

*Fideles et Solidaires
(Loyal and Independent)*



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*My Allaire/Dallaire Genealogy...
www.dallaire.ca/genealogy/*

*Les familles Allaire-Dallaire Publication...
www.allaire-dallaire-genealogy.phildallaire.net/book.html*



Charles Allaire

Charles Allaire was Jean's younger brother. His name was mentioned first on a marriage contract ratified in Quebec, in the bride's domicile, on the Sunday of July 23, 1662 (Ct. Audouart). His fiancée was Francoise Chapelin who was about 17 years old, and the daughter of Louis Chapelin, turner in the low town of Quebec, and of Francoise De Chau. However, as it often happened in those times, the agreement was later annuled, apparently amicably, since both families seemed to have remained in good terms.

Francoise Chapelain who married David Letourneau (David and Sebastienne Guery) at Chateau Richer on June 6, 1664, became, together with Jean Allaire, on September 15, 1669 (St. Famille) the godmother of Charles, who was Charles Allaire's fourth child. Then, on August 23, 1674 (St. Famille), Francoise De Chau, her mother, became with Jean Piemont, the godmother of Jean-Francois, who was Charles' seventh child.



Un Mariage Vendéen, d'après GUSTAVE JANET.

And, on January 23, 1677 (St. Famille), Marie Anne Letourneau, the daughter of David Letourneau and Francoise Chapelain, became with Francois Turcot, the godmother of Catherine, Charles' eighth child.

His companions could tell us that Charles Allaire did not choose to remain single. At the age of 26, he was still dreaming of sharing his existence with a female companion. A big "universal earthquake in Canada" happened on "Shrove Monday of February 5, 1663" which echoed all over Canada", and "lasted till August, that is to say six months". It "disturbed most of the population", but it did not deter Charles from his matrimonial plans. He seemed to have tolerated very well the fact "that his bachelor life was over", a single life that he had not enjoyed. The Tuesday of October 31, 1663, turned out to be a memorable day for him.

He appeared before the Supreme Council as plaintiff to claim for the sum of 25 pounds which represented the rest of his wages for the services he gave to the defendant, and he also asked for 25 eels. Like his companions, Charles Allaire was not leading an expensive life and 25 pounds represented a nice amount to set up a house. However, the defendant, Guillaume Lelievre, was present as well, and being native from St. Leonard of Honfleur (Normandy), he had the typical Norman nature, since he declared to have already fulfilled the claims of the plaintiff.

We know that in those days, eels were in great demand, as R. P. Jerome Lalemant wrote that they had "a much better taste than ours" (referring to the eels from France). They were also abundant since "a certain fisherman had taken one thousand eels which were excellent, salty and which we could keep very long. Eels are excellent aliments, because they contain spices; we can eat them grilled in the fire without needing butter or any kind of sauce. Even boiled, eels can be used as fat for soups".

Eel's skin was as useful as the rest of the animal. They used it as a string to wrap, or as shoe laces, and also as leather to repair worn out shoes. It was also used to bind the long wooden staff to the handle of the flail and it had many other uses.

Let us go back to that day of October 31, 1663 when Charles Allaire and his fiancée, Catherine Fiebvre entered into a marriage contract before the royal notary Duquet, in "Sir Bourdon's house, who was the procurator of the King". They made an agreement for community of estate. In case of one death, the other would keep the personal estate and receive before the sharing the sum of 200 Tournois pounds. The bride was endowed with a "usual dower".

On this occasion, the witnesses who signed the marriage contract were Monsieur Jean LeSueur, the old priest of the parish St. Sauveur, of Thury-Harcourt (on the axe Caen-Fleurs), "whose friendship was a benediction for the family who could share it with him". Anne Gasnier who remained famous in the colonial story for the important role she

played during the emigration took care of and directed the "daughters of the King". Anne Gasnier's son-in-law, Denis Ruelle d'Auteuil, who had married Claire-Francoise Clement du Vault, who was the daughter of Anne Gasnier and Jean Clement du Vault, was also present. Verrier, general procurator, and Du Laurent, clerk, were also present. After the death of his first wife, Jacqueline Potel, Jean Bourdon married Anne Gasnier on August 21, 1665 at Quebec.

As several lines were missing in the marriage contract, we do not know if Catherine Fiebvre was a "daughter of the King", though some of them from La Rochelle came to Quebec in the summer 1663 on the ships of the Captains Nicolas Gargot and Jean Guillon.

Jean Guillon was related to Louis Guillon, who was the first cousin of the fiancee's father, Fiacre Fiebvre and it is possible that he encouraged the young orphan to come to New France. However, the little story is made of many questions which, alas, remain without answer.

Jean Bourdon's hospitality leads us to believe that the fiancee was one of Anne Gasnier's "dependents", who had founded the Charity for Immigrant Girls. The head office was held in her future husband's house which was situated on the coast of the low town. She was lodging and taking care of the girls sent each year to the colony until they were asked to marry.

We could praise the happy influence that the presence of women had on the growing colony and also the eminent part that the highly educated women played in education in preaching the Gospel to people and in hospitals. They welcomed and took care of the young immigrant girls.

Among the most remarkable women there were Mother Marie of Incarnation, Mother Catherine of St. Augustin, Mother Marguerite Bourgeoys and their companions, Madelaine de Chauvigny (Madame de la Peltrie), Marie Barbe de Boulogne, Anne Gasnier, Helene Bouille, Marie Rollet, Jeanne Mance, the "orante" Jeanne Leber. They brought dignity and charity to the social life of the entire colony.

Most of the French who were emigrating to New France were coming on their own with the goal of creating a family. The authorities were selecting young girls among those who were the most healthy and virtuous. It was confirmed that those who came from France to marry colonists had a pure past. If they were coming without their parents or friends, they had to be accompanied by a trustworthy lady, and sometimes by a nun. Then the young girls were confided to loyal families. Relating to that, we are in possession of the testimony of one of the most respectable inhabitants of the country, Sir Boucher.

We are lacking portraits of Catherine Fiebvre and of her sister-in-law. However, at the time of her marriage, we know that she obviously was 17 years old and fatherless. Obviously, she received favors from the impatient bachelor and we like to think that she was lovable like Rachel, wise like Rebecca and loyal like Sara.

In the church Notre Dame of Quebec on the Friday, November 10, 1663, Monsieur Thomas Morel, curate of the parish, blessed their union in the presence of Sir Jean Bourdon, already cited above, of Martin of St. Aignan who later became the neighbor of the married couple, and of "several others" who were not mentioned on the marriage certificate.

And soon she gave birth to a child. Marie, her first child, was baptised on November 26, 1664, then Charles on March 26, 1666. (Registers of Chateau-Richer). And mother Catherine was singing the "Endormette" (a lullaby) to send them to sleep. The "Endormette" was an old lady who threw sand and sleep into the eyes of children at nightfall:

"Come Endormette, stop by our house,
and send my little son and daughter
to sleep, at night and day".

Unluckily, the Angel song soon replaced the lullaby, because the cherubs were sent to sleep forever. And in 1666, at the time of the first census of the colony, both cradles were empty.

Did Charles Allaire live at Chateau-Richer where the baptism certificates of his first children were kept? We do not suppose so. Remember that the parishes of Chateau-Richer and of St. Famille were founded in 1661; however, the church of Sainte Famille, first church of the Island of Orleans, was built in 1669. The couple first settled there. Therefore, this could explain the inscription of these certificates at Chateau-Richer.

Charles Allaire at Sainte Famille

At the time of the census of 1666, the couple settled at St. Famille, between Jean Rabouin and Pierre Gervais. "Charles Allaire, 31 years old, citizen (he was in reality only 28 years old) and his wife Catherine Fiebvre, 20 years old; his daughter, Marie, 18 months old; Charles, his son, 1 month old". The census of 1667 mentioned that Charles was still living at the same place and listed him as one year younger that time. It also mentioned besides his wife, "Marie-Madelaine, his daughter, who was 2 months old". The first two children were by then deceased. He was then in possession of six frontage acres of value between Pierre Paillereau and Jean Faucher (who was a farmer working for Pierre Niel, citizen of Quebec) and one head of cattle.

During the following year, His Highness de Laval, gave him three frontage acres of land on the river "in the Domain of Charny-Lirec" at Sainte Famille, with the usual agreement of paying the manorial rents and with the promise to live there at least for a year. (Ct Vachon, 1-24-1668). Charles Allaire was one of the first grantees (concessionnaires) of Sainte Famille, on the lands from northeast to southwest.

We suppose he needed some cash, because one month later he sold to Sebastien Doyson-Lacroix, master tailor, for the sum of 60 Tournois pounds, one frontage acre between Jean Ouymet and the two remaining acres

he kept. (Ct Vachon, 1-24-1668). He worked hard on his land and started to use the axe. Along with Jean Roger, he acknowledged an obligation to Pierre Niel, "one hundred pine planks of 10 feet long and 9 inches wide in payment for six trees that both debtors had felled on his habitation in the Island of Orleans". (Ct Regeot, 3-23-1671).

He had to work hard because the family had grown with five sons and one daughter between the ages of 2 and 12 years. Here is an eloquent testimonial to his real tenacity for work, Charles took a lease for three years, on a land of four acres and at a depth of 22 acres (that is to say, from the river of the northern passage down to the middle of the Island.) "The place was called 'The Orms' and was situated at St. Famille." We believe it was on the same land he felled some trees during the previous year. (Ct Duquet 3-3-1672). At the time of the census of 1681, he had already six acres of his own land. He had added four animals to his herd and owned a gun.

He was not leading an idle life. He used to arrive at the land, "before the sun" and would come back, worn out, after taking his companions of work home. However, when he would come back home, he had encouragement from his wife, the brave Catherine, who was cooking the "Pot-au-feu" (typical French beef stew), or she was whispering prayers while she was rocking with her foot the "little cradle" where a future farmer was sleeping, and around his little brothers and sisters were playing.

Charles Allaire in the Domain of Argentenay

The nice brood which was developing in his home encouraged the chief of the family. He knew he would have to help his sons to establish themselves, so he soon thought of buying other lands. In 1677, he bought from Sir Nicolas Huot, nicknamed St. Laurent, of the Grand 'Ause, for the sum of 200 Tournois pounds, 4 frontage acres of land situated in the Domain of Argentenay. (Ct Vachon, 6-18-1677). (Ratification on July 6.) He changed his debt for an annual and perpetual rent of 10 Tournois pounds to Charles Tabert, Sir of La Cheonaye. He had contracted this debt from Sir Charles Bazice, who was a merchant and also tax collector of the King (collector of rights and domains for the King) when he bought the land. (Ct Becquet, 3-20-1679).

His six last children (Catherine, Louis, Etienne, Francoise, Marguerite, and Alexandre) were baptised, or registered as such, at Sainte Famille. At the time of the census of 1681, we know that Charles Allaire was still living on his "good old land" which he acquired in 1668. However, we cannot conclude from this information that he waited a long time to take care of his new land in Argentenay (1677); the parish of St. Francois was founded in 1679 and the first church was built only in 1704. Until 1686 and 1687, there was no priest residing in the parish. The missionaries and those who were officiating in the Island of Orleans, used to register the certificates made during their visits in the neighboring parishes. We suppose that the baptism, marriage, and burial

certificates must have been registered at Sainte Famille, maybe even at Chateau Richer. As for the census made in 1666, 1667, and 1681, we found that disconcerting mistakes and omissions were often made.

Be that as it may, Madelaine, his eldest daughter must have been married at St. Francois, in 1684, perhaps in some temporary chapel. The register which mentioned this act must have been frequently moved from Sainte Famille to St. Francois and back again. It had remained in St. Famille from the day they registered the first act until 1704 or 1706, when it was allowed to stay in the presbytery of St. Francois!

In 1689, the engineer Villeneuve situated Charles Allaire's land in Argentenay, between Maurice Arrive and Joseph Deblois, "where he had a house and a shed".

Still diligent at work and persevering in the effort, Charles Allaire took (1679) a lease for three years on the land in a place called manorial Domain of Argentenay from the nuns of the Hospital of Quebec. That land had been given in 1652 to Louis d'Ailleboust of Coulonges. Mrs. d'Ailleboust lost her husband in 1660, and gave this land, as well as her entire estate, to the poor. (Ct Becquet, 3-20-1679).

During their routine life, Charles and Catherine Allaire, had the chance to celebrate some big events in their families; the baptism of their three last children, Etienne, Marguerite and Alexandre; Madelaine's wedding in 1684, and they also took part in religious feasts which still captivated these faithful souls which never felt far from the church.

From 1679 to 1704, the believers of the parish St. Francois had to be content with the periodic visit of a missionary or of a cure, who was not a resident of the parish. The "good priest" Lamy, during his visits at St. Francois, knew how to find paternal words ...which gave courage again to the tired peasants.

Alas! As everything which comes into existence, the bravest of the men must inexorably die. "We do not have a permanent residence on earth", said St. Paul.

From all the acts which mentioned the name of Charles Allaire in his lifetime, there were: an obligation he undertook for Guillaume Julien who was a butcher in Quebec (Ct Ducquet, 7-4-1682), and a receipt from Paul Vachon, which were the two last documents; two inventories; acts of guardianship; expenses for the trips for and in the name of the underaged children of the deceased Jean Allaire and Perrine Terrien, his brother and his sister-in-law. (Ct Vachon, 8-25-1683).

Charles Allaire did not have the chance to attend the weddings of all his children. He could console himself with the fact that his sons later carried his work and his name all over the Island of Orleans and in New France, his adoptive country. He had the satisfaction of cherishing four granddaughters from Madelaine, who had been married to Pierre Dubeau since 1684; Marguerite, who was baptised on August 18, 1685;

Catherine, who was baptised on January 3, 1688, Angélique, who was baptised in 1689, and Jeanne, who was baptised on June 23, 1690.

And there ended the tough life of the ancestor Charles Allaire on Canadian land. He worked hard for 32 or 33 years, but he worked to conquer the land and to gain the everyday bread for his family, food for his herd, and to enlarge the inheritance of his children. Alas! the time for the final rest had come. At the really beginning of 1691, as he had just turned 54 years, the ancestor died, with his wife and his children by his side. We have not found yet the burial certificate of Charles Allaire. He probably died in the beginning of 1691 (refer to Cts. Chambalon, 11-20-1698 and 3-11-1699). On February 20, 1691 (Ct Etienne Jacob), Catherine Fiebvre, "Charles Allaire's widow", received from his nephew, Jean (son of Jean and Perrine Terrien), a receipt for the payments made by "the deceased Charles Allaire". It was concerned with the administration of the tutelage of his nephews Jean and Francois.

Called by the "house of God", his pure soul left earth at last letting the tired body rest in peace in the shadow of a humble cross, symbol of Faith, which was his guide on earth and Hope, which was his strength.

Catherine Fiebvre, widow
of Charles Allaire

After his death, Charles Allaire left one widow who was hardly 45 years old and 10 underage children, six sons and three daughters who were still at home. Though she had been married for 7 years, Madelaine, the eldest of the family, and also mother of four daughters, was only 23 and a half years old when her father died. In those days, until the end of the 18th century the age of majority was 25 years old.

The chief was no more at home. On January 13, 1691 (Ct Chambalon), the eldest son, Charles, 22 years old, was named surrogate guardian of his brothers and sisters, Francois, 17 years old; Joseph, 15 years; Catherine, 14 years; Louis, 12 years; Etienne, 9 or 10 years; Francoise, 8 or 9 years; Marguerite, 7 or 8; and Alexandre, 5 or 6. As he had acquired good experience during the five years he worked along with his father, he did not hesitate to take over for his father. Bravely, courageously, he continued the rough task of the farm, he worked on the "old land" of Sainte Famille, as well as on the ancestral land. And he never failed in assisting his mother in the duties of administration of the familial estate.

As Catherine must have expected it to, the house started to empty. In the beginning of the fall of 1691, Charles married Marie Bidet and probably settled on the land of Sainte Famille. He was taking care of this old land at the same time that he was initiating his brothers, Francois and Joseph, with the obligations they would soon have to assume on the ancestral land.

On November 3, 1694, they celebrated "double weddings". Catherine, 17 years old, married Gabriel Chamberland, and Francois, 20 years old, married Anne Labbe, who was, according to the registers, supposedly the first girl to be baptised at St. Francois. Seven months later (June 6, 1701), Francoise, 18 or 19 years old, married Jacques Bidet (Marie's brother) and she followed him to St. Jean on a land which Jacques' father gave them.

The guardianship of the underage children was established on June 20, 1698. However, on June 22, 1701 (Ct Jacob), during a family gathering, Francois was acknowledged to be 26 years and 10 months; therefore, there were only 7 underage children, Joseph, 24 years old; Catherine, 23 years old; Louis, 22 years; Etienne, 20 years; Francoise, 18 or 19; Marguerite, 17 or 18; and Alexander, 15 or 16.

Thinking that the time to sell "the old land" of Sainte Famille had come, Catherine, (during the same family gathering of June 22, 1701) sold it to her son Charles. On the same day, she proceeded with the sharing of the estate of the "deceased Charles Allaire". Two acres (let us say 20 rods or half of the ancestral property) stayed with the widow. Two acres were given to each of the ten heirs.

According to the agreement of June 22, 1701, Joseph became owner of the land Sainte Famille. At the end of the summer of 1701, he worked the land for his own reward, as his father did from 1667 to 1677.

Louis, Etienne and Alexandre became very capable in the essential tasks of the ancestral property. Meanwhile, on his land of Sainte Famille, Joseph had reached majority and was still a bachelor. So we like to think that at the end of the day, Joseph liked to come home and see his mother, brothers and sisters. Sometimes, probably often, he crossed the river Dauphine to come and see his brother who had settled for good with his wife and their 4 first children on a land that Marie Bidet had brought in dowry.

In 1704, there were only 4 at home, Etienne, 22 or 23 years; Marguerite, 20 or 21; Alexandre, 18 or 19; and Louis, 25 years. Catherine Fiebvre gave to her son Louis "with whom she was staying", two frontage acres "on the river" (let us say 20 rods, or half of the ancestral property), between Pierre Martin and Joseph Deblois. Included were buildings which were standing on the property, in return for 12 minots of wheat to the donee. The document tells us how Catherine had not forgotten her companion of life, and that she wanted him to be part of the prayers of the Church that she commended "for the peace of her soul" and also for the peace of the soul of her husband, Charles, who left a sweet and imperishable memory. (Ct Chambalon, 4-4-1704).

And the family continued to be scattered. In November 1705, Etienne, 24 or 25 years old, married Marie-Anne Bilodeau. In February 1706, Joseph, 30 years, married Madelaine Bidet, sister of Marie and Jacques.

In October of the same year, Joseph and Madelaine Bidet left the

property of Sainte Famille and settled at St. Jean, on the property of Jacques Bidet, who was Madelaine's father. The property of Sainte Famille (4 frontage acres) became again the property of the "heirs of the deceased Charles Allaire".

In July 1708, Alexander, 23 years old, was married to Catherine Bidet, sister of Marie, Jacques and Madelaine. Then, in October of that same year, Marguerite married Pierre Dubreuil.

We suppose that Etienne and Marie-Anne Bilodeau lived on the property of St. Famille from the spring of 1706 to the summer of 1709. Then, Gabriel Chamberland, Catherine Allaire's husband bought it that year. (Ct Jacob, 7-22-1709). At the time of the acknowledgment and census of August 25, 1725, Gabriel Chamberland was still living in the domain. However, in 1731 or 32, he went to settle in the Island of Cranes ("Ile aux Grues"). (Ct Barcault of Godefus, 7-29-1746). We know that Catherine, his wife, was buried in Quebec on November 20, 1753.

The burial certificate of Catherine Fiebvre remains unfound. However, we know that she was still living at the time of Marguerite's wedding with Pierre Dubreuil in October 1708. However, she was no longer living on July 22, 1709 (Ct Jacob) when Gabriel Chamberland (Catherine Allaire's husband) bought the property of Sainte Famille from "the heirs of the deceased Charles Allaire and Catherine Fiebvre".

Catherine Fiebvre was only 62 years and a few months when she died. She nevertheless had been able to see about 40 of her grandchildren, eighteen grandsons and 21 granddaughters. Four boys and two girls were to die in early childhood.

Catherine was stirring a "dying fire" in the Hearth, and she would have liked to revive old memories with it. She was the only survivor of the four French immigrants who had come 50 years ago to settle in New France. They were also the founders of the families Allaire and Dallaire in Quebec, Canada and America.

She worked hard and suffered a lot in her harassed state. She shared the worries of her brave farmer who was going and sowing his grain with no assured harvest. She deeply felt the pain for the several deaths in both families. She shared all their ordeals and as we like to believe it, she also shared their joys.

Catherine Fiebvre lived until the end of the first decade of the 18th century. Full of merit, she left to rejoin forever her dearest husband with the happy spirits. Thinking of those ancestors, a poet wrote:

"They will go to Paradise, the
old ladies of our country."

The Ancestral Domain

At twenty-six and a half years old, Louis Allaire was in possession of more than one-half of the ancestral property, and he married Anne Asselin on April 20, 1706. Let us say he owned, 2 rods which were given by inheritance on June 22, 1701, in addition to the 20 rods (2 frontage acres) that his mother (Catherine Fiebvre... "who was living with him") gave to him on April 4, 1704 (Ct Chambalon), it was a total of 22 out of 40 rods (4 frontage acres) of the ancestral property. From July 9, 1708 to March 9, 1709 (Cts Jacob), he bought from his brother and sisters the parcel of land which was given to each of them by inheritance. Let us say, 9 heirs, at the rate of 2 rods each. These 18 rods were an addition to the 22 rods that Louis already owned. The total was 40 rods or 4 frontage acres.

Transactions were completed by "money in cards". They were play cards cut in four pieces. Each piece indicated its value and the signature of the Governor and the Intendant. That currency had been invented (with the authorization of the King) to pay the troops because of a lack of cash in New France since 1684. In use since 1760, this "money in cards" was the origin of bank notes.

A few months later, Catherine could then see her son Louis succeeding his father on the property of Argentenay, as the entire ancestral domain became Louis'. When Catalogne thought the ancestral domain would be Etienne's, he was mistaken. And this type of mistake undervalues the testimony of too many works. And, because, we do not know how to correct them, they still puzzle a competent searcher.... and baffle the readers.

A genealogist deserving that name does not miss to attribute (and it is his turn) these unfortunate mistakes - to write, for instance, Bodot, or Boissonault, instead of Bonneau; Alar instead of Halair, Lalaire or Allaire; Dolphine, or even, Bellefine (sic) instead of Dauphine; Jacques Bidit, instead of Bidet, etc...to the detestable approximation with which a marine officer..as some others from the "Grand Country" seemed to have been satisfied.

We must realize that by the agreement ratified by Maitre Chambalon on April 4, 1704, Catherine Fiebvre had manifestly chosen her son Louis (with whom she was living) to be the only lawful successor of Charles Allaire in the Domain of Argentenay, on the ancestral property. At the time of the acknowledgment and census of August 25, 1725, Louis Allaire owned 4 frontage acres, "between Pierre Martin and Pierre Lepage"; he was charged to pay a rent of 3 pounds and 15 sous and giving 2 cocks. He had a house, a barn, a shed and 50 acres of arable land.

After he enjoyed a good feeling of satisfaction of having completed his obligation, he realized with pride that he could rely on his son Louis to take over for him. We suppose he had a feeling that one of his grandsons and his descendants would continue the work he had started on the ancestral and familial property. At the age of 68 years and 9 months

Louis Allaire could die in peace. He was buried on June 9, 1748 at St. Francois.

This ancestral domain which Allaire acquired on June 18, 1677, was given from father to son. It is now the property of Mr. Aristide Dallaire, a direct descendant. The name of the successive owners is mentioned on the list of the 273 French-Canadian families who, in 1908, during the feasts of the third centenary, lived in a familial domain acquired in Quebec by one of their ancestors two centuries ago.

On September 23, 1908, during a solemn meeting in Quebec, in the Promotion Room of the University Laval, the Committee of the Ancient Families distributed diplomas and medals, in the presence of the highest religious and civil personalities. And among the first decorated who were inscribed in the Golden Book, we could notice with pride the names of Louis Dallaire and Anne Dupuis who were the grandparents of Aristide Dallaire, the current resident of the ancestral property.

In 1958, 119 families out of 273 who were honored 50 years ago had meanwhile sold their land. The Committee of the Ancient Families, for the organization of the Champlain festivities, made a new census under the direction of the president, Mr. Albert Rioux, B.Sc.S., a well known agronomist, and showed the families scattered in 70 parishes of Quebec. For the 36th session of the Canadian Social Week, the meeting was on Sunday, October 11, 1959, in the Chapel of the Grand Seminary of Quebec, in the students' residences, in the presence of His Highness, Napoleon Alexandre Labrie, C.J.M.; His Excellence Onesime Gagon, Assistant Governor; respectable Laurent Barre, Agriculture Minister; and the Honorable Mayor Wilfrid Hamel from Quebec; and His Highness Lionel Audet, Archbishop of Quebec, gave a topical speech.

Certificates of Honor were awarded to 308 families. Among the new members were two direct descendants of Charles Allaire and Catherine Fiebvre in the Island of Orleans, both from the parish of St. Francois. Mr. Aristide Dallaire, who had lived on the ancestral property, which was acquired on June 18, 1677 and transferred from father to son for three centuries, and Mr. Alfred Allaire, who had lived on his ancestor's property, which Etienne IV inherited on April 12, 1766, at the time of his marriage to Marie Josephte Bonneau; it has been transferred from father to son for two centuries.

In memory of these two brave descendants and as a testimony of our gratitude and admiration for their meritorious female companions, we publish below the paternal ancestry of one and the other.

Mr. Aristide Allaire

Charles I	November 10, 1663 Parish Notre Dame, Quebec	Catherine Fiebvre	(The deceased Fiacre Fiebvre and Jacquette Dusol)
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Louis II	April 20, 1706 Sainte Famille of Orleans	Marie Anne Asselin	(Pierre Asselin and Louise Baucher)
	July 27, 1737 Parish N. D. Quebec	Marie Louise Desgagne	(Jacques Desgagne Genevieve Pelletier)
Joseph III	November 22, 1745 St. Francois of Orleans	Louise Labbe	(Jean Labbe and Marie Lepage)
	July 31, 1752 St. Francois of Orleans	Angelique Landry	(Charles Landry and Madelaine Guerard)
Louise Marie IV	February 7, 1803 St. Francois of Orleans	Marie Louise Pepin-Lachance	(Joseph Pepin Lachance Felicite Martineau)
Louis V	July 30, 1850 St. Francois of Orleans	Catherine Allaire	(Joseph Allaire and Anastasie Pepin- Lachance)
Louis VI	August 15, 1876 St. Francois of Orleans (Louis VI was decorated with a medal during the festivities of the third centenary of Quebec, in 1908)	Anne Dupuis	(Francois Dupuis and Flavie Lemelin)
Narcisse VII	August 4, 1913 St. Francois of Orleans	Imelda Dion	(Jacques Dion and Rebecca Blouin)
Aristide VIII	September 3, 1951 St. Francois of Orleans	Marie Anne Picard	(Adolphe Picard and Marie Imbeault)
	Mr. Alfred Allaire		
Charles I	November 10, 1663 N. D. of Quebec	Catherine Fiebvre	(deceased Fiacre Fiebvre and Jacquette Dusol)
Charles II	November 19, 1691 St. Jean of Orleans	Marie Bidet	(Jacques Bidet and Francoise Desfosses)
Joseph III	February 12, 1736 Chateau-Richer	June Gagnon	(Noel Gagnon and Angelique Cloutier)
Etienne IV	April 2, 1766 St. Francois of Orleans	M. J. Bonneau	(Deceased Jean-Baptiste Bonneau with Dorothee Cote)
Etienne V	May 15, 1795 St. Francois of Orleans	Genevieve-Helene Emond	(Joseph Emond and Josephte L'heureux)

Joseph VI	August 1, 1820 St. Francois of Orleans	Anastasie Pepin-Lachance	Joseph Pepin- Lachance Marie-Thecic Drouin
Joseph VII	June 11, 1844 St. Francois of Orleans	Natalie Pepin- Lachance	Louis Pepin- Lachance and Marie Josephite Lepage
Simeon VIII	February 3, 1874 St. Francois of Orleans	M. F. Lemelin	J. Lemelin and F. Lemelin
Xavier IX	July 10, 1904 St. Francois of Orleans	Leantine Picard	Moise Picard and Emma Laliberte
	August 9, 1909 St. Lament of Orleans	Leda Plante	Onesime Plante and Marie Geudieau
Alfred X	October 17, 1938 Parish St. Pascal- Baylon, Quebec	Germaine Gagnon	Napoleon Gagnon and Marie Roberge

Our ancestor had not worked in vain. Charles Allaire's descendants have deeply extended their roots in the Canadian land. Courage and tenacity of the brave pioneers, the perseverance of all the peasant people added to more than anything else in the world, to the ethnical survival of the French Canadian.

By developing in our generous land, they enabled us to shine as a nation in all fields of human activities and to strengthen the French presence in America, and to assure its perennality in Quebec.

The Children of Charles Allaire and Catherine Fiebvre

Charles II (Charles and Catherine Fiebvre) was married to Marie Bidet, Family 4C. He was baptised on September 15, 1669 at Sainte Famille of Orleans.

After his father's death, he was named the surrogate guardian of his underage brothers and sisters, Francois (17 years), Joseph (15 years), Catherine (14 years), Louis (12), Etienne (9 or 10 years), Francoise (8 or 9), Marguerite (7 or 8), and Alexandre (5 or 6). (Ct Chambalon, 1-13-1691). From his father, he had acquired good experience to work the farm. With no hesitation, he took over for his father, as well as "the old land of Sainte Famille", the ancestral land. He never failed in helping his mother in the administration of the familial estate.

At the age of twenty-two years, he entered into marriage. The bride's parents gave an "advance of her future inheritance, which was a property

situated in the parish St. Jean. It included 3 frontage acres at a same depth, which reached the road which bisected the Island. It had 9 acres of woods, two only were cultivated and sown with seeds, between Pierre Dubau and Pierre Pasquer; and they also received 150 pounds....".

The bridegroom's mother, Catherine Fiebvre, gave "in advance from his future heritage, a one-year-old mare" and she promised to pay 200 pounds during "the 6 following years". (Ct Genaple, 8-18-1691). He acknowledged having received the "property and the sum of 50 pounds as an advance of their inheritance". (Ct Genaple, 8-6-1692). At the time of the Acknowledgement and Census of 1725, he owned 40 acres of arable land between Jean Chambrelant (Chambrelant) and Joseph Demeule, a house, a shed and a barn (RAPQ 1951-53, p. 313).

The newborn child, Charles, was baptised on November 23, 1692 at St. Jean of Orleans and was buried on December 5, of the same year. A judgement was given in his favor concerning Bidet's succession. (Ct Chambalon, 7-17-1714).

He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his sister Francoise with Jacques Bidet. (Ct Lepallieur, 3-22-1701). In the presence of his wife and his children, he was buried on June 24, 1742, at the age of 73 years and 9 months in the cemetery of the village in which he had lived for a long time. Marie Bidet survived him for 3 years and was buried on December 10, 1745 at the age of 72 years and 7 months.

Francois II, (Charles and Catherine Fiebvre), was married to Anne Labbe, Family 4C. He was baptised on August 23, 1674 at St. Famille of Orleans. He was married at the age of 20 years. His mother gave him 200 pounds during two years time; the bride's parents engaged themselves to also give him 200 pounds, and to provide them with the "wedding suits" on the day before the wedding. (Ct Chambalon, 11-3-1694).

From 1702 to 1707, three children by the names, Angelique, Marie Charlotte, and Ursule were baptised at St. Michel (Bellechasse). The couple settled permanently in Beaumont where the other children were baptised. Ursule was buried there on January 18, 1715. He gave to his son-in-law, Michel Gautron-Larochelle, a receipt concerning the administration of the succession estate of his daughter Marie-Anne who was buried at Beaumont on September 2, 1715 (Ct Gaschet, 11-15-1715). Francois Allaire died in his house, at the age of 56 years and 9 months, and was buried at Beaumont on September 2, 1715 (Ct Gaschet, 11-15-1715).

Anne Labbe was named guardian of her underage children, Marguerite (17), Angelique (19 years), Marie Charlotte (17), Joseph (12), Elysabeth (10), Louis (8), Josephite (5 years), and Francoise-Regis (2).

The inventory showed assets of 300 pounds, the personnel and real estate were left "to the care of Pierre Albert (his son-in-law), farmer of the property of the aforesaid community". (Ct Rageot, 2-21-1730).

At the age of "about 60 years", Anne realized "that what she owned was not sufficient for her living, so she gave to her son Joseph, in reward for his good services, 3/4 acres on 40, that is to say, half of the land. The other half was shared among her other children. Joseph, who had been married for nine years, had the usufruct of the property until the final sharing. In return, he had to lodge, feed and take care of his mother. "For the peace of her soul", he promised to bury her body and to celebrate 15 low masses after her death. (Ct Pinquet, 3-5-1740). At the time of the census of 1744, she was a mid-wife.

She lived with her son Joseph (Ct Boucault, 7-1-1745). She was present at the signing of the marriage contracts of her granddaughter, Louise, (28C), (Ct Rageot, 10-29-1747) and of her granddaughter, Marie Josephte, (28C) (Ct Sanguinet, 9-25-1750). She was buried in Quebec on August 20, 1758, at the age of 78 years.

Joseph II, (Charles and Catherine Fiebvre), was married to Madelaine Bidet, Family 4C. He was baptised on March 21, 1676 at St. Famille of Orleans. He was present at the marriage contract of his sister Francoise (Ct Lepallieur, 3-22-1701). He was still single when he bought from Pierre Courteau, for the sum of 640 pounds, 2 acres of land at Sainte Famille, between Jean Faucher's heirs and the purchaser. (Ct Chambalon, 8-2-1701). Two years later, his mother paid 240 pounds out of that sum (Ct Chambalon, 8-14-1703). At the time of his marriage, he owned that land and that of his parents, which had an equivalent area.

As of the summer of 1701, he could work on it for his own profit, according to the agreement of June 22, 1701 (Ct Jacob) (Ct Genaple, 1-26-1706). However, in October of the same year, this land became the property of "the deceased Charles Allaire's heirs". He settled at St. Jean of Orleans, "since his father-in-law, Jacques Bidet, had given 3 acres of land to his daughter Madelaine, between Joseph Fortier and Gabriel Roger, that is to say, one-half of the habitation". The other half was shared between the other children of the donor. Joseph was in charge of lodging, feeding, and taking care of Jacques Bidet and Francoise Desfosses. He promised to bury them when they died. (Ct Chambalon, 10-9-1706).

After Francoise Desfosses died on January 18, 1711, this donation caused long proceedings against Madelaine Bidet from her brothers and sisters. A first judgment was given by the Provostship of Quebec on October 26, 1712 (Jug. & Del. of Cous. Souv. VI, 662, 698, 740, 785, 944, 951 and Inv. Coll. #525 and 530). The proceedings ended only in 1715, with the agreement between the donor, Jacques Bidet, who was staying at the hospital and his children-in-law. (Ct Dubreuil, 4-4-1715 and RAPQ 1951-53, p. 323.)

Gabriel Roger was a merchant from La Rochelle, and also the creditor and residuary legatee of the deceased Joseph Blais, from St. Jean of Orleans. Through him, Joseph bought 3 parcels of land which represented one-quarter of the 3 acres of the deceased Pierre Blais' land which was situated between Martin Poisson's widow and Gabriel Thivierge (Ct Cham-

balon, 8-6-1711).

He also bought a parcel of 2 rods and a few feet which belonged to Louis Blais, the deceased Pierre Blais' mine worker (with the authorization of the Intendant Raudot) (Ct Chambalon, 11-27-1711).

He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his niece Dorothee and Jean Brochu (Ct Dubreuil, 2-25-1724).

Madelaine Bidet died before him and the inventory of the estate was made on April 23, 1738 (Ct Rene Gaschet). He died before the year 1741 (Refer to Ct Coucault, 3-15-1741).

Louis II (Charles and Catherine Fiebvre) was married to Anne Asselin, then to Marie Louis Desgagne, Family 4C. He was baptised on September 8, 1679 at Sainte Famille of Orleans.

The marriage contract was signed in Quebec, at the bride's paternal grandparents' house. The grandmother, Marie Paradis, gave the bridal bed, some clothes and a few animals. (Ct Jacob, 3-9-1706). At that time, Louis Allaire owned more than one half of the ancestral land, and from July 9, 1708 to March 9, 1709 (Cts Jacob), he bought the parcels given by heritage to each of his brothers and sisters (Ct Jacob, 6-22-1701). He took over for his father on the familial property. At the time of the Acknowledgment and Census of 1725, he was in possession of 4 frontage acres situated between "Pierre Martin's heirs and Pierre Lepage" with a house, a shed and a barn and about 50 acres of arable land.

His second child, Bertrand, was buried on February 16, 1709. He bought from Rose and E. Duchesne, for the sum of 150 pounds, a parcel of 2 rods, in "Argentenay", between Ignace Pepin and Pierre Bertaut. He exchanged with Nicolas Drouin, a parcel of 2 acres and 2 rods, in Argentenay between Ignace Pepin and the purchaser (Louis Allaire) for a land of 2 rods and 10 feet at St. Famille of Orleans which had been given to him from his parents-in-law's succession. (Cts Jacob, 4-29-1710). He was present at the marriage of his nephew Charles and Marie Asselin on November 16, 1722. He also witnessed the signing of the marriage contract of his niece Dorothee and Jean Brochu (Ct Dubreuil, 2-25-1724).

He was present at the two marriages of his niece Catherine, on November 25, 1725, with Joseph Delavoie and on October 16, 1727 with Joseph Savard. Anne Asselin died before 1737, relatively young. She had been baptised on October 29, 1688 at Sainte Famille of Orleans. Louis was remarried to Marie Louis Desgagne, Eustache Gourdel-Longchamp's widow.

The bride and the bridegroom brought half of the estate from their first marriages, and the children issued from these first unions were taken care of at the expense of the future community. (Ct Pinguet, 7-24-1737).

He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his nephew Etienne and Genevieve Gagnon (Ct Jacob, 2-2-1739). His youngest brother, Charles, was buried on November 10, 1747 at the age of 21 years. His son Joseph was already able to take over for him when Louis Allaire died at the age of 68 years and 9 months and was buried at St. Francois of Orleans on June 9, 1748.

Louise Desgagne died shortly after him and was buried on January 25, 1749. We know that Louis Allaire's ancestral land still belongs to one of his direct descendants by the name of Mr. Aristide Dallaire. (Family 790C in the family tree.)

Etienne II (Charles and Catherine Fiebvre) was married to Marie Anne Bilodeau, then to Marguerite Amiel-Lusignan, Family 4C. He was born in 1682 or 1683. A few months after his marriage, 11-24-1705, he settled on the land of Sainte Famille and stayed there from the spring of 1706 to the summer of 1709 when his brother-in-law, Gabriel Chamberland, who was married to Catherine, bought the land. (Ct Jacob, 7-22-1709). Catherine, their first child, was baptised on November 16, 1706.

Etienne bought from Jacques Jahan-Laviolette, tanner and merchant in Quebec, for the sum of 600 pounds, a land at Sainte Famille between Pierre Gendron and Gabriel Charland (Ct Chambalon, 11-14-1709 and RAPQ 1945-46, p. 17).

One of their daughters, by the name of Marie-Elysabeth, was baptised on March 5, 1714 and buried on May 9 of the same year. Their son, Jean Baptiste, was baptised on April 21, 1715 and was buried on September 15, 1716. He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his nephew Jacques and Angelique Cloutier (Ct Crepin, 5-16-1724).

He sold his land to Pierre Cornillier-Grandchamp (Ct LaCetiere, 3-28-1725). He settled with his family at Sainte Gurs-sur-Richelieu, where Pierre of Sainte Ours, lord of the domain, gave him land at "Grand Sainte Ours" on June 12, 1723, situated close to the boundary of the domain St. Ours and Coutrecoeur. He was already living there in the autumn of 1725, since his daughter Marie-Josephte was baptised on October 29 of that same year.

In those days, several families from Quebec and from anywhere moved to fertile land in the wonderful Richelieu Valley, where the peaceful river by the same name, tributary of St. Laurent, flowed into the sea, via the Hudson and Champlain lake.

Pretty villages were built in the surrounding countryside, Saint Charles, Saint Denis, Saint Marc, close to St. Laurent, which also flowed through this Valley; there were Longueuil, Boucherville, Varennes, Vercheres, Coutrecoeur and Sorel, which stood at the intersection of the two rivers. Those old villages marked prestigious pages of our history. This Valley had a high quotient of human and geographical value. But, unfortunately, it started to industrialize. Now, the problem is worse, it is possible that the valley will have to be transformed to make the

Champlain channel navigable. Long ago, "Grand Saint Ours" reached St. Laurent. A while before 1750, they shortened it to build "petit Ours" which nowadays still stands at the same place.

The new families made good unions with the descendants of the brave soldiers of Carignan's troop, which had obtained concessions of land in that area, after their disbanding. Let us go back to our ancestor, Etienne Allaire, who received from Joseph Giguere, the sum of 1050 pounds that he had borrowed for the purchase of land (Ct Dubreuil, 7-3-1729). Six years after the acquisition of the land of St. Ours, Marie Anne Bilodeau died and was buried on June 27, 1731. On the following month, Etienne Allaire had the sorrow of losing his daughter, Marie Anne, who was buried on July 27, 1731, one day before her eighth birthday.

He was named guardian of his underage children, Jacques (15), Pierre (14), Jean-Baptiste (12), Theophile (10), Marie-Josephte (7), and Marguerite (6). The inventory showed 1515 pounds in assets, in addition to his land "Grand St. Ours", including a house and a barn (Ct Chorel of St. Romain, 8-12-1732).

On December 12, 1731, he was remarried to Marguerite Amiel-Lusignan (Ct Adhernar, 11-29-1732), ratified on 12-6-1732. He bought land situated on the street Notre Dame, in Montreal, next to the street St. Charles (currently Jacques-Cartier Place). It was situated not far from the property of "the widow and the children of Mr. de Ramesay", on which, however, there were no houses built". (RAPQ 1941-42, p. 30). He bought from Louis Emery-Coderre, for the sum of 300 pounds, which he immediately paid, a land of 3 acres on 30, between Paul Guertin and the purchaser. (Ct Chorel of St. Romain, 8-13-1732).

Lord Francois-Antoine de Pecaudy of Contrecoeur gave him land of 4 acres on 24, along "the river Richelieu", between Jean Payan and Francois Dupre (Ct Monmerque, 3-19-1736). That property returned to the lord 3 years later, at the same time as other lands whose tenants were not living on, as it was mentioned in the contracts. (Edicts and Ordinances (12-28-1735) V.II, p. 193, V. III, p. 308, V. VIII, p. 105)

He bought one-half acre in "the domain of Saint Ours" from his son-in-law Pierre Menard, who was married to Catherine Allaire, who had received it from her mother's heritage, Marie-Anne Bilodeau, (Ct Monmerque, 7-15-1737). His daughter, Elysabeth, was baptised on May 26, 1742, and was buried on July 2, 1742.

Etienne Allaire sold to his son Etienne one-half acre by 30 acres deep and to Joseph Chapdelaine, 3 acres by 30 acres deep, between Pierre Menard and Nicolas Jauron (Ct Monmerque, 5-8-1743). He must have died at the end of 1751, or at the beginning of the following year, at the age of 70 years, since the inventory of his estate was made on February 11, 1752. (Ct Souste). Seven sons and five daughters survived him. Marguerite Amiel-Lusignan was named guardian of the underage children, Andre (19), Angelique (17), Francois-Marie (16), Marguerite (14), and Charles (12). Etienne Junior, who was 41 years, was named surrogate

guardian of his brothers and sisters (guardianship recognized by Maitre Blondin on 2-3-1752). The parcel of 4 acres by 40 acres deep, in the "brules" along the river (Lapade) "in the domain of Contrecoeur", between the land of Etienne Allaire Junior and Veronneau", was sold by the heirs of the late Etienne Allaire to his son-in-law, Francois Dupre, who was married to Marie Francoise Allaire (Ct Souste, 2-15-1753). Marguerite Amiel-Lusignan was present at the signing of the marriage contract of her son-in-law Theophile (Ct Souste, 2-17-1753) where it mentioned that she was Pierre Fortin's wife. She also witnessed the signing of the marriage contract of her son Francois-Marie (Ct Labonne and Duvernay, 3-29-1761).

Alexander II (Charles and Catherine Fiebvre) was married to Catherine Bidet, Family 4C. He was born in 1685. He exchanged with his brother-in-law, Gabriel Chamberland, who was married to Catherine Allaire, his parcel at Sainte Famille of Orleans, which had been given to him by inheritance, for a land of 3 acres by 40 acres deep, "evaluated at 300 pounds" in Durantaye, between Jean Allaire and Pierre Corriveau, including house and barn. (Ct Jacob, 3-29-1707).

Alexandre brought that land to the community estate when, at the age of 23, he married Catherine Bidet, who was Louis Terrien's widow (Pierre and Gabrielle Mignot). She had married Louis Terrien on April 20, 1700 at St. Jean of Orleans. She brought half of the heritage of her first union.

They agreed on taking care of the children from Catherine Bidet's first union until the age of 18 years; Catherine Terrien (7), Marie-Anne-Francoise (2) and Louis (1), (Ct Chambalon, 6-5-1708).

For the sum of 575 pounds in cash, he sold his land to Pierre Feuilleteau (Ct Gaschet, 3-18-1712). On the same day, he received from Louis Morel, lord of Durantaye, in return for a rent, 3 acres by 40 acres deep, "along the river Laudrantaye", between the land of Rene Goupil and Alexandre Cauchon-Laverdiere (Idem). He sold it later for the sum of 100 pounds to Francois Cauchon Laverdiere (Ct Gaschet, 7-15-1720).

His second son, Jacques, who was baptised on December 18, 1712 at Beaumont, was buried on April 20, 1715 at St. Michel (Bellechasse). His elder daughter, Louise, was baptised on March 5, 1709 at St. Michel and was buried on November 8, 1721.

The land of 3 acres by 40 deep which was part of the succession of Louis Terrien and Catherine Bidet, situated at Durantaye, between the land of Jacques Bidet and that of Charles Compagna, next to the coast named "St. Jean Baptiste", was portioned in three shares. These parcels were drawn in a lottery by the little boy Louis (Terrien). One parcel was given to Catherine Bidet, Allaire's wife. It consisted of one and a half frontage acres by 40 acres deep. (Ct Gaschet, 5-13-1727). He assigned his son Jean Baptiste who was single and 16 years old, as his life tenant of a land of 3/4 frontage acres by 40 deep at St. Vallier. It was bounded by Pierre Roy's land. It included as well half of the

real and personal estate in return for a promise to have his parents buried and to celebrate 15 low masses when they had died. (Ct Pichet, 9-6-1741). Jean-Baptiste, the donee, died at the age of 22 years and was buried at St. Vallier on August 26, 1747.

Catherine Bidet died at the age of 69 years and 3 months. She was buried at St. Vallier on October 7, 1747. In the following summer, Alexandre Allaire was remarried to Ursule Plante. They had no children from this second union. Alexandre Allaire died at the age of 73 years and was buried at St. Vallier on May 28, 1758. Ursule Plante assigned her step-son, Pierre Allaire, who was 47 years old, as her life tenant. (Ct Richard, 10-29-1758).

Marie-Madeleine II (Charles and Catherine Fiebvre) was married to Pierre Dubeau, Family 4C. She was baptised on June 26, 1667, at Sainte Famille of Orleans. The marriage contract was ratified in Quebec at Jacques Chapelain's house, who was the surrogate guardian of Pierre Dubeau "archer of His Highness the Provost", "Sir (Gauthier) de Comporte, Advisor of the King, and provost of the Marshals of France in this country, was present at the signing.

Charles Allaire, father of the bride, gave "the sum of 200 pounds payable in wheat or other useful things". This couple settled at St. Jean of Orleans between the land of Charles II Allaire and the outbuildings of Sir de la Norray. It was there that Catalogne (1709) found the lands named "ouaires" or "hoirs" or "heritiers" (heirs) of P. du Bo (du Bau, du Beau, or Dubeau?).

Pierre Dubeau was buried on February 8, 1706, at St. Jean of Orleans, and Marie Madelaine Allaire was buried before 1728.

Catherine II (Charles and Catherine Fiebvre) was married to Gabriel Chamberland, Family 4C. Baptised on November 23, 1677 at Sainte Famille of Orleans.

Charles Allaire, the bride's father, was at that time deceased. Catherine Fiebvre, the mother, gave "the sum of 200 pounds, in addition to the bridal suits on the day before the wedding. She also gave another one hundred pounds in one year's time".

The bride and the bridegroom would spend the winter either in the house of the groom's mother or in that of the bride's mother, wherever they preferred. They were given food and board during the winter. (Ct Chambalon, 10-9-1694). Gabriel Chamberland bought the land of Allaire's family at Sainte Famille of Orleans. (Ct Jacob, 7-22-1709). Catherine Allaire was buried on November 20, 1753 in Quebec at the age of 76 years.

Francoise II (Charles and Catherine Fiebvre) was married to Jacques Bidet, Family 4C. She was born in 1682. She was 19 years old at the time of her marriage. The marriage contract was signed at her cousin's, Francois Allaire, who was married to Marguerite Ducarreau and lived in Quebec. Catherine Fiebvre gave her "the bridal suits" and one head of cattle.

Jacques Bidet, the bridegroom's father, gave her a land of 4 acres by 40 deep, at the "the Durantaye" of a "300 pounds value".

Marguerite II (Charles and Catherine Fiebvre) was married to Pierre Dubreuil, Family 4C. She was born in 1683. At the signing of her marriage contract, the bridegroom's father, Jean Dubreuil, from St. Jean of Orleans, gave her half of a land "as it was mentioned in the Ordinance of his Highness Raudot, intendant of this country, dated the twentieth of October". Jean Dubreuil also gave 3 heads of cattle "in return of Pierre Dubreuil's good services". The fiancée's sister, Madeleine, Pierre Dubeau's widow, declared in the name of Catherine Fiebvre that the bride would be given "the sum of 50 pounds in clothing and one cow delivered on the day before their wedding". (Ct Chambalon, 10-26-1708).

Pierre Dubreuil, who had lost his wife, Marguerite Allaire, was re-married to Jeanne Soulard on July 6, 1719 in Quebec. He was present at the wedding of his niece by alliance, Dorothee Allaire, with Jean Brochu (Ct Dubreuil, 2-25-1724). For his third marriage, he was married to Madeleine Valade, on May 25, 1747, in Quebec.

Third Generation

Charles III (Charles and Marie Bidet) was married to Marie Asselin, Family 7C. He was baptised on April 9, 1696 at St. Jean of Orleans.

He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his sister, Dorothee, (Ct Dubreuil, 2-25-1724).

His only daughter, Marie Josephte, was baptised on November 1, 1723 at St. Francois of Orleans.

He was the victim of an accident from which he survived four days, then he died at the Hospital of Quebec. He was buried at St. Francois of Orleans on April 3, 1724, at the age of 28 years and six days.

Marie Asselin was remarried to Jean Boule (Jacques and Francoise Fournier) on October 29, 1727 at St. Francois of Orleans. She gave birth to five sons and four daughters. She died in childbirth at the age of 44 years. She was buried on February 23, 1748 at St. Francois of Orleans two days after her daughter's birth, Marguerite Boule.

Joseph III (Charles and Marie Bidet) was married to Marie-Anne Gagnon, then to Genevieve Dufresne, Family 7C. He was baptised on September 3, 1707 at St. Jean of Orleans.

In 1736 he succeeded his father, Charles II, to the land along the river Dauphine. His daughter, Marie Josephte, was baptised on February 7, 1737 and was buried on the twentieth of the same month. He bought, for the sum of 50 pounds, from his sister Marie-Anne, who was married to a shoemaker in Quebec, Alexis Charland, "one tenth of the acre and a half of the land at St. Jean. It was part of the heritage, and was situated

between Jean Hilaire Bideau and Joseph Demeules (Ct Boucault, 6-11-1737).

Their son, Joseph-Marie, was baptised on June 29, 1741 and was buried on the twenty-second of the following month.

Marie-Anne Gagnon died, leaving two daughters, Marie-Anne and Marie-Josephte and one son, Etienne IV, who acquired the ancestral domain in 1766.

Joseph Allaire was remarried to Genevieve Dufresne. (Ct Fortier, 1-28-1746). He bought for the sum of 600 pounds, from Pierre Gonthier from Saint Ignace Cape, one and a half acres of land at St. Jean of Orleans, situated between the land of Jean Boissonneau and that of Francois Daniel (Ct Fortier, 6-19-1749). He later sold that land for the sum of 1,100 pounds to Lambert Cohornan, post captain (Ct Fortier, 4-8-1754.).

His daughter, Marie Josephte, who was baptised on April 27, 1751 was buried on May 17. He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his niece, Madeleine, with Louis Delage (Ct Fortier, 11-1801753). His son, Joseph Marie, who was baptised on October 26, 1753, was buried on December 15, 1754.

He bought for 274 pounds in cash from Louis Gautron, his son-in-law, who was married to Marie-Anne Allaire, 2 rods of land between Etienne Allaire and Francois Demeule. It was part of Anne Gagnon's succession, his first wife, at the time of the sharing of the one and a half acres of the land at St. Jean of Orleans. (Ct Fortier, 3-15-1756).

Their daughter, Marie-Madeleine, was baptised on January 23, 1758 and was buried on February 8, 1758.

He was seventy when he gave 15 rods of the land at St. Jean of Orleans, situated between Francois Demeule and Francois Tareault-Champagne, on the day before the marriage of his son, Jean Baptiste, with Marie-Anne Landry. The purchaser was charged with lodging and feeding his parents at the same time as his three sisters, Genevieve (37 years old), Angelique (29) and Marguerite (24). He also promised to bury his parents and his sister, Angelique, who conceded to him everything after her death. The clothes of his parents and of his sister, Angelique, had to be sold at the doorstep of the church after the burial. The money he received from the sale was to pay for the "celebration of masses". (Ct Crepin, 7-5-1784).

Jacques III (Charles and Marie Bidet) was married to Angelique Cloutier, Family 7C. He was baptised on January 18, 1700 at St. Jean of Orleans.

He was nearly 25 years when he married Noel Gagnon's widow (Noel and Genevieve Fortin). He acquired from his brother Etienne, who was married to Genevieve Gagnon (Noel and Angelique Cloutier), his daughter-in-law, a parcel of land at Chateau Richer in exchange for a parcel of land at St. Jean of Orleans (refer to Ct Sanguinet, 7-18-1750).

He sold, for the sum of 100 pounds in cash, a parcel of land at Chateau Richer, which had been given to his wife through heritage. It was situated between the land of the purchaser (Louis Bacon who was married to Madeleine Cloutier) and the parcel of his sister-in-law, Dorothee Cloutier, (Ct Jacob, 5-20-1735).

Their son, Jacques, who was baptised on June 17, 1733, was buried on August 30, 1733.

Probably ill and unable to cultivate his land, he let it out by lease to his brother, Joseph, who was married to his daughter-in-law, Anne Gagnon (Genevieve's sister) (refer to Ct Sanguinet, 7-18-1750).

Angelique Cloutier died at the age of 57 years and 5 months and was buried on December 16, 1749 at Chateau Richer. Seven months later, Jacques Allaire, died at the age of 50 and a half years and was buried on July 16, 1750, next to his wife.

His brother Etienne was named guardian and Charles Michel-Taillon, the first cousin of Angelique Cloutier, was named surrogate guardian of his underage children, Marie Therese (23), Marie Madeleine (22), and Francois (16). The inventory showed 1,500 pounds in assets, in addition to the land and its outbuildings. (Ct Sanguinet, 7-18-1750).

Etienne III (Charles and Marie Bidet) was married to Genevieve Gagnon, Family 7C. He was baptised on March 7, 1712 at St. Jean of Orleans.

He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his brother Joseph with Anne Gagnon (Ct Jacob, 2-12-1736). He was nearly 27 years old when he got married. The bride brought the sum of 200 pounds in dowry, from her father's succession, the deceased Noel Gagnon. Noel's widow, Angelique Cloutier, married Jacques Allaire, the groom's brother. (Ct Jacob, 2-2-1739). The couple settled at St. Jean of Orleans. Their only son, Etienne, was baptised on July 11, 1742, and died in early childhood.

Four years later the spouses made to each other the donation of their estates "as they had no children". It was also "to prevent future difficulties which happened too often in such a case. The one who stayed after his or her companion's death, had the worries of getting some money to pay for the burial". (Ct Fortier, 2-9-1746).

Along with his brother Joseph, he bought from their niece Marie-Josephte, one and a half acres at St. Jean of Orleans between Jean Boissonneau and Joseph Demeule (Ct Fortier, 6-1-1746).

He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his brother Joseph (Ct Fortier, 1-28-1746). He sold to Pierre Michel-Taillon, the title deeds issued from Jean Baptiste Gagnon's succession to his wife. (Jean-Baptiste was single and the donee's brother; he was buried on March 16, 1750 at St. Jean of Orleans). The purchaser kept the sum of

180 pounds to pay for the celebration of a low mass each year for "the deceased Noel Gagnon and Angelique Cloutier, Jean Gagnon, the seller's brother, and for Etienne Allaire and Genevieve Gagnon". One copy of the contract was kept "in the treasury of the church of Chateau Richer". (Ct Crepin, 3-15-1751).

He was present at the signing of the marriage contracts of his niece Marie-Madeleine (24C) (Ct Fortier, 11-18-1753), of his nephew Francois, Family 24C, (Ct Fortier, 11-20-1754), of his niece Marie-Josephte, Family 25C (Ct Fortier, 9-27-1757). In reward for the good services of their grandnephew, Francois Tarreault-Champagne, who was 17 years old, the couple gave him land at St. Jean of Orleans, "in the Domain of Mr. Fraser". (Ct Sanguinet, 2-27-1767). They had raised him since the age of 20 months (he was the son of Francois Tarreault Champagne and Marie Therese Allaire, Family 24C.) He took a commission from the "Rebels" in 1775. He resigned it in favor of Jean Hemont, whose brother, Louis, delivered lots of wheat to the Rebels.

He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his nephew, Pierre Noel, Family 26C. (Ct Crepin, 1-30-1780). With no offspring.

Marie-Anne III (Charles and Marie Bidet) was married to Alexis Charland, Family 7C. She was baptised on January 31, 1694, at St. Jean of Orleans.

She sold to her brother Joseph one tenth of one and a half acres of land situated at St. Jean of Orleans, which had been given to her by heritage, between Jean Hilaire Bideau and Joseph Demeule (Ct Boucault, 6-11-1737).

Alexis Charland was at that time a shoemaker. He lived in Quebec (Idem) where the children of that couple were baptised.

Catherine III (Charles and Marie Bidet) was married to Joseph Delavoye-Lavoie, then to Joseph Savard, Family 7C. She was baptised on February 16, 1698 at St. Jean of Orleans.

Joseph Delavoye-Lavoie was the widower of Francoise Guimont (Joseph and Anne Pare) whom he had married on November 21, 1701 at St. Anne of Beaupre. Alexis Charland, Catherine III Allaire's brother-in-law, witnessed the signing of the marriage contract (Ct Genaple, 11-18-1726). They had no children.

After her husband's death, Catherine Allaire lived with her father. She was remarried to Joseph Savard, who was Marie Josephte Molleur's widower (Guillaume and Catherine Pelletier). The couple settled in the Island of Coudres (Charlevoix). The children from the Savard-Molleur union probably lived at the expense of the community (parents) until they settled. (Ct Pinquet, 10-12-1727). Catherine Allaire died at the age of 60 years and 11 months. She was buried in the Island of Coudres on

January 12, 1759.

Madeleine III (Charles and Marie Bidet) was married to Jean Cloutier, Family 7C. She was baptised on December 17, 1701 at St. Jean of Orleans.

The children of that couple were baptised at Lorette, where Marie Madeleine Allaire was buried on February 24, 1759 at the age of 58 years and 10 months.

Dorothee III (Charles and Marie Bidet) was married to Jean Brochu, Family 7C. She was baptised on February 11, 1704 at St. Jean of Orleans.

The children of that couple were baptised at St. Vallier (Bellechasse) where Dorothee Allaire was buried on December 14, 1739 at the age of 35 years and 10 months. Jean Brochu was remarried to Suzanne Garand (Pierre and Marie Louise Molleur) at the same place on January 9, 1749.

Helene III (Charles and Marie Bidet) was married to Pierre Cloutier, Family 7C. She was baptised on April 2, 1706 at St. Jean of Orleans. The first children of that couple were baptised at St. Jean of Orleans and the following ones at Lorette.

Marie Therese III (Charles and Marie Bidet) was married to Simon Talbot, Family 7C. She was baptised on May 22, 1713 at St. Jean of Orleans. The children of that couple were baptised at St. Pierre duSud.

Marie Josephte III (Charles and Marie Bidet) was married to Prisque Langlois, Family 7C. She was baptised on December 31, 1716 at St. Jean of Orleans. The children of this couple were baptised at St. Jean of Orleans.

Jean Francois III (Jean Francois and Anne Labbe) was married to Madeleine Mignot, Family 8C. He was born in 1698 in Beaumont. He was married at the age of 26 years. The marriage contract was signed before the priest of the parish, St. Louis of Kamouraska.

Anne Labbe, widow since 1721, lived with the couple and gave a parcel of land at Beaumont. Jean Francois promised to lodge his brothers and sisters until they settled on their own. The bride brought a fitted bed and one head of cattle (the contract was deposited at the notary's house, Mr. Rageot, on 8-10-1724).

Their daughter, Marie Louise, was baptised on March 1, 1725 at Beaumont. Their son, Etienne, was baptised on January 17, 1727 and buried on February 14, 1729 at the same place. The couple then settled in Vercheres, where their daughter, Marie Josephte, was baptised on January 25, 1729. Jean Francois Allaire was buried there on May 26 of the same year, at the age of 31 years.

Madeleine Mignot was remarried on October 21, 1731 to Joseph Paquet-

Lavalle (Charles and Jeanne Coulombe) at Beaumont (Ct Gaschet, 7-25-1731). She gave birth to two sons and two daughters, who were baptised in Beaumont and celebrated their weddings at Boucherville and Riviere-Ouelle. We believe she died before 1742, because Joseph Paquet-Lavalle was re-married to Charlotte Grenier on January 22, 1742 at Boucherville.

Joseph III (Jean Francois and Anne Labbe) was married to Marie Charlotte Renault, Family 8C. He was baptised on February 28, 1709 at Beaumont.

He was first a copper at Hippolyte Thivierge's in Quebec (Ct Dubreuil, 11-23-1731). He carried on his trade in the capital until 1738. Two sons were born and died there. Antoine, who was baptised on April 16, 1734, and buried on June 7, 1735, and Louis, who was baptised on April 20, 1737 and buried on November 7 of the same year. The other children were baptised in Beaumont, starting from 1738. He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his brother, Louis (Ct Pinquet, 1-12-1738).

He later settled in Beaumont. His mother gave him a parcel of land which she had received by heritage. She lived with her son. He was in charge of lodging and taking care of her. He promised to bury her body and celebrate 15 low masses after her death. (Ct Pinquet, 3-5-1740).

He continually added to his holdings. Marie-Josephte, his sister, who was married to Jean-Baptiste Lacasse, gave him a parcel of land. (Ct Boucault, 8-7-1740). (Ratification 3-16-1743). Joseph Paquet-Lavalle settled in Verchere, sold him another parcel of land situated between that of Louis Allaire and the land of the heirs of Jean-Francois Allaire (father). (Ct Boucault, 10-8-1740). He bought from his brother Louis the parcel of land which he had received from his father's succession. (Ct Boucault, 3-16-1743). Finally, he also bought the land which was given by heritage to his sister, Francois Regis, who was married to Joseph Gautron-Larochelle, merchant from Repentigny (Ct Boucault, 7-1-1745). He sold to Jean Poulin, blacksmith, to Jeanne and to Pierre Renault, his brother-in-law and sister-in-law, a land situated in Quebec at a place called "the big pine tree". It was "close to their town" and had been given to his spouse by heritage (Ct Boucault, 10-8-1743).

He bought from his nieces, Marie-Josephte and Marie-Louise (28C), their parcel of land at Beaumont which had been issued by heritage. (Ct Boucault, 5-15-1751). Their first child was born on August 7, 1750 and died soon after.

In 1750, he was a churchwarden in Beaumont. (Through the History of Beaumont, p. 101). Their son, Charles, was baptised on November 6, 1754 and was buried on August 30, 1755. At the age of 58 years, he was thinking of taking over for his father. He gave to his son, Pierre, who was 21 years old, one and a half acres "from the line which went from northeast to southwest", in addition to the half of the outbuildings, implements of husbandry and cattle. The donee was charged with taking care of his parents. (Ct Fortier, 10-18-1767). He was nearly 80 years when he died and was buried at Beaumont on October 8, 1774. Marie-

Charlotte Renault survived him for 14 years and was buried at the same place on November 26, 1788 at the age of 76 years.

Louis III (Jean-Francois and Anne Labbe) was married to Marguerite Provost, then to Marie Charlotte Chamard, Family 8C. He was baptised on November 4, 1713 in Beaumont.

He was first an apprentice cooper at Hippolyte Thivierge in Quebec. Hippolyte engaged himself to take care of him and to give him "3 ells of maize and two pairs of rough shoes". (Ct Dubreuil, 3-20-1732). Two months later, his brother-in-law, Jean Rugeon, was called upon to take him back to his home. (Or. and Del. of Intendants of New France, May 28, 1732). He bought the parcel of land which was issued by heritage to his sister Elysabeth, who was married to Pierre Albert. At the same time, he bought the land of his sister Marie-Anne, who was married to Jean Turgeon (Ct Gaschet, 3-18-1735).

He entered into marriage at the age of 24 years. The marriage contract was signed at Michel Brousseau's house in Quebec. Michael was married to Anne Riviere, the bride's mother and Thimothée Provost's widow. (Ct Pinquet, 1-12-1738). Louis, newborn, was baptised on November 17, 1738. Marguerite Provost died in childbirth at the age of 25 years and 5 months. She was buried on July 17, 1743. Four days later, their child, Francois (baptised on July 9) was buried.

Louis Allaire was remarried to Charlotte Chamard who was 30 years old. The marriage contract was signed at Michel Cureux's house, the maternal uncle of the bride who brought "630 pounds and 10 sous" in dowry that "she had saved".

Louis Allaire, the underage son aged 7, would be taken care of at the expense of the future community (parents) "without diminishing his succession rights". (Ct Barolet, 10-27-1745). He might have died before reaching adulthood, because there was no known descendant from this first union.

Louis Allaire settled in Quebec. He had a knack for business. He was a cooper and his business prospered. He had to employ apprentices whom he paid 40 pounds in addition to room and board. First he employed Nicolas Boissy (Ct Boucault, 3-23-1748). Then, Jean Loiseau "whom he had to send to classes and gave him time off for his religious duties on Sundays and Feast days". (Ct Boucault, 12-27-1749). He then employed Jean Ferrier, who was "Marc Ferrier's son, from Bordeaux in France", whom he also had to send to religious services." (Ct Boucault, 8-1-1749).

His daughter, Marie Charlotte, was baptised on April 30, 1747 and buried on October 26, 1748, and another daughter, Marie-Josephite, was baptised and was buried on October 29, 1748. His third daughter, Marie Genevieve, was baptised and buried on November 16, 1749. He received from Augustin Rousseau a receipt for the sum of 1000 pounds for the purchase of a house in Quebec. (Ct Barolet, 1-21-1750).

He sold to Jean Antoine Bracquemart and to Francois Laiguez, his house which was facing St. Charles Street in Quebec situated between "Antoine Rousseau, blacksmith, and Rene Toupin". (Ct Barolet, 6-13-1752).

He bought for the sum of 100 pounds, in cash, from Jean Baptise Metayer-St. Onge, a land which was facing St. Jean Baptiste Street in Quebec. "A river was flowing through the land". He bought from Francois Leclerc, for the sum of 1300 pounds, land including its buildings situated "along the river" in Beaumont, between the land of Guillaume Leroy's heirs and that of the purchaser. (Ct Boucault, 5-6-1751).

Louis Charles was baptised on January 27, 1751 and was buried on April 10 of the same year.

He bought from Charles Turgeon the neighboring land (Ct Boucault, 2-1-1752). He paid 3000 pounds for the land (Ct Boucault, 12-30-1752).

His son, Charles, was baptised and buried on April 19, 1752.

The nuns of the hospital of Quebec were "called together by the ringing of the bell as it was the custom", and gave him land which was facing St. Charles Street between the land of Rene Tarpin and a non-conceded land, in return for a rent. (Ct Boucault, 5-13-1752).

Their daughter Marie Louise was baptised on May 29, 1752 and was buried on February 12, 1754. Then, Jean Baptiste-Charles was baptised on January 27, 1755 and was buried on March 15, 1756.

He bought from Joseph Corbin, boat carpenter, for the sum of 10,000 pounds, "a house in Faubourgh St. Nicolas" which had belonged to Charlotte Denis de la Ronde, since 1729, who was the wife of Claude deRomesay, Governor of Montreal (Ct Barolet, 7-18-1756). The payment was made on 2-6-1757. (Ct Barolet, 6-2-1757).

He was living in St. Charles Street, palace quarter when he borrowed 6000 pounds from Sir Elie Laparre (Ct Barolet, 10-31-1757).

Their daughter, Marie Louise, was baptised on May 23, 1757 and buried on August 4, 1758. We do not know the date of his death; however, we know his second wife survived him.

In 1793, as she was feeling ill, Charlotte Chamard "who lived then in St. Charles Street, Palace Quarter" made her will "in her little room in the northern side of the house". "She could look out at Charles Street through a window-sash of six panes high by 40 wide". She wished to hear the tolling of the knell in the high and low town of Quebec. She wanted also for "service to be held while her body was brought in the church and for the bells to ring". She named Antoine Cureux, navigator, her first cousin, as her executor. Her daughter, the only survivor, Marie-Genevieve, who was married to Joseph Noel was assigned the life tenant of her estate, in addition to two houses situated on St. Nicolas Street in Quebec. The remainder of the Estate was to be given to her grandchildren,

Louis and Genevieve Noel, at the death of their mother. (Ct Plante, 5-12-1793). The succession fell to the female line.

Marie-Anne III (Jean Francois and Anne Labbe) was married to Pierre Albert, Family 8C. She was born in 1696. She died one year after her marriage and was buried on September 2, 1715 in Beaumont.

Marguerite III (Jean Francois and Anne Labbe) was married to Jean Turgeon, Family 8C. She was baptised on March 23, 1700 at St. Francois of Orleans. The couple settled in Beaumont where Marguerite died in childbirth and was buried on June 11, 1736, two days after the child's baptism. Pierre, her son, was buried in the same place on June 17 of the same year.

Jean Turgeon was remarried to Marie Madeleine Mimaux (Jean and Suzanne Feuilletteau) on February 5, 1737 at St. Michel (Bellechasse). He died at the age of 80 years and was buried on March 21, 1772 in Beaumont.

Angelique III (Jean Francois and Anne Labbe) was married to Louis Roy-Portelance, Family 8C. She was baptised on June 14, 1702, at St. Michel (Bellechasse).

Marie-Charlotte III (Jean Francois and Anne Labbe) was married to Charles Paquet-Lavalle, Family 8C. She was baptised on September 7, 1704, at St. Michel (Bellechasse).

This couple received a parcel of land in Beaumont from the bride's parents (Ct Rageot, 10-10-1725). He later sold it to Joseph Paquet Lavalle, the bridegroom's brother. (Ct Mommerque, 5-22-1735). He then settled in Vercheres (Ct Rageot, 7-8-1733).

Marie-Charlotte III Allaire had a great-grandson, Augustin Lavallee, who was the father of the composer of the hymn, "O Canada", Calixa Lavallee. The composer was baptised on December 28, 1842 at Vercheres and died in Boston on February 21, 1891.

Marie-Charlotte III Allaire	10-10-1725 Beaumont	Charles Paquet Lavallee
Andre Paquet-Lavallee	2-15-1768 Vercheres	Agathe Coitou-Saint Jean
Jean-Baptiste Lavallee	2-23-1793 Vercheres	Josette Dausereau
Augustin-Jean Baptiste	11-1815	Charlotte Lalu-Lamontagne
Calixte (Calixa) Lavallee	12-21-1867 Lowell (MA)	Josephine Gentilly

Elysabeth III (Jean Francois and Anne Labbee) was baptised on February 18, 1711 in Beaumont. She was present at the signing of the marriage contract of her niece, Marie-Louise (28C). (Ct Sanguinet, 7-22-1751).

Marie-Josephte III (Jean Francois and Anne Labbe) was married to Jean Baptiste Lacasse, Family 8C. She was baptised on August 6, 1716 in Beaumont.

She sold to her brother Joseph a piece of land in Beaumont which she had acquired through heritage, situated between Louis Allaire and Joseph Paquet-Lavallee. (Ct Boucault, 7-8-1740). (Ratification on 3-16-1743).

Francois Regis III (Jean Francois and Anne Labbe) was married to Joseph Gautron-Larochelle, Family 8C. She was baptised on April 15, 1719 in Quebec. She was present at the signing of the marriage contract of her brother Louis and Marguerite Provost (Ct Pinquet, 1-12-1738).

Her husband was a merchant and was residing at "Point-du-jour, Repentigny, in the domain of the Assumption" (Ct Mommerque, 3-6-1748).

Etienne III (Etienne and Marie Anne Bilodeau) was married to Marie-Josephte Amiel-Lusignan, then to Marguerite Fortin, Family 9C. He was baptised on November 21, 1711 at Sainte Famille of Orleans. We know that this family settled in St. Ours (Richelieu) in 1725.

Etienne III bought from his father a parcel of land measuring one half frontage acre by 30 deep, at that place. (Ct Mommerque, 7-15-1737). At the time of the acknowledgment and census made on May 15, 1745 by Mr. Jean Baptiste of St. Ours, he owned 5 acres of arable land, including house, shed, and barn, situated between Nicolas Thibault and the domain of St. Ours. He also owned 9 acres of arable land with a barn situated on the domain of "Sirs Beauvais of Lery" (refer to (100) cit., p. 233). He sold to Michel Jarret-Beauregard a land of 3 acres by 40 deep. (Ct Mommerque, 7-9-1746).

Marie-Josephte Amiel-Lusignan was buried at Saint Ours on January 24, 1751. The heirs of Etienne Allaire (father) sold him for the sum of 77 pounds, one acre of land situated "next to that of the purchaser". This parcel was part of a land inherited from Etienne Allaire (father). (Ct Souste, 2-17-1753).

His daughter, Marie Therese, died in early childhood in 1757.

Mr. Francois of St. Ours gave him a land of 4 acres by 30 deep which was situated "along the river Richelieu", between Jean Payan and Francois Dupre. (Ct Mommerque, 3-19-1760). For the sum of 500 pounds, he sold to his brother-in-law, Julien Fortin, "1/5 of the succession of the deceased Marguerite Chouinard, his mother-in-law. It consisted of 2 frontage acres out of a total of 4 frontage acres by 30 deep situated between Francois Lusignan and Francois Menard. (Ct Mommerque, 3-20-1760).

He bought from Pierre Menard, his brother-in-law, who was married to Catherine Allaire, one-half acre situated in the "Brules" (Ct Mommerque, 10-14-1761).

He was a captain. In 1751, he was a churchwarden officiating in

the parish of St. Ours. He was one of the donors who took care of the expenses of the building of the Sacristy. By right of the churchwarden, he negotiated the contract for the mason's work of the church.

He was buried in the parochial church on January 7, 1778 (refer to (100) cit. p. 257).

Marguerite Fortin was named guardian of the underage children, Jean Pierre (20 years), Michel (18 years), Francois (16), Marguerite (14), Marie-Josephite (9) and Jean Marie (8).

The sharing of the estate was made between the children of the two unions (Ct Chernier, 2-27-1778). The inventory, which was detailed in the equipment of a Canadian farm in the XVII and XVIII centuries (refer to (60) cit.) showed 5,284 pounds in assets. It was also mentioned as "one of the most interesting collections of Robbots". (p. 81).

She bought, for the sum of 3000 pounds, the inheritance rights of the children of the two unions. (Ct Chernier, 5-25-1778). The payment was made on 8-24-1778. (Ct Chernier). She gave to her son Michel land of one-half frontage acre by 60 deep, in Saint-Antoine (Ct Bonnet, 10-4-1791) and a land of one frontage acre by 30 deep at St. Ours (Ct Bonnet, 6-4-1800).

Jacques III (Etienne and Marie Bilodeau) was married to Therese Amiel Lusignan, Family 9C. He was baptised on June 17, 1717 at St. Famille of Orleans.

Mr. Antoine Pecaudy of Coutrecoeur gave him land of 3 acres by 25 deep "along the river Richelieu", situated between Francois Dupre and the domain of Cournoyer. (Ct Monmerque, 11-29-1736). At this time, of the acknowledgment and the census of 1745, he owned 15 acres of arable land, "7 acres had to be ploughed and 8 were covered with felled trees".

In 1750, he was charged with overseeing the construction of the Presbytery of "Petit Saint Ours". On January 4, 1753, he convoked the Assembly of the Freeholders for the construction of the church "of Petit St. Ours". He was charged with the purchase of the planks for benches.

He was present at the signing of the marriage contracts of his niece Marguerite (35C) (Ct Chernier, 10-1-1774), of his niece Marie Charlotte (38C), (Ct Chernier, 3-16-1778). In 1768, by right of "ancient syndic" and "ancient churchwarden", he had a "free seat" in the church in reward for the precious services he had given voluntarily. (Refer to (100) cit., pp 242, 253, 255, 273, and 300).

On March 7, 1754, Mr. deLery gave him a parcel of land situated "along the river LaPlante", between Paul Laporte and Jean Baptise Emery-Coderre at St. Ours. (refer to (100) cit., p 242). He sold to Louis Asselin, one and a half acres at St. Ours which "was starting from the king's way". (Ct Hautraye, 4-3-1772).

Pierre III (Etienne and Marie Anne Bilodeau) was married to Marie-Louise Emery-Coderre, Family 9C. He was baptised on August 19, 1718 at Chateau-Richer. In 1731, as his family was living in St. Ours, he received there the Sacrament of Confirmation (Reverend Pierre-Herman Dasquet, refer to (100) cit., p. 220).

He was single when Mr. Antoine dePecaudy of Contrecoeur gave him a concession of land consisting of 3 frontage acres by 40 deep, situated "along the river Richelieu" (Ct Monmerque, 3-20-1736). He later settled at St. Denis-upon-Richelieu (Saint Hyacinthe) where he supervised the construction of the first presbytery on June 18, 1752. He was also responsible for the construction of the first church in 1764. In 1754, he was a churchwarden.

He gave one and a half acres of land to his daughter, Rosalie, who was married to Pierre-Francois Allard (Ct Hantraye, 3-7-1772). He also gave one and a half acres to his other daughter, Marguerite, who was married to Joseph Vandadaigue-Gadbois, including outbuildings.

He kept for his wife and himself "one room for their convenience". "They had the right to use the kitchen of the house, and owned half of the garden in front of the barn. They also received 8 cords of rough-hewn wood". He gave a promise to keep up half of the garden in front of the garden fence. (Ct Duvernay, 10-26-1778). He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his niece Marie Charlotte (38C) (Ct Cherrier, 3-16-1778).

Jean Baptiste III (Etienne and Marie-Anne Bilodeau) was married to Antoinette Emery-Coderre, Family 9C. He was baptised on April 7, 1720 at St. Famille of Orleans.

A few months before his wedding, he received from Mr. Antoine Pecaudy of Contrecoeur, a land of 3 frontage acres by 40 deep, situated "along the river Richelieu" (Ct Montmerque, 3-30-1736). He was named surrogate guardian of the underage children of his brother Etienne, Charles-Etienne, Marie-Louise, Marie-Therese and Marie-Ursule (Ct Souste, 2-15-1753).

Marguerite deRepoutigny, the widow of Sir Deschaillos Jean Baptiste from St. Ours, gave him land of 3 frontage acres by 30, situated "along the river Richelieu", next to the land of his brother Jacques (Ct Souste, 2-18-1753). He bought from Marion Emery-Coderre "a way for carts which started from the path of the king along the river down to the land owned by the purchaser. It was situated between Basile Plouffe and the purchaser". (Ct Hantraye, 12-21-1768). He was still living there in 1772 (refer to (100) cit., p. 284).

He was present at the inventory of the estate of his brother Etienne (Ct Cherrier, 2-23-1778), and at the marriage contracts of his niece Charlotte (38C) (Ct Cherrier, 2-23-1778), and of his nephew Charles (40C) (Ct Cherrier, 2-24-1786). They had no children.

Theophile III (Etienne and Marie-Anne Bilodeau) was married to Marie-Amable Menard, then to Felicite Audet, Family 9C. He was baptised on January 31, 1722 at St. Famille of Orleans.

The couple settled at St. Antoine (Verchere). From the beginning of 1754, till the end of 1759, two sons and three daughters were born. Only one daughter, Angelique, survived and received a parcel of land for her marriage (Ct Cherrier, 3-16-1778).

Marie-Amable Menard died at the age of 28 years and was buried at St. Antoine on December 12, 1760. Theophile Allaire was remarried to Felicite Audet on March 31, 1761 at Saint Ours. She was the widow of Joseph Boivin (Louis and Madelaine Simard). He died a few years later leaving a son and two daughters from his second union.

On February 2, 1767, Felicite Audet was remarried to Etienne Ledoux (Gabriel and Marguerite Morin) widower of Marguerite Gareau (Dominique and Genevieve Daunais), and also the widower of Marie-Josephte Bourgault Lacroix (Louis and Anne Meumier). They lived in Varennes.

Catherine III (Etienne and Marie Anne Bilodeau) was married to Pierre Menard, Family 9C. She was baptised on November 16, 1706 at St. Famille of Orleans.

Pierre Menard sold to his brother-in-law Etienne Allaire, one-half frontage acre by the same depth, at Saint Ours (Richelieu). That land had been given to him from Etienne (father) Allaire's heritage. (Ct Monmarque, 7-15-1737). At the time of the Acknowledgment and the Census of 1745, he owned 5 frontage acres by 30 deep, situated at "Grand Saint Ours", including a house and a barn. (Refer to 100, cit., p. 228).

Marie-Francoise III (Etienne and Marie-Anne Bilodeau) was married to Francois Dupre, Family 9C. She was baptised on September 14, 1708 at St. Francois of Orleans. The couple settled in St. Ours (Richelieu) and bought a land of 3 frontage acres by 40 deep, between the land of Etienne Allaire (father) and Veronneau. (Ct Souste, 2-15-1753).

Marie-Josephte III (Etienne and Marie-Anne Bilodeau) was married to Joseph Duffault, then to Pierre Sicard, Family 9C. She was baptised on October 29, 1725, at St. Ours (Richelieu).

After her marriage in 1744, Marie Josephte Allaire lived in St. Ours and in Sorel. For her second marriage with Pierre Sicard, widower of Charlotte deBelleville, the contract was ratified before "Francois Grinier, writer", and was deposited at the notary Cherrier's office on August 26, 1776.

Francois-Marie III (Etienne and Marie-Amiel Lusignan) was married to Marie Ursule Laboissiere, Family 10C. He was baptised on December 1, 1736 at Saint Ours (Richelieu).

When he entered into marriage at the age of 24 years, he owned a land of 2 acres and 6 rods by 40 acres deep situated "on the third con-

cession along the river Richelieu, in the domain of St. Ours". The couple entered into a joint tenancy of their property.

They would live as long as they desired at the bride's paternal parents' house, Jean Baptiste Laboissiere and Catherine Martin. They gave to the newlywed couple a fitted bed and household equipment. The bride's mother gave her two head of cattle (Ct Duvernay, 3-29-1761).

He was present at the signing of the marriage contracts of his niece Marguerite (35C) (Ct Cherrier, 10-7-1774) and of his nephew Charles (40C) (Ct Cherrier, 2-24-1786). For the sum of 830 pounds, he purchased a land of 2 acres and 46 rods, from the heirs of Louis Thibault. It was situated "along the river Laplante" at Saint Ours. (Cts Bonnet, 4-30-1793 and 12-27-1793).

He was named guardian of his brother Charles' children (Ct Johanne, September 13-14, 1785).

He added to his property a land of one and a half frontage acres by 35 deep situated "on the second concession", "in the domain of St. Ours". (Ct Bonnet, 6-11-1795). He gave 3 acres by 50 deep to his son Jean Baptiste on March 2, 1798 (Ct Bonnet).

In 1778, he was the churchwarden in the parish of Saint Ours and agreed for the project to repair the church where he had his own pew (refer to (100) cit., p. 120).

He was present at the signing of the marriage contracts of his nephew Joseph (39C) (Ct Bonnet, 9-23-1796), and of his niece Marie (39C) (Ct Bonnet, 1-2-1798).

Charles III (Etienne and Marguerite Amiel Lusignan) was married to Catherine Paul-Hus, Family 10C. He was baptised on March 4, 1740 at Saint Ours (Richelieu). The couple settled at Sorel (Richelieu).

He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his half-brother on his father's side, Francois-Marie (Ct Lalonne and Duvernay, 3-29-1761).

He died in 1785 (Inventory - Johanne, September 13-14, 1785). A son and a daughter survived him. His brother Francois-Marie was named guardian of his children. (idem.).

Marie-Angelique III (Etienne and Marguerite Amiel-Lusignan) was married to Jean-Baptiste Lamoureux, Family 10C. She was baptised on January 31, 1735 at Saint Ours.

Marie-Angelique, at that time a widow, was present at the signing of the marriage contract of her nephew (39C). (Ct Bonnet, 9-23-1796).

Marguerite III (Etienne and Marguerite Amiel Lusignan) was married to Jacques Bourgaud Lacroix, then to Joseph Desautels. She was baptised

on October 10, 1738 at Saint Ours.

The couple settled at Saint Ours. She was present at the signing of the marriage contract of her half-brother on her father's side, Francois-Marie (Ct Labonne and Duvernay, 3-39-1761).

Joseph III (Joseph and Madelaine Bidet) was married to Dorothee-Elie Breton, Family 11C. He was baptised on December 17, 1710 at St. Jean of Orleans.

For the sum of 100 pounds, he bought from Charles Picard-Destrais-Maisons, a land of 2 frontage acres by 50 deep, in the "domain of Durantaye", situated between "the heirs of Marie-Anne Fontaine and Jacques Bidet (Ct Gaschet, 2-20-1733). He sold to Jacques Tanguay one and a half acres of land "in the domain of Durantaye", which had been given to him from his mother-in-law's succession, Marie Rosalie Pepin (Ct Gaschet, 8-20-1741).

The couple did not have any children. They made a donation to Rene Pelchat (he might have been the "male servant" mentioned at the Census of 1762). (Ct Fortier, 1-18-1760). However, the act was annuled on April 13, 1764. (Ct Fortier).

At the time of the Census of 1762, he owned 15 acres of arable land at St. Vallier, and 12 head of cattle. He bought from Jacques Blais, the succession rights of Marie Josephte Corriveau, who was Joseph Elie-Breton's widow (Ct. Fortier, 7-17-1767).

They had no children.

Pierre III (Joseph and Madeleine Bidet) was married to Marthe Thi-beault, Family 11C. He was born in 1711.

For the sum of 3000 pounds, he sold to Michel Saulien, one and a half acres by 40 deep, at Saint Michel (Bellechasse) situated "between the land of the widow Chabot and Michel Lacroix, along the river Boyer". (Ct Fortier, 6-14-1760). At the time of the Census in 1762, he had 12 acres of arable land and 12 head of cattle.

There were mentioned five sons of Pierre; Joseph (18), Pierre (16), Nicolas (12), Jean Baptiste (5) and Jean-Hilaire (3) and two daughters; Marie-Marthe (14) and Marie Ursule (8 years old). Marie Angelique was baptised on September 23, 1752 and was buried on April 23, 1760.

Gabriel III (Joseph and Madeleine Bidet) was a bachelor, Family 11C. He was baptised on March 30, 1722 at St. Jean of Orleans.

The "Nuns of the Hospital of Quebec" gave him in return for a rent, a land of 3 frontage acres by 50 deep, situated "on the coast called St. Augustin". It was juxtaposed with the land of Jean Baptiste (Ct Gaschet, 5-12-1742).

Jeanne-Marguerite III (Joseph and Madeleine Bidet) was married to

Pierre Valliere, Family 11C. She was baptised on July 7, 1712 at St. Jean of Orleans. The couple settled at St. Augustin. Pierre Valliere received a receipt for 150 pounds for a land "situated along the river of St. Valliere", which was sold by verbal agreement by the heirs of Joseph Allaire and Madeleine Bidet. (Cts Boucault, 3-15-1741 and 3-15-1747).

Genevieve III (Joseph and Madeleine Bidet) was married to Nicolas Chamberland, then to Joseph Carrier-Lebrun, then to Francois Couturier and then to Etienne Corriveau. Family 11C. She was baptised on March 26, 1714 at St. Jean of Orleans.

In 1759, Etienne Corriveau, her husband, gained the lawsuit against Joseph Garant of St. Valliere (Museum of Quebec, 6-26-1742).

Francoise III (Joseph and Madeleine Bidet) was married to Pierre Roy, Family 11C. Pierre Roy exchanged a land with Francois Chartier (Ct Gaschet) and one with his brother-in-law, Joseph Allaire (Ct Michon, 8-18-1742) and with Louis Roy (Ct Gaschet, 1-14-1743).

Marie-Josephte III (Joseph and Madeleine Bidet) was married to Joseph Daigneault, Family 11C. She died in 1750. The inventory of the common estate was made on December 9, 1750 (Ct Gaschet).

Jeanne-Marguerite, Genevieve, Agathe, Francoise and Marie-Josephte inherited the estate. (Ct Gaschet, 4-23-1738).

Louis Bastien III (Louis and Marie-Anne Asselin) was married to Marie Josephte Marceau, Family 12C. He was baptised on October 7, 1707 at St. Francois of Orleans.

He was present at the signing of the marriage contracts of his cousin, Marie Dorothee (Ct Dubreuil, 12-25-1724), and of his cousin, Catherine (Ct Barbel, 11-18-1726).

He died five months after his marriage and was buried on December 9, 1729 at St. Francois of Orleans. His posthumous son, Louis-Sebastien, was baptised on June 14, 1730.

Marie Josephte Marceau was remarried to Jean Baptiste Lefebvre. She had four sons and four daughters from her second union. Her children later were married at St. Michel (Bellechasse). She sold to her son Louis Sebastien a parcel of land "along the river Boyer", situated "between the land of Joseph Lefebvre and the buyer" (Ct Fortier, 7-20-1763).

Pierre III (Louis and Marie Anne Asselin) was married to Marie Nolin, then to Angelique Montmigny, Family 12C. He was baptised on November 14, 1718 at St. Francois of Orleans.

He was present at the signing of the marriage contract of his sister Marie Marthe. (Ct Pichet, 7-25-1740).

He settled first at St. Francois of Orleans, where his daughter Marie Therese was baptised on September 7, 1744 and was buried on December 28 of the same year. Three sons were later baptised at Berthier (Montmagny); Pierre, on August 1, 1745 and Louis on January 28, 1747 (he died in early childhood). An anonymous child of theirs was buried on December 10, 1755. Jean Francois was baptised on December 24, 1756. After the death of Marie Nolin, he was remarried in 1784 to Angelique Montmigny. There were children from the second union.

Joseph III (Louis and Marie Anne Asselin) was married to Marie Louise Labbe, then to Angelique Landry, Family 12C. He was baptised on March 22, 1731 at St. Francois of Orleans.

He was present at the signing of the marriage contracts of his sister Marie-Marthe (Ct Pichet, 7-25-1740) and of his sister Genevieve (Ct Fortier, 11-16-1749). Their first child, Marie Louise, was baptised on April 7, 1749.

Two years later, Marie Louise Labbe died in childbirth and was buried on June 10, 1751 at St. Francois of Orleans. Their child, Marie-Victoire, was baptised on May 31 of the following year.

The inventory of the estate was made on July 26, 1752 (Ct Fortier). He was remarried on July 31 of the following year to Angelique Landry, who brought 300 pounds to the common property. (Ct Fortier, 7-26-1752).

He bought for cash from Gertrude Lepage, who was Jean Carbonneau's widow and his wife's maternal aunt, a parcel of land at St. Francois, situated between the lands of Raphael Gagne and Pierre Martineau (Ct Fortier, 5-26-1756). He bought from Charles Landry's heirs, his brothers and sisters-in-law, a parcel of land at St. Francois of Orleans (Ct Fortier, 4-7-1773).

He died a few months later at the age of 42 years and 4 months and was buried on July 10, 1773. Angelique Landry was named guardian and Joseph Gagnon, "first cousin of the underage children", was named surrogate guardian of the seven underage children; Angelique (20), Madeleine (19), Marie Anne (17), Marie Josephte (15), Louis Marie (9) and Marie Louise (7) and Marguerite (4). Angelique Landry renounced her rights to the succession and so did the children born of the first union of the deceased Joseph and Marie (Ct Crepin, 11-8 and 9-1773).

They had 1000 pounds in assets in addition to their land "where they built a house in stone of 48 feet long and 24 wide, with one-half covered with planks and the other half with wooden shingles. They built large and narrow windows. It consisted of one room, one kitchen and two bathrooms". "There were a barn and shed too". He was the third inhabitant on the ancestral land. His son Louis-Marie later took over for him.

Marie Josephte III (Louis and Marie Anne Asselin) was married to Raphael Gagne, Family 12C. She was baptised on July 28, 1710 at St. Francois of Orleans. She was buried on May 20, 1774 at the same place.

Catherine III (Louis and Marie Asselin) was married to Jean Baptiste Geudreau, Family 12C. She was baptised on August 14, 1723 at St. Francois of Orleans. She was present at the signing of the marriage contract of her sister Genevieve (Ct Fortier, 11-16-1749).

Genevieve III (Louis and Marie Anne Asselin) was married to Michel Labbe, Family 12C. She was baptised on May 31, 1728 at St. Francois of Orleans.

Marie-Marthe III (Louis and Marie Anne Asselin) was married to Joseph Lemelin, Family 12C. She was present at the signing of the marriage contract of her sister Genevieve (Ct Fortier, 11-16-1749).

Family 13C - No known descendants.

Pierre III (Alexandre and Catherine Bidet) was married to Genevieve Corriveau, then to Marie-Anne Boissel, Family 14C.

One month before his marriage, he exchanged with Jacques Bidet, a land situated "to the north of the river of Durantaye" at St. Michel, for a land at St. Vallier. (Ct Gaschet, 6-23-1733). On July 8 of the same year, a judgment was made in his favor against Michel Roy, concerning the "sale of one acre". (Ordinance of the Intendants of New France).

Their first child, Pierre, was baptised on March 23, 1734 (who died in early childhood). Then, Joseph, their second son, was baptised on March 31, 1736. Their third son, Ambroise was baptised on August 2, 1738 and died in early childhood.

Pierre Allaire was charged with paying an annual rent to Pierre Corriveau and to Anne Gaboury (Ordinance of the Intendants of New France, 3-22-1738). Their fourth son, Francois, was baptised on March 27, 1740. Genevieve, their first daughter, was baptised on October 13, 1742. Françoise, their second daughter, was baptised on May 15, 1746 and then, Charles-Robert, their youngest, was baptised on June 17, 1748.

A judgment was made in favor of Pierre Allaire against Sir Voyer, concerning Catherine Bidet's succession (Ordinance of the Intendants of New France, 11-27-1748).

He was the donee of Ursule Plante, his mother-in-law, who was Alexandre Allaire's widow (Ct Richard, 10-29-1758).

At the time of the census of 1762, at St. Vallier, he owned 40 acres of arable land and 24 head of cattle.

Genevieve Corriveau was buried on February 12, 1765 at St. Vallier. The inventory of the estate was made on August 7, 1766 (Ct Fortier). He was remarried to Anne Boissel on February 7, 1784 at Berthier (Montmagny). She was 51 years old and was the widow of Jean Durand (Julien and Jeanne Bori) a navigator who died on September 18, 1760 in Quebec. No children were born of this second union.

Louis III (Alexandre and Catherine Bidet) was married to Marie-Josephte Thibault, then to Marie-Anne Leroux, Family 14C. He was baptised on May 1, 1715 at St. Vallier.

He was 25 years old when he was married to Marie-Josephte Thibault, who was motherless (Ct Rageot, 2-6-1736). From 1737 to 1756, the couple gave birth to 6 sons and 9 daughters. Only two survived; Marie-Louise who was baptised on October 10, 1745 in Beaumont and Jean-Baptiste who was baptised on September 23, 1748 at the same place.

He exchanged with Pierre Thibault, his brother-in-law, three frontage acres of land by 35 deep, situated "along the river Boier, in the domain of St. Michel of Durantaye", "between Michel Gautron Junior and Louis Goupil", for a land of two frontage acres by 40 deep "along the river Boyer", in the domain of Beaumont (Ct Gaschet, 11-4-1741).

He gave to Pierre Thibault the rights of succession of his wife. (Cts Gaschet, 11-4-1741 and Barolet, 4-3-1750).

On March 24, 1753, he paid the sum of 900 pounds to Pierre Brissiere. (Ct Barolet).

After the death of Marie Josephte Thibault, he was remarried to Marie-Anne Leroux on May 24, 1762. She was from "Laitriere in the parish of St. Charles" and was Joseph Gauthier's widow. The marriage contract mentioned that "he was living in the parish St. Joseph".

The children who were issued from the first unions of the wife and of the husband were taken care of on the expense of the community (parents); the boys until the age of 15 years, and the girls until they entered into marriage. (Ct Saillaut, 5-19-1762).

Francois-de-Sales III (Alexandre and Catherine Bidet) was married to Madeleine Denis-Lapierre, Family 14C. He was baptised on December 19, 1716 at Saint Vallier.

He was single when he bought a land of three frontage acres by 40 deep at Saint Michel "on the third line or rank of the habitations", situated "between the land of the priest and that of Lavallee "along the river Boyer" (Ct Pinquet, 7-27-1739).

Francois-de-Sales Allaire died in December 1745. Madeleine Denis-Lapierre went to live with her father at St. Michel (Bellechasse) where they made the inventory of the estate. Alexandre Allaire, father of the deceased, was named a trustee, since "the widow had not reached majority"; she was only 21 years old. Joseph Denis-Lapierre, her father, was named guardian of her underage children; Marie-Francoise (1-1/2) and Madeleine (3 months).

The inventory mentioned that he owned 10 acres of arable land. The widow received her preference share of inheritance which consisted of 200 pounds. The furniture had to be sold by the guardian. (Ct Barolet, 4-16-1746).

One of the two daughters, by the name Madeleine, was buried on April 2, 1746.

Madeleine Denis-Lapierre was remarried at St. Vallier on April 26, 1746 to Augustin Rennillard (Francois and Francoise Helie). She gave birth to 5 sons and 4 daughters who were baptised at St. Vallier.

In 1751, by right of guardian, Joseph Denis-Lapierre asked for the sale of the land (Museum of Quebec, #239).

Madeleine Denis-Lapierre died at the age of 69 years and was buried on April 19 at S. Cuthbert. (Berthier). The succession fell to the female line.

Jean-Baptiste III (Alexandre and Catherine Bidet) was single, Family 14C. He was baptised on January 7, 1725 at St. Vallier. He was buried on August 26, 1747 in the same place. He received a donation from his parents (Ct Pichet, 9-6-1741).

Family 15C - We do not know of any descendant.

Fourth Generation

Marie-Josephte IV (Charles and Marie Asselin) married to Joseph Thibault, Family 23C. She was baptised on November 1, 1723 at Saint-Francois d'Orleans.

An only child, she was fatherless from the age of 5 months. The couple Thibault settled at Saint-Vallier. She sold to her uncles Etienne and Joseph (7C) a parcel of land of one and a half acres at Saint-Jean-d'Orleans, given to her from the succession of her paternal grandparents, Charles Allaire and Marie Bidet (Contract Fortier, 6-1-1746).

Francois IV (Jacques and Angelique Cloutier) was married to Marie-Anne Delage, Family 24C. He was baptised on August 19, 1734 at the Chateau-Richer.

He received an inheritance from his parents (Contract Sanguinet, 7-18-1750). He was present at the premarital agreement of his sister Madeleine (Ct Fortier, 11-18-1753). By right of guardian, his uncle Etienne witnessed his marriage contract; the fiancée was fatherless (Ct Fortier, 11-20-1754). This couple settled in the island of Coudres. Five sons and six daughters were born between the years 1755 and 1770. Two of the sons died in early childhood. At the time of the island of Coudres census of 1762, he possessed eight acres of arable land and eleven head of cattle. He is the ancestor of Etienne (138C) who gave his name to the street Dallaire at Devis, of Louis and Charles (277C) who gave their name to the coast of the Dallaire, between Chicoutimi and Arvida, and of the painter Jean Dallaire (2107C).

Angelique IV (Jacques and Angelique Cloutier) married to Pierre-Laine-Laliberte, Family 24C. She was baptised on February 16, 1723 at

the Chateau-Richer.

She received an inheritance from her parents (Ct Sanguinet, 7-18-1750). One of her sons, Francois Tarrault-Champagne, at the age of twenty months, was adopted by the paternal uncle of Marie-Therese, Etienne (7C) (Ct Sanguinet, 2-27-1767).

Madeleine IV (Jacques and Angelique Cloutier) married to Louis Delage, Family 24C. She was baptised on November 12, 1728 at the Chateau-Richer. She received an inheritance from her parents (Ct Sanguinet, 7-18-1750).

Etienne IV (Joseph and Anne Gagnon) married to Marie-Josephte Bonneau, Family 25C. He was baptised on March 24, 1739 at Saint-Jean d'Orleans.

He was present at the premarital agreements of his sister Marie-Anne (Ct Fortier, 5-5-1755) and of his sister Marie-Josephte (Ct Fortier, 9-27-1757). The young couple settled at Saint Francois d'Orleans and gave birth to four sons and four daughters. Three of the daughters died in early childhood: Marie-Victoire (1771), Marie-Angelique (1772) and Marie-Louise (1773). In 1766 he received possession of the land of Le Domaine, which has since been transmitted from father to son: Etienne V (75C), Joseph VI (143C), Joseph VII (299C), Simeon VIII (589C), Xavier IX (1195C) and to the current resident, Alfred X (2216C), neighbor of Aristide Dallaire, owner of the ancestral land to the west. Xavier Allaire the IXth worked the familial land with a great success until he gave the property to his son Alfred. Xavier Allaire the IXth was also the father of Xavier X (2216C), municipal magistrate of Beauport, whose street which ran parallel to the Avenue Royale, was given the name of Allaire in September 1959. Etienne the IVth is also the ancestor of Ulderic Allaire, composer (1199C), of Joseph-Auguste (1199C) who drew the maps of the Ile d'Orleans and of the western part of France, and contributed to the painting of the Armorial bearings of the Allaire and Dallaire families. He is the ancestor of Gaston Allaire, musicologist (2222C).

We refer as well to the descendants of Etienne the IVth in Saint-Laurent d'Orleans with Francois (75C) whose daughters (146C) were appreciated for their good services. Their brother, Francois Xavier (146C), navigator and missionary, lived in the ancient house Couture until he got the house of Pierre Roberge where he lived his last years. Celina, his daughter, unmarried, became heiress of the main residence. Gaudiose, his son, (308C) became an organist. Napoleon, another son, was a pilot like his father; he was also the owner of the old Charles Pouliot house. He died there prematurely and his family (608C) settled later in Quebec. (Reference: "Figures d'hier et d'aujourd'hui a travers Saint-Laurent", Volume I, p. 246).

Marie-Josephte IV (Joseph and Anne Gagnon) married to Joseph-Marie Pepin, Family 25C. She was baptised on January 18, 1738 at Saint-Jean d'Orleans.

Marie-Anne IV (Joseph and Anne Gagnon) married to Louis Gautron-Larochelle, then to Etienne-Amable Vallee, Family 25C. She was born in approximately 1740.

She sold to her father a parcel of land in Saint Jean d'Orleans, given to her from the succession of her mother, Anne Gagnon, "between Francois Demeule and Etienne Allaire". (Ct Fortier, 3-15-1756). She renounced her rights to the succession of Louis Gautron-Larochelle, her first husband, and admitted to have actually received her dower of 400 pounds (Ct. Fortier, 10-27-1763).

Pierre-Noel IV (Joseph and Genevieve Dufresne) married to Marie Pouliot, Family 26C. He was born in approximately the year 1748. The couple settled at Saint-Vallier (Bellechasse).

Jean-Baptiste IV (Joseph and Genevieve Dufresne) married to Marie-Anne Landry, Family 27C. He was baptised on January 11, 1749 at Saint Francois d'Orleans.

The day before his marriage he received from his parents fifteen rods (82.50 yards) of the land of Saint-Jean d'Orleans, between "Francois Demeule and Francois Tarrault-Champagne", in return for an annuity and on the condition that he would take care of his parents and his sisters: Angelique, Genevieve, and Marguerite (Ct Crepin, 7-5-1786).

Family 27C - No known descendant.

Marie-Louise IV (Jean-Francois and Madeleine Mignot) married to Yves Lapierre, a naviagator, then to Francois Dumaine, and then to Martin Langlois, a carpenter, Family 28C. She was baptised on January 1, 1725 at Beaumont.

She sold to her paternal uncle, Joseph of Beaumont, for the sum of 100 pounds, the parcel of land allotted to her from the succession of her paternal grandparents, Jean-Francois Allaire and Anne Labbe (Ct Boucault, 5-15-1751).

Marie-Joseph IV (Jean-Francois and Madeleine Mignot) married to Martin Labadie, Family 28C. She was baptised on January 25, 1729 at Vercheres.

She was present at the premarital agreement of her sister Marie-Louise (Ct Rageot, 10-29-1747). Like her sister, she sold to her paternal uncle, Joseph, the parcel of land in Beaumont received by inheritance (Ct Boucault, 5-15-1751). Martin Labadie was present at the premarital agreement of her cousin by marriage, Marie-Louise (29C) (Ct Huot, 11-11-1765).

Joseph IV (Joseph and Marie-Charlotte Renault) married to Genevieve Couillard-Herbert, Family 29C. He was baptised on July 30, 1732 in Quebec.

For the sum of 3,000 pounds, in order to have a steady income, bought

from his father-in-law "co-seigneur de Beaumont", two acres which frontal side bordered the Rouisseau Mailloux and which backside bordered the river Boyer. "That was part of three acres situated on the coast Ville Marie", and "adjoining the side belonging to the seller and another side of Joseph Roy". (Ct Boucault, 7-10-1752). The payment was made on April 2, 1758. (C. ss.p., priest of Beaumont). He was present at the pre-marital agreements of his sisters Marie-Charlotte (Ct Fortier, 1-4-1761), Marie-Louise (Ct Huot, 1-11-1765), Marie-Josephte (Ct Fortier, 1-9-1771) and Marie-Anne (Ct Fortier, 1-20-1772). In 1764, he became churchwarden of Beaumont. He died at the age of 61 years and was buried at Beaumont on November 8, 1803. Genevieve Couillard-Hebert survived him for about six years and was buried at the same place on June 23, 1809. Without offspring.

Louis-Marie IV (Joseph and Marie-Charlotte Renault) married Françoise Couillard-Hebert, Family 29C. He was baptized on September 14, 1742 at Beaumont.

He was at first master wet cooper in Quebec. One year before his marriage, he settled in Beaumont where he bought from Pierre Beaumont and the (six) co-heirs "a three acre parcel starting from the source of the river up to the north of the stream Boyer which separated the lands of Pierre Roy and Pierre Dion". He bought the land, house and all of the furniture. He had to pay 150 pounds to each of the co-heirs, and promised to supply to all the needs of Pierre Beaumont and his wife. He also promised to have the last ones buried "with a low Requiem mass and celebrate for each of them 23 low masses for the peace of their soul". (Ct Fortier, 4-8-1767). On the following February 22, he paid his debts to the co-heirs.

He was present at the premarital agreements of his sisters Elisabeth (Ct Saillant, 1-31-1761) and Marie-Anne (Ct Fortier, 8-20-1772). In 1797, he was the churchwarden of Beaumont. He died at the age of sixty-four and a half years and was buried on March 15, 1806 at Beaumont. Five sons and one daughter survived him.

Pierre IV (Joseph and Marie-Charlotte Renault) married to Marguerite Curadeau, then to Marguerite Dassylva-Couturier, Family 29C. He was baptised on August 5, 1746 at Beaumont.

He got from his parents a parcel of land in Beaumont which included half of the houses, the agricultural tools, the livestock, the furniture and, in return, promised to supply all of their needs. (Ct Fortier, 10-19-1757). On January 24, 1771, this contract was voided. (Ct Fortier).

He was present at the premarital agreements of his sisters: Marie-Josephte (Ct Fortier, 1-9-1771) and Marie-Anne (Ct Fortier, 8-20-1772). Two sons and one daughter from his first marriage survived him.

Marie-Charlotte IV (Joseph and Marie-Charlotte Renault) married to Pierre Roy, Family 29C. She was born in approximately 1733. Her fiance was a co-parisioner. Marie-Charlotte died in 1772. (Ct Fortier, 8-20-1772).

Marguerite IV (Joseph and Marie-Charlotte Renault) married to Jean Baptiste Nadeau, then to Charles Couture, Family 29C. She was born in approximately 1735.

There was an inventory of common property from the first union (Ct Riverin, 9-16-1784). Her second husband was the widower of Louise Joncas.

Marie Louise IV (Joseph and Marie-Charlotte Renault) married to Antoine Brousseau, Family 29C. She was baptised on August 31, 1738 in Beaumont.

She was present at the premarital agreements of her sisters Marie-Charlotte (Ct Fortier, 1-4-1760) and Marie-Anne (Ct Fortier, 8-20-1772).

There was an inventory of common property. (Ct Rivain, 4-7-1777).

Elisabeth IV (Joseph and Marie-Charlotte Renault) married to Pierre Dion-Guyon, Family 19C. She was baptised on October 14, 1740 in Beaumont.

Marie-Anne IV (Joseph and Marie-Charlotte Renault) married to Pierre Boucher, Family 29C. She was baptised on October 1, 1744.

Her father and mother, brothers and sisters, the husbands and the wives, were present at her premarital agreement, except Marie-Charlotte, who was deceased. Her fiance had reached majority and was "from the parish of the Assumption".

Marie-Josephte IV (Joseph and Marie-Charlotte Renault) married to Pierre Buissiere, Family 29C. She was baptised on August 15, 1746 at Beaumont.

Family 30C - No known descendant.

Genevieve IV (Louis and Marie-Charlotte Chamard) was married to Joseph Noel, Family 31C. She was baptised on November 15, 1749 in Quebec.

She was the life tenant of her parents' property; the remainder was assigned to her children, Louis and Genevieve Noel (Ct J. Plante, 5-12-1793).

Charles Etienne IV (Etienne and Marie-Josephte Amiel-Lusignan) married to Marie-Josephte Metivier, Family 32C. He was born in approximately 1740. (See Ct Cherrier, 5-25-1778).

For the sum of 300 pounds, he sold to Marguerite Fortin (9C), his mother-in-law, the parcel of land situated at "petit St. Ours" next to the buyer, received by the succession of Marie-Josephte Amiel-Lusignan, his mother (Ct Cherrier, 7-11-1758). He contributed to the expenses of the building of the presbytery of St. Ours. (Genealogy of the family and of the Lordship of Saint-Ours, 1917, p. 167).

No offspring.

Marie-Ursule IV (Etienne and Marie-Josephte Amiel-Lusignan) married to Pierre Boudreau, then to Joseph Gauthier, Family 32C. Her second husband, Joseph Gautier, was a carpenter at Saint-Denis (St. Hyacinthe) (see the book "History of the parish of Saint Denis-sur-Richelieu", pages 167 and 345).

Marie-Louise IV (Etienne and Marie-Josephte Amiel-Lusignan) was married to Nicolas Thibault, Family 32C.

Marguerite LeGardeur, widow of Jean Baptiste de Saint-Ours, yielded to Nicolas Thibault a parcel of land of 3 acres wide and 40 acres long, in Saint-Ours (Ct Menard, 3-16-1754 and reference to the book "History of the Lordship of Saint-Ours", 1915, p. 278).

Charles Etienne, Marie-Ursule and Marie-Louise Allaire sold to Marguerite Fortin, their step-mother, their part worth 1000 pounds each (Ct Cherrier, 2-27-1778). For the sum of 1200 pounds, they sold to Pierre Lacetiere (?) a tract of land at the "Petit St. Ours" which was partly a burned woodland area and partly fallow, issued from their father's succession (Ct Cherrier, 4-28-1779). They gave their half-brother a participation of the sum 100 pounds bequeathed by their half-brother Francois (Ct Bonnet, 10-4-1791).

Michel IV (Etienne and Marguerite Fortin) married to Francoise Allard, Family 33C. He was baptised on August 7, 1759 at Saint-Ours.

His fiancee brought a dowry of 3200 pounds. The fiance had two holdings acquired as a gift from his mother. (Ct J. Jornad, 10-14-1788). One was situated at Saint Antoine (Vercheres) that he sold later to Pierre Dupre (Ct Bonnet, 10-29-1791) and the other at Saint-Ours that he sold later to Francois Duhamel (Ct Bonnet, 6-4-1800).

He was the heir of his brother, Francois; he also inherited a parcel of land of two acres wide and 30 acres long at Saint-Ours. He purchased from Francois Bonin, his brother-in-law, a parcel of land of three acres at St. Antoine (Ct Bonnet, 6-17-1791). He received a participation from his brothers and sisters who had inherited from their brother Francois. (Ct Bonnet, 12-4-1791). He extended his property at Saint-Ours and bought from Jean-Baptiste Payan, a parcel of land of two acres wide and thirty acres long at the price of 500 pounds, which was adjoining his own. (Ct Bonnet, 10-9-1795).

He got the mission to negotiate with the building contractors about the extension of the church of Saint-Ours on October 12, 1800. (Refer (100), p. 184).

He died on May 4, 1808, at the age of 47 years. Three sons and three girls survived him. Two of his sons, Joseph and Pierre, became heroes of the insurrection of 1837-48 (refer to the pages 388, 395, 408 in the book "History of Saint Denis-sur-Richelieu). Doctor Joseph Allaire of Saint-Antoine, belonged to the patriotic troop ambushed in Page's house at Saint Denis. He was the one who fired the first bullet. Pierre,

his brother, received in his mouth a bullet which came out of his right cheek.

Doctor Allaire died on July 6, 1839, leaving a wife and an only daughter aged 16 months, Josephite, who married C. P. Germain, notary of Saint Antoine, on June 25, 1863. She died on February 22, 1902.

Jean Pierre IV (Etienne and Marguerite Fortin) married to Marguerite Lamothe, Family 33C. He was born in approximately 1761. No offspring.

Marguerite IV (Etienne and Marguerite Fortin) was married to Antoine Meunier-Lapierre, Family 33C. She was baptised on October 15, 1755 at Saint Ours.

Marie-Josephte IV (Etienne and Marguerite Fortin) married to Francois Bonin, Family 33 C. She was born in approximately 1768.

Marguerite and Marie-Josephte received an inheritance from their full brother Francois. (Ct Bonnet, 6-17-1791).

Family 34C - No known descendant.

Pierre IV (Pierre and Marie-Louise Emery-Coderre) was married to Marie-Louise Payan-Saint Onge, Family 35C.

He settled in Saint Denis-Sur-Richelieu where he owned a parcel of two acres wide and forty acres long that he acquired on August 3, 1763 from Sir deContrecoeur (History of Saint Denis-sur-Richelieu, p. 282).

He later sold one and a half acres to Hyacinthe Rousseau (refer to Ct Bonnet, 2-19-1796) for the sum of 2000 pounds payable within ten years. He sold in cash to Joseph Girouard land which was partly situated in "the seigneurie of Saint Ours, and partly in the seigneurie Lapierre" (Ct Bonnet, 2-19-1796). One son and four daughters survived him.

Marguerite IV (Pierre and Marie-Louise Emery-Coderre) was married to Joseph Vandandaigue-Gadbois, Family 35C.

She brought a dowry of 2500 pounds, which consisted of one and a half acres of land at Saint Denis, including the houses. She had inherited from her parents, on the condition that she lodge her father and mother and take care of their needs. (Refer to Ct Hantraye, 3-37-1772). The intended husband possessed land at the same place. She was present at the marriage contract of her brother Pierre (Ct Hantraye, 1-23-1768).

Rosalie IV (Pierre and Marie-Louise Emery-Coderre) was married to Pierre-Francois Allard, Family 35C.

As her sister Marguerite, she had a dowry of the one and a half acres of the land Saint Denis, including the houses and the woods. (Refer to Ct Hantraye, 3-7-1772).

She was present at the premarital agreements of her brother Pierre (Ct Hantraye, 1-23-1764) and of her sister Marguerite (Ct Cherrier, 10-1-1774).

Family 36C - No known descendant.

Angelique IV (Theophile and Marie-Amable Menard) married to Paul Guertin, Family 37C. She was baptised on March 6, 1755 at Saint Ours. She was motherless since the age of five years.

Charles IV (Theophile and Felicite Audet) was married to Marie-Josephite Benoit, Family 38C. He was present at the marriage contract of his sister Marie-Charlotte (Ct Cherrier, 3-15-1778). One son survived him. (86C).

Marie-Charlotte IV (Theophile and Felicite Audet) married to Louis Sanschagrín-Renaud, Family 38C.

She brought as a dowry a piece of woodland situated at Saint Antoine (Vercheres) given by her parents, as well as a bed with linen drapery given by her paternal uncle Jean-Baptiste (Ct Cherrier, 3-16-1778).

Catherine IV (Theophile and Felicite Audet) was married to Alexis Plouffe, Family 38C.

Francois-Pierre IV (Francois-Marie and Marie-Ursule Laboissiere) was married to Marie Veronique Chapdelaine, Family 39C.

He exchanged his land for that of Louis Plouffe, "au ruisseau Laplante" at Saint Ours (Ct Bonnet, 3-20-1793).

For the sum of 1200 pounds in cash he bought from Joseph Thibeault a parcel of land "of the second concession of La Bosse", called "au petit ruisseau" at Saint Ours (Ct Bonnet, 3-20-1793).

He was present at the marriage contracts of his brother Joseph (Ct Bonnet, 9-23-1796) and of his sister Marie (Ct Bonnet, 1-2-1798). He made his will on August 1, 1842 and made his son his heir (Ct Le Noblet-Duplessi).

He is the ancestor of the Reverend Aime Decosse, the Lord Bishop of Gravelbourg (Saskatchewan), whose mother was Amelia Allaire (322C). He is also the ancestor of the canon J. B. A. Allaire (618C).

Charles IV (Francois-Marie and Marie-Ursule Laboissiere) was married to Rosalie Bonin, then to Catherine Desmarais, and then to Marie-Louise Plante, Family 39C.

At the time of his marriage, he owned an arable parcel of land of twenty-eight acres at Saint Ours, which included the houses. His father

gave him five head of cattle and household requisites. His fiancée brought a dowry of 1000 pounds, a bed with linen drapery and two head of cattle (Ct Bonnet, 1-16-1795).

In the following year, he bought, along with his brother Joseph, a parcel of land situated "near the first river of Pot-au-Beurre" (in Sorel), (Ct Crebassa, 2-4-1796). They exchanged it for that of Benomi Thibeault, situated in a place called "Fleury" at Saint Ours, "behind the north Sorel line", "to the north of the twenty-fourth line". It was a woodland area with a path and a few ditches. (Ct Bonnet, 11-26-1798).

Two years later, Charles and Joseph exchanged this land for that of Charles of Saint Ours, situated at "number 21 at the same place". (Ct Bonnet, 5-22-1800).

Charles Allaire was present at the marriage contract of his sister Marie (Ct Bonnet, 1-2-1798). A son and a daughter from his first union survived him (89C). From his second union, there were two sons and one daughter (90C). From his third union, four daughters and three sons survived him (92C). One son from the last union, Joseph, was a priest (92C).

He is the ancestor of Aram Pothier, judge and governor of Rhode Island (refer to 91C), of Victor Allaire who emigrated to the United States of America in 1857 and went back to the continent during the Civil War (refer to 172C). Victor Allaire's son was the town councilor of Woonsocket (in Rhode Island).

Victor left for the Klondike at the time of the gold rush and died there after being devoured by wolves. Many other promoters of the railway industries and shameless speculators also died there, victims of their desires to make a fortune in the recently built companies. They even did not hesitate to speculate on human credulity and even on the life of fellow creatures. With the aid of the publicity, and in the aim of attracting people to this Eldorado, they spread the rumor that finding gold was as easy as in a fairy tale. Many people were excited by that overdone publicity. Few of them became rich in the Klondike. On the contrary, numerous people died there or never returned.

Joseph IV (Francois-Marie and Marie-Ursule Laboissiere) married to Madelaine Cote, Family 39C.

At the time of his marriage, he possessed a land at Saint Ours and received 600 pounds from his father. His fiancée brought a bed with linen drapery, a spinning wheel and two head of cattle (Ct Bonnet, 9-23-1796). He exchanged some land with that of his brother Charles (Vide supra). He shared his property between his sons Charles and Pierre (Ct Le Noblet - Duplessis, 9-17-1831). Three sons and four daughters survived him (refer to 92C). However, we can find no trace of one of the donees, his son Charles, neither of Marguerite nor of Roch who were mentioned in the act of donation cited above.

Jean-Baptiste IV (Francois-Marie and Marie-Ursule Laboissiere) mar-

ried to Judith Gauthier, Family 39C.

He was present at the premarital agreement of his sister Marie (Ct Bonnet, 1-2-1798). His parents gave him a parcel of land "au ruisseau Laplante" (at the stream Laplante), 3 acres wide and 50 acres long, situated at Saint Ours "between Jacques Valentin-Gregorie and Athanase Fradet", it included a stone house and 7 acres of prairie (Ct Bonnet, 3-2-1798).

Two sons and one daughter survived him. (Refer to 88C). By her paternal ancestry, Judith Gautier was the descendant of Anne LeMoyne, who was married to Michel Messier and sister of Reverend Charles LeMoyne of the "Maccabees of New France".

Marie IV (Francois-Marie and Marie-Ursule Laboissiere) married to Pierre Archambault, then to Louis Pichette, Family 39C. She brought a dowry of 300 pounds (Ct Bonnet, 1-2-1798).

Agathe IV (Francois-Marie and Marie-Ursule Laboissiere) married to Jean Girouard, Family 39C.

She was present at the premarital agreement of her sister Marie (Ct Bonnet, 1-2-1798).

Charles IV (Charles and Catherine Paul-Hus) married to Josephthe Joubert, Family 40C.

His father being deceased, his paternal uncle Francois-Marie witnessed his marriage. (Ct Cherrier, 2-24-1785). Two sons and two daughters survived him. (93C).

Marguerite IV (Charles and Catherine Paul-Hus) married to Louis Morissette, Family 40C.

This couple settled at Saint Hyacinthe. She gave to Francois-Marie, her paternal uncle and guardian, the sum of 177 pounds and 14 sous inherited from her parents. (Ct Bonnet, 10-11-1795).

Family 41C - No known descendant.

Joseph IV (Pierre and Marthe Thibeault) married to Josephthe Lacasse, Family 42C. He was baptised on February 3, 1744 at Saint-Michel (Bellechasse).

He gave to his son Joseph a parcel of land of one acre wide and thirty acres long which "ranked fourth of the concessions of the domain of Lauzon situated south of the river Boyer in St. Gervais". (Ct Turgeon, 3-19-1797). Two sons and two daughters survived him (94C).

Pierre IV (Pierre and Marthe Thibeault) married to Nathalie Chabot, Family 42C. He was born in approximately 1746. He is the ancestor of Sir Louis-Philippe Dallaire (1360C) who gave his name to the street Dallaire, at Rouyn (Rouyn-Noranda).

Nicolas IV (Pierre and Marthe Thibeault) married to Marie-Reine Levitre, then to Elisabeth Cheval-Saint Jacques, Family 42C. He was baptised on March 21, 1750 at Saint Michel (Bellechasse).

Louis-Sebastien IV (Louis-Bastien and Marie Josephte Marceau) was married to Therese Deblois-Gregoire, then to Marie Louise Fradet, Family 43C. He was baptised on June 14, 1730 at Saint Francois of Orleans.

For the sum of 300 pounds, he sold to his twin brother, Jean-Baptiste Lefebvre, a parcel of land at Saint Francois of Orleans. (Ct Fortier, 7-15-1754). The payment was made on 5-5-1757 (Ct Fortier). There were two sons and three daughters from the first union. Only one daughter survived (98C).

Therese Deblois-Gregoire was buried on March 3, 1759 at Saint Michel (in Bellechasse) where this family had been living.

In the following year, he married Marie-Louise Fradet (Ct Fortier, 11-12-1760). He sold to Jean Fradet a parcel of land at Saint Michel (Bellechasse) given to her spouse from the succession of her parents (Ct Fortier, 1-5-1762).

For the price of 145 pounds, he bought one and a half acres along the river Boyer "between Joseph Lefebvre and the buyer" (Ct Fortier, 7-20-1763).

One son and two daughters survived him from his second union. (99C).

Joseph-Marie IV (Pierre and Marie Nolin) married to Angelique Dore and to Marguerite Buteau, Family 44C. He was baptised on October 25, 1748 at Berthier (Montmagny).

Michel IV (Pierre and Marie Nolin) was married to Marie Trahan, Family 44C. He was baptised on September 25, 1750 at Montmagny.

Jean-Francois IV (Pierre and Marie Nolin) was married to Josephte Edmond, Family 44C. He was baptised on December 24, 1756 at Montmagny.

Family 45C - No known descendant.

Joseph IV (Joseph and Marie-Louise Labbe) was married to Marie-Louise Marceau, Family 46C. He was baptised on April 7, 1749 at Saint Francois of Orleans.

He was present at the premarital agreements of his sister Marie-Louise (Ct Crepin, 11-19-1770) and of his sister Angelique (Ct Crepin, 6-10-1775). Two sons and one daughter survived him (104C).

Marie-Louise IV (Joseph and Marie-Louise Labbe) married to Victor Martineau, Family 46C. She was baptised on October 16, 1746 at Saint Francois of Orleans. She renounced the right to inherit from her parents. (Ct Crepin, 11-19-1770). She was buried on October 27, 1776

at Saint Francois of Orleans at the age of thirty years.

Louis-Marie IV (Joseph and Angelique Landry) married to Marie-Louise Pepin-Lachance, Family 47C. He was born in approximately 1764. He was the fourth resident of the ancestral land. Louis, his son, later succeeded him. Two sons and six daughters survived him.

Angelique IV (Joseph and Angelique Landry) married to Louis Nadeau, then to Francois Martineau who was the manager of the Hotel Dieu in Quebec, Family 47C. She was born in approximately 1753.

Marie-Josephte IV (Joseph and Angelique Landry) married to Louis Coulombe, Family 47C. She was born in approximately 1758.

Marie-Catherine IV (Joseph and Angelique Landry) was married to Jacques Blouin, Family 47C.

Joseph IV (Pierre and Genevieve Corriveau) was married to Genevieve Dorval, Family 48C. He was baptised on March 31, 1736 at Saint-Vallier (Bellechasse).

He sold to Jean-Marie Fradet a parcel of the Domain Saint-Vallier, 3 acres wide and 40 acres long, "between Ignace Poulin and Paquet-Lavallee" (Ct Fortier, 7-17-1767). He was present at the premarital agreements of his sister Marie-Francoise (Ct Fortier, 7-29-1772) and of his cousin Angelique (47C) (Ct Crepin, 6-10-1775). He made his will in favor of his spouse. (Ct Riverin, 4-3-1780). No offspring.

Charles-Robert IV (Pierre and Genevieve Corriveau) was married to Marie-Josephte Bolduc, Family 48C. He was baptised on June 17, 1748 at Saint Vallier (Bellechasse).

He bought for cash the land which had been inherited by his sisters Genevieve and Marie-Francoise (Cts Fortier, 8-7-1766 and Riverin, 12-8-1773). He was given a receipt by his father-in-law, Pierre Bolduc (Ct Riverin, 12-12-1774).

Genevieve IV (Pierre and Genevieve Corriveau) was married to Athanase Fradet, Family 48C. She was baptised on October 13, 1742 at Saint Vallier. She was buried on May 20, 1765 at the same place.

Marie-Francoise IV (Pierre and Genevieve Corriveau) was married to Auguste Couture, Family 48C. She was baptised on May 15, 1746 at Saint Vallier.

Family 49C - No known descendant.

Jean-Baptiste IV (Louis and Marie-Josephte Thibault) was married to Catherine Clement-Labonte, Family 50C. He was baptised on September 23, 1748 at Beaumont. A son survived him.

Marie-Louise IV (Louis and Marie-Josephte Thibault) married to

Paul Mirabin, Family 50C. She was baptised on October 10, 1745 at Beaumont.

. Paul Mirabin was the widower of Louise Sedillot who died without leaving any children (Ct Panet, 1-4-1775).

Family 51C - No known descendant.

Marie-Francoise IV (Francois de-Sales and Madelaine Denis-Lapierre) married to J. Charles Gagnon, Family 52C. She was baptised on June 29, 1744.

She was the only child who survived. She was one and half years old when her father died and her maternal grandfather, Joseph Denis, became her guardian. As such, he demanded that the land given to Marie-Francoise, who was 7 years old, be sold. This parcel consisted of two and a half rods, therefore its "income would not have been sufficient to cover the expense of building the fence necessary to separate it from the royal paths". (Museum of Quebec, #239).

Before ending this chapter about the fourth generation and its history, we can say that for this young population "time has stopped leaving them without a future". By the treaty of Paris in 1763, and the Canadian cession after the Seven Year war, societal development was arrested. Isolated from universal development and ignored by the business world because of its lack of finance and technical skills, this withdrawn population confined itself to agriculture. They clung to the soil to survive. The Church became for them the lighthouse towards which they were sailing with all of their distresses. There are two centuries between us and this legendary past. And, we are thinking with emotion of all their efforts as they attempted to cure the wounds of this branch detached from the genealogical tree, and of the heroic fights they went through to conserve such a noble heritage.

We are currently in a wave of progress which places more and more demands upon us. We witness nowadays the disparition of a sweet and soft atmosphere which will soon be no more than a nostalgic memory. We like scouring our beautiful countryside, beloved by our ancestors, and finding in the serene atmosphere the trace of their lives reflected in the lands and homes.

We wish to preserve the memory of our ancestors during the future generations.