17th and Early 18th Century Immigrants to New France – An Annotated Bibliography

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While the following list of books and websites is not meant to exhaustive, they are generally far more authoritative than information found on blogs that fail to cite any sources, or that misrepresent the sources.

Three of the most common errors that I have seen discussed on FB or mailing lists are:

1. Assuming that a person with a surname is related to someone else with the same surname;
2. Assuming or asserting that if a person's baptismal record or marriage record in France has not been found, that the person is Native American. These people do not understand that many records were destroyed during Huguenot uprisings or the French Revolution. Other records have not been filmed or made available to researchers. In other cases, records of a person's origins in France are not available because the parish records where the person was married in New France are no longer extant, the priest who noted their origins in France misunderstood the informant, the informant only provided general information regarding their origins, or the informant stated where they lived prior to immigration, but not the parish where they were baptized.
3. Assuming that a person with a particular first name is the same person as someone else with the same first name. This often occurs when a person looking for Native American ancestors finds a list of Native Americans who were baptized, listed in a census, or mentioned in the *Jesuit Relations*, and then assuming that this Native American is the same person as their ancestor. For example, I have seen this assertion made in connection with a woman named Anne and one named Catherine. In their analysis of parish baptismal records prior to 1800, PRDH has found that the name of Anne occurs alone or in combination with another name 13,229 times and the name Catherine occurs alone or combined with another name 9,843 times. In other words, looking at these statistics objectively one can see how dangerous it would be to assume or assert that one person named Anne was the same as a Native American who was baptized Anne, or another woman named Catherine was the same as a Native American named Catherine.

Beauregard, Denis, *Genealogy of the French in North America* (http://www.francogene.com/gfna/gfna/998/index.htm). Denis' database of family sheets is available in two versions, a free version which does not contain links to parents or to children born or married after 1721. The paid version is available for $96 for first time purchasers; substantial discounts are available for an updated version. The paid version covers families to 1785. Both versions contain links to lists of the following subgroups of immigrant ancestors: English and French Captives (in development), Kings Daughters (*Filles du Roi*), Metis Founders (to 1800; these families are grouped by region), French Canadians with Royal Ancestors, Soldiers in the Carignan Regiment. The website also contains a short essay which explains DNA findings. The most recent DNA findings are included in the family sheets for many immigrant families based on the testing done by *Family Tree DNA* – see the following listing.

Family Tree DNA. This commercial DNA testing company maintains a French Heritage Website which provides charts or spreadsheets for people who have had their DNA tested. The female (mtDNA) and male charts or spreadsheets are listed by the surnames of the immigrant ancestor. Many of these results have been triangulated, which means that the results are shown on a generation by generation basis. Each generation shows the names of the couple and the year and location of their marriage. By checking the halogroup in Wikipedia, you can determine the person's ultimate origin. Remember that mtDNA lines for females run from a mother to her mother, etc. Females are found here: https://www.familytreedna.com/public/frenchheritage/default.aspx?section=mtresults. Males lines are found here: https://www.familytreedna.com/public/frenchheritage/default.aspx?section=yresults.

Fournier, Michel, *Fichier Origine*, *http://www.fichierorigine.com/*. This website is updated frequently and often includes information about siblings. Some sheets about immigrants include a digital / numérisé copy of an individual's baptism or marriage.

Fournier, Michel and Michel Langlois, *Le régiment de Carignan-Salières – Les premières troupes françaises de la Nouvelle-France 1665-1668* (Éditions Histoire Québec: Collection Fédération Histoire Québec, fall 2014).

Gagné, Peter J., *Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marie, 1634-1662* (Quintin Publications, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, 2002).

Gagné, Peter J., *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673* (Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Quintin Publications, 2001).

Jetté, René, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730* (Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal: 1983). Tanguay is not at all reliable about this issue. An appendix lists female immigrants to New France who did not come with her parents, as well a list of Native-American women who married in New France. The appendix lists the names of her spouse and the year of their marriage. Scanned pages from Jetté are available as part of the Drouin Collection's *Québec Records* subscription service: https://www.genealogiequebec.com/en/

Lafontaine, Marguerite, Jacqueline Nicol Quillivic, and Gérald Ménard, *Migrations* (http://www.migrations.fr/page%20d'accueil.htm). The authors have compiled a number of lists which discuss immigrants to New France, including *Filles à Marier*, *Filles du Roi*, the Carignan Regiment, Ships leaving from Rouen and La Rochelle. In addition to the name of the immigrant, each entry includes the names of his or her parents, spouse(s), the date of their marriage, the names of their children with their birth or baptismal date, and the dates of the individual's death or burial. Links are provided to images of the marriage for some individuals.

La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc., http://www.fillesduroi.org/src/about_us.htm. This website has a list of the *Filles du Roi* and a list of soldiers in the Carignan Regiment.

Quebec Research Mail List – this mail lists discusses all aspects of French-Canadian genealogy, including the origins of many immigrants. To see if an ancestor has been discussed by the mail list, use the advanced search screen found at the following link: http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/search?aop&path=QUEBEC-RESEARCH

Thwaites, Ruben Gold, editor, *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers). Available online at: http://puffin.creighton.edu/jesuit/relations/, the Hathi Trust: http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000833013. While not exhaustive, many volumes list people who immigrated to New France.

Trudel, Marcel, *Catalogue des immigrants 1632-1662* (Montréal: Editions Hurtubise HMH, Limitée, 1983). The book is arranged by year.

Verney, Jack, *The Good Regiment – The Carignan-Salières Regiment in Canada 1665-1668* (Montréal and Kingston, McGill-Queen's University Press: 1991).