

GODIN (Gaudin) Family

The First Generation Born in New France

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Charles Godin (II)

- 5th child and the 2nd son of Marie Boucher and Charles(I)
- Baptized on Nov 18, 1668 in Chateau-Richer
- Married on Oct 17 1689 in L'Ange Gardien, Quebec to **(Marie-) Madeleine (Peron) Perron (dit Suire)**
 - Born April 17, 1670 in L'Ange Gardien
 - Daughter of **Daniel Perron** and **Louise Gargottin(e)**
 - Died **April 3, 1736** in Neuville (Pte-aux-Trembles)
- Married on Aug 28 1736 to Ursule Laisdon
 - Born 1701
 - Widow of Pierre Baret
 - Died Jan 1 1744
- Died 12 May, 1743, Ecureuils, Portneuf, Quebec

Children:

1. **Charles(III)** b 4 June 1690 – m June 4, 1713 to Marie-Therese Mézeray – d Dec 7, 1766
2. **Marie-Madeleine** b May 24 1693 – m Feb 4, 1722 to Ignace Pleu
3. **Marie-Geneviève** b Mar 29 1695 – m Nov 10 1716 to Joseph Augé
4. **(Jean-)François** b Aug 27, 1700 – m Jan 12, 1722 to Catherine De La Rue – d mar 5, 1785
5. **Guillaume** b Mar 14 1703 – m Nov 14 1734 to Marie-Marthe Gaudin
6. **Marie-Catherine** b May 24 1706 – m Feb 3 1738 to Jean Leveille
7. **Jean-Baptiste** b Jan 17, 1710 – m Feb 3, 1738 to Marie-Elisabeth Leveille, m Nov 4, 1743 to Marie-Angelique Leveille, d 1744
8. **Anonyme** 1712-1712
9. **Louis-Joseph** b 1713
10. **Marie-Angélique** b 17?? – m Jul 21 1721 to Pierre Papillon
11. **Pierre** b May 31 1739 – m Feb 6 1759 to Genevieve Vésina (Vézina)

Notes:

Marie-Charlotte Augé and Joseph Augé were brother & sister, their parents were Pierre Augé and Perinne Meusnier-Laramée.

Marie-Marthe Gaudin's parents were Alexis Gaudin and Madeleine Jacob. They were 1st cousins (Alexis and Charles (II) were brothers, both moved to Bélair).

Leveille is also spelled as L'Eveille. Jean L'Eveille and Marie-Elisabeth are brother & sister, Marie-Angélique is also related but more distantly.

Neighbors: The Leveille, Augé and Mézerey are nearby neighbors to the east, the Pleu are direct neighbors on the 2nd rang to the north.

The Mézerey next to Charles' land is the widow of the original Seigneur, Jean Toupin de Belair.

Background

Daniel Perron (dit Suire), Madeleine's father, was the son of a protestant that was born out of wedlock. His parents did not wed, something unusual at the time, but his father did spend time with him. His mother's name was Suire. When he came to New France in 1662 he settled in L'Ange Gardien and denounced his protestant faith which reputedly upset his father. Daniel married in February 1664 to Louise Gargotin, a Filles du Roi that arrived in New France in 1663, and together had 6 children. His property was about 15 arpents to the west of Charles Gaudin (senior). According to his ancestors that have written about him, Daniel was known to be a bit of a troublemaker in the colony. This energetic character died at an early age of 39, in 1678. Madeleine was their 4th child.

Historical Record

Charles was 21 years old and Madeleine was 19 when they were married in Château-Richer, a town just to the East of where Charles grew up at L'Ange Gardien

1689, (17 octobre) L'Ange-Gardien. °
 II. — GAUDIN, CHARLES, [CHARLES I.
 PERRON, Marie-Madeleine, [FRANÇOIS I.
Charles, b ° 4 juin 1690 ; m 21 fév. 1713, à Marie-Thérèse MEZERAY, à la Pointe-aux-Trembles de Québec. ° — *Marie-Madeleine*, b ° 24 mai 1693 ; m ° 4 fév. 1722, à Ignace PLEAU. — *Geneviève*, b ° 22 oct. 1695 ; m ° 10 nov. 1716, à Joseph AUGER. — *Jacques*, b ° 29 mars 1689 ; m ° 20 avril 1722, à Marie-Charlotte AUGÉ. — *Jean-François*, b ° 27 août 1700 ; m ° 12 janv. 1722, à Catherine LAROSE. — *Guillaume*, b ° 14 mars 1703 ; m ° 14 nov. 1734, à Marie-Marthe GAUDIN. — *Marie-Catherine*, b ° 24 mai 1706 ; m ° 3 fév. 1738, à Jean LÉVEILLÉ. — *Jean-Baptiste*, b ° 17 janv. 1710 ; m ° 3 fév. 1739, à Marie-Elizabeth LÉVEILLÉ. — *Anonyme*, b ° et s ° 6 fév. 1712. — *Louis-Joseph*, b ° 12 fév. 1713. — *Marie-Angélique*, b... ; m ° 21 juillet 1721, à Pierre PAILLON.

Charles and Madeleine, with a few children, moved from L'Ange Gardien between 1700 and 1703, taking land in Les Ecrureuils located between Portneuf and Neuville regions approximately 40 km southwest of Quebec's City center and near the present-day town of Donnacona. Although there were settlers in the area this land was part of a newer Seigneurie and, for the most part, had not been developed. A few of his brothers and sisters also moved to this general area.

At the time of Charles' birth in 1668 Jean Talon had already taken the first of his surveys, and by the time he married the influx of French immigrants was already subsiding and most of the colony's population increase was from within. In 1688 the population of New France was 11,542. There were 170

Entry in the First Tanguay Dictionary

families in the Neuville area and 89 in the Beauport area. The Habitants had large families and were mostly settled along the St Lawrence, the major tributaries of the St Lawrence and the shores of the Island of Montreal. Much of the best land in the Quebec region had been taken and for the past few years the colony was now producing sufficient food to feed itself. Tradesmen and craftsmen began to appear and people developed skills that allowed them to subsist without reliance from France, with the exception of military protection and specialized equipment such as guns. There was a better ratio of men and women in the colony than earlier in the history of the colony. French soldiers were encouraged to stay once their tour of duty was up, and many did. The first colonists had learned how to live in the harsh, foreign climate and had passed this knowledge to their children. Living conditions were improving. The primary export was still furs and this industry significantly affected the growth and the fortunes of the colony.

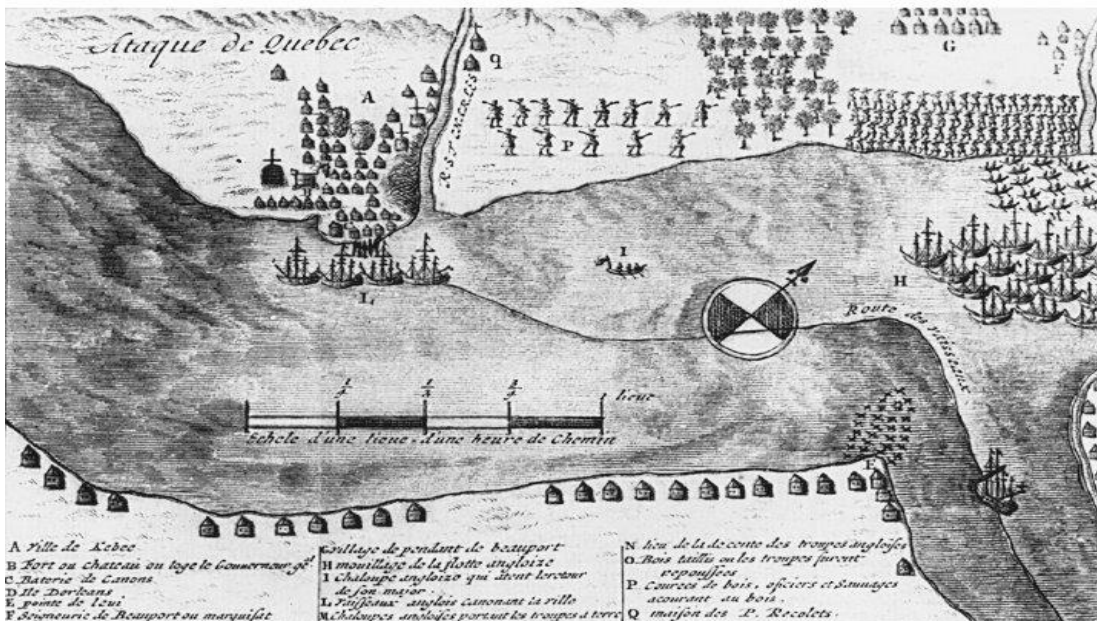
There was some militia training for the men of the colony. Most habitant families had a gun and were adept at using them for hunting but there was a constant threat to the colony by hostile Indians and by the English. Houses were built within sight of each other and if there was a threat

to the colony, guards would watch over the habitants as they were working the land. A militia captain would be elected from among the habitants and they would practice creating and manning defenses against the Iroquois. The French traders and missionaries continued to push the inland waterways, building houses and forts along the great lakes, the Mississippi river and other important routes used as corridors to transport furs from the interior. This expansion and the subsequent claims to control the beaver pelt trade continued to enrage the English and the Iroquois.

Unfortunately for Charles and his family there would be very little peace for the colony. There were two formal wars declared in America during his lifetime, both offshoots of European wars: King William's War (1689-1697) and Queen Anne's War (1702-1713). In between these dates skirmishes between the French and the English colonies to the south would continue.

From 1688 France was involved in the War of the League of Augsburg. In the summer of 1689 the Iroquois, 1500 strong and with the encouragement of their English allies, stormed the habitants of the Lachine and Montreal areas, killing people in their homes and burning captives at the stake. It is reported that over 200 French were killed and many burned alive, the flesh torn from their bodies for ritualistic eating and scalps taken as trophies. They laid a light siege on the colony in Montreal and pressed their attack on other settlements in the area. All the habitants of New France were on high alert for further raids. Available soldiers were brought to the forts in Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec. The following year the English launched an attack on the city of Quebec, in 1690.

Phips was the governor of Massachusetts. He had already captured and sacked the small and weakly defended French settlement at Port Royal and sailed up the mouth of the St Lawrence planning to capture the capital of New France. As his flotilla of 32 ships of various sizes sailed up the St Lawrence they encountered significant current and unfavourable winds, and it took them almost 2 months to make the trip from Massachusetts. This allowed the French to forewarn the governor of Quebec. Frontenac realized that the City was well defended from attacks by ship but its flanks were exposed so he called for all available men to build additional defenses. As the ships approached the Quebec basin Frontenac called all settlers to seek shelter in the fort and prepared his soldiers and the local militia to defend the colony.



Attack on Quebec, 1690

It is probable that the Godins were in the fort at this time as the whole of the Beaupré coast was evacuated. The English landed some of their force of 2300 militia on the Beaupré coast at the Canarderie just east of the Quebec City walls, raiding the countryside and destroying the homes that they found. They had difficulty crossing the St Charles River as the west bank was well defended with effective Canadian militia and their Indian allies, and the ground was very muddy. It is likely that a few of the Godin men were at the banks of the river firing their muskets at the invaders. They were joined by all able boys of the community including those studying to be priests and brothers at the seminary. The landing was disastrous for the English and they were forced to withdraw. Meanwhile, an emissary was sent to Quebec to demand the surrender of the fort. At the docks the English emissary was blindfolded and was lead through a long winding path within the walls of the city, frequently stepping past hastily erected and manned defenses that had been set up to give the impression that the city was well manned and well fortified. The emissary met with Frontenac and demanded the surrender of Quebec, to which Frontenac stated he would reply with his guns on Phips' unfortunate fleet. Upon the return of the emissary, Phips led a brief engagement but was soon forced to withdraw with heavy losses of people and equipment. With almost half his men sick and out of provisions, he raided the south shore of L'Isle d'Orleans on his way home.

Quebec was saved from the English and Montreal from the Iroquois but the colony remained in danger. The fur trade was facing a blockage by the hostile tribes and very little money was being exchanged between France and the colony in the 1690's. Furs were being stockpiled in forts throughout the frontier, awaiting safe passage to the depots in Montreal and Quebec, and eventually to France. Frontenac feared that Phips and the New Englanders would make a new attempt on Quebec and with insufficient soldiers and supplies arriving from France he turned to the colonists to raise what was needed to defend the colony. In 1691 and 1692 Frontenac raised levies of men for both defensive and offensive operations and demanded extra contributions of food and labour from the settlers. Stockpiling food in the forts was difficult as poor weather over the past two years meant the harvest was insufficient to feed the colony but they made due. Frontenac felt that the fur trade blockage must be broken to fund further actions against the English and their Iroquois allies so in 1691 he decided to launch a series of generally successful raids against the Iroquois to disrupt the Iroquois plans and open the way for hundreds of thousands of Livres of furs to reach Montreal.

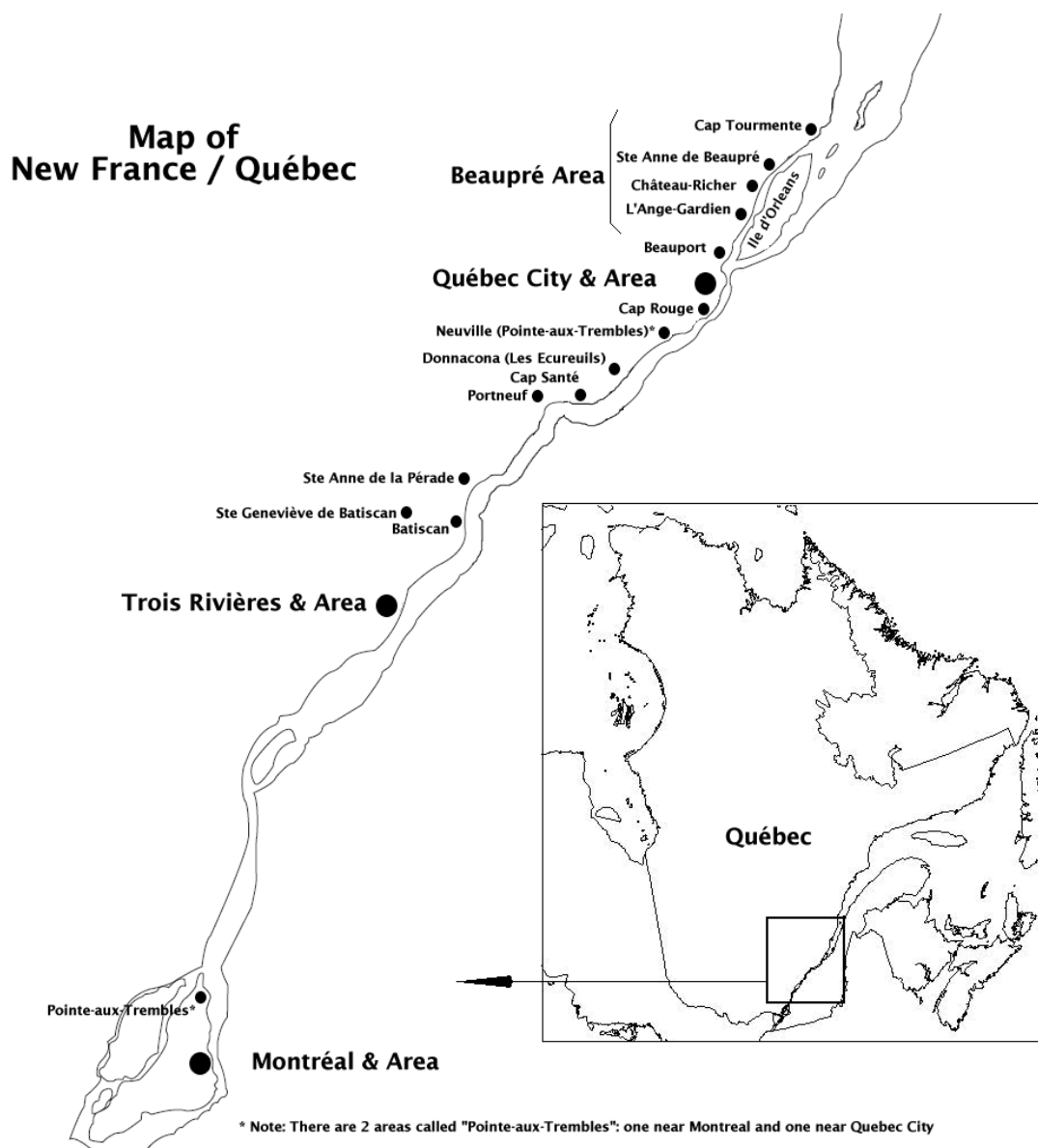


Although the ground war in Europe was generally successful for King Louis XIV where he captured land for France from the Germans and the Dutch, he could not maintain control over the communication and ocean supply routes with the colonies. English and Dutch ships controlled the waters and bombarded the city of Dieppe in 1690, setting it ablaze and destroying many of the records for the parish and surrounding areas. The war ended with a treaty in 1697. In 1701 the Iroquois requested and received peace terms from the French.

Peace in France and the colony would not last long. The War of the Spanish Succession began in 1702 with France and Spain fighting the English and their allies. Although the war's origins were European it was also fought in North America for control over the continent. Raids carried out throughout America by the English, Spanish and the French were generally inconclusive. In 1711 a large naval force consisting of over 70 ships with English soldiers and New England militia sailed for the city of Quebec but due to navigational errors several of the ships ran into the Ile-aux-Oeufs on the north shore of the St Lawrence. Several ships and over 800 men were lost, forcing the expedition to retreat. The withdrawal of the English force was seen as a miracle by the habitants and as a warning to the French Crown and its administrators. New France would almost certainly have fallen to the English had the expedition reached Quebec City.

As part of the peace agreement reached in 1713, Louis XIV ceded Newfoundland, Rupert's Land and Acadia to the English but retained the islands, including Cape Breton Island. Many of these regions had already been raided and captured by the English Americans. It would be the end of the era of growth for the Acadians and the beginning of the end of the French colonial ambitions in North America. French Canadians felt betrayed and abandoned by the French crown and this resentment would run long and deep in the French Canadian psyche.

There is no indication that Charles(II) was anything but a hard working Habitant like his father before him. His name and those of his brothers and sisters occasionally appear in notarized records that are available on-line. These provide a small glimpse into their lives, as we will see shortly.



Portneuf was first established in 1647, a seigneurie given to Jacques Leneuf de La Poterie. It was first colonized in 1665. The seigneurie of Neuville was created by the Compagnie and provided to Jean Bourbon in December of 1653. The fief of Belair (also known as Pointe-aux-Ecureuils or Les Ecureuils) was established in 1672 and became the domain of Jean-Baptiste Toupin-Dussault in 1701. That year there were 22 censitaires on 66 ½ arpents.

The area had a chapel since 1679 and the first parish priest arrived in 1708. The Chemin du Roy, the main road connecting the homesteads, was completed in 1739. Until then the St Laurence River was the only usable transportation link.

The land where Charles (II) settled was good but it was located on an inside bend of the St Laurence River which created a shallow, swampy and muddy area of some depth. A few kilometers to the west in the present town of Donnacona is the Jacques Cartier River which was a difficult one to bridge. The residents at the time built a floating bridge but it was not well constructed and the local priest did not recommend travel on it, especially at night. Several people had drowned in the river over the years. The Seigneur complained to the Intendant that his censitaires preferred to go to the neighbouring Seigneurie of Neuville for church services and for milling than risk crossing the river.

Charles and Madeleine faced many of the same challenges of their fathers as they had to clear land that was part of a relatively new concession, build a house and other necessary buildings, and they were responsible to build the road.

Confusion

The land next to Charles' was listed as belonging to the widow Mézeret. She was the mother of Jean-Baptiste Toupin-Dussault (1690-1751). His father, also named Jean-Baptiste Toupin-Dussault (1648-1700) was the original seigneur of the fief de Belair. He had been previously married to Marguerite Boucher where he had a son named Jean-Baptiste Toupin-Dussault (1678-1751). Apparently he was rather proud of his given name to have named two sons after himself. Both these boys married into the Turcot family, although the older half-brother then married into the Delisle family, changing his name to Jean-Baptiste Dussault-Delisle. This older brother became the second sieur meaning that the widow Mezeret had no blood relation with the second sieur of Belair.

Charles(III) married Therese Mezeray, sister of Madeleine Mezerey, the widow mentioned above. This means that Charles(III) was the brother-in-law of Jean-Baptiste Dussault (1690-1751), and perhaps of the seigneur Jean-Baptiste Dussault-Delisle through marriage.

Confusion but it's been figured out.

The Seigneur's family was very fond of ships. They owned and operated ships that navigated the St Laurence, frequently hiring out their services. They too had accidents on the waterway; the son of the seigneur and two other people drowned in an accident in 1688.

Life in the Colony

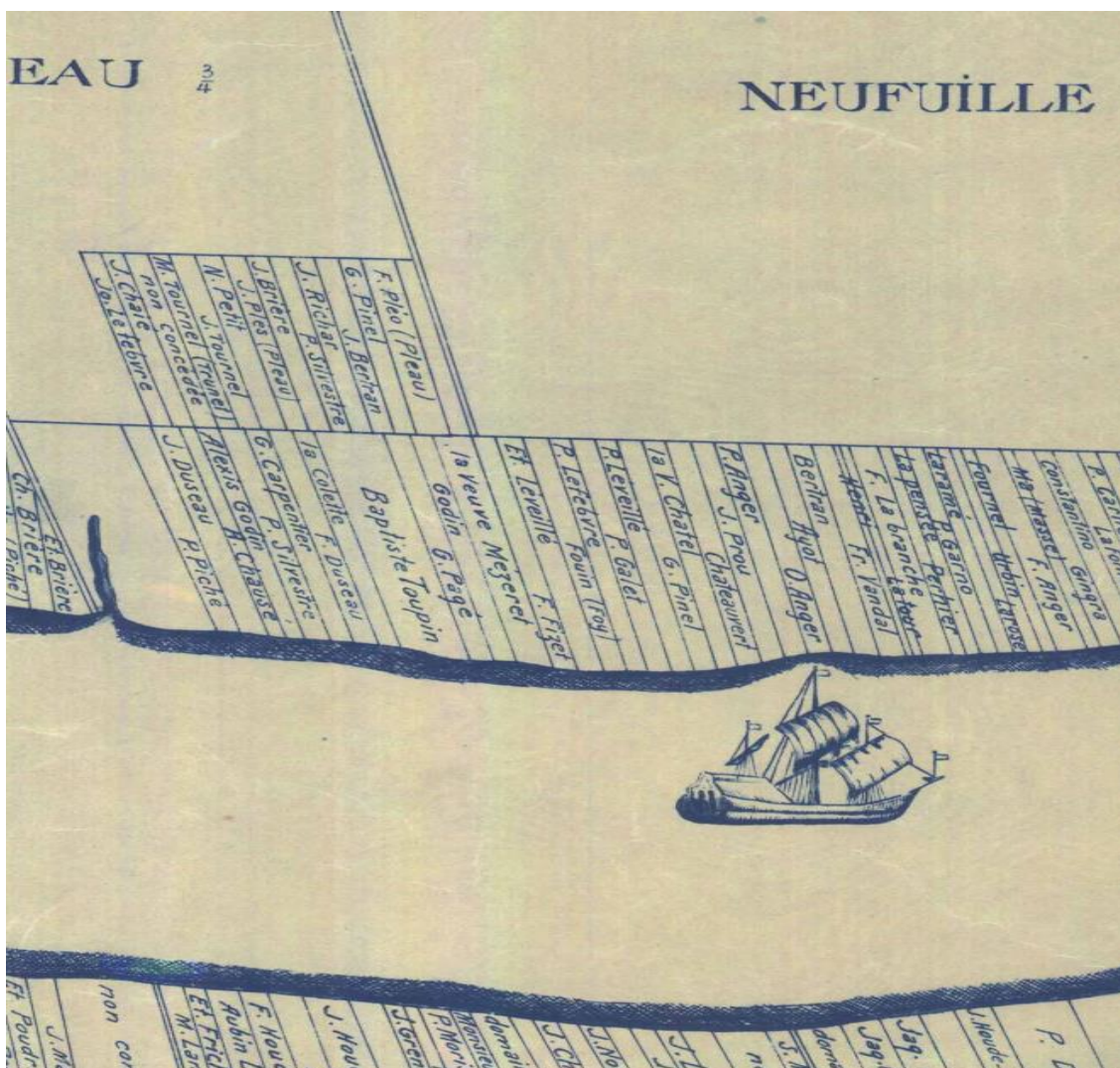
Life continued to be challenging in the New France however the habitants of the early 1700's were able to feed and clothes themselves and had the support of the church, seigneur, neighbors and family members. There was still good land to be had, some trades and industries had begun to take shape and items became less scarce to obtain. Horses, cattle and sheep were more plentiful and affordable (in 1729 a good horse cost 70 Livres, a cow about 25 Livres and wheat was about 3-5 Livres per bushel). Habitants had easy access to forests for wood and game, and



Tomahawk 18th Century

were adept at dealing with the cooler climate. Much of the growth of the colony was natural and there were many large families although few were as large as Jean Poitras who had fathered 27 children by 1665.

In the early days of the colony and on the frontier death through violence at the hands of the Iroquois was very common and a leading cause of premature fatalities for those of all ages and all professions. In 1687 there were 471 deaths from the Iroquois. After the attacks of the Iroquois and English in the 1690's, battles with the Iroquois and their allies tended to be fought on the farther reaches of the growing French and English empires in North America. Expeditions were launched to deliver supplies and defend the new French forts. The colony in Louisiana numbered less than 300 in 1708 but their influence on the fur trade was critical. The French had a fragile foothold on the Mississippi river and Louisiana. Protecting this area was difficult for the French. French troops were common in the colony and many settled in the region after their tour of duty was completed. With the nation at war the habitants were given basic militia training as all able-bodied men were expected to defend their homes and the colony against any aggression. Incidents in the colony did occur but they were becoming less frequent.



Land of Charles (II) Godin in Portneuf, near the border with Neuville in 1709. Note Alexis, his younger brother, is also located nearby. Charles(II)'s children married into families indicated on this map. The unmarked lot in the 2nd rang went to Antoine Godin, brother of Charles II, shortly after this map was created. The seigneur's land is indicated as Baptiste Toupin.

The habitants were healthier as they were more isolated and less exposed to the diseases that caused such problems in Europe but the ships from France did occasionally arrive with people suffering from a variety of diseases such as in 1740 when two ships arrived with sick people and the disease was spread to the colony. Illnesses such as fever (a catch-all that likely included pneumonia) and smallpox were a problem at times but were not as predominant an issue as in Europe. In 1702, 1703 and 1733 there were major outbreaks of smallpox in Quebec City, a disease that was much more serious for the native populations than those of European descent, but it still killed many habitants. Occasionally records speak of mysterious diseases that suddenly appeared, took several lives and disappear such as the ones in Quebec City in 1714 and 1730 that killed many children and several mothers. The first French trained physician, the Sieur de Sarazin, arrived in the New World in 1702. He made but 600 Livres per year and didn't charge for his services.

The most common accidental death was drowning. The rivers were used as the main means of transportation and there were few safe bridges crossing the often treacherous streams and rivers. Most drowning occurred during boat rides but some were caused by accidentally falling into the water from shore. At least 3 members of the family of the Seigneur of Bélair drowned in 1688. The first priest of L'Ange Gardien drowned in the St Laurence at the age of 51 while travelling between parishes and parish priests spoke of finding 2 to 3 bodies in the river every year and burying them without identification. Some cemeteries in the region had a special space designated for those that were drowned and their "catholicité" ("Catholic-ness") was unknown. Unrepentant sinners were not buried in the cemetery. In 1667 a drunkard, Bondy, was found drowned. He was buried without ceremony near the mill "like a dog" ("comme un chien"), a punishment for his crime of drunkenness.

Fires, lightning strikes, tree felling and other accidents also occurred in the colony. Here are but a few examples of the hazards faced by the habitants, as listed the book *A Travers Les Registres* by Tanguay:

- In 1661 a woman and the cow that was next to her were killed by lightning and in 1728 a man was killed by lightning inside his home.
- In 1715 two boys went missing at Cap de Lauzon. Indians occasionally abducted people but these boys were never found.
- In 1732 a 25 year old man died of an accidental gunshot.
- In 1774 a 20 year old woman died when she was caught between the gear and the grinding stone of the mill at L'Ecureuils.

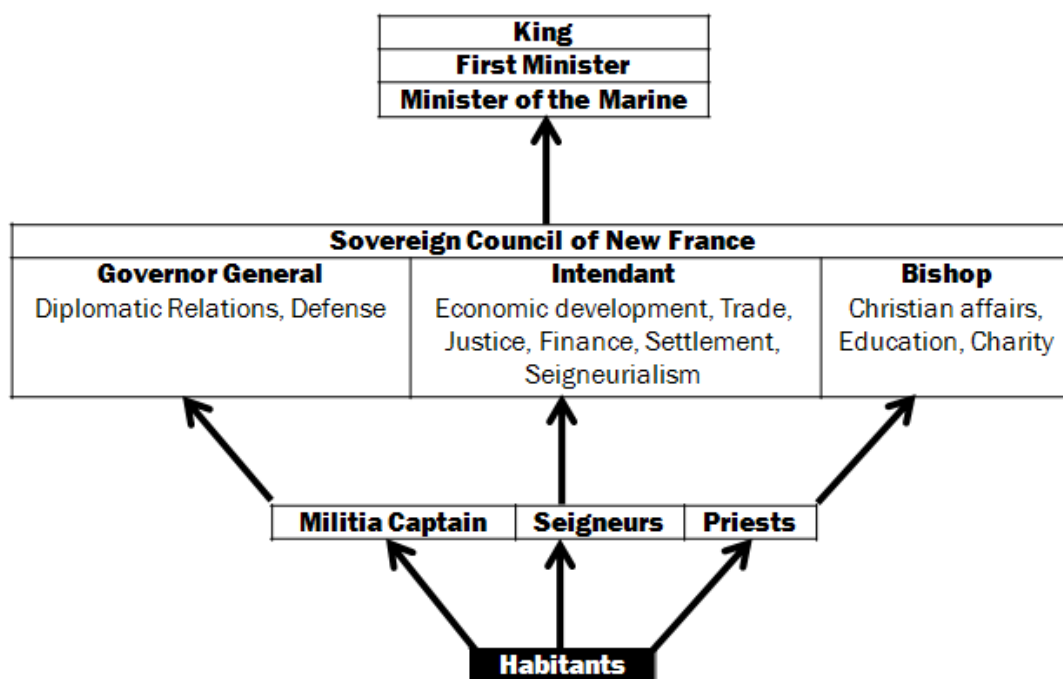
Justice in the colony was often swift and severe. Those guilty of murder or serious crimes against women or children were hanged and occasionally their head or other body parts would be severed and left on a post for all to see. Occasionally if the crime was deemed severe enough the accused would be tortured before being hanged. Such was the case for a couple accused of poisoning a man: they first had their arms and legs broken before being hanged from the Fourches. A woman accused of murder evaded capture so an effigy of her was hanged.

A historical account from 1709 speaks of a Paul Perrot in the Neuville community that was a "pélé" meaning he had survived being scalped by the Iroquois. This apparently left him in a miserable mood and he blamed his neighbors of the Seigneurie for his misfortune. The author describes how the community split into two sides: those that called the unfortunate man "Tête pelée" (scalped head) and those that defended him. The fist fights between these two groups of inhabitants grew so frequent that the Intendant of Justice, Jacques Raudot, had to post a notice on the church door that stated those that started a fight would be imprisoned and those that participated would each be fined 6 Livres.



Fourches Patibulaires

There are also recorded instances of fines of 10 Livres levied against those that did not attend holy mass. In Neuville in the early 1700's they spoke of one man that wouldn't go because he claimed the church was too far (about 3 miles), and another that claimed that he attended mass in another community but the priest's sleuthing found him out. Both had to change their ways and pay the fine or risk additional punishment.



The Civil Hierarchy of New France 1663-1760

Other crimes deemed to be against the King, against the Catholic religion or an offence to the higher social class, especially royalty, were seen as serious. A Louis Gaboury was accused of eating meat during Lent so had his head tied to a post in the public square for 3 hours, was brought to the chapel on his knees to request forgiveness for his crime and was fined. Pierre Dupuy, accused of speaking ill of the dead English king, was brought to the chateau without a shirt with hands tied and a rope around his neck, had his cheek branded with the fleur-de-lys, was put in the blocks and then transferred to the prison for some time. A woman was fined 10 livres for using poor language and horrible grammar in a note she wrote to the Governor. Servants that neglected their duties were put in blocks in public on the first offence, whipped on the second and branded on the cheek for the third offence. Men loitering in the city were put to work in the fields. Cow thefts occurred but most were taken by the Indians so justice was not pursued as aggressively in these cases. The Indians did commit crimes in the cities but the people tended to forgive them more readily.

Life in the city was very different from life in the country. Quebec was the hub of the colony's administration and the many administrators and officers, priests and nobles all contributed to creating an air of sophistication in a city bustling with activity. There were many grand dinner parties and receptions. The higher ranking officials had sufficient means to obtain most of what comforts they wanted and servants to provide what they needed. Construction projects in the city were abundant, with masons working on expanding and reinforcing the city's buildings and defensive walls. Specialized trades and markets began to appear. There were more ships from France anchoring at Quebec and more French goods available to those that could afford it. Uniformed French soldiers would walk the streets alongside the gentlemen and ladies dressed in

the latest Parisian fashions. Entering the city must have been a cultural shock for the habitants used to a much slower pace and used to getting by with whatever they had available at hand.

Although many authors wrote at length of the discomforts of the cold climate in New France, Pierre Boucher, a noble in Three-Rivers, spoke of the winter as a time of peace and comfort. He stated that all it took to get through the cold winter was extra clothing and there was much free wood for the taking. He also explained that it was much easier to transport wood with sleds in the winter than using carts in the summer. People socialized and got around by using snowshoes. He described the European French winter as worse because everything turns to mud and it is more difficult to get wood. The St Laurence River breaks about mid-April when the heat arrives, the crops are planted as late as the middle of May and the harvest is in September. He also states the air is much more pure than in Europe and there is far less disease because of it.



Benjamin Sulte speaks of a happy time, a festive time that starts after the final harvest and the first snow, until springtime. Houses are open to any traveler that wants to stop by to warm themselves and have a drink. The houses are as warm inside in winter as it is outside in July.

The people were busy at different tasks at different seasons but the long winter season was a time to relax. Storytelling was one of the favourite pastimes as was playing cards and checkers. Singing was also enjoyed; there are over 9000 different songs that have originated in the 17th century. Other pastimes included craftmaking, carving, cloth making and furniture making. Outdoor activities included tobogganing.

People ate lots of meat and particularly enjoy fatty meats. There was meat at every meal, according to writings by Dr Hingston yet few got sick. The habitants also used milk and vegetables. The French in the colony ate well and often supplemented their diet with fish, eels, moose and duck. The women took care of the home, of the cooking and of feeding the animals whereas the men took care of the fields, hunting, fishing, logging and construction. The habitant grew wheat for bread, grew rye, oats and barley, peas, lentils and beans. They harvest "sarazin" (buckwheat). They grew hemp and flax. They harvested squash, sunflower seeds for oil, turnips,

beets, carrots, parsnips and cabbage. They had apple trees and harvested maple sap in the spring. They drank milk (slightly sour was preferred, by some accounts), wine and some beer, and the water was excellent. Hard liquor was regulated and expensive but many distilled their own.

The habitants ate what is often considered today to be uniquely French-Canadian, such as tortiere, gretons, boudins, panes, pea soup, graisses de rots, cochon de lait, and other dishes but many of these traditions originally came from 17th century France. They cooked a rich soup with meat, vegetables and lard. Pork was commonly eaten in France but it fell out of favour in France in the 18th century because the pigs that were often loose in the countryside were causing problems. They had ceremonies in France called baconique derived from the word bacon, old French for pork, and eating Pork at Easter is an old French tradition. The meat was preserved by freezing in the wintertime and was often salted in the summer. There was a shortage of salt in 1704 due to the failure of the ship La Seine to arrive in port. The local merchants saw an opportunity and purchased all of the salt remaining and sold it at very high cost. There were enough protests that the Intendant set a fixed price on salt. Fixing prices on goods in the colony was a common occurrence as shortages of important items would occur occasionally. When misfortune struck the colony such as poor weather the whole colony would be legislated into helping. For instance, when the price of grain increased in 1714 from 3 Livres the previous year to 9 Livres, the Intendant demanded a surtax of 10% of harvested grain from those that were not affected by the excessive rains that ruined some of the crops.

At the start of the 18th century the majority of the men and women in the colony were first or second generation Canadians, and having never set foot in France, continued to develop a uniquely French-Canadian character. Unlike France, ordinary citizens that captured the attention of the governing body of New France through their actions and ambitions could become part of the nobility. Although the social interactions stayed within the social ranks, many within the higher ranks understood the hardships faced by the habitants in their charge. The challenge for the Seigneurs and other leaders of New France was that the people did not exhibit as great a degree of respect for those of a higher social class. The Seigneurs themselves were constantly under the watchful eye of the Intendant. Citizens were more likely to band together to protect each other against a ruling or decision that was deemed unfair. The habitants were by this time more self-sufficient and less dependent on the leadership of New France to provide what they needed to lead as comfortable a life as they could expect. They were empowered by the freedom to move to other available land or develop a trade and eventually leave the land and move to the city. Another social rank that was attainable by the ordinary citizen through dedication and good character would be to become a Lieutenant or Captain in the militia. This particular rank was treated with respect by the community and by the higher social classes.



Although the Canadian character of the people of the colony was formed by isolation and hardships of the environment, many of the traditions of France brought over in the early days of colonialism are still present in Quebec and French Canada to this day. For instance, the Gaelic Rooster, a wind vane that is a common fixture on Quebec barns, dates to the Gaelic middle ages.

The June 24th celebration of the St Jean Baptiste is a tradition that started among the pagan Bretons in France, a celebration of the summer solstice until the Church declared it to be a feast day to St John the Baptist. Considered the patron Saint of New France, St Jean Baptist day was celebrated in the new world before Quebec was founded and this tradition has continued. People lit bonfires, danced, shot cannons, and celebrated mass throughout New France. Specific memorable festivities of the 18th century have been described by that century's authors. Later on, the Society of the Saint Jean Baptiste was founded in 1834 to promote French Canadian pride. The celebration was seen as political and celebrating the St Jean was banned during times of political turmoil. The Quebec provincial flag today is derived from the original Drapeau Carillon du

Sacré-Cœur of the St Jean Baptiste Society. The day became a legal holiday in 1925 and a public holiday in Quebec in 1977. The “St-Jean” today is more as a day to celebrate Quebec nationalism and French solidarity than its roots as a religious tribute to a Catholic patron Saint of the French colony.



Drapeau Carillon du Sacré-Cœur.1902

Bélair

The stone church at Pointe-aux-Trembles, St François, was completed in 1702. Planning for the chapel in Bélair was started in 1741 and was completed in 1744. The first church wardens were Denis Dussault and Antoine Godin (son of Anthoine Senior and nephew of Charles(II)), both of whom were completely responsible for getting the church built. The bell was purchased in 1748. The churches were often heated in the winter and there are accounts at times of longer celebrations in other parishes where the entire church would be covered with straw to help keep it warmer. This practice of straw covering was sometimes applied to homes during long periods of cold.

In 1762 the Paroisse des Ecureuils was the domain of the Sieur Dussault. The militia included Joseph Pagé as the Captain and Jean Léveillé as aide-major. At the battle of the Canardière against the English in the war of 1759 Louis Vézina and Jean Léveillé were injured and required hospital treatment.

François Gaudin, a Militia Lieutenant in 1762, was likely the son of Jean-François the brother of Charles (II). Jean-François was another of the Gaudins to make a life in the Neuville area having moved there between 1711 and 1719 to join his brothers Charles(II) and Antoine. His son François was born in 1711. According to census records in 1762 there are many Godin families in the Bélair area.

The following table is a summary of the Godin families in Belair:

Name	Males	Female	Children	Arpents planted	Harvest Bushels	Bull, cow & calf	Horse	Pig
François	1		5	0.5	13		1	2
Prisque	1	1		0.5		1		
Gabriel	1	2	5	0.5	11	2	1	1
Guillaume	1	1	6	0.5	17	3	1	
Joseph	1			0.25				
Pierre	2	1		1	10	1		2
Baptiste	1	1	3	1.5	18	5		1
Joseph	1	1	6	1.5	15	2	1	2
Charles	1	1	2	1.5	12	4	2	2
Antoine	1	1	7	1.5	23	8	3	4
Eustache	2	2	2	1.5	16	5	2	4
Jacques	1	1		1.5				
TOTALS	14	12	36					

Source: La seigneurie Bélair de la Pointe-aux-Écureuils by Clément Dussault

In 1762 there are a total of 62 persons in Bélair with the name of Gaudin, not including the Gaudin daughters that have married local men and changed their names. Considering the population in Bélair at this time was 307, the Gaudin family constituted a large portion of the local population at this time.

There were several generations of Godins living in the Donnacona region and today there are many listed in the white pages (46). There is an Avenue Godin in the town. The Godins appear to have developed a dominance in the region, although our direct ancestors did not stay in the area.

A few loose ends

The following are records found on various notary sites and in a variety of books on legal acts that took place in the area. Each Seigneur typically had a notary retained to record their dealings with the censitaires. These provide an interesting insight into the function of the colony and the interactions between members of our family. I have translated the statements from the French into English and have added comments to clarify some of these.

These records can be found on several Canadian and Quebec web sites as well as some books. These sites include:

- *Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec*
- *archive.org*
- *collectionscanada.gc.ca*
- *cfqlmc.org*

Each year more records are added to the database. The BANQ alone claims to have placed over 1.2 million records on line and they continue to add to the collection. At time of writing they have not completed all the records for L'Ange Gardien or for the areas of Neuville and the Fief of Belair. Not all notary records are available...many have gone missing over the years but generally speaking the majority of the records have been retained by the provincial and federal governments. Most of these records are scanned, not transcribed except for the indexes (if available) so reviewing the records is very time consuming work.

Some expressions commonly used in notarized records of the day do not have a direct English translation. Here are a few common terms explained:

“Quittance”: Release from debt or obligation

“Chainage”: An expression derived from the chains used by the surveyors to measure out the plots of land. In most cases it means to merge lands, but in some uses may also be a request to determine property lines. These actions typically affect several neighbours, all of which are often mentioned in the document.

“Condamné”: Translates to “condemned” but in most cases it simply refers to the affected person and is not meant to necessarily imply any type of guilt.

“Proces Verbal”: The agreement was stated verbally as many inhabitants cannot read or write, and many cannot sign their names.

“Tenir Feu”: Translates to “hold a fire” but this expression means living at that location.

“Tutelle:; The Tutelle is a uniquely French system of Family council with its roots in Rome and Gaul. It is a type of clan council made up of family members (typically 3 from each side of the family) and a local leader or representative of the government. The French in New France considered children as the responsibility of not just parents but of society that consists of neighbours and friends, and of the state and the church. These tutelles were to ensure that minors were cared for in a manner that met the standards of society and that their inheritance was properly administered, perhaps today is similar to determining a trusteeship and guardianship. A Tutelle was called to legitimize illegitimate children, or in cases where children had sick or otherwise incapacitated, absent or inept parents, or if heads of families simply couldn't provide enough necessities. Tutelles were also called if there was some concern over the inheritance of the surviving children. If a parent died, the surviving parent can typically care for the children while he or she looks for a new mate to reform a complete family, as both the mother and the father had distinct and important roles in the family. If the person failed to find a mate within a given time, a Tutelle may be called. Tutelles would address education and other issues for the children that would typically have been the responsibility of both the parents. At the meeting a plan would be discussed and agreed upon, and trust is given to the person that is elected and agreeable to taking responsibilities. For instance, if a father died, the Tutelle would elect a male to take temporary responsibilities of a father for the children, and take some of the household responsibilities until the mother found a new husband.

On 5 February, 1725:

“Attachment of lands with frontage on the water in Neuville affecting Jacques Godin, François Godin, the two children of Pierre Léveillé, François Dussault, the three children of the named Châteauvert (surveyer Noël Bonhomme dit Beaupré) “This indirectly affects neighbors François Fiset and Jean Léveillé.”

Procès-verbal de chaînage, lignes et bornes de terres situées au bout des premières concessions du bord de l'eau dans la seigneurie de Neuville. La présente pièce concerne directement: Jacques Gaudin (Godin); François Gaudin (Godin); les deux enfants de Pierre Léveillé (Léveillé); François Dussaut (Dussault); les trois enfants du nommé Château-ver (Châteauvert) (arpenteur Noël Bonhomme dit Beaupré) . - 5 février 1725
Source : Normes et procédures archivistiques des Archives nationales du Québec, 4e éd., Québec, Ministère des Affaires culturelles, 1992, p. 105 (règle 302).

La présente pièce concerne indirectement des propriétaires voisins: François Fiset; Jean Léveillé (Léveillé).

Pièce disponible sur support numérique et sur le microfilm M293\1.

Termes rattachés ARPENTAGE, BONHOMME DIT BEAUPRE, NOEL, 1684-1755

NEUVILLE, DE (SEIGNEURIE : PORTNEUF, QUEBEC)

Cote : CA301,S43,P65 Centre : Québec

This act involves our ancestor François and his oldest brother Jacques, both children of Charles(II). Of the others named, Pierre Léveillé is the father-in-law of two Godin children and François Dussault is related to Mezeray whose land borders Jean-François'. It is unclear what lands were attached but these types of acts were common whenever there was a land purchase, land inheritance or a reorganization of the land by the Seigneur.

On 24 January, 1733:

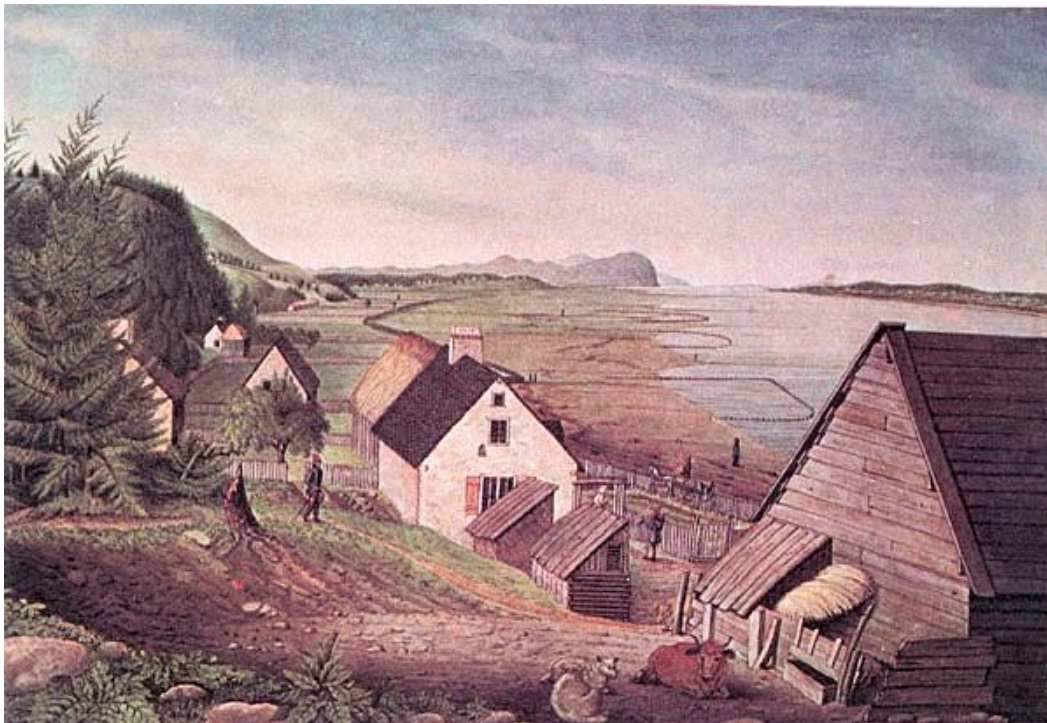
"Under orders from the intendant Hocquart Louis Laberge, resident of L'Ange Gardien, must provide a food pension to his mother-in-Law Marguerite Godin, the widow of Guillaume LeTardif, blind for the past 3 years and 68 years of age, consisting of 12 bushels of wheat, 60 pounds of lard, 4 bushels of peas, six bushels of oats and 40 Livres in money, all payable in quarters."

Ordonnance de l'intendant Hocquart qui condamne Louis Laberge, habitant de L'Ange-Gardien, à faire une pension alimentaire à sa belle-mère, Marguerite Godin, veuve de Guillaume LeTardif, aveugle depuis trois ans et âgée de soixante-huit ans, consistant en douze minots, de blé soixante livres de lard, quatre minots de pois, six minots d'avoine et quarante livres en argent, le tout payable par quartier.

Acts that demanded for the provision of a widow were fairly common. Often these were ruled against family members but in many cases may be ruled against neighbours. In this case, Marguerite is Charles (II)'s sister. To recall, LeTardif was an important name in the early colony and this is perhaps why the quantities seem a little higher than usual. Not sure what someone can do with 60 pounds of lard per year but the French did use lard frequently in soups, stews tortières and for deep frying. Lard was used in place of butter or cooking oil today.

The request was repeated in January, 1744 but this time it was Charles Leberge that had to supply the pension now in arrears.

Ordonnance qui condamne Charles Leberge, habitant de l'Ange-Gardien, comme ayant les droits cédés de Louis Laberge, donataire de Marie Godin, veuve de Guillaume Tardif, à fournir à la dite veuve trois minots de blé, un minot et demi d'avoine, un minot de pois, quinze livres de lard et dix livres en argent pour le quartier de sa pension échu le 24 avril dernier.



A Seigneurie in Quebec, St Lawrence River valley.

On 15 January, 1733:

“Sale of a parcel of land located in the Seigneurie of Bellair by Charles Godin, habitant, and Marie-Madeleine Peron, his wife, from the Seigneurie of Bellair, to Jean-François Godin, from the Seigneurie of Bellair, their son.”

“Vente d'une part de terre située en la seigneurie de Bellair; par Charles Godin, habitant et Marie-Madeleine Peron, son épouse, de la seigneurie de Bellair, à Jean-François Godin, de la seigneurie de Bellair, leur fils.”
Doc #: 17330115PA000122 (Notary Barolet, C. (1728-1761) Chambre des Notaries du Québec)

Jean-François is our direct ancestor and this purchase of land from his parents was an important event in his life. It was an opportunity for him to work his own land and to look toward providing for his own family. In these days land speculation by censitaires was not possible because they had to live on and work the land at the risk of losing it or part of it. Jean-François was married in 1722, speculating that he and his growing family were living with someone else for 11 years, perhaps with his father, his father-in-law or with a widow in the area.

On 20 February 1734 and 20 January 1736:

There are two texts that describe a donation of land from Charles (II) Godin and Marie-Madeleine Perron to their son Jean-Baptiste. In both cases the donation is for land and the buildings it contains. Unfortunately the first text is written in an illegible writing style but the second describes the conditions for this donation, and there were many details. Jean-Baptiste was to care for his parents and for his sister Marie-Catherine (she married 2 years later). He would receive the animals but was to plant and harvest 1 ½ arpents for his parents, pay the cens and other dues.



Maison Mathurin-Morisset, Cap Santé 1715

« Donation par Charles Gaudin (Godin), habitant de la seigneurie de Bélair, âgé de 65 ans, et Marie-Madeleine Peron (Perron), son épouse, âgée de 64 ans; à Jean-Baptiste Gaudin, leur fils; à savoir une terre sise et située en ladite seigneurie de Bélair, avec les bâtiments qui y sont construits; ladite donation est passée pardevant maître Pinguet, notaire royal en la Prévôté de Québec . - 20 février 1734 [Document insinué le 6 avril 1734] » Cote : CR301,P1636 Centre : Québec

« Donation par Charles Gaudin (Godin), habitant de la seigneurie de Bélair, âgé de 67 ans, et Marie-Madeleine Peron (Perron), son épouse, âgée de 66 ans; à Jean-Baptiste Gaudin, leur fils; à savoir un arpent et demi de terre de front, sis en la seigneurie de Bélair, à prendre et détacher d'une habitation de trois arpents appartenant aux donateurs, avec les bâtiments qui y sont construits; ladite donation est passée pardevant Louis Pillard, notaire royal en la Prévôté de Québec . - 20 janvier 1736 [Document insinué le 6 mars 1736] » Cote : CR301,P1772 Centre : Québec

On March 31, 1734:

"Order that demands Charles Godin, the widow and inheritor of Jean Chailier, Pierre Lefebvre, the named Gigniac (Gignac) and Pierre Sylvestre, residents of the region of Belair, pay all past rent which they owe to the lords ("seigneurs") Dussault and Delisle, owners of the land."

Ordonnance qui condamne Charles Gaudin fils, la veuve et héritiers de Jean Chailier, Pierre Lefebvre, le nommé Gigniac (Gignac) et Pierre Sylvestre, habitants du fief de Bélair, à payer tous les arrérages de rentes qu'ils doivent aux sieurs Dussault et Delisle, propriétaires du dit fief. (Publiée dans Edits et Ordonnances, vol. III, p. 297).



Stone House: Maison Bordeleau at Neuville, built in 1743

Seems that a few people fell behind in the rente this year. Charles had just the year before sold some land to his son Jean-François. The Seigneurie seems to have been disorganized so it is possible that these people were holding their rent until the Seigneur came forth with a request for payment. The residents of Belair tended to go to Neuville for everything, including mass and for milling their grain. Charles' land was right on the property line between the two Seigneuries so he may have been unsure which person was his seigneur.

On 20 January 1736 (Document states 6 March 1736):

"Donation by Charles Godin, habitant of the Seigneurie of Bélair, 67 years old, and Marie-Madeleine Perron, his wife, 66 years old : to Jean-Baptiste Godin, their son, to receive one and a half arpents of land along the waterway, taken from the three arpents belonging to the donors, with the buildings it contains; witnessed by Louis Pillard, notary, Quebec."

« Donation par Charles Gaudin (Godin), habitant de la seigneurie de Bélair, âgé de 67 ans, et Marie-Madeleine Peron (Perron), son épouse, âgée de 66 ans; à Jean-Baptiste Gaudin, leur fils; à savoir un arpent et demi de terre de front, sis en la seigneurie de Bélair, à prendre et détacher d'une habitation de trois arpents appartenant aux donateurs, avec les bâtiments qui y sont construits; ladite donation est passée pardevant Louis Pillard, notaire royal en la Prévôté de Québec . » Source : Normes et procédures archivistiques des Archives nationales du Québec, 4e éd., Québec, Ministère des Affaires culturelles, 1992, p. 105 (règle 302). Pièce disponible sur support numérique et sur le microfilm M65/2. **Cote** : CR301,P1772 Pièce provenant des registres des insinuations de la Prévôté de Québec, vol. 6 (Anciennement registres 22, 23, 24 et 25) (4 décembre 1731 - 18 juin 1737), pages 505-507. **Termes rattachés** :NOUVELLE-FRANCE. COUR DE LA PREVOTE DE QUEBEC Cote : CA301, S2, P211 Centre Quebec.

Charles was helping his son Jean-Baptiste who was 26 years old and single. A 1 ½ arpent lot was, by regulation, the smallest lot that could contain a house. Jean-Baptiste would marry 2 years later. It would also appear based on other records that Antoine Godin, brother of Charles(II) occupied land close to the border between Belair and Neuville, perhaps that of the Veuve Mezeret.

On 17 March 1737 (the date 16 March 1737 is indicated):

"A release of debt/obligation of Charles Gaudin (of Ecureuil), to Etienne Morel, from the parish of Ste Anne."

"Quittance de Charles Gaudin, des Ecureuil, à Etienne Morel, de la paroisse de Ste Anne." Doc #: 17370317PA004772 (Notary Huot, P. (1730-1749) Chambre des Notaries du Québec)

There are no indications as to what this document is concerning but speculation is that Charles had been hunting on his land and Morel received compensation. Etienne Morel was just a habitant when in the same year (1727) he issued another notarized statement that prevented anyone from hunting on his grounds under the penalty of 10 Livres to the crown and double the value of the game to Morel and his partner.

On 18 November 1743:

"Attachment of two parcels of land in depth from the St Laurence waterway..." This involves Jean Godin, militia captain for the Cote des Ecureuils.

Procès-verbal de chaînage de la profondeur de deux terres à partir du fleuve Saint-Laurent et de ligne et bornes servant de ceinture à la première concession et de front à la seconde, lesquelles terres étant situées à la côte des Écureuils, dans la seigneurie de Bélair. La présente pièce concerne directement: Jean-Baptiste Toupin, seigneur dominant de la seigneurie de Bélair, côte des Écureuils, neveu de Jean Toupin; Jean Gaudin (Godin), capitaine de milice de la côte des Écureuils; Jean Toupin, oncle de Jean-Baptiste Toupin, seigneur de Bélair (arpenteur Ignace Plamondon père) . - 18 novembre 1743 Source : Normes et procédures archivistiques des Archives nationales du Québec, 4e éd., Québec, Ministère des Affaires culturelles, 1992, p. 105 (règle 302). La présente pièce concerne indirectement un propriétaire voisin: le domaine de la seigneurie de Bélair. Pièce disponible sur support numérique et sur le microfilm M293\2.

This was just an adjustment of a land allotment, adding a lot of the second line to the waterfront lot. This record occurred after the death of Charles (II) and therefore involved a son. After some considerable research I found some interesting facts about Jean Godin the Militia Captain from Bélair. Many of the given names in the Godin line have an implied Jean- in front (girls have an implied Marie-). Jean Godin therefore could be any of several of the Godin men.

In 1721 the Capitaine de Milice for Neuville (Pointe-aux-Trembles) is a Jean de la Rue, the father of Catherine de la Rue, the wife of our ancestor Jean-François. It therefore seems likely that the militia Capitaine for Bélair is our ancestor Jean-François as he was the only Godin of the appropriate age for this position.

The following document is from a recorded visit by the Procureur General du Roi, Mathieu-Benoit, of various parishes of the areas between Quebec and Montreal to determine their state and comment on the degree to which they adhere to French laws and customs.

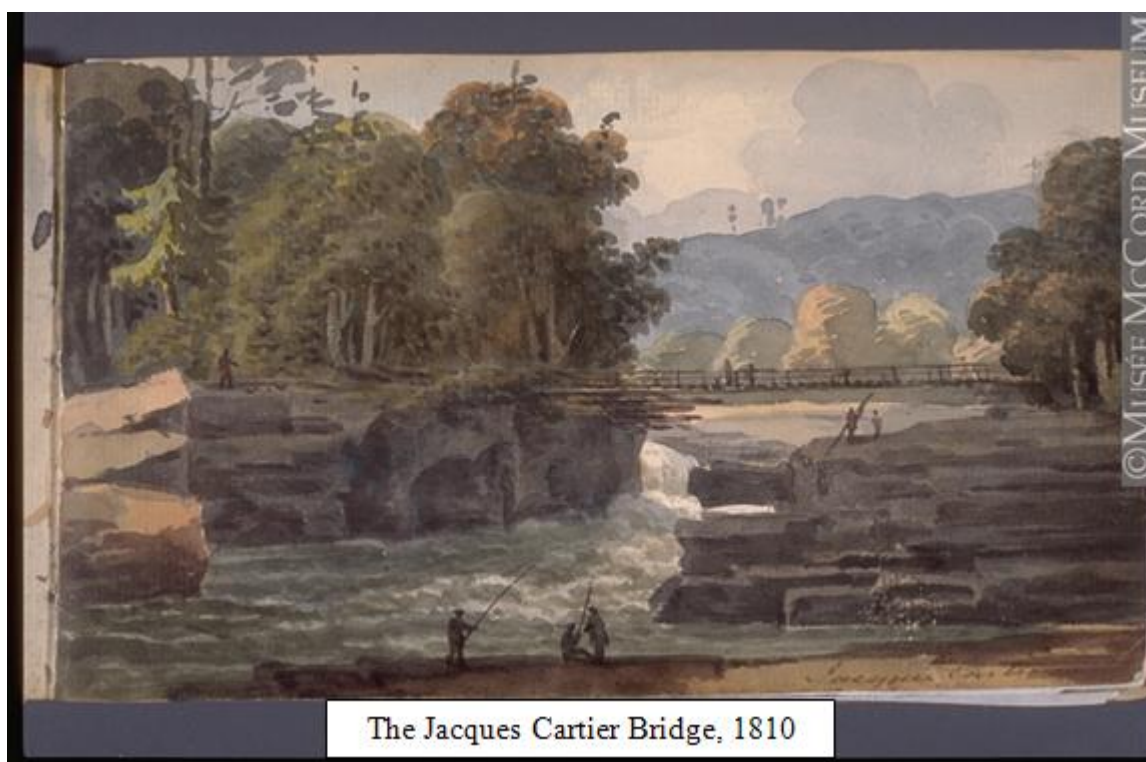
The document speaks of the difficulties crossing the Jacques Cartier River as the reason the Bélair censitaires prefer to go to the parish of Neuville instead, quoting the Seigneur of Belair Jean Toupin:

"...les habitants qui sont sur le d. fief de Belair au sud de la dite rivière de Jacques-Cartier sont plus proches de l'église du Cap Santé que de celle de Neuville, mais que la difficulté de passer la rivière de Jacques-Cartier pour y aller les met dans l'impossibilité d'en estre paroissiens, et qu'il leur est bien plus commode par ces considérations d'estre de la paroisse de Neuville comme ils l'ont toujours estez, que ceux du d. fief de Belair qui sont au nord de la d. rivière sont et seront volontiers paroissiens du Cap Santé leur estant plus commode d'y aller tant par la proximité que parce qu'ils ne pourroient pas passer cette rivière sans beaucoup de risque..."

The French often write in long sentences. Translated, the text states:

...the inhabitants who are on the Belair fief to the south of the said river Jacques-Cartier are closer to the church at Cap Santé than the one in Neufville, but that the difficulty in crossing the Jacques-Cartier River to go there puts the parishioners in an impossible situation, and it is much handier based on these considerations for them to be from the parish of Neufville like they have always been, than those from the Belair fief that are north of this river and are willing parishioners of Cap Santé because it is easier to go there because of its proximity and because they cannot cross the river without much risk...

The Seigneur also goes on to speak of the awkwardness of asking for his rente from the censitaires that do not make use of his facilities and requests that a chapel be built in Bélair for the residents to stay in the community. He also states that the children are going to Neufville for their basic education and catechism instead of the church across the river.



The next day there is mention of Jean Godin, the captain of the militia for Bélair, on February 7th, 1721. The Envoy is upset that Jean did not react quickly to his visit:

Et le septième du dit mois nous sommes partis de la dite paroisse de St-François de Salles de Neufville sur les huit heures du matin accompagné de nostre greffier pour aller à la paroisse de la Ste-Famille en la seigneurie de Portneuf vulgairement appelée le cap santé où nous sommes arrivez, attendu le mauvais temps sur les deux heures de rellevée, et le capitaine de la d. coste n'ayant pas reçue nos ordres qui estoient resté entre les mains du nommé Jean Gaudin habitant du fief de Belair qui les avoit gardé au lieu de les luy envoyer, il n'avoit pû faire avertir les habitants de la dite paroisse. Pourquoi avons remis à demain matin l'assemblée des d. habitants et donné ordre au d. Capitaine de les faire avertir d'y venir sur les huit heures du matin au plus tard fait au d. cap santé les jour et an susd.

Later that day they met with Alexis Gaudin and Antoine Gaudin whose lands are partially in the Bélair Fief and partly in the Neuville Seigneurie. When it came time for those in attendance of the meeting to sign few could do so as many of the fief are illiterate. It was not stated if Alexis or Antoine were present at the signing. By the way, all our ancestors that were present at weddings or other functions that required signatures throughout the centuries could sign their names. They all seemed literate, and several had nice signatures.

Antoine Godin is brother to Charles(II). He was born in 1688 and married in 1711 to Catherine Jacob in L'Ange Gardien. All their children, starting with the eldest Antoine(II) in 1713, were born in Neuville. He was listed as being a "tonnelier" (cooper), a trade in great demand.

According to documents, Jean Gaudin was the militia captain in 1731. In 1759 François Gaudin was the Militia Lieutenant and Joseph Pagé was the Militia Captain. This François appears to be the son of Jean-François Godin, brother of Charles(II).

On April 8, 1743:

"Order that the person named Lajeunesse and Jean-Baptiste Godin, residents of the Seigneurie of Saint-Pierre les Becquets, to occupy the land (implied development of the land) within a year otherwise their land will be returned to Charles Levrard, the Seigneur and owner of the Seigneurie."

Ordonnance qui condamne le nommé Lajeunesse et Jean-Baptiste Godin, habitant de la seigneurie de Saint-Pierre les Becquets, à tenir feu et lieu d'ici à un an sinon il sera procédé à réunir leurs terres au domaine de Charles Levrard, seigneur et propriétaire de la dite seigneurie.
Note the seigneurie is in Becancour.

Between 1700 and 1730 many of the Godins moved from the filled Beaupré Seigneurie to the area of Neuville. In this time period there were limited surnames in use which meant that there were many people with the same first and last names in the same area creating significant difficulties for management of the colony and for future genealogists. This notarized order serves to illustrate this.

By this period there are several generations of Godins now spread across the land. New Seigneuries are opening up and older seigneuries are creating new rangs (concessions in the interior). One of the new Seigneuries included that of Saint-Pierre les Becquets further up and across the river from Neuville where there was ample suitable land for young men looking to start a family.

In 1743 there were several Jean-Baptiste Godins in country and it is difficult to determine which one this record is referring to: Antoine (brother of Charles(II)) had a Jean-Baptiste born in 1721 in Neuville, Charles(III) had one born in 1726 also in Neuville, Jean-François had one in 1715 also in Neuville, and Charles(II) had one in Neuville, in 1710. This list does not include other Jean-Baptiste Godins that were in other areas of the colony or those born to other Godin family groups. It is equally difficult to trace the Lajeunesse name. Joseph Arcouet Lajeunesse was born in 1724 at Bois Francs and married in 1747 and there are many Lajeunesse boys born in the area at about the same period and about the right age for an adult man seeking land (1700 to 1725). Without additional records it is impossible to determine the persons and the circumstances behind this note. In this time period it is difficult to continue tracing families using just a name; often a spouse or children need to be included in the record to determine the specific person addressed. Later on the naming trends changed and new, more unique names started being used, likely because of the difficulty in identification illustrated in this example.

On November 22, 1730:

“Order which, at the request of Pierre Savary, resident of Pointe-aux-Trembles, owner of the windmill and water mill located in the seigneurie of Neuville, demands that those named Godin, Lefebvre, François Lerocher, Jean Lerocher and Vésinas, residents of Neuville, bring their wheat to grind at the mentioned Seigneurie and pay the fee for the grain that they had ground elsewhere.”

Ordonnance qui, à la requête de Pierre Savary, habitant de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, propriétaire de moulins à vent et à eau situés dans la seigneurie de Neuville, condamne par défaut les nommés Godin, Lefebvre, François Lerocher, Jean Lerocher et Vésinas, habitants de Neuville, à porter moudre leurs blés aux moulins de la dite seigneurie et à payer le mouturage des blés qu'ils ont fait moudre ailleurs. Publiée dans Edits et Ordonnances, vol. III, p. 258.

In the area that would become the Seigneurie of Bélair there were Indian attacks on the Mezeray family in 1651, and in 1653 three members of the family were kidnapped by the Iroquois of which two were tortured and killed. When the first mill in the Seigneurie of Bélair was built its construction and location was selected with Indian attacks in mind so it was located close to the Seigneur's house. Unfortunately the mill was small and the stream that provided its power often ran dry, often rendering the mill useless.



The old mill fell into disuse and disrepair so the seigneur gave permission to the censitaires to have their grain milled at Neuville, an adjoining Seigneurie, while he built a new mill.

The new mill was built on a stronger river in 1712 but it was located on the 3rd rang, a considerable distance for those on the first rang. Charles and Madeleine's land was located near the border with the Seigneurie of Neuville and it appears that they and their neighbors continued to bring their grain to this mill other than the one dictated by their seigneur, and he wanted them to stop milling their grain elsewhere.

The small 2nd mill of Bélair

On January 29, 1748

“An order that prevents all habitants of the parish of des Ecureuils and specifically Prisque Godin, Ignace Pleau and Pierre Papillon, from selling or distributing (alcoholic) beverages without permission in writing from the intendant, wherein contravention will be the confiscation of all the beverage found in their homes and 50 livres fine to all those involved in its fabrication from the parish of des Ecureuils.”

Ordonnance qui fait défense à tous habitants de la paroisse des Ecureuils et particulièrement à Prisque Godin, Ignace Pleau et Pierre Papillon, de vendre et débiter des boissons sans une permission écrite de l'intendant, à peine contre les contrevenants de confiscation des boissons qui seraient trouvées chez eux et de cinquante livres d'amende le tout applicable à la fabrique de la paroisse des Ecureuils.

Prisque was the nephew of Charles (II), son of his brother Jean-Francois. It was permitted to make alcohol in the colony, and many households made wine and beer, but it was against the law to sell it. Additionally, the church frowned upon drunkenness.

Additional Notes

Charles(I) and Marie Godin had settled on the Beaupré coast but many of their children moved to other parts of New France to seek land of their own and start their own families. Here is a summary as to where each of the children went:

1. François b 1659 – d Oct 17, 1684
L'Ange Gardien
2. Marie b Apr 29 1662 – m Sept 7 1682 to Louis Goulet, m Oct 8 1687 to Pierre Denis
Isle D'Orleans between 1688 and 1690
3. Geneviève b Oct 11 1663 – m Oct 17 1689 to Francois Gariéry – d Jul 5 1737
St Anne de La Pérade Approx 1695
4. Marguerite b Mar 9 1665 – m April 28 1687 to Guillaume Tardif – d 1744
L'Ange Gardien
5. Ursule b June 12 1667 – m Jan 24 to Denis Quentin - d1723
L'Ange Gardien
6. Charles b Nov 18 1668 – m Oct 17 1689 to Marie-Marguerite Perron, m Aug 28 1736 to Ursule Laisdon - d May 12 1743
Portneuf Between 1700 and 1703
7. Anne b Dec 26 1670 – m Nov 10 1698 to Jean Perron - d1705
L'Ange Gardien
8. Catherine b Apr 24 1672 – m Feb 22 1694 to Pierre Dumesnil - d1724
Isle D'Orleans approx 1694
Quebec approx 1700
9. Madeleine b Oct 11 1673 – m Nov 10 1698 to Jacques Desnoux - d1720
Quebec between 1698 and 1704
10. Pierre b July 9 1675 – m Apr 24 1704 to Anne Mathieu, m Catherine Pellerin – d Jul 29 1733
St-Thomas Before 1706
11. Angélique b Jun 24 1677 – m 1695 to Jacques Amelot – d Feb 14 1718
Unknown
12. Jean-François b Feb 5 1679 – d 1680
-
13. Alexis April 8 1680 – m Dec 1 1682 to Madeleine Jacob, - d 31 Mar 1764
Portneuf Between 1707 and 1709
14. (Jean-)François b 1680 or 1681 – m Jun 8 1705 to Genevieve Lefrançois, m Apr 25 1746 to Marie-Anne Augé, m May 3 1751 to Luise Glinel – d Nov 10 1769
Portneuf Before 1769
15. Louise Feb 3 1682 – m Jul 27 1705 to Charles Vesinat
Portneuf Between 1717 and 1755
16. Charlotte b Sep 20 1683 – m Nov 3 1717 to Vincent Guillot
L'Ange Gardien
17. Françoise b Apr 11 1685 – m Nov 17 1704 to Martin Pagé
Portneuf
18. Antoine b Sep 3 1688 – m Jan 18 1712 to Catherine Jacob - d1731
Portneuf Before 1709

Footnotes :

Below is a copy of the written record of the order to Laberge to supply a pension to Marguerite Gaudin, Charles (II)'s sister. It is written using one of the nicest styles I've encountered. Most records are not written anything near this legible.

M. Jousin
 Gilles Hocquart Sec.
 Sur la Requête aujourdhui présentée par
 Marguerite Godin veuve de feu Guillaume
 Le Tardif vivant habitant de Lange Gardien
 une peuvoye alimant l'ad. Veuve aveugle depuis 3. ans et âgée de
 68. ans contenant que le 17. avril 1730. la
 Le Tardif la Bette Suppliante auroit marié une de ses filles
 nommée Veronique Le Tardif avec Louis
 La Berge, Luy par le traité de mariage qui
 auroit esté passé le d. jour pardevant Lef.
 Desfourmel Curé de Lange Gardien déposé en
 L'etud de J. J. Notaire de L'ad. Ceste le 20.
 juillet de l'année suivante La Suppliante auroit
 fait Donation de la moitié de la part qu'elle
 possédoit dans la terre qui estoit en La
 Communauté d'entre elle et son defunct mary
 Guillaume Le Tardif moyennant que les
 futurs Epoux auroient tenu de la Suppliante
 tant saine que malade, Luy fourniroient
 tout ses besoins même la Boisson nécessaire
 la meneroient ou besoin seroit, et enfin
 auroient un bon soin d'elle pour le temporel
 et pour le spirituel, quodans cette confiance
 La Suppliante auroit aussy donnée aux dits

cinq

future épouse la moitié des meubles qui luy
 appartenait, et au cas qu'elle ne se trouvant pas
 bien avec son d. Gendre et sa fille j'l luy est
 loisible par le même traité de se faire
 adjuger une pension convenable, Pourquoy
 la Suppliante veu l'inexécution des clauses
 dud. traité et attendu le peu de satisfaction
 qu'elle a de la part de son d. Gendre, et les Sujets
 de plainte enoncez en sa d. requête auroit
 Conclu a ce qu'il nous plust lui accorder
 Notre ordonnance pour faire approcher pardevant
 Nous a tel jour et heure qu'il nous plairoit
 ordonner led. La Berge pour se voir condamner
 a faire une pension a la Suppliante de telle
 somme qu'il nous plairoit pareillement
 ordonner tant pour son aliment, son
 entretien annuel et pour ses autres besoins
 Lad. pension payable de quartier en quartier
 et en cas de refus estre la d. Donation, révoquée
 et annullée. Notre ordonnance est
 ensuite de la d. requête en date du onze du
 present mois portant soit communiqué au
 d. La Berge pour y fournir de réponses, et
 lui venir pardevant nous le samedi

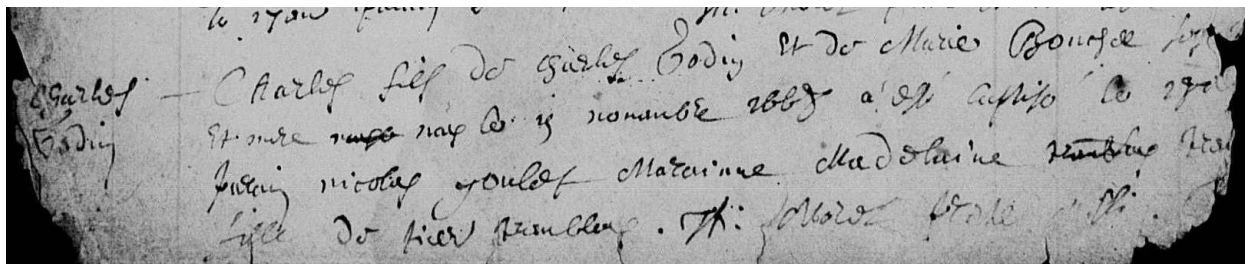
Ensuivant dix heures du matin; Signification
 de lad. Requête et ordonnance au d. la Berger
 par son huissier en date du 12. dud. mois
 Les Parties ayant comparu par Procureur
 Nous aurions par notre ord. du 17. du même
 mois étant en marge de lad. Requête
 ordonné qu'elle comparoitroient en personne
 Et icelles entendu contradictoirement ce jourd'hui
 en notre hôtel, et Vu une expédition de ce
 Conventions de mariage d'entre led. Louis
 La Berger et lad. Veronique Le Tardif conten.
 la Donation cy dessus faite par la Suppliante
 a sad. fille sous les conditions y portées, et
 tout considéré
 Nous avons fondonné le Doffendeur a
 faire une pension alimentaire a sa belle mere
 consistant en douze minots de bled, soixante
 Livres de lard bon, quatre minots de pois
 six minots d'auoine et quarante Livres en
 argent le tout payable par quartier a
 compte de ce folow. Mandonner S. fau
 a Quebec Le vingt quatre Janvier mil sept
 cent trente trois. *W. Requie*

The image below demonstrates a more typical state of the records found. These are very challenging to read and interpret but fortunately many of them have been transcribed by the government of Quebec. This particular one addresses a donation of land by Charles (II) to his son Jean-Baptiste:

[illegible]

Additional Records found :

1668 (Nov 18th) Charles (II) baptisme (Québec)



Cote : CR301,P1561

Centre : Québec

Donation par Jean Godin (Gaudin), habitant demeurant en la seigneurie de Bélair dite Des Écureuils, et Geneviève Lefrançois, sa femme; à Prisque Godin, habitant du même lieu; à savoir une terre sise et située en la seigneurie de Neuville, acquise par contrat passé avec Jean Devin et Marie Devin; ladite donation est passée pardevant Barolet et Boisseau, notaires royaux en la Prévôté de Québec . - 12 janvier 1733 [Document insinué le 24 mars 1733]

This is a donation of land by Jean Gaudin, brother to Charles (II) to his son.

Cote : CC301,S1,D1852

Centre : Québec

Tutelle aux mineurs de Jean Godin, habitant, des Écureuils, et de feu Geneviève Lefrançois . - 6 mars 1746

- 3 document(s) textuel(s)

Image CC301-05835 available on-line

A tutelle for the children and widow of Jean Godin, brother of Charles (II). This record of a tutelle was, as previously explained, a meeting of family and community to determine the best course of direction to help the widow and her family.

Cote : CC301,S1,D2838

Centre : Québec

Tutelle aux mineurs de feu Pierre Papillon, habitant des Écureuils, et de Marie-Angélique Godin . - 21 mars 1754

Image CC301-12149... available on-line

Pierre Papillon died on the 29 Oct 1749. They had several children, 5 of whom were still alive when he died. The youngest were born in 1738, 1740 and 1745.