

GODIN (Gaudin) Family

The Fourth Generation Born in New France

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Basile Godin

- Born 1757, Cap-Santé
 - Parents Athanase Gaudin and Thérèse Piché
- Married on 7 Feb 1786 in Ste Anne de la Pérade to **Marie-Louise Leboeuf**
 - Daughter of **Michel Leboeuf** and **Marie Anne Gendron**
 - b 14 Feb 1763
 - d. Jan 30 1839
- Died <unknown>

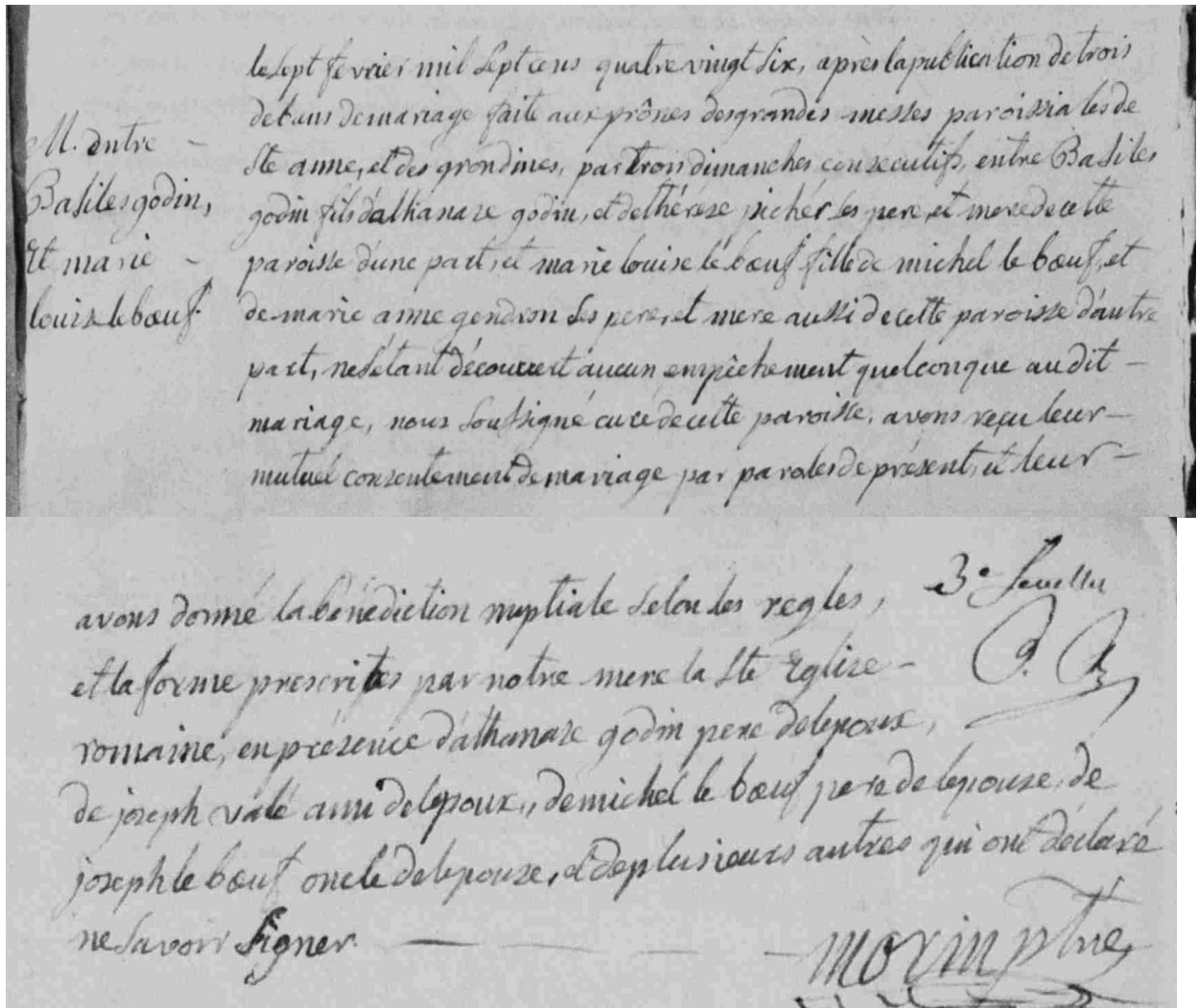
Children

1. **Josepthe**: b. 10 Jan 1787 Ste Anne de la Pérade, d 20 Jan 1787 St Anne de la Pérade
2. **Basile**: b. 26 Apr 1788 Ste Anne de la Pérade, m Scholastique Veillet, d 13 Mar 1820 Ste-Geneviève de Batiscan
3. **Marguerite**: b. 24 Sep 1790 Ste Anne de la Pérade, d. 18 Mar 1868 Ste Anne de la Pérade
4. **Frederic**: b. 27 Mar 1793 Ste Anne de la Pérade
5. **Louis**: b.15 Jun 1795 Ste Anne de la Pérade, m Marie-Anne Turcotte 25 May 1819 Trois-Rivières (daughter of Claude Turcot & Josephte Lord, b 1803(?), d. 8 Oct 1885 Ste Anne de la Pérade), d. 13 Apr 1879 St Anne de la Pérade
6. **David**: b 17 Jan 1798 Ste Anne de la Pérade, d 24 Jul 1800 Ste Anne de la Pérade
7. **Agathe**: b. 2 Nov 1800 Ste Anne de la Pérade, d. 4 APR 1807 Ste Anne de la Pérade
8. **Olivier**: b. 15 Dec 1803 Ste Anne de la Pérade, d. 8 OCT 1861 Ste Anne de la Pérade

Notes:

As with his father Athanase there is little documented information on Basile Godin, and most of what is available on-line is inconsistent or incorrect. Although a baptismal certificate is not available, a marriage record has been found that confirms the parents of Basile are Athanase Godin & Thérèse Piché.

The following is an image of the register from 1786 (June 15) showing Basile's marriage at Ste Anne de la Pérade:



New Government

Born in 1757 at Cap-Santé, Basile was just a boy when the French government fell. It must have been a difficult and confusing time for his parents and family. Later on his parents moved to Bécancour while Basile eventually settled in Ste Anne de la Pérade, a developed Seigneurie not far from Cap Santé and the birthplace of his wife Marie-Louise.

Shortly after the fall of New France in 1760 an English provisional government was formed. According to the Articles of Capitulation, the French military, leading merchants and upper ruling classes were to leave the territory but the 70,000 clergy, administrators and civilians were permitted to stay, including the militia. Under the provisional government, life on the colony would otherwise continue in the manner that it had previous to the occupation.

After the territory was officially ceded to Britain with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the English government determined that the best future for the colony was to encourage English immigration,

use the English language and endorse Anglicanism as the official religion thereby assimilating the French population. All trade and commerce would be conducted in English. The legal and administrative structures would follow that of England.

What actually happened is that the English did not immigrate to Quebec other than some areas around Montreal, the north shore of Lake Ontario and in the maritime areas. As with the French, the English tended to stay together and form their own communities. The French were unwilling to abandon their culture, their language, their laws, traditions or their religion. Any proclamations made by the government had to be translated to French for the people to understand. The French became second-class citizens as they could not aspire to hold any position of any importance but they remained quite content to go on living in the manner that they always had. The Catholic Church encouraged its parishioners to continue living a simple life and to not pursue power, politics or money.



The French petitioned the British Crown to have their French civil laws reinstated and to give them freedom to use their language and practice their religion. The Crown agreed and, in 1774, the Quebec Act was passed. The French swore allegiance to the King without reference to the Protestant faith. They retained the Seigneurie system and French civil laws but criminal law would be English. The territory would include former New France territory such as the St Lawrence, the Great Lakes and territory along the Mississippi, reaching as far south as Ohio.

Life for the French in Quebec was as it had always been. The new administration didn't bring about any notable change to the way of life of the censitaires and the French Canadians did not resist the English. There was often little contact between the English and the French as the Catholic clergy discouraged people from living among the English in urban centers and working in their factories. The French were under the moral control of the church and continued to live a simple life. This led to a generally peaceful relationship with the English.

Sous le régime anglais

Le passage sous une nouvelle administration n'apporta aucun changement notable dans le mode de vie et de penser des paroissiens. Ils continuèrent à cultiver leurs fermes, à élever du bétail, à trouver sur place l'essentiel de la vie: « la nourriture, le logement, le vêtement. »

L'invasion américaine de 1755 bouleversa un moment leur paisible existence. Malgré les directives de l'évêque et du gouverneur Carleton, la masse répugnait à combattre les envahisseurs. Il y eut de sourdes résistances, des escarmouches contre les recruteurs de miliciens, mais rien de grave dans l'ensemble.

From Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade : bref Histoire

The Quebec Act, as fair and reasonable as it was for the French in Quebec, would be cited as one of many triggers of the American Revolution. In this case the American colonists felt that the Catholic French received too many concessions, and they disagreed with the French/British land claims in Ohio. Other decisions and edicts by the British, especially along taxation and land issues, angered and frustrated the American English colonials. The 13 colonies of North America formed their own common government and ejected the royal officials in 1774, citing the lack of representation in the parliament in Great Britain. Armed conflict started in 1775. In the midst of a war the United States of America officially declared its independence from Great Britain in 1776. The British launched attacks against the Americans from the sea and from Canada. France, Spain and the Dutch entered the war by providing the Americans with supplies and by threatening to invade Great Britain, forcing the English to retain some of their fleet and military men close to the home shores of England. Although not as well trained or equipped, the Americans could place large numbers of men in the field and supply them. The defensive ground battles generally went in the favour of the Americans.

The Americans felt that they should completely eject the British from North America and remove any future threat to their new independence. In 1775 the Americans captured a fort on Lake Champlain, raided Nova Scotia, and briefly held Montreal and Trois-Rivieres. Benedict Arnold then led a group of men to attack and seize Quebec City but failed as the British had received reinforcements from Europe in time to repel the invasion. The British began a ship building project in Quebec to augment their fleet on the planned invasion of Lake Champlain. In 1776 the Americans, still trying to capture Quebec City failed when they lost a battle at Trois-Rivieres. The British drove the Americans from Canada but they could not regain control of the American colonies and, in 1783, they conceded defeat and the boundaries between Canada and the United States were established.



Toward the end of the war there was an influx of tens of thousands of British Loyalists into Canada including a substantial number of escaped black slaves. Many settled in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick although some went to Lower Canada and Montreal. It is ironic that these long-time enemies, the French Canadians, the Iroquois and the British, would work together to protect Canada against the Americans that were supported by the French government. The actions of France further frustrated and alienated the French in North America.

The English immigrants did not want to live under the French laws established under the Quebec Act so in 1791, the British split up the Canadian territory into Upper and Lower Canada, roughly dividing French and English settlements.

Basile lived through some very historic times for Canada. He would have been witness to the British, French, Indian and American Colonial soldiers during the war years. In his infancy he likely had French and militia soldiers stay in their house or in their barn as they were close to Fort Jacques Cartier. He was born a French citizen and lived as a British subject. During his life, he and other French Canadians saw the French Crown as both incapable and unwilling to help their French citizens in the colonies. The Quebecers even felt betrayed when they discovered the French crown placed more effort in financing and encouraging the Protestant Americans to attack their territory than they did defending it just a few years before. Quebecers lost their emotional attachment with France and became loyal Canadian citizens.

The French Monarchy would pay dearly for their poor judgment and extremely high debt incurred by their involvement in the American Revolution. The French revolution started with the storming of the Bastille in 1789 and King Louis XVI would be executed in 1793.

During and after the war explorers continued their work throughout the Canadian west and north. Cook sailed the west coast in 1778. Mackenzie followed the Mackenzie River in 1789 and crossed the mountains to the Pacific Ocean in 1793. The coast and the Canadian west were explored further by Vancouver in 1792, Fraser in 1808 and Thompson in 1811. The British drove out the Russians and Spanish that had attempted to settle the Pacific coast, and established settlements in the name of Great Britain and Canada.

Ste Anne de la P rade

Ste Anne de la P rade began with a concession in 1667 that ran a few miles up the Sainte Anne River. The town is located near the mouth of the river where it empties into the St-Laurence

River, about half-way between Trois-Rivieres and Quebec City. Today it is famous in Quebec for "les chenaux" (Tommy Cod) which is fished from ice cabins set on the frozen Sainte-Anne River.

In 1681 the population of the area was 90. In 1760, the population was 600, slightly higher than that of Three Rivers. By 1832 the population was 2436, about the same as nearby Three Rivers. A school was established in 1828. For a time there was no bridge at the river so boats, and later, steamboats would ferry people across the river. In the winter the river typically was frozen enough to ride across the ice. The waters were used to carry logs from logging operations in the forests to the north and there was some work available in this industry. The first bridge was built in 1836.

It is uncertain what Basile did for a living but he would be the first of 3 generations of Godins that will live in the Ste Anne de la Pérade area. The area had a sawmill and his son Louis, our ancestor, would list carpentry as his trade.

Basile's move to Ste Anne de la Pérade brought him in proximity to his in-laws, the Leboeuf Family. Their ancestor, Jacques Leboeuf arrived in the new world in 1666 from Larochelle, France. He married Anne Javelot, a "Fille du Roi" in Quebec 1667 but she and their two children died, He married another "Fille du Roi", Antoinette Lenoir in 1669. He originally settled near Quebec and some of his descendents settled in the Ste Anne de la Pérade area.