

### **Saving Montréal: La grande recrue de 1653**

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In the early 1650s, Ville-Marie (Montréal) was close to being wiped out. Ville-Marie had only been founded in 1642 and was still on the frontier edge of the French settled area. Montréal is situated on an ideal spot for 17<sup>th</sup> century trade and for settlement. It is on the St. Lawrence River and provides a route to Québec City and also to the Native American allies in the west by way of the Ottawa River. Ville-Marie was at the focus of the Iroquois Confederacy's efforts against the French during the Iroquois Wars from 1640 to 1701. It was under a constant low-level attack by the Iroquois. It was unsafe to venture far from the stockade to hunt or to farm. 1651, especially, was a very bad year. No month passed without victims, and only a few dozen men were left to defend the settlement.<sup>1</sup>

**Paul de Chomedey**, *Sieur de Maisonneuve*, the founder and governor of Ville-Marie, left the settlement in the autumn of 1651 and returned to France to recruit at least 100 men to settle at Ville-Marie. Chomedey de Maisonneuve had the assistance of several strong and influential allies. These included:

- **Jeanne Mance**, the secular nurse, who founded the hospital, *Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal*, contributed 22,000 *livres* that had been originally intended for the hospital. She reasoned that if there were no settlement, there would be no hospital. She also provided de Maisonneuve with contacts in France who might assist his effort.
- **Angélique Faure**, the wealthy widow of **Claude de Bullion**, Superintendent of Finances in France, was the anonymous benefactor of the *Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal*. Only Jeanne Mance knew her identity, and Mance shared that information with de Maisonneuve. He hid that knowledge from Angélique Faure when he asked for support. She provided an additional 20,000 *livres*. Angélique Faure was an influential member of the *Société de Notre-Dame-de-Montréal* which was created in 1639 to found Ville-Marie.
- The members of the *Société de Notre-Dame-de-Montréal* were experiencing financial difficulties during the difficult times of the “*Fronde of the Parliament*” and the “*Fronde of the Princes.*” These were rebellions during the minority of King Louis XIV. However, de Maisonneuve was able to convince the various private benefactors of the society that the money was needed and a total of 75,000 *livres* was raised.<sup>2</sup>
- **Marguerite Bourgeoys** provided no money but traveled with the recruits to Ville-Marie and seemed to provide the glue that held the effort together. She became a major contributor to Ville-Marie. She was a teacher, part of a confraternity associated with the *Congregation of Notre-Dame*. She met de Maisonneuve when he visited his sister, Sister Louise de Sainte-Marie, a nun in that congregation and leader of the teaching confraternity. Chomedey de Maisonneuve mentioned that they needed a teacher, and Sister Louise knew the perfect person.<sup>3</sup> Initially there were no children to teach in Ville-Marie due to many childhood deaths. Marguerite Bourgeoys worked with Jeanne Mance to reduce the high level of infant mortality. She founded the first permanent church in Ville-Marie in 1657 and the first school in 1658. She established a boarding school for girls at Ville-Marie and a school devoted to practical occupations for women in Pointe-Saint-Charles. Other smaller schools were established at surrounding communities and even at a nearby Iroquois village. She founded a teaching order of nuns in New France to support her efforts. Those nuns lived among the various villages near their schools at a time when other nuns lived in cloistered convents. The first two bishops of New France opposed her efforts and wanted her nuns to be cloistered. She argued that the nuns could not teach unless they were free to be in

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<sup>1</sup> Maison Saint-Gabriel, museum and historic site, Montréal (Québec), *Chronicles From Yesterday to Today / The Great Recruitment*, <http://www.maisonsaint-gabriel.qc.ca/en/musee/chr-18.php> (18 December 2014).

<sup>2</sup> Maison Saint-Gabriel, museum and historic site, Montréal (Québec).

<sup>3</sup> Maison Saint-Gabriel, museum and historic site, Montréal (Québec).

the towns and villages. In 1670, she returned to France and sought an audience with King Louis XIV. She was successful in getting the audience and convinced him to support her desire for her group to remain “secular Sisters.” She was forced to return to France in 1680 to defend her uncloistered nuns. She was canonized a Saint in 1982.<sup>4</sup> Saint **François de Laval** was the bishop of Québec with whom she disagreed – even saints can disagree over details.

Chomedey de Maisonneuve and **Jérôme le Royer de la Dauversière**, one of the founding members of the *Société de Notre-Dame-de-Montréal*, were tasked with finding appropriate young men to return to Ville-Marie. These men had to be healthy, able to use arms, be sincere Catholics with good morals, and either have a trade or sign on to clear land for farms. They signed on for three to five years and would be paid in proportion to the importance of their work at Ville-Marie. The recruits became members of *La Compagnie de Montréal* and were paid by that company. The company provided transportation, food, and lodging for five years and furnished tools and effects necessary for the jobs assigned. There was no clothing allowance although 103 men received an advance to purchase appropriate equipment in France.<sup>5</sup>

As many as 154 men signed contracts to go to Ville-Marie. Several withdrew before the ship left for New France. The Maison Saint-Gabriel museum website attributes the following list of 102 recruits to research by Michel Langlois of the *Société généalogique canadienne-française*. Langlois' research was based on and updated earlier research by R. J. Auger. Additional information is provided at the end of the list. The list is copied from the Maison Saint-Gabriel website.

### List of the 1653 recruits

Family names, *dit* names, and first names / Place of origin: village or city (current French department) / Trade. The death date and manner are noted in brackets [ ] if the recruit died early or violently.<sup>6</sup>

1. AUDRU, Jacques - Paris (Seine) - Land-clearer [at sea during the crossing]
2. AUGER *dit* LE BARON, Jean - Chemiré-en-Charnie (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
3. AVERTY *dit* LÉGER, Maurice - La Flèche (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
4. BAREAU *dit* LAGOGUE, Pierre - La Flèche (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
5. BASTARD, Yves -? - Land-clearer [shot by Iroquois 1654]
6. BAUDREAU *dit* GRAVELINE, Urbain - Clermont-Créans (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
7. BAUDRY *dit* L'ÉPINETTE, Antoine - Chemiré-en-Charnie (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and nail-maker
8. BEAUDOUIN, Olivier -? - Land-clearer [at sea during the crossing]
9. BÉLIOT, Charles-Jean - St-Jean-de-Lamothe (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [unknown]
10. BENOIT *dit* LIVERNOIS, Paul - Châtillon-en-Bazois (Nièvre) – Carpenter
11. BESNARD (or BÉNARD) *dit* BOURJOLI, René - Villiers-au-Bouin (Indre-et-Loire) Land-clearer
12. BITEAU *dit* ST-LAURENT, Louis - Clermont-Créans (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
13. BOIVIN *dit* PANSE, Jacques - Jarzé (Maine-et-Loire) - Land-clearer
14. BONDY, René - Dijon (Côte-d'Or) – Carpenter
15. BOUCHARD, Étienne - Paris (Seine) – Surgeon
16. BOUVIER, Michel - La Flèche (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and mason [fell from construction scaffold 1703]
17. BOUZÉ, Pierre - Sablé-sur-Sarthe (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
18. BRASSIER, Jacques -? -? [1660 at Long-Sault]
19. BROSSARD, Urbain - La Flèche (Sarthe) - Mason and land-clearer
20. CADET, René - St-Germain-d'Arcé (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [at sea during the crossing]

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<sup>4</sup> Catholic Online, *Saints / Saint Marguerite Bourgeoys*, [http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint\\_id=1373](http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=1373) (27 December 2014).

<sup>5</sup> Père Etienne-Michel Faillon as quoted on the University of Wisconsin Digital Collection website, *Somerset, Wisconsin: 125 pioneer families and Canadian connection: 125th year - 1990*, [http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/WI.IHSomerset\\_89](http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/WI.IHSomerset_89), (26 December 2014).

<sup>6</sup> Hubert Charbonneau, *Mort Violentes De La "Grande Recrue"*, <http://pages.videotron.com/rock35/histoires055.html>, (29 December 2014).

21. CADIEUX, Jean - Pringé-sur-Loir (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and locksmith
22. CHARTIER *dit* ROBERT, Guillaume - La Flèche (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and tailor
23. CHARTIER, Louis -? – Surgeon [drowned 1660]
24. CHAUDRONNIER, Jean - Bailleul (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [at sea during the crossing]
25. CHAUVIN *dit* le Grand-Pierre, Pierre - Vion (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and miller
26. CHEVALIER, Louis - Caen (Calvados) - Land-clearer and cobbler
27. CHEVASSET, Antoine -? - Land-clearer
28. CRUSSON *dit* PILOTE, François -? - Land-clearer [1660 at Long-Sault]
29. DANIS *dit* TOURANGEAU, Honoré - Montlouis (Indre-et-Loire) – Carpenter
30. DAUBIGEON, Julien - Clisson (Loire-Atlantique) - Land-clearer and labourer [killed by Iroquois 1655]
31. DAVOUST, Jean - Clermont-Créans (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and hatmaker [drowned 1657]
32. DENIAU, Jean - Nantes (Loire-Atlantique) - Land-clearer and top sawer [killed by Iroquois 1695]
33. DENIAU *dit* DESTAILLIS, Marin - Luché-Pringé (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
34. DESAUTELS *dit* LAPOINTE, Pierre - Malicorne-sur-Sarthe (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
35. DESORSON, Zacharie -? - Carpenter and top sawer
36. DESPRÉS *dit* BERRI, Simon - Blois (Loire-et-Cher) - Land-clearer [burned alive by Oneidas 1664]
37. DOGUET, Louis - Luché-Pringé (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [at sea during the crossing]
38. DOUSSIN, René -? - Top sawer [1660 at Long-Sault]
39. DUCHARME *dit* LAFONTAINE, Fiacre - Paris (Seine) – Carpenter
40. DUVAL, Nicolas - Forges-en-Brie (Seine-et-Marne) - Land-clearer [killed by Iroquois 1660]
41. FONTAINE *dit* Le Petit Louis, Louis -? - Top sawer
42. FRESNOT, Jean - Ruillé-en-Champagne (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and roofer
43. FRUITIER, Jean -? - Land-clearer
44. GAILLARD *dit* LEPRIEUR, Christophe - Verron (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and gardener
45. GALBRUN, Simon - Verron (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [killed by wife's lover 1669]
46. GASTEAU, Jean - Clermont-Créans (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
47. GAUDIN *dit* CHASTILLON, Pierre - Chatillon-sur-Seine (Côte d'Or) – Carpenter
48. GENDRON *dit* LA ROLANDIÈRE, Guillaume - Blain (Loire-Atlantique) - Butcher and roofer
49. GERVAIS (or GERVAISE), Jean - Souvigné (Indre-et-Loire) - Land-clearer and baker
50. GRÉGOIRE, Louis -? - Land-clearer
51. GUERTIN *dit* LE SABOTIER, Louis - Daumeray (Maine-et-Loire) - Land-clearer and clog-maker
52. GUYET (or GUYOT), Jean - Villiers-au-Bouin (Indre-et-Loire) - Land-clearer
53. HARDY, Pierre - Bailleul (Sarthe) - Labourer and land-clearer
54. HOURAY *dit* GRANDMONT, René - Azay-le-Rideau (Indre-et-Loire) - Land-clearer
55. HUDIN, François - La Flèche (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and baker [buried 15 January 1654]
56. HUNAUULT *dit* DESCHAMPS, Toussaint - St-Pierre-ès-Champs (Oise) - Land-clearer [killed by Gabriel Dumont, Baron de Blaignac, with a sword 1690 – Dumont escaped]
57. HURTEBISE (or HURTIBISE), André - Rouessé-Vassé (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
58. HURTEBISE (or HURTIBISE), Marin - Rouessé-Vassé (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
59. JANNEAU (or JANNOT) *dit* LACHAPELLE, Marin - La Chapelle-Monthodon (Aisne) – Carpenter [drowned 1664]
60. JETTÉ, Urbain - Saint-Germain-le-Val (Sarthe) - Top sawer, mason and land-clearer
61. JOUANNEAU, Mathurin - Aubigné-Racan (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
62. JOUSSELIN (or JOSSELIN), Nicolas - Solesmes (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [1660 at Long-Sault]
63. JOUSSET *dit* LALOIRE, Mathurin - Saint-Germain-d'Arcé (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
64. LAIRT (or LERT), Étienne - Villaines-sous-Malicorne (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
65. LANGEVIN *dit* LACROIX, Mathurin - Le Lude (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
66. LA SOUDRAYE, Louis -? - Land-clearer
67. LAUZON, Gilles - Caen (Calvados) - Land-clearer and kettle-maker
68. LECOMTE, Jean - Chemiré-en-Charnie (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [1660 at Long-Sault]
69. LECOMTE, Michel - Chemiré-en-Charnie (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [at sea during the crossing]
70. LEFEBVRE *dit* LAPIERRE, Pierre - Paris (Seine) - Land-clearer
71. LEMERCHER *dit* LAROCHE, Jean - Paris (Sarthe) – Carpenter
72. LEPALLIER, Joachim - Clermont-Créans (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [at sea during the crossing]
73. LEROY (or ROY), Simon - Ligron (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [1662]

74. LOUVARD *dit* DESJARDINS, Michel - Parc  (Sarthe) or Hambers (Mayenne) - Miller and land-clearer [killed by drunken Mohicans 1662]
75. MARTIN *dit* LAMONTAGNE, Olivier - Auray (Morbihan) - Land-clearer and mason [killed by Iroquois 1661]
76. MARTIN *dit* LARIVI RE, Pierre - Sainte-Colombe (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [killed and decapitated by Iroquois 1661]
77. MILLET *dit* LE BEUCERON, Nicolas - Neuville-aux-Bois (Loiret) - Carpenter and top sawer [died in fire that consumed his house 1674]
78. MILLOT (or MILHAUT) *dit* LAVAL, Jacques - Crouzille (Mayenne) - Land-clearer
79. MOTAIN (or MOTAIS), Guy - Meslay-du-Maine (Mayenne) - Land-clearer [unknown]
80. MOULI RES, Pierre - Mareuil (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and toolmaker [at sea during the crossing]
81. MOUSSEAU *dit* LAVIOLETTE, Jacques - Azay-le-Rideau (Indre-et-Loire) - Land-clearer
82. NAIL, Jacques - Solesmes (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [killed by Iroquois 1657]
83. NOCHER, Fran ois - Chemir -en-Charnie (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
84. OLIVIER *dit* LE PETIT BRETON, Jean - Chemir -en-Charnie (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
85. PAPIN, Pierre - Sabl -sur-Sarthe (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
86. PICARD *dit* LAFORTUNE, Hugues - Pont-James (Loire-Atlantique) - Land-clearer and top sawer
87. PICHARD, Jean - Rouez (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [killed by Iroquois 1661]
88. PIRON *dit* LAVALL E, Fran ois - La Suze (Sarthe) - Locksmith and land-clearer
89. PIRON, Pierre - Malicorne-sur-Sarthe (Sarthe) - Digger and surgeon
90. PRESTROT *dit* LAVIOLETTE, Jean - Parc -sur-Sarthe (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and miller
91. RAGUIDEAU *dit* ST-GERMAIN, Pierre - La Fl che (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [killed by Iroquois 1665]
92. RENNES *dit* PACHANE, Bertrand de -? - Land-clearer [killed by Iroquois 1691]
93. ROBIN *dit* DESFORGES,  tienne -? - Land-clearer [1660 at Long-Sault]
94. ROBUTEL DE ST-ANDR , Claude - Frencq (Pas-de-Calais) -?
95. RODAILLER, Ren -? - Land-clearer [22 November 1653]
96. ROGER, Christophe - Clermont-Cr ans (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [drowned 1656]
97. ROINAY, Fran ois - Sabl -sur-Sarthe (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
98. TAVERNIER *dit* LAFOR T, Jean - Ro z -sur-Sarthe (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and weapon maker [1660 at Long-Sault]
99. TH ODORE *dit* GILLES, Michel - Tours (Indre-et-Loire) - Land-clearer and digger [killed by Iroquois 1664]
100. VACHER *dit* ST-JULIEN, Sylvestre - St-Julien-sur-Cher (Loire-et-Cher) - Carpenter [killed by Iroquois 1659]
101. VALLETS (or VALLAYS), Jean - Teill  (Sarthe) - Land-clearer [1660 at Long-Sault]
102. VALIQUET *dit* LAVERDURE, Jean - Le Lude (Sarthe) - Land-clearer and locksmith

As noted above, eight of these men died in the crossing to New France. The following two men who are mentioned in the list are not mentioned in other records. Their fates are unknown.

9. B LIOT, Charles-Jean - St-Jean-de-Lamothe (Sarthe) - Land-clearer
79. MOTAIN (or MOTAIS), Guy - Meslay-du-Maine (Mayenne) - Land-clearer

The remaining 92 men are listed on a plaque in *la Place de La Dauversiere   Montr al* commemorating *La Grande Recrue*. That plaque was dedicated in 2003 by: *La Soci t  g n alogique canadienne-fran aise; La Soci t  historique de Montr al; La F d ration des familles souches qu b coises; and Pointe- -Calli re, mus e d'arch ologie et d'histoire de Montr al*.

In addition to these 92 men, both the plaque and Michel Langlois list the following 14 women who came to New France on the same ship as the recruits:

1. ARTUS, Michelle - Noyen-sur-Sarthe (Sarthe / Pays de la Loire)
2. BOURGEOYS, Marguerite - Troyes (Aube / Champagne-Ardenne)
3. DUMESNIL, Marie - La Fl che (Sarthe / Pays de la Loire)
4. HURAUULT, Catherine - La Fl che (Sarthe / Pays de la Loire)
5. LORGUEIL, Marie - Cognac (Charente / R gion Poitou-Charentes)
6. LORION, Catherine - Saint-Soulle (Charente-Maritime / Poitou-Charentes)
7. MERRIN (ou MAIR ), Jeanne - Poitiers (Vienne / Poitou-Charentes)

8. MEUNIER (ou MOUNIER), Perrine - Nantes (Loire-Atlantique / Pays de la Loire)
9. PINSON, Marie-Marthe - La Flèche (Sarthe - Pays de la Loire)
10. RENAUD, Marie - Orléans (Loiret - Région Centre)
11. RENAUDIN, Marie - Nantes (Loire-Atlantique / Pays de la Loire)
12. ROUSSELIER, Jeanne - Moëze (Charente-Maritime / Poitou-Charentes)
13. SOLDÉ, Jeanne - La Flèche (Sarthe / Pays de la Loire)
14. VOIDY (ou VEDY ou VEDIÉ), Jeanne - Saint-Germain-du-Val (Sarthe / Pays de la Loire)

## The Crossing

While de Maisonneuve traveled throughout France recruiting men for the trip to Ville-Marie, Marguerite Bourgeoys traveled from her home in Troyes to Nantes. That is about 275 miles straight-line distance. It must have been a difficult trip for a lone woman in the 1650s. On her arrival, she oversaw the final preparations for the ocean crossing at the direction of de Maisonneuve. Any internal doubts she may have had were dispelled when the Blessed Virgin appeared to her and said: "Go, I will not abandon you."<sup>7</sup>

Finally, all was ready. Their ship, the *Saint-Nicolas-de-Nantes* under the command of Captain **Pierre le Besson** was loaded and the recruits were aboard. They set sail on 20 June 1653. It became apparent after a few days that the ship was rotten, and the crew and passengers could not pump the water out of the ship fast enough. Since they could not proceed, they returned to France. Chomedey de Maisonneuve feared that if they returned to port, the recruits would abandon the trip for the safety of dry land. To keep his band together, "*Sieur de Maisonneuve* and all of his soldiers stopped on an island from which there was no escape. Otherwise, not a single one would have stayed."<sup>8</sup>

It took a long time to find another ship, outfit it with provisions, and transfer the recruits from the island. They set sail again on 20 July 1653 after a Mass for the crew and passengers. A month was lost and the difficulties were not over. Sickness soon spread throughout the ship and many were struck down with the plague. As mentioned above, eight of the recruits died on the voyage.

It was an occasion for Sister Bourgeoys to display great charity by providing all services she could manage and by helping them to a saintly death. Day and night she remained at their side, she consoled them in their troubles and shared among them everything she received in generosity from M. de Maisonneuve and the Captain. She refused to eat at the Captain's table, but accepted portions of food which could be conveniently distributed among the ailing, keeping a very modest ration for herself. The entire trip, for her, became a mission of mercy. She diligently [*sic*] instructed the sick and soldiers, taught them catechism, recited the morning and evening prayers and often conducted spiritual readings and other religious services in spite of suffering the usual discomforts of a novice sea voyager.<sup>9</sup>

The ship finally arrived at Québec on 22 September 1653 and encountered one final problem. The ship ran aground in the river near Québec due to careless navigation. It would not float free even at high tide with all the cargo removed. The ship was burned in the river. The population of Québec was very happy to see the recruits disembark. Solemn thanks were offered to God with the singing of the *Te Deum* in the city's church. Chomedey de Maisonneuve paid a visit of respect to the governor of New France, **Jean de Lauson**, and found another obstacle. The governor wanted to keep the recruits in Québec, the capital of New France. However, de Maisonneuve had a royal letter confirming his mission and refused to give up any of his men. At this, de Lauson refused to make barges available for the upstream trip to Ville-Marie.

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<sup>7</sup> *Les Écrits de Mère Bourgeoys*, 238, as quoted on the Maison Saint-Gabriel museum website.

<sup>8</sup> *Les Écrits de Mère Bourgeoys*, 46, as quoted on the Maison Saint-Gabriel museum website.

<sup>9</sup> *Père Etienne-Michel Faillon* as quoted on the University of Wisconsin Digital Collection website, 90.



Most of the month of October 1653 was wasted looking for boats.<sup>10</sup> Finally, losing both patience and time, de Maisonneuve marched his men from Québec to Ville-Marie in late October. He, himself, marched at the rear of the column to be absolutely certain all the men would continue to Ville-Marie and none would return to Québec City.<sup>11</sup> The recruits reached Villa-Marie on 16 November, 1653.

The arrival of these men was the occasion of great rejoicing at Ville-Marie. The number of men available to fight the Iroquois tripled. Many prayers of gratitude were offered to God and to the Virgin Mary, patroness of the village. Most of the recruits intended to remain at Ville-Marie only for the five years for which they had contracted. Chomedey de Maisonneuve anticipated this. Starting in December 1653, he offered a deal for all the recruits who wished to remain as settlers. He would write off the money that had been advanced to the settler both in France and at Ville-Marie. The settler would receive a good piece of land for cultivation, a lot in Ville-Marie for a house, and an additional sum of money. This offer was also extended to the settlers who had arrived before the recruits.<sup>12</sup>

Despite this offer, a dozen men chose to return to France after their five years of contract were completed. Many of the men who remained in Ville-Marie went on to found large families.<sup>13</sup> Both my wife Michelle and I have several ancestors who were part of *La grande recrue*.



Photograph by Jean Gagnon, 29 May 2011

[commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:La Grande Recrue de 1653.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:La_Grande_Recrue_de_1653.jpg)

<sup>10</sup> Maison Saint-Gabriel, museum and historic site, Montréal (Québec).

<sup>11</sup> *Père Etienne-Michel Faillon* as quoted on the University of Wisconsin Digital Collection website, 92.

<sup>12</sup> *Père Etienne-Michel Faillon* as quoted on the University of Wisconsin Digital Collection website, 92.

<sup>13</sup> Maison Saint-Gabriel, museum and historic site, Montréal (Québec).

The following two lineage charts, while representing the lineage charts that could be written for all of our *la grande recrue* ancestors, are also unique. Both men in Generation I were part of *la grande recrue* and both of their spouses in Generation I came to New France on the same ship as the recruits. In addition, both lineages have one or more contacts with the Detroit / Windsor (Sandwich) area in the 1700s.

Lineage of Pierre Gaudin *dit* Chastillon and Jeanne Rousselier to Ernest Metras (grandfather of Michelle Burke)

I	Pierre Gaudin <i>dit</i> Chastillon (Claude / Marie Berdin)	13 October 1654 Montréal	Jeanne Rousselier (Louis / Isabelle Parise)
II	Marie Madeleine Gaudin (Pierre / Jeanne Rousselier)	1678 Cobequid, Acadia	Robert Henry (unknown at Rouen, France)
III	Anne Henry (Robert / Marie Madeleine Gaudin)	17 February 1710 Port Royal, Acadia	Claude Pitre (Jean / Marie Pesseley)
IV	Joseph Pitre (Claude / Anne Henry)	03 July 1741 Beaubassin, Acadia	Catherine Josephe Thibodeaux (Pierre / Anne Marie Aucoin)
V	Jean Baptiste Pitre (Joseph / Catherine Josephe Thibodeaux)	14 October 1785 Déroit	Angélique Chauvin (Charles / Marie Louise Boyer)
VI	Médard Pitre (Jean Baptiste / Angélique Chauvin)	08 February 1820 Sandwich (Ontario)	Isabelle Créqui (Jean Baptiste / Cecilia Meny)
VII	Angélique Pitre (Medard / Isabelle Créqui)	15 January 1844 Sandwich (Ontario)	Basil Bartholomew Nantais (Benjamin Gregoire <i>dit</i> Nantais / Marie Descompt <i>dite</i> Labadie <i>dite</i> Badichon)
VIII	Marie Rose Nantais (Basil Bartholomew / Angélique Pitre)	01 September 1874 Sandwich, Ontario	Felix Louis Metras (Jean Baptiste / Salome Sédilot)
IX	Ernest Joseph Metras (Felix Louis / Marie Rose Nantais)	22 July 1913 Detroit, Michigan	Edna Mae Martin (Theodore Henry / Catherine Annie Bell)

Note: **Médard Pitre** was a private in the company of Captain **Julien Chesne *dit* Labutte** in the 2nd Regiment of the Essex County Militia, Upper Canada (Ontario), in the War of 1812.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Diane Wolford Sheppard, "Essex and Kent County, Ontario Militia Rolls for the Period 25 December 1812 to 24 January 1813", *Michigan's Habitant Heritage* 33 (October 2012): 235.

Lineage of Nicolas Millet dit Le Beauceron and Catherine Lorian to Daniel Bourke (grandfather of Michael Burke)

I	Nicolas Millet dit Le Beauceron (Jacques / Jeanne Vincent)	09 April 1657 Montréal	Catherine Lorian (Mathurin / Francoise Morinet-Morin)
II	Jacques Millet (Nicolas / Catherine Lorian)	23 February 1688 Montréal	Élisabeth Hubert (Nicolas / Marguerite Landron)
III	Nicolas Millet (Jacques / Élisabeth Hubert)	04 January 1712 Montréal	Marie Louise Cardinal (Jacques / Claude Louise L'arrivé) [Jacques first came to Detroit in 1707]
IV	Marie Madeleine Millet (Nicolas / Marie Louise Cardinal)	April 1736 Fort de Chartres (Illinois)	Gabriel Dodier (Ange / Marguerite Paré)
V	Élisabeth Dodier (Gabriel / Marie Madeleine Millet)	15 August 1768 St. Louis (Missouri)	Alexis Côté (Augustin / Madeleine Baillargeon)
VI	Félicité Côté (Alexis / Élisabeth Dodier)	01 October 1795 St Charles (Missouri)	Jean Baptist Prévôt (Jean Baptiste / Marie - a Native American from the Desautaud (DeSoto) Nation - possibly Chickasaw or Choctaw)
VII	Marie Jannot or Janot (Jean Baptist Prevot / Félicité Côté)	09 July 1821 Florissant, Missouri	Jérôme Aubuchon (Gabriel / Marie Angélique Thibault)
VIII	Louise Aubuchon (Jérôme / Marie Jannot or Janot)	15 January 1854 Florissant, Missouri	Louis Bourck / Bourque (Louis Noël / Aurore Creely)
IX	Daniel Bourke (Louis / Louise Aubuchon)	07 July 1903 Florissant, Missouri	Mabel Elisabeth Piant (William / Louise Creely)

Note: **Jacques Cardinal**, father of **Marie Louise Cardinal**, was included in Burton's list of early Detroit settlers.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> C. M. Burton, "Detroit Under Cadillac with List of Property Owners and a History of the Settlement – 1701 to 1710", *Sunday News-Tribune of Detroit*, a series of articles in 1896, published by Burton as a pamphlet in 1896, <http://mlloyd.org/texts/cadillac.htm>