* from this money for a house being built on his concession at *Bout d'en bas de cette Isle*. On 17 September 1700 he had made an agreement with Charbonneau, for 760 *livres*, for the building of the house on the concession of which 16 *arpents* were *à la charrue* [cultivated], and the remainder was woods with no other buildings. Claude Maurice owed him 100 *livres* for yearly rent based on 2000 *livres* for a site in Montréal purchased from Chesne. Chesne owed 2000 *livres* to the Lemoyne heirs and 600 *livres* to Sieur de Bellestre for the property at *bout de l'île*.³⁶

On 8 October 1700, Pierre signed a marriage contract, drafted by Antoine Adhémar, with Marie Moitié (Charles/Nicole Alesse). The couple married the following day in Montréal. **Charles de Couagne**, merchant, **Jean Martinet sieur de Fonblanche**, surgeon; Pierre Perthuis, merchant; Jean Petit, and Joseph Guyon witnessed the marriage. A Louise also signed the register, possibly Marie's daughter, Louise Magnan.³⁷

³⁴ Kent, 154-155; Ruben Gold Thwaites, *Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* (Madison: Democrat Printing Company, 1902), abbreviated *WiHC*, Vol. 16, 175-177; Public Archives of Canada, Edouard Richard, Archivist, *Supplement to Dr. Brymner's Report on Canadian Archives 1889* (Ottawa, Ontario: S.E. Dawson, 1901), abbreviated *PAC1900-1901*, 342 [LeSueur contract, Champigny's letter that related that two canoes had already departed for Michilimackinac, Louis XIV's August order to Iberville]; University of Toronto and Université Laval, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online*, (<http://www.biographi.ca/index-e.html>), biography of Pierre Lesueur (Le Sueur).

³⁵ Jetté, 245; Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\), 1695-1699](#), image 227 of 263.

³⁶ BaNQ, Pistard Archives, TL5, D285. Erroneously, this is said to be the marriage contract of Pierre Chesne and Marie Moitié. The actual record is "Inventaire des Biens de la Communauté de Sr. Pierre Chesne et de deffunte Louise Jeanne Bailly sa femme." The date of the inventory is 7 October 1700. The last note of this inventory is that it was put with the original by Adhémar's son, Jean Baptiste, on 25 November 1725. He was the "gardien des minuttes" of his deceased father.

³⁷ Jetté, 245; Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\), 1700-1704](#), image 37.

Marie Moitié, widow of **Jean Magnan dit Lespérance**, was the mother of eight children, seven of whom were living at the time of her marriage to Pierre Chesne on 9 October 1700 in Montréal.³⁸ Four of these children would have ties to the fur trade and two would have ties to Détroit. Her daughter, Louise, married **Jean Baptiste Giguère** who was in the first convoy to Détroit on 24 July 1701. Antoine Magnan *dit* Lespérance was involved in the fur trade in Détroit from about 1702 to 1728.³⁹

The first references of Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge in Détroit begin to appear in 1707. On 10 March 1707 it was said that he received a site within Fort Pontchartrain with 30 feet in front on *rue* Ste. Anne and 22 feet in length, adjoining on one side Joseph Depré (Guyon *dit* Després) and on the other side, Étienne Bontron (Boutron *dit* Major).⁴⁰ Most likely Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge was not at Fort Pontchartrain on 10 March 1707. In an ongoing legal battle with Jean Soumande, Pierre Chesne, merchant, signed a document drawn up by the notary Adhémar, 30 March 1707, that he would go by *carriole* [carriage] to Québec City to answer a summons by François Hazeur. The “10 March 1707” land contract was deposited with Adhémar in Montréal on 26 August 1708 by Pierre Chesne, which he signed.⁴¹ On 4 June 1707 Pierre Chesne signed an *obligation* with Pierre Trottier *dit* Desaulniers, a Montréal merchant, for 347 *livres*, 14 *sols* for the merchandise he would take to Fort Pontchartrain. On 13 June 1707, in Montréal, Pierre Chesne was present and signed a contract by Adhémar, in which he promised to go, with two unnamed men, directly to Détroit with merchandise to be delivered to Cadillac and would return with furs. They could not trade along the way but could trade at Détroit.⁴² On 9 August 1707 a deed of partnership was entered into by Pierre Chesne, Pierre Gareau and François Chesne and was also signed by Jacques Lucas *dit* St. Amant [*sic* - (St-Arnoul)] and A. Perrin *dit* Lorice.⁴³ On 10 August 1707, from Fort Pontchartrain, a letter was written by Pierre Chesne to Monsieur Nevesier [Neveu??] in Montréal, concerning commercial matters at the Fort.⁴⁴ On 25 September 1707 François Chesne, **Pierre Gareau dit Saintonge** and his brother, **Jean Gareau**, also were hired to go to Détroit, taking merchandise to Cadillac, and returning with furs. They were hired under the same conditions that Pierre Chesne had been hired. Antoine Magnan, stepson of Pierre Chesne and stepbrother of François Chesne, would travel to Détroit in the same canoe. Jean Baptiste Giguère, Antoine Magnan’s brother-in-law, pledged surety for him.⁴⁵

On 11 September 1707 an inventory was done at Détroit of Monsieur Delille’s (**François Bienvenu dit Delisle**) household belongings. The witnesses who signed were **Monsieur Dufiguier**, major of the place; **Jacques Lucas dit St. Arnoul**, sergeant of the company; and Pierre Chesne. **François Fafard dit Delorme** was also present but did not sign.⁴⁶

³⁸ Jetté, 245 (Chesne family); 751 (Magnan family).

³⁹ Jetté, 751; E.Z. Massicotte, “Repertoire des engagements pour l’ouest conservés dans les Archives Judiciaires de Montréal (1670-1778),” *Rapport de L’archiviste de la Province de Québec pour 1929-1930* (Québec: Rédempti Paradis, 1930), abbreviated *RAPQ1930*, 205, 207, 212, 265, 268.

⁴⁰ “Cadillac Grants Contracts to Detroit Citizens,” *Historical Collections – Collections and Researches Made by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society* (Lansing, MI: Robert Smith Printing Company, 1904), Vol. 33 (XXXIII), abbreviated *MPHSC*, 373. [Authors’ note: Pierre Chesne was related to Joseph Guyon through his first wife, Louise-Jeanne Bailly. Her sister, Marie Bailly, had married Jean Petit, *sieur de* Boismorel. Their daughter, Marie-Madeleine, married Joseph Guyon in 1697 (Jetté, 905 – Petit family).]

⁴¹ Adhémar, Family History Library [FHL] microfilm #1613461.

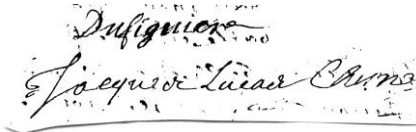
⁴² Adhémar, Family History Library [FHL] microfilm #1613460, images 02452, 02453.

⁴³ Public Archives of Canada, *Report concerning Canadian Archives for the Year 1905* (Ottawa, Ontario: S.E. Dawson, 1906), abbreviated *PAC1905-1906*, I, xxxviii.

⁴⁴ *PAC1905-1906*, I, xxxviii.

⁴⁵ Detroit Public Library, Burton Historical Collection, Montréal Notarial Records, II, 452-454.

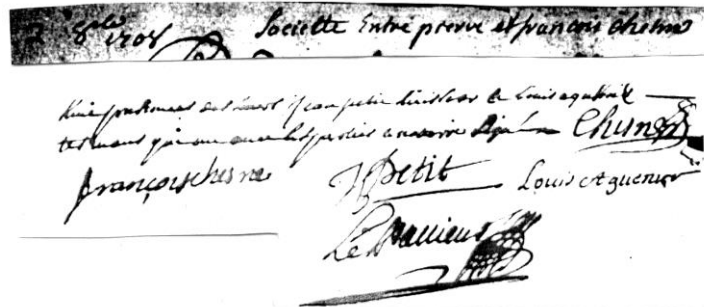
⁴⁶ Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, *Historical Collections – Collections and Researches Made by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society* (Lansing, MI: Wynkoop Hallenbeck, Co., 1905), Vol. 34 (XXXIV), 294-296; Étienne Véron de Grandmesnil, 1707-1711, BAÑQ, Fonds Cour supérieure, District judiciaire de Québec, Greffes de notaires, Côte CN301, S286.



Joseph-Louis Chesne

Pierre Chesne, his son, François, and Pierre Gareau paid back their *obligations* from 1707 to Jean Baptiste Neveu on 15 September 1708, in a contract by Le Pallieur.⁴⁷ Two contracts were signed by Pierre Chesne on 27 September 1708. Pierre Chesne signed an *obligation* for 173 *livres* to his stepson, Antoine Magnan. It was supposed to be repaid by September 1709 but was repaid on 15 September 1725.⁴⁸ On the same day Pierre Chesne, Pierre Henault (Hunault) with his son, Pierre, signed an *obligation* to Jean Baptiste Charly for 150 *livres* for their equipment to go to *Détroit du lac Érié*.⁴⁹ On 28 September 1708 Pierre Chesne Xaintonge and his son, François, signed an *obligation* to Jean Baptiste Charly, *marchand bourgeois* of Montréal, for 500 *livres* in *bonnes marchandises*. They were ready to leave for *fort pontchartrain du Detroit du lac Erié*. It was stated that Marie Moitié was present and authorized to act on her husband's behalf in future matters.⁵⁰

On 2 October 1708 Pierre Chesne entered into a *société* [partnership] with his son, François. They would go together to Fort Pontchartrain.⁵¹



Société entre Pierre et François Chesne

Le Pallieur

Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge and his stepson, Antoine Magnan *dit* Lespérance, were in Detroit, 7 June 1710, when the *habitants* agreed to pay for a priest.⁵² Both men were also enumerated in the first census of Détroit in 1710. Chesne was said to be French, and his wife would not come to Détroit. His stepson, Antoine Magnan, a bachelor, was also enumerated in this census under the name of **Lespérance**.⁵³

Both Pierre Chesne and his stepson, Antoine Magnan, were present with **Pierre Roy**, 25 August 1711, when an inventory of the possessions of **Antoine Cadillac** was prepared at Fort Pontchartrain. **Father Cherubin Deniau**, Pierre Chesne, and Antoine Magnan signed.⁵⁴

It is very probable that Pierre Chesne was in Détroit during the Fox War when his slave, **Marie Louise**, an *outagamise* [Chippewa term for a Fox Indian], about nine years old, was baptized on 6 June 1712. Her godparents were Antoine Magnan *dit* Lespérance, who signed, and **Marie Louise Robert**.⁵⁵ At Montréal, on 3 September 1712, **Jacques Alexis de Fleury Deschambault**, lieutenant general, questioned three witnesses concerning an *ordonnance* [a judge's order or ruling] of 29 August 1712, and the fur

⁴⁷ Le Pallieur, FHL microfilm #1556892, images 01785-01787.

⁴⁸ Adhémar, FHL microfilm # 1613461, images 00627-00628.

⁴⁹ Adhémar, FHL microfilm # 1613461, images 00629-00630.

⁵⁰ Le Pallieur, FHL microfilm #1556892, images 02104-02105.

⁵¹ Le Pallieur, FHL microfilm #1556892, image 02112.

⁵² MPHSC, Vol. 33, 478-479.

⁵³ MPHSC, Vol. 33, 492-495.

⁵⁴ MPHSC, Vol. 33, 518-528; Vol. 34, 267-276.

⁵⁵ Ancestry.com, D, Détroit, Ste-Anne; Autres Registres, 1704-1744, image 73; Marcel Trudel, *Deux siècles d'esclavage au Québec* (Montréal: Éditions Hurtubise HMH ltée, 2004), CD, 244.

transactions of **Jean Baptiste Hervieux**, merchant, and brother-in-law of Antoine Magnan. The three witnesses were Pierre Chesne, about 59 years old, a *voyageur*; Antoine Magnan, about 30 years old, a *voyageur*; and **Paul Chevalier**, 32-33 years old, a *voyageur*. Both Chesne and Magnan said they had just returned from Fort Pontchartrain with furs which they had deposited with the wife of Joseph Guyon Després.⁵⁶

Pierre Chesne was back in Montreal 10 August 1712 when he signed a *convention* with **Jean Baptiste Charly**. He owed Charly 571 *livres* 15 *sols*.⁵⁷ On 12 August 1712, **Pierre Trottier** and **Jean Baptiste Neveu** sued Pierre Chesne and Jean Baptiste Charly. On 28 September 1708, Adhémar had recorded that Chesne owed Charly 150 *livres*. On 28 September 1708, LePallieur had recorded that Chesne owed Charly 500 *livres*. On 10 April 1710, LePallieur recorded that Chesne had owed Pierre Trottier and Jean Baptiste Neveu 2680 *livres*, 8 *sous*. Trottier and Neveu also stated that Charly was to return the furs to the bureau that he had secretly received in his canoe at the Isles aux Paix.⁵⁸ On 14 August 1712, Pierre Chesne was present at Montréal and signed the marriage contract of his daughter Marie Chesne and Jacques Godefroy *dit* Mauboef. His stepson, Antoine Magnan, was also present and signed. On 24 August 1712, Adhémar received an accounting of Chesne's debts to **Urbain Gervaise**, based on debts dating from 8 January 1705 and 11 June 1707. Chesne owed Gervaise 814 *livres*, five *sols* and four *deniers*.⁵⁹

The month of September 1712 was also a busy month for Pierre Chesne with notaries. As mentioned previously, there was a court case of 3 September 1712. On 13 September 1712, he was part of a *marché* with **Louis Lefebvre-Duchouquet**, acting for **François de La Forest**, commandant for the King at *fort de Pontchartrain du Detroit du lac Erié*. The trade convoy going to Détroit included **Jacob de Marsac**, *habitant* of the Fort; **Joseph Parent**, *habitant* of the Fort; **Pierre Robert**, *habitant* of the Fort, who had with him an unnamed *engagé* and two unnamed *engagés* for Rivard Loranger; Pierre Chesne, *habitant du Detroit du lac Erié*, going in the canoe of Sr. Jean Pachot; **Guillaume Boucher**, *habitant* of the Fort; **Michel Baugy** and **Jean Baptiste Richard**.⁶⁰ On 15, 16, and 18 September 1712, Adhémar recorded that Chesne owed money to Pierre Trottier, Jean Baptiste Neveu, and Jean Baptiste Hervieux, for a total of 2987 *livres*, 10 *sols* and four *deniers*.⁶¹ **Cécile Catin**, authorized by her husband, **Jacques Campeau**, also signed an *obligation* with Jean Baptiste Neveu on 16 September 1712. Pierre Chesne witnessed and signed this contract.⁶²

It is not known where Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge was after he signed the *obligation* to Jean Baptiste Hervieux on 18 September 1712. On 6 October 1714 a court case brought by Étienne Petit, son of Jean Petit *dit* Boismorel and Marie Bailly, against Pierre Chesne, a *voyageur*, for debts, was declared *nul* and void. Jean Petit, as the attorney for his son, had seized from Germain Thouin, a farmer renting Pierre Chesne's property, the possessions of Pierre Chesne for the payment of 144 *livres*. It seems Thouin had furs [*peau de chevreuil*] from the *pais de Détroit*. This document did not state where Pierre Chesne was at the time.⁶³

Pierre Chesne was not in Montréal on 20 May 1716 when his wife, Marie Moitié, made an agreement/settlement with Jean Baptiste Hervieux concerning the land Chesne owned at *Bout de l'isle*

⁵⁶ BAnQ, Pistard Archives, TL4, S1, D1389.

⁵⁷ LePallieur, FHL microfilm #1556980, image 00726; Michel Langlois, *Dictionnaire biographique des ancêtres québécois (1608-1700), Tome I, Lettres A à C* (Sillery: La Maison des Ancêtres inc., 1998), 424.

⁵⁸ BAnQ, Pistard Archives, TL4, S1, D1380.

⁵⁹ Adhémar, FHL microfilm #1613634, images 00216-00217; Langlois, 424.

⁶⁰ Langlois, 424; Adhémar, FHL microfilm # 1613634, images 00266-00269.

⁶¹ Adhémar, FHL microfilm #1613634, images 00266-00269.

⁶² Langlois, 424; LePallieur, FHL microfilm #1556980, images 00836, 00840.

⁶³ BAnQ, Pistard Archives, TL4, S1, D1627.

from the community he had with his deceased wife, Louise Jeanne Bailly. In this agreement, a sum of 104 *livres*, 16 *sols* and three *deniers* was paid to Marie Chesne, wife of Jacques Godefroy.⁶⁴ Pierre Chesne also did not appear to be in Montréal 27 November 1716 when André Poutret, a master carpenter, gave an evaluation of Chesne's property which had been rented by Germain Thouin and had fallen into disrepair.⁶⁵

On 15 August 1721 Charles Chesne, the eldest surviving son of Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge, sold his rights to his inheritance to Jean Baptiste Hervieux, a Montréal merchant and husband of Catherine Magnan, Charles' stepsister. The inheritance consisted of "une terre et concession seize et faisant le bout d'en bas de l'Isle de Montréal [a concession located at the bottom of the end of the island of Montréal (in present-day Ste. Anne de Bellevue)]" with his share of the animals and the buildings, and also his portion of an "emplacement de terre seis en cette ville au fauxbourg Notre Dame de Bon Secours [a site located in this city (Montréal) in the neighborhood of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours]." He was to receive 487 *livres* 10 *sols* and 223 *livres* 15 *sols*.

As a result of the debts that Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge owed to merchants for his voyages and for those of his sons, his property at *bout de l'isle* and in the *fauxbourg* of Bon Secours was sold at auction. On 9 February 1722, (again it is not known if he was in Montréal), Pierre Chesne was held responsible for the debts of his deceased son, François. They had been *en société* together to the *pays des outaouais*. In the court case, Pierre Chesne and his two sons, Antoine [*sic*- this should have been Pierre, Jr.] and Charles, were listed as owing the money.⁶⁶

On 19 February 1726 Jean Baptiste Neveu was still attempting to recover 30 *livres* and 12 *sols* from the property belonging to the deceased François Chesne. Pierre Chesne *dit* Labutte was said to be his brother's heir.⁶⁷ In none of these records was any mention made to the fact that François Chesne had married and had a daughter.

Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge was back in Montréal by 26 January 1726 when he was involved in a court case with his son, Pierre [Chesne *dit* Labutte], who wanted his share of his inheritance from his deceased mother, Louise-Jeanne Bailly. Pierre, Sr. as well as Jean Baptiste Hervieux, Claude Maurice *dit* Lafantaisie, Charles Viger and François Viger had to account for the money remaining from the inheritance. It was stated that Pierre, Sr. had just returned after an absence of 18 years in the *pays d'en haut*. Madeleine Petit, wife of Joseph Guyon *dit* Després was his *procureur* [this duty extended beyond Pierre, Sr.'s death]. Pierre, Sr. signed three pages on his own behalf. The document which laid out the whole situation was entitled "Pierre Chesne assigné [subpoenaed] de Pierre Chesne son fils mal instruit [poorly informed?]." Pierre, Sr. said he was ready to account for the inheritance when Pierre, Jr. would remit to him the 5000 *livres* of merchandise that he and his brother [François] had furtively taken to the Illinois where he had made the disposition of it, for better or worse. This *enlèvement furtif* [stealthy taking away] of Pierre, Sr.'s merchandise rendered it impossible for Pierre, Sr. to repay the merchants who had given him the money in the form of *obligations* that he had contracted. An order was issued ordering the sale or seizure of his property and a *Judication* [judgment] rendered. Pierre, Sr. asked Pierre, Jr. to account for more than 9000 *livres* from the inheritance of the deceased François Chesne, his brother and associate, which Pierre, Jr. had seized and appropriated conjointly with the widow.

⁶⁴ Le Pallieur, FHL microfilm #1556981, image 01595.

⁶⁵ Le Pallieur, FHL microfilm #1556981, image 01975.

⁶⁶ *Bibliothèque et Archives nationales Québec* [hereafter *BAnQ*], Pistard Archives (<http://www.banq.qc.ca/accueil/>), TL4, S1, D2698.

⁶⁷ BAnQ, Pistard Archives, TL4, S1, D3228.

Marie Moitié died 30 December 1727 in Montréal and was buried the following day.⁶⁸ There was no final outcome to the court cases because Pierre Chesne *dit* St. Onge died 17 May 1730, about 80 years old, in Montréal.⁶⁹ His three surviving children, Pierre Chesne *dit* Labutte, Charles Chesne and Marie Chesne, wife of Jacques Godefroy *dit* Mauboeuf, were in Détroit with their families. Nearly a year before Pierre Chesne *dit* Saint-Onge's death, his grandson, Pierre Chesne *dit* Labutte, was born and baptized at Ste. Anne du Détroit – on 23 May 1729. With this grandson the Labutte family name was firmly established in the Detroit River Region – principally in present-day Ontario, Canada.

⁶⁸ Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\), 1726-1733](#), 89.

⁶⁹ René Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730* (Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal: Montréal, 1983), 245; Ancestry.com, [M, Montréal \(Basilique Notre-Dame\), 1726-1733](#), image 215; Familysearch.org, [Quebec, Catholic Parish Registers, 1621-1900, Montréal, Notre-Dame-de-Montréal](#), 1730-1733, image 7; Michel Langlois, *Dictionnaire biographique des ancêtres québécois (1608-1700), Tome I, Lettres A à C* (Sillery: La Maison des Ancêtres inc.,1998), 424.