



LE TRAIT D'UNION CHARRON-DUCHARME

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Notre site Internet de nouveau accessible

Inauguré à l'été 1998 grâce à notre généalogiste-archiviste Luc Charron, notre site Internet a constitué depuis une indispensable vitrine pour notre association. Cette vitrine permet aux personnes qui s'intéressent aux familles Charron et Ducharme, quel que soit leur lieu de résidence, d'obtenir une information de base sur nos familles et nos activités.

Malheureusement, divers problèmes techniques avaient rendu notre site inaccessible depuis plusieurs mois. Ces problèmes sont maintenant réglés. En effet, le conseil d'administration a résolu de déplacer notre site vers un nouveau centre d'hébergement, le « Centre de généalogie francophone d'Amérique », www.genealogie.org, où se retrouvent d'ailleurs les sites de très nombreuses associations de familles souches. Ceci nous permettra, nous l'espérons, d'obtenir une grande stabilité au cours des prochaines années.

Le principal artisan de ce renouveau, Fernand Charron, en a profité pour réviser toute la structure du site, et également son contenu. Au moment où ces lignes sont écrites, le site est pratiquement complet, et nous vous invitons à le consulter. La traduction en langue anglaise est en cours, et en conséquence la partie anglaise devrait être disponible sous peu à nos membres et visiteurs parlant cette langue.

Bonne visite à notre site dont vous trouverez l'adresse au bas de cette page.

Our web site is now available again

Thanks to Luc Charron, our genealogist and archivist, we have had a web site since 1998. This site has been an essential showroom for our association, where people from all over the world could find information about our families and our association's activities.

Unfortunately, our site has been unavailable for the past months for technical reasons. These problems are now behind us. The board of our association decided to move our site to a new location, the « Centre de généalogie francophone d'Amérique » (www.genalogie.org), where the web sites of many family associations are also located, which should provide us with a better stability in the coming years.

The main responsible of this achievement, Fernand Charron, took advantage of this change to realize a revision, not only of the structure of the site, but also of its content. The French section is now almost complete, and we already invite you to look at it. Our English-speaking readers will be happy to learn that Fernand is working on the English section of the site, which should also be available soon.

Welcome on our web site, at the address at the bottom of this page.

www.genealogie.org/famille/charronducharme

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L'association est membre de la Fédération des familles-souches québécoises inc.
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Le Trait d'union est publié trois fois par année, soit en février, juin et octobre. Il est distribué gratuitement aux membres, soit par courrier électronique sous forme de fichier PDF, soit par la poste. Les principales sociétés généalogiques en reçoivent gratuitement un exemplaire. Voir la dernière page pour les conditions d'adhésion à l'association.

Nous invitons nos membres et les personnes intéressées aux familles Charron et Ducharme à utiliser les pages du Trait d'union pour publier les résultats de leurs recherches sur ces familles. Les articles, photos, questions/réponses doivent être transmis, de préférence par courriel à Pierre Ducharme, au duchap00@cam.org, ou encore à la case postale de l'association. Les textes sont la responsabilité de leurs auteurs, qui confirment de ce fait avoir obtenu la permission de publier les données qui y figurent. Les articles sont publiés dans la langue dans laquelle ils nous parviennent ».

The Trait d'union is published three times a year, in February, June, and October. It is sent to all members free of charge, either by email as a PDF file, either on paper by regular mail. Main genealogical societies also received a free copy. See membership conditions on the last page.

We invite our members and all persons having an interest in Charron and Ducharme families to publish the results of their researchs, as well as pictures, questions/answers, in the columns of the Trait d'union. These must be sent, if possible by email to Pierre Ducharme at duchap00@cam.org, or else at our post office box. Texts are the responsibility of their authors, who confirm that they have the permission to publish the datas within these articles. Articles are published in the language they are written in.

ÉDITORIAL

Des projets, des résultats.

Pierre Ducharme (# 19)

Nous avons toujours plein de projets. Nous ne parvenons habituellement pas à les réaliser aussi rapidement que nous le souhaiterions, mais nous les poursuivons néanmoins avec ténacité, conformément à notre devise. Ces projets, parfois, arrivent à maturité simultanément, de sorte qu'à des mois apparemment peu productifs succède une période d'effervescence. Nous vivons présentement une telle période.

Tout d'abord, comme l'annonce la page couverture, notre nouveau site Internet est maintenant accessible. Un site repensé, dont tout le contenu a été révisé, et qui sera bientôt doté d'une section en langue anglaise. Un site que nous avons voulu attrayant et convivial, mais sans gadgets inutiles qui retardent la navigation. Nous vous invitons à y faire une visite et à le consulter régulièrement, puisque nous espérons le mettre à jour régulièrement, notamment en y déposant les communiqués annonçant nos activités. Bien entendu, vos commentaires et suggestions sont les bienvenus.

En second lieu, nous annonçons avec fierté la publication d'une nouvelle édition du Dictionnaire des Charron et Ducharme, la 4e, qui succède ainsi aux éditions de 1997, 1998 et 2000. Un ouvrage attendu, dont la gestation a été assez difficile. Nous croyons cependant qu'il saura combler vos attentes par son contenu autant que par sa forme.

Les éditions antérieures consistaient en un dictionnaire par génération, conçu pour publication en format papier, bien que la 3ème ait aussi été publiée en format électronique sur CD. Notre nouveau Dictionnaire n'est livré que sous ce dernier format. Il était en effet devenu évident que l'édition papier n'était plus possible : l'augmentation des informations aurait conduit à un livre lourd, coûteux, difficile à consulter, ayant toutes les apparences d'un annuaire téléphonique. La solution s'est imposée d'elle-même.

Ceci résout un autre problème : celui de s'y retrouver à travers des dizaines de milliers de noms, dont au moins la moitié sont des Charron ou des Ducharme. La capacité de recherche quasi illimitée du format électronique élimine l'index, qui d'ailleurs aurait été presque inutilisable à cause de la similitude des noms.

Nos réalisations sont toujours le résultat du travail acharné des membres du conseil d'administration et, dans ce cas particulier, de celui de **Luc Charron**, de **Fernand Charron** et de **Robert Charron**. Luc a été l'auteur des trois premières éditions de notre dictionnaire, et de plus il a été le créateur de notre premier site Internet. Fernand a travaillé depuis plus d'un an sur la mise à jour de ce site. Quant à Robert, il a consacré je ne saurais dire combien de milliers d'heures à la préparation de la 4ème édition du dictionnaire. Tous trois, et ceux qui les ont appuyés, peuvent être assurés de notre reconnaissance.

Dans le cas du dictionnaire, il me faut aussi vous remercier, vous les membres de l'association qui, au fil des années, nous avez fourni les informations qu'il contient aujourd'hui. En effet, tout son contenu provient soit de documents publics (par exemple de nécrologies), soit des renseignements que vous nous avez spontanément communiqués sur vos familles. Bien sûr, il n'est certainement pas complet ni exempt d'erreurs : aucun ouvrage généalogique ne l'est jamais. Mais c'est un outil que nous sommes fiers de l'offrir aujourd'hui. Vous trouverez les détails nécessaires pour vous le procurer à l'avant-dernière page de ce bulletin.

EDITORIAL

Many projets, some success

Pierre Ducharme (# 19)

We always have a lot of projets. More than we can usually handle, so we are not able to complete them as fast as we wish to. But we keep on working on them with persistence. And sometimes a few come to their conclusions simultaneously. Such is the situation presently.

First, as said on the front page, our new web site is now available at last. A new site, totally revised, and that will soon have its complete english section. A site that we wanted to be as friendly and as attractive as possible, without those gadgets that slow down your surfing. We invite you to pay a vist to our site, and to check it regularly, since announcements will be made on it. Of course, your comments and suggestions are more than welcome.

Second, we are proud to launch the 4th edition of the Dictionnaire des Charron et Ducharme. This new edition was not easy to produce, but we believe that it will fill all expectations.

Previous editions (1997-1998-2000) were lists of Charron and Ducharme, generation by generation, conceived for paper publishing, even if an electronic edition was also made for the 3rd one. Our new dictionary was planned for electronic edition only, ant it is available on CD only. It was not possible to do otherwise : with so many new data, a book would have been too costly to produce et too hard to search in. Besides, the search tool of the dictionary eliminate the needs for an index, almost unusable because so many names are identical.

Our achievements are always the results of the work of individuals. In these cases, the work of **Luc Charron**, of **Fernand Charron** and of **Robert Charron**. Luc was the author of the first 3 editions of the dictionary, and the creator of our first web site. Fernand worked more than a year to the new web site. As for Robert, he worked hundred of hours to prepare the 4th edition of the dictionary. All three of them, and those who worked with them, can be sure of our gratitude.

As far as the dictionary is concerned, I must also thank you, members of the association that provide us with most of the information that it contains. In fact, all its contents comes either from public documents (like obituaires), either from information on your family and your relatives that you sent us spontaneously.

Of course, the dictionary is certainly not complete or without errors : no genealogical work is. But it's a tool that we are proud to make available today. You will find details on how to get your copy of the dictionary at the page before the last one in this issue.

Traduction: Dick Miale

Our Ancestor Pierre Charron, A Biography¹.

Robert G. Ducharme #37

Pierre Charron, our first direct male line ancestor in Canada, was first mentioned in a Montréal record on 2 October 1662 when he and two other settlers agreed to clear four arpents (3.4 acres) of land for the lords of Montréal. Eleven ships arrived from France during the summer of 1662, but the two carrying most of the settlers, the *Flûte-Royale* and *l'Aigle-d'Or* with 200 settlers and 100 soldiers, did not reach Tadoussac, around 140 miles downriver from Québec, until late October 1662. We therefore conclude that Pierre probably arrived on one of the four ships reaching Québec in late August and September 1661².

A leather-dresser, Pierre practiced his trade in the Grand Marché (Great Market) area in Meaux FR (around 35 miles northeast of Paris). Probably with the thought of migrating to Canada Pierre disposed of property inherited from his father. On 25 January 1661 he and his step-father Jean Giroust, now married to Madeleine Dusaultoy, rented out a house they owned near the Great Market to Jean Guerreau. A month later on 28 February he sold his one-third share of a property on the rue Cornillon near the Great Market to Jean Guerreau for 105 livres³ and the following 9 April he donated another house in the same area to his cousin Nicolas Mansart.

Pierre was born on 21 October 1635 and baptized a week later, in the Calvinist church Nanteuil-les-Meaux on 28 October. He was the only child of Pierre Charron the elder, a master rope-maker, and Judith Martin from St-Martin parish, Meaux, Champagne (Seine-et-Marne) FR. The elder Pierre was baptized on 30 January 1607, in the Catholic church St-Rémy in Meaux. Judith was baptized on 31 July 1611, probably in Meaux. They entered a marriage contract on 3 August 1632 but their exact marriage date is not known. The elder Pierre verified having received 386 *livres* from his father Gilles Charron at the time of his marriage contract with Judith Martin. Judith was the daughter of Pierre Martin and Marguerite Gibert, who entered into their marriage contract on 27 December 1605. Marguerite died after 1632 and Pierre after 1647.

The father Pierre Charron died before 24 April 1644, when his widow Judith entered a marriage contract with Jean Giroust, a leather dresser at Meaux. He was only around 37 years old. Judith died when she was around 41, shortly before the post mortem inventory of her estate on 20 April 1652, leaving our Canadian ancestor the younger Pierre Charron an orphan at around age 17.

The elder Pierre was the son of Gilles Charron, a rope merchant in Meaux, and Magdeleine Babault who lived near the Great Market. They were married on 10 May 1604 at St-Rémy church. Gilles was born around 1585. He had business dealings in several communities in the Meaux area. The couple had at least seven children born between around 1612-1615 and 1629. The birth records of the six youngest children were found in the Calvinist church, Nanteuil-les-Meaux. The oldest child, ancestor Pierre the elder, was baptized in the Catholic church, St-Rémy, indicating that his parents probably turned Calvinist before the next child was born in 1617. Only three of the seven children were still living in 1652, including the elder Pierre. Magdeleine died before

1 The author wishes to thank Pierre Ducharme, President of The Association des Charron & Ducharme, Inc. for reviewing a draft of this article and suggesting a number of corrections and improvements.

2 Trudel, Marcel, *Catalogue des immigrants 1632-1662*, Éditions Hurtubise HMH, Limités, Montréal, Québec 1983, p. 471 where Pierre is listed among the passengers arriving in 1661.

3 The other two-thirds were owned by his uncles Gilles and Étienne Charron. See Ducharme, Pierre et Viel, Jean-François, *Pierre Charron: sa naissance, son appartenance religieuse*, *Memoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française*, Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, Montréal, v. 54, (235) pp. 55-58.

4 By order of the King of France only Catholics were allowed to migrate to Canada so our ancestor Pierre the younger had to have reconverted to Catholicism before leaving for Canada or shortly after. He was not confirmed until May 1664 in Montréal, when he was 28. Information on the birth and baptism date of Pierre Charron is from *Le Trait d'union Charron-Ducharme*, v. 10 (2).

Gilles entered into a marriage contract with Catherine Cavillier on 5 June 1638. He died when he was around 67 shortly before the post mortem inventory of his estate on 8 January 1652 in Meaux. Magdeleine Babault was baptized on 3 April 1588, the daughter of Jehan Babault and Perrette Rivière, the daughter of Hubert Rivière. Jehan and Perrette entered into a marriage contract on 23 April 1583.

The parents of Gilles Charron were Étienne Charron a cloth merchant (foulon) at Meaux and an inkeeper in nearby Chessy, and Faronne Desguez. Étienne Charron and Faronne Desguez were married before 1578. He was born around 1550. Faronne was the daughter of Étienne Desguez and an unknown mother. The mother could be Martine Liévin. A document at Meaux dated 25 April 1571 records a receipt or discharge (*quittance*) given by a Jacques Desguez to Jehan Liévin, his uncle, guardian (*tuteur*) and trustee (*curateur*). Apparently Jacques was an orphan. He could be the brother of ancestress Faronne and the son of Étienne, in which case the mother's family name was Liévin. They had at least five children, including ancestor Gilles. Faronne was buried at St-Rémy on 16 June 1586. Étienne remarried with Marguerite Pauvreayde before 1592. He died after 1610.

Étienne Charron was the son of Gilles Charron the elder, also a merchant at Meaux, and Catherine Gillet, who were married before 15 October 1543 and had at least five children. Catherine was the daughter of Jehan Gillet and Catherine Garnier. Her parentage is verified in a document involving the distribution of the personal property of Jehan among his children, including Catherine, dated 15 December 1545. Catherine died before Gilles signed a marriage contract with Marguerite Roussel on 18 November 1573. He died before 1582.

Gilles Charron, the elder, was one of nine children of Pierre Charron, who died before 15 October 1543, when his property was divided up among his children. The mother is not known. Yet another Pierre Charron was a fur merchant in Meaux in 1481 and churchwarden at Saint- Christophe church in Meaux and could well have been the grandfather of Gilles the elder. This Pierre is mentioned in a document dated 5 March 1481 involving the lease of a house in Meaux between Pierre and Étienne Meron, a fisherman. But this connection has not been verified. The lineage from our immigrant ancestor the younger Pierre Charron back to his great-great-great- grandfather another Pierre Charron is shown in earlier issues of the *Trait d'union*.⁵

The fact that Canadian ancestor Pierre Charron was orphaned when he was around 17 might explain why he decided to emigrate to Canada. Shortly after his arrival in Montréal he enrolled in the 20th squad of the *Ste-Famille de Jésus-Marie-Joseph* brigade, the military unit created by Governor M. de Maisonneuve in January 1663 to protect the colony against the Iroquois. He enlisted on 27 January 1663 and when his service was completed he set out to start a family and establish himself in the colony. He was confirmed in Montréal in May 1664 and he married Catherine Pillard on 19 October 1665 at Montréal⁶. He was two days short of his 30th birthday and Catherine was 19. She was confirmed in Montreal on 11 July 1664 under the name Catherine Plate.

Catherine arrived from La Rochelle, France with the first group of fifteen Daughters of the King on the ship *L'Aigle d'Or* or the *Flûte Royale* de Brouage both of which reached Québec on 22 September 1663, Entry 267⁷. She was baptized on 30 March 1646, the daughter of Pierre Pillard and Marguerite Moulinet, from Notre-

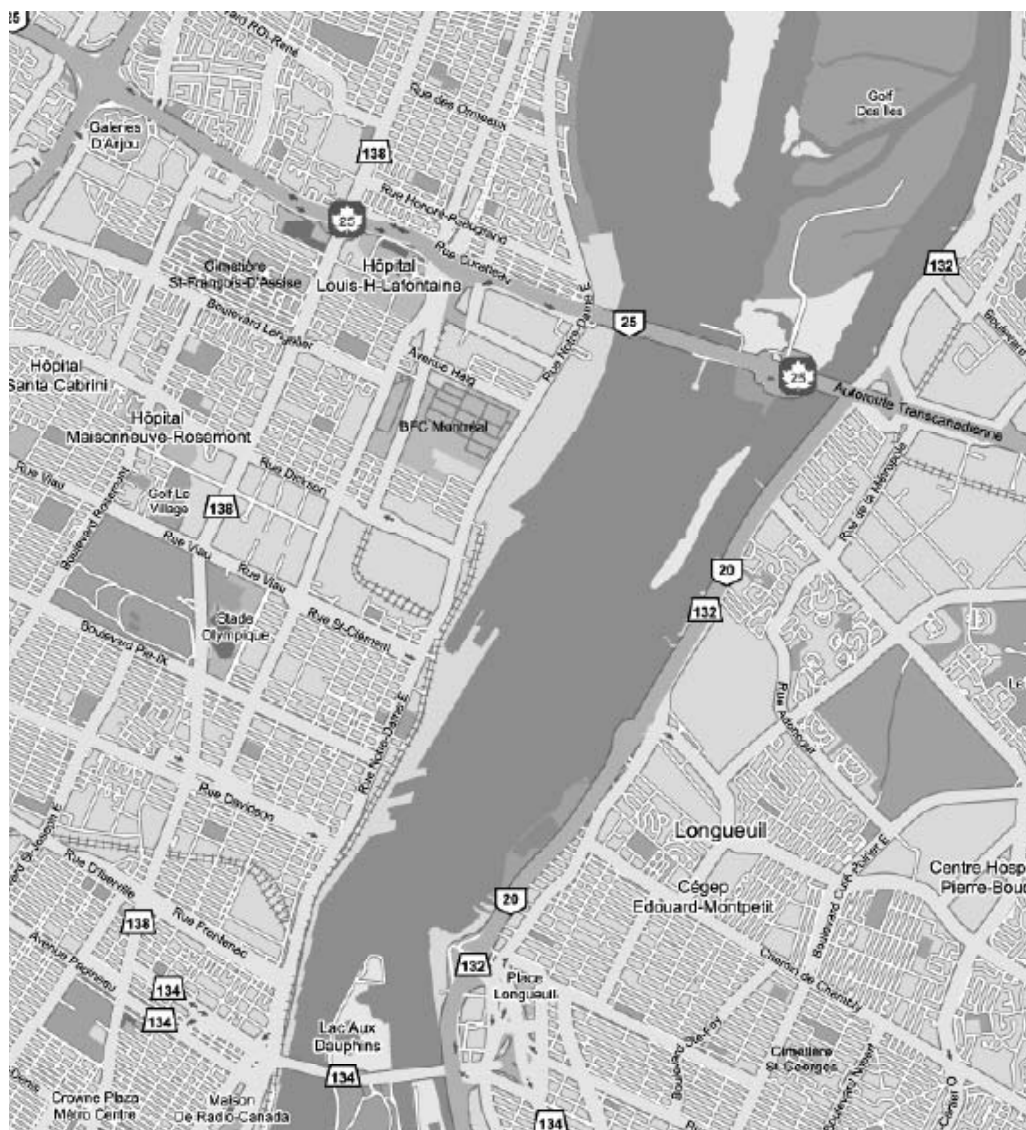
5 The information on the Charron family in Meaux was found by a professional French genealogist, M. Jean-François Viel, who was hired by the Association des Charron et Ducharme, Inc. in Canada, which the author is a member of. Mr. Viel researched French church and civil records in the Meaux area for information on the ancestors of our first Canadian Charron ancestor, Pierre Charron. The information is published in the *Bulletin of the Association, Le Trait d'union Charron- Ducharme*, published three times per year in February, June and October. The information here appears in three articles of the *Le Trait*: the first by Pierre Charron in v. 6, (1), *L'Inventaire au Décès de Notre Ancêtre Gilles Charron (Inventory After the Death of Ancestor Gilles Charron)*, the second by Pierre Ducharme, in v. 6, (2), *Découvertes Importantes Sur Nos Ancêtres Charron a Meaux, 1550-1650, (Important Discoveries on Our Charron Ancestors in Meaux, 1550-1650)*, and the third, again by Pierre Ducharme, in v. 7, (1) *Nouvelles Découvertes Sur Nos Ancêtres Charron, (New Discoveries on Our Charron Ancestors)*. Mr. Viel found 67 documents relating to acts and contracts by members of the Charron family and affiliated families dating from 5 March 1481 to 17 September 1684. The Association plans to publish the documents in a forthcoming book.

6 Catherine has appeared in public records under several other names including, Pillaud, Pillat, Plat, Plate and Pillote.

7 For more on the Daughters of the King (*Filles du Roi*) see Gagné, Peter J., *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673*, (2 Volumes) Quintin Publications, Pawtucket RI. 2001. Also see the web site <http://www.fillesduroi.org/>

Dame-de-Cogne parish, La Rochelle, Aunis (Charente-Maritime) FR. The baptism was held in the adjoining parish of Ste-Marguerite because the church in Notre-Dame-de-Cogne parish had not been rebuilt after its destruction in the recent religious wars in La Rochelle.⁸

In July 1666 the Reverend Gabriel Souart, the priest at St-Sulpice parish, granted Pierre twenty-six acres of land with a frontage of 384 feet on the St. Lawrence River in Montréal. The parcel began at what is now Boucherville Street and extended 384 feet east. The Longue-Pointe church was located on a part of the parcel today as are approaches to the Lafontaine Bridge and tunnel over the St. Lawrence River. The Charrons were living on the property for the 1666 and 1667 Censuses, and had three acres of land under cultivation. Their first child was born there on 29 September 1666. In April 1668 Pierre sold this property to Jean Voyne for 162 livres.



Shortly after the Charrons moved to the Contrecoeur seigniory, around thirty-miles down the St. Lawrence River on the south bank, where their next seven children apparently were born between 1668 and 1680. Unfortunately we have no information on any property transactions at Contrecoeur involving Pierre, however there are several documents testifying to the Charron family residence there:

⁸ For more on the siege and the French religious wars see, Luc, Jean-Noel, “*La Charente-Maritime, L’Aunis et Saintonge, des origines a nos jours*”, Éditions Bourdessoules, Saint-Jean-d’Angély FR. Catherine’s birth record was found only recently and is reproduced in op. cit “Memoires” v. 49, (218) p. 282.

1. Emile Falardeau states that the son Pierre was born in Contrecoeur in 1671 (records lost), and that the son Nicolas was born on 16 March and baptized on 16 April 1676 in the home of Monsieur de Contrecoeur, bourg de Contrecoeur (sic reg.)⁹.
2. The document dated 14 October 1675 recording the sale of Ile-Ste-Anne property by Pierre Gardaines to Pierre Charron and his wife Catherine Platte shows the Charrons as residents of Contrecoeur.¹⁰
3. René Jetté shows the daughter Thérèse baptized in Contrecoeur on 26 April 1674 (probably in a private home there since there was no church until 1679 according to Jetté). He also shows the son Nicolas born on 16 March and baptized there on 9 April 1676 (again probably in a private home)¹¹.
4. The oldest child Catherine entered into her first marriage contract with François Chagnon dit Larose on 23 July 1679 at Contrecoeur.¹²
5. In his biography on Pierre Charron Michel Langlois states that the Charrons moved to Contrecoeur shortly after the sale of their Montréal property at Longue-Pointe in April 1668, although he provides no documentation.¹³
6. The loss of Contrecoeur records indicated by Falardeau could explain why the birth dates and places of several Charron children are not known.
7. The absence of a parish church in Contrecoeur until 1679 or 1680 could explain why some of the Charron births and baptisms were recorded in Sorel and Bucherville, at that time, the closest operating parishes of the likely priests performing the ceremonies.

On 13 July 1680 the purchase of the Île-Ste-Anne property was annulled by mutual agreement between Pierre and Dardaine. Toward the end of 1680 Pierre and his family moved to the Longueuil seigniory, across the St. Lawrence River from Montréal, where they were among the first settlers. They were living there for the 1681 Census with their eight children. At that time the seigniory contained fourteen houses and had a population of 78, including eleven couples with fifty-six children. The four youngest Charron children were born in Longueuil between 1682 and 1688. Pierre bought thirty four acres of land there on 24 October 1694 for 30 livres. The property was doubled in size in May 1695 and another thirty-four acres were added the following October by the landlord Charles Lemoine as an incentive to the Charron family to stay, increasing the Charron farm to 102 acres.¹⁴

Pierre was shown as a resident of Longueuil when he died in Montréal Hospital at age 65 on Christmas Day 1700. Five of the Charron children were married when Pierre died and the youngest of the seven children still living at home was 24. Catherine sold the property at Longueuil to Robert Drousson in July 1708 for 300 livres. She remarried with Sébastien Brisson in 1709 in Montréal. They had no children. She was 71 when she was buried on 23 July 1717 at Montréal.

The Charron/Pillard union produced a very large progeny. All twelve of their offspring (eight daughters and four sons) married and had 116 children, with ninety-four surviving through childhood, including twenty-three males heirs by the four Charron sons to carry on the family line. As of June 2005 the number of known male descendants from the four Charron sons totalled 17,624.¹⁵

⁹ Falardeau, Émile, *La Descendance de Pierre Charron par les mariages 1665-1950*, Éditions Bergeron Inc. Montréal 1981. See pages XXXIV and XXXV.

¹⁰ *Le Trait d'union* v. 9 (2) p. 7.

¹¹ Jetté, René, *Dictionnaire généalogiques des familles du Québec des origines à 1730*, Programme de recherche en démographie historique de l'Université de Montréal. Les Presses de L'Université de Montréal, Montréal Québec. 1983. p 233.

¹² *Ibid* p. 215.

¹³ Langlois, Michel, *Dictionnaire Biographique des Ancêtres Québécois*, 4 Tomes. La Maison des Ancêtres, Sillery 1998. Tome I pp. 397-398.

¹⁴ Also on the early settlement of Longueuil see, Lemoine, Louis, "Longueuil en Nouvelle-France", Société d'Histoire de Longueuil, Longueuil QC, 1975. Land holdings in Longueuil in 1677, 1695 and 1723 are shown on pp. 119-120.

¹⁵ *Op. Cit*, *Le Trait d'union* v. 12, (2) p. 19.

not known. This ancestral relationship is through the author's maternal Roch/Savaria family lines. The detailed lineage is shown in an earlier article by the author in *Le Trait d'union*¹⁷.

2. **Marie-Charlotte Charron**, the author's ancestress, was born around 1668, probably in Contrecoeur. She was married in Longueuil on 30 November 1686 with ancestor Claude-Louis LeMer (Lemaire), son of Louis LeMer and Marguerite Bardela from Entrains (Entrains-sur-Nohain), Auxerre diocese, Nivernais (Nièvre) FR. He was around 28 and she was around 19. Claude-Louis came to Canada as a sergeant in the Marin Company in the Troupes-de-La-Marine. The contingent of seven companies, including 350 recruits, and the new Governor-General of Canada Jacques-René Brissay de Denonville, arrived in August 1684. On one of the ships sixty men died from scurvy and typhus and on another eighty men were more dead than alive when they reached Québec. In December 1686 Charles-Louis was granted 152 acres of land in Verchères, on the south bank around twenty-five miles downriver from Montréal, but he had very little time to develop the property. He died before 1695, at around age 34, sometime after the birth of their two children. Marie-Charlotte remarried with Raymond Végéard *dit* Labonté, parents unknown, around 1695 at Verchères. Raymond arrived in Canada as a corporal in the Duvivier Company. They had four daughters and three sons. Marie-Charlotte was buried at Contrecoeur on 20 December 1720. Raymond remarried with Angélique Pineau and they had four children. He died in Repentigny on 13 June 1727. This ancestral relationship is through the author's maternal Latendresse/Coutu family lines. The detailed lineage is shown in an earlier article by the author in *Le Trait d'union*¹⁸.

3. **Antoinette dite Anne Charron** was born on 18 October 1670 probably in Contrecoeur but recorded in Sorel. She married on 18 April 1686 at Boucherville with Pierre Goguet, son of Pierre Goguet and Louise Garnier. They had eight children all born in Montréal between 1690 and 1702. Pierre died on 26 September 1730 in Longue-Pointe, near Montréal. Antoinette died in Montréal on 5 October 1745.

4. **Pierre Charron II** was born in Contrecoeur in 1671 and baptized at Sorel in 1672 and he married Madeleine Robin, daughter of Jean Robin-Lapointe and Jeanne Charton, on 4 November 1697 at Boucherville. They had eleven children, all born in Longueuil between 1698 and 1721, including eight surviving boys to carry on the Charron line. Marie Robin died before Pierre remarried with Marie Gauthier, widow of Gervais Malard, and daughter of Jean-Jacques Gauthier and Jeanne Petit in Longueuil on 18 July 1734. Pierre was buried in Longueuil on 3 June 1737 and Marie Gauthier remarried with Philippe Dandin on 30 September 1738 in Montréal.

5. **Marie-Thérèse Charron**, the author's ancestress, was baptized in Contrecoeur on 2 February 1674, probably in a private home since there was no parish church in Contrecoeur until 1679 or 1680. She first married Jacques Hubert *dit* Parisien, a soldier from Paris, son of Mathurin Hubert and Jacqueline Hévier, on 21 February at Longueuil. They had two children before Jacques died a little before Thérèse remarried with ancestor Antoine Piet *dit* Lafresnière, son of Jean Piet *dit* Trempe and Marguerite Chemereau, on Île-Dupas, opposite Sorel, on 30 January 1701. Antoine was the brother of Marguerite Piet below. They had one child, ancestress Marguerite Piet probably in Sorel before Thérèse died at age 37. Antoine remarried with Marie Boucher the daughter of Charles Boucher and Marie-Madeleine Pelletier, on 2 May 1711 at Sorel. They had ten children between between 1712 and 1730. Antoine's death date and place are not known. This ancestral relationship is through the author's maternal Coutu/Chebroux-Latendresse family lines. The detailed lineage is shown in an earlier article by the author in *Le Trait d'union*¹⁹.

6. **Nicolas Charron** was born on 16 March 1676 in Contrecoeur and baptized there in the home of Monsieur de Contrecoeur on 9 April 1676. He married Marie-Madeleine Viau, daughter of Jacques Viau *dit* Lespérance and Marie-Thérèse Robin, on 15 January 1703 at Longueuil. They had fifteen children between

17 *Trait d'union Charron-Ducharme* v. 5 (1) p 13

18 *Ibid* p. 14

19 *Ibid* p. 15

1704 and 1730, all born in Longueuil, including eight boys to carry on the Charron line. The death dates and places of the parents are not known.

7. **François Charron dit Ducharme** was probably born in Contrecoeur on 2 June 1678, but the birth was recorded in Sorel. He was the author's first Canadian born Charron-Ducharme ancestor and the first and only Charron son to use the name Ducharme. He married Marguerite Piet, sister of Antoine Piet, above, and daughter of Jean Piet dit Trempe and Marguerite Chemereau, on 30 January 1701 at Sorel. According to one source François acquired an island in the St. Lawrence River near Île-Dupas, between Berthier and Sorel, still called Île-Ducharme, and he and his wife Marguerite Piet raised their family of eleven children there²⁰. The record on the births and baptisms of their eleven children is confusing and appears to belie this claim. The two most recent reports are those of Léopold Ducharme (1982) and René Jetté (1983). The information is shown in the table below²¹.

Child	Léopold Ducharme (1982)		René Jetté (1983)	
	Birth	Baptism	Birth	Baptism
Jean-Baptiste				
Jean-François		23/6/1704 Ile-Dupas	17/6/1704 Sorel	27/6/1704 Sorel
Marie-Anne		1/3/1706 Ile-Dupas	1/5/1706 Sorel	13/5/1706 Sorel
Étienne	2/6/1708 Sorel	3/6/1708 Sorel	2/6/1708 Sorel	3/6/1708 Sorel
Marie-Charlotte	1/6/1710 Ile-Dupas	1/6/1710 Ile-Dupas	1/6/1710 Sorel	1/6/1710 Sorel
Marguerite	2/6/1712 Sorel	2/6/1712 Sorel	2/6/1712 Sorel	2/6/1712 Sorel
Jean	25/1/1715 Sorel	25/1/1715 Sorel	26/1/1715 Berthier	26/1/1715 Sorel
Marie-Madeleine		20/11/1716 Ile-Dupas	19/11/1716 Berthier	20/11/1716 Sorel
Marc-Antoine		21/8/1718 Sorel	21/8/1718 Berthier	22/8/1718 Sorel
Joseph		5/9/1723 Ile-Dupas		5/9/1723 Sorel
Geneviève		21/9/1725 Sorel		21/9/1725 Sorel

The Jetté data would seem to be more consistent with the record. Baptisms could not be performed in churches in Berthier or Île-Dupas since the parishes Sainte-Geneviève-de-Berthier and La Visitation-de-la-Très-Sainte-Vierge-de-Île-Dupas were not established until 1727, although it should be noted that Tanguay shows that parish records in Île-Dupas date to 1704²². It is still possible that some or all of the children were born and baptized at home on Île-Ducharme, and that the events were officially registered in established parishes. The exact date of François' death is not known but it was between 20 January and 29 March 1746. He would have

20 See Le Trait d'union v.. 11, no. 1 (October 2003) p. 13. Ile-Ducharme is not accessible by car today but Ile-Dupas is.

21 DGFQ, p. 234 and Ducharme, Léopold, "*Les Ducharme Descendants de Pierre Charron et les familles affiliée, 1665-1979*", Léopold Ducharme, Édition privée, Montréal, 1982. See pp. 21-24.

22 See Tanguay, L'Abbé C. *Dictionnaire Généalogique des familles Canadiennes*, Éditions Élysée, Montréal 1975, v. I, p. 601, and Jetté, René, *Dictionnaire Généalogique des familles du Québec*, Les Presses de L'Université de Montréal 1983, p. xiv.

been 68 on 2 June 1746. His wife Marguerite died in Berthier when she was 81 on 1 February 1761. François and Marguerite left six sons to carry on the Charron-Ducharme line.

The author is related to François and his wife Marguerite through two of their children, their daughter Marguerite and their son Jean. Marguerite Charron-Ducharme, the sixth of their eleven children was born and baptized in Sorel on 2 June 1712. She married Thomas Duhamel *dit* Sanfaçon II, the son of Thomas Duhamel *dit* Sanfaçon and Angélique Besnier, in Berthier on 9 November 1733. They had at least two children, including our ancestress Marie-Ursule Duhamel born on an unknown date, possibly in the Lanoraie seigniory ten miles upriver from Berthier.

The author's second ancestral tie to François Charron *dit* Ducharme and Marguerite Piet, their son Jean Charron-Ducharme, was the seventh of their eleven children, born in Berthier and baptized in Sorel on 25 January 1715. He was first married with Marguerite Maret, daughter of Richard Maret and Marie-Magdeleine Cloutier, widow of Antoine Houde, in Berthier on 11 February 1732. The age combination was very unusual. Jean had just turned 17 and Marguerite was 32. They had five children before Marguerite died in Berthier on 23 November 1764, at age 64. Jean remarried with the author's ancestress Geneviève Vanasse-Vertefeuille, daughter of Nicolas Vanasse-Vertefeuille and Jeanne-Marguerite Pothier (Poitier), on 27 July 1765 in the Maskinongé seigniory, on the Maskinongé River, around fifteen miles downriver from Berthier. Jean was 50 years old and Marguerite was around 20. So after a first wife 17 years older than himself, Jean married a woman thirty years younger. No matter, they went on to have eleven children between 1766 and 1783, including the author's ancestor Amable Charron-Ducharme, born around 1777. Jean was 68 when their youngest child, was born on 12 November 1785. The family was living in Lanoraie when Jean died on 25 May 1794. He was 79. Geneviève's date and place of death are not known. This is the author's direct Ducharme male line, beginning with his father Homer George Ducharme (1898-1981) and back through Zenon Ducharme (1872-1944), Alfred-Alexis Charron-Ducharme (1842-1920), Amable Charron-Ducharme II (1815-.....), Amable Charron-Ducharme I (c1777- 1818), Jean Charron-Ducharme (1715-1794), François Charron *dit* Ducharme (1678-1746) and to Pierre Charron (1635-1700) and his ancestors in Meaux, France. The detailed lineage is shown in an earlier article in *Le Trait d'union* by the author.²³

8. **Catherine Charron** was born around 1680, probably in Contrecoeur. She married Guillaume Adam a soldier, the son of Guillaume Adam and Maguerite Nicolet, on 24 January 1711 in Longueuil. They had eight children all baptized in Longueuil between 1707 and 1713. Guillaume was buried on 24 May 1718 in Montréal. Catherine lived unmarried for another twenty-one years and was buried on 3 June 1739 in Longueuil.

9. **Hélène Charron** was born in Longueuil on 2 November 1682 and she was married there with Charles Édeline, son of Charles Édeline and Jeanne Braconnier on 7 February 1701. Their ten children were all born in Longueuil between 1704 and 1720. Five of them died in early childhood and another at age 19.. Charles was buried on 3 April 1726 in Montréal and Hélène at age 57 on 8 March 1738 in Longueuil.

10. **Jean Charron**, born in Longueuil on 17 October 1684, married Madeleine Guertin, daughter of Louis Guertin and Marie-Madeleine Chicoine, Bourdon 18 February 1711 contract at Cointrecoeur. They had at least nine children between 1712 and 1729, eight of whom were baptized in Saint-Sulpice and one in Repentigny. At least three children were born on Îles Bouchard. Madeleine died before Jean remarried with Geneviève Boucher (probably Charles & Marie Énaud) c1723 in Berthier²⁴. The dates and places of the parents deaths are not known. The Charron/Guertin union left three boys to continue their Charron family line.

11. **Louise Charron**, the author's ancestress, was born in Longueuil on 4 September 1686. She married Michel Colin *dit* Laliberté, son of Mathurin Colin *dit* Laliberté and Jacqueline Labbé, on 19 February 1703 at Longueuil. They had four children in Longueuil, between 1704 and 1710. Then the family was living

across the St. Lawrence River in the Repentigny seigniory, where two more children were born in 1712 and 1714. Then three more children were added between 1716 and 1719 at Îles Bouchard, in the Saint Lawrence River between Verchères and Saint-Sulpice. The famille was still living at Îles Bouchard, on 15 February 1721, when Michel was listed among the island residents attending the Procès Verbaux meeting to verify the boundaries of the parishes in the area²⁵. The four youngest children were born at Saint-Sulpice between 1721 and 1727 and both parents were buried there, Louise at age 55 on 13 December 1741 and Michel on 1 March 1752, when he was 74. This relationship is through the author's maternal Roch/Savaria family lines. The detailed lineage is shown in an earlier article by the author in *Le Trait d'union*²⁶.

12. Marie-Jeanne Charron. was born in Longueuil on 7 May 1688. She married François Bouteille, son of Simon Bouteille and Marguerite Masson, in 1706 at Sorel. They had seven children born between 1707 and 1719. In Longueuil, Saint-Sulpice and probably Îles Bouchard. Marie-Jeanne died in childbirth on 19 November 1719 at Îles Bouchard. Her widower François remarried with Marguerite Viau, widow of Pierre Lussier on 22 January 1722 at Longueuil²⁷.

23 Op. Cit p. 13

24 Charles Boucher and Marie Énaud are the most logical parents of Geneviève. They were the only Boucher couple very likely living in Berthier at that time with a daughter Marie-Charlotte with a younger sister Geneviève. Four of the seven Boucher children were reported born and/or baptized in Sorel and three in Berthier including the youngest born and baptized there in 1729. But they could all have been born in Berthier since there was no parish church there until 1727. See Jetté pp. xiv & 140.

25 See *Rapport de L'archiviste de la Province de Québec, 1921-1922*, Ls-A. Proulx Imprimeur de Sa Majesté Le Roi, 1922. p. 288.

26 Op. Cit. Pp. 15-16.

27 The main sources of information are: Langlois, Michel, *Dictionnaire Biographique Des Ancêtres Québécois (1608-1700)*, (Quatre tomes) La Maison Des Ancêtres Québécois, Sillery 2000; Op. Cit *Dictionnaire (Tanguay)* et *Dictionnaire (Jetté)*. Also on the Charron/Pillard family see: Charron, Luc et collaborateurs, *Dictionnaire Des Charron & Ducharme., Descendance de Pierre Charron et de Catherine Pillard* par les générations depuis 1665, Édition 2000. Associations des Charron et Ducharme, inc. Montréal, Québec 2000; .Ducharme, Léopold, *Les*



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Bienvenue parmi nous à toutes ces personnes

Lieu d'inhumation de Pierre Charron et Catherine Pillard

Pierre Ducharme (# 19)

Le fait est bien connu : notre ancêtre le pionnier Pierre Charron mourût le jour de Noël 1700. L'acte d'inhumation, que nous reproduisons tel quel, est signé par Charles de Breslay, vicaire portant le titre de « curé d'office », se lit comme suit :

« Le ving six Decembre mil sept cent a été inhumé le corps de Pierre Charon habitant de Longueil mort à lhospital le ving cinq desd. mois et an aagé de soixante ans ou environ après avoir reçu les sacrements. Témoins Mre Nicolas Thierry cleric qui a signé et pierre chantereau bedeau qui a déclaré ne scavoit signer de ce interpellés suivant l'ordonnance ».

Quelques commentaires sur cet acte. En premier lieu, on note que Pierre Charon (écrit ici avec un seul « r ») est mort à l'hôpital. Or il y avait alors deux hôpitaux à Montréal: l'Hôpital général, situé à Pointe-à-Callières, hors des murs de la ville, fondé en 1694 par les frères François et Claude Charron de la Barre (sans lien de parenté avec notre ancêtre), et l'Hôtel-Dieu fondé dès 1642 par Jeanne-Mance, et alors situé sur la rue St-Paul à l'angle de St-Joseph (aujourd'hui St-Sulpice), donc tout près de l'église Notre-Dame. Le premier avait pour mandat de recevoir à long terme les indigents, les vieillards, les handicapés mentaux et les blessés de guerre; le second était dédié aux soins de courte durée, comme nos hôpitaux modernes. Une recherche dans les archives de ces deux institutions permettrait peut-être d'établir dans laquelle de ces institutions Pierre Charron est décédé.

Deuxièmement, il semble bien qu'aucun membre de la famille de Pierre Charron n'ait assisté à l'inhumation, même si plusieurs d'entre eux, y compris sa veuve Catherine Pillard, demeuraient à Longueuil et Boucherville, relativement près de Montréal. On peut croire que la température fréquemment mauvaise en cette saison a joué un rôle dans cette absence, mais il peut évidemment y avoir d'autres raisons. Enfin, notons que Charles de Breslay lui attribue 60 ans ou environ; nous savons qu'il avait en vérité un peu plus de 65 ans à son décès, étant né le 21 octobre 1635.

La question qui se pose maintenant est la suivante : où Pierre Charron a-t-il été inhumé? Ainsi que le montre un plan établi en 1704 et reproduit dans cet article, le cimetière paroissial entourait l'église Notre-Dame, elle même construite dans l'axe de l'actuelle rue Notre-Dame, sur ce qui constitue présentement la Place d'armes, en face de la présente basilique du même nom. C'est donc dire que le cimetière était situé devant et sous la basilique, ce qui est confirmé dans l'ouvrage d'Olivier Morault précité. Cependant, selon cet auteur, une autre cimetière avait été établi à l'angle nord-ouest des rues St-Jacques et St-François (aujourd'hui St-François-Xavier), tandis qu'un autre avoisinait l'Hôpital général. Le premier recevait semble-t-il les dépouilles des personnes non baptisées, tandis que le second recevait les corps des personnes, militaires et pauvres surtout, décédant dans cette institution. Considérant que l'acte d'inhumation a été rédigé par le curé de la paroisse Notre-Dame, Pierre Charron a sans doute été inhumé dans le cimetière paroissial. Ses restes s'y trouvaient peut-être encore récemment.

En effet, des fouilles effectuées en 2004 lors des travaux d'aménagement du parvis de la Basilique Notre-Dame ont mené à la découvertes d'ossements humains qui, de l'avis des archéologues de la firme Arkéos inc., proviennent des sépultures du cimetière aménagé autour de la première église, entre 1683 et 1796. Les restes retirés du lieu où ils reposaient depuis trois cents ans ou même plus, seront placés dans une voûte qui sera ensevelie à la Place des commémorations au cimetière Notre-Dame-des-Neiges, sur le Mont-Royal, à Montréal. Les restes de Pierre Charron seront peut-être de ce nombre, quoi qu'il soit possible qu'ils soient demeurés au lieu d'inhumation initial.

Par ailleurs, l'inhumation de Catherine Pillard, le 23 juillet 1717, est aussi inscrite au registre de la paroisse Notre-Dame de Montréal. Remariée en 1709 à Sébastien Brisson, Catherine a donc vraisemblablement été inhumée au même endroit que son premier mari. Il est curieux de constater que l'acte d'inhumation de Catherine ne fait aucunement référence à son second mari; cet acte se lit intégralement comme suit :

« le vingt trois juillet de l'an mille sept cent dix sept a été inhumé le corps de Caterine Plat femme veuve de Pierre Charron âgée de soixante-dix ans environ. Témoins messire Jean Jacques (?) Talbot et J.B. Quenneville ».

Dans un tel contexte, il ne fait aucun doute que la pose d'une plaque commémorative dédiée à la mémoire de nos ancêtres Pierre Charron et Catherine Pillard sur l'emplacement de l'ancien cimetière ou dans la Basilique Notre-Dame elle-même serait tout à fait appropriée. Reste à faire les démarches pour obtenir la permission de procéder, ce qui n'est pas en soi une sinécure.

One Room Schools

Lorraine Ducharme-Rosauer (# 156)

I suppose I'm dating myself when I say that I received my elementary school education in a one room building where all eight grades were learning together. I have always felt that it was the the ideal way to learn, the opportunity to study ahead and always reviewing too .

The desks were small on one side of the room and gradually became larger to accomodate the 7th and 8th graders! There were blackboards across the front wall and back wall, with small chairs facing the back one. A map of the world was on one wall. It pulled down when someone wanted to used it. I wonder how many countries changed since then?

It's true that is was one BIG room but two small open rooms were called « cloakrooms », where coats and lunches were stored, and a small room which was used by the teacher for her things and it was called the Library! A hand pump was in the basement and the 7th and 8th grade boys brought water up in a pail and stored in that room with a common ladle in it for all to use (no paper or foam cups back then!). My brother remembers a kind of crockery water holder which was used later. The boys had to take care of the coal furnace during the day too.

We also had a very small « bell room » which had a big rope hanging in the middle to ring the bell. I don't remember the bell being used very often, but the room was a place where you could get permission to go in and practice memorizing a poem with a friend. The facilities were typical of the times and the small brick building was at the back of the property which seemed like a mile away to a six year old. I remember having a lot more snow those days too.

Our playground consisted of four huge swings and a « maypole », sort of thing with metal rings hanging from it on chains. The boys would shoot marbles at recess and the girls would play jacks. Some of the students played dodge ball and at the end of the year, they formed a team to compete in that game at the Ramsey County picnic which was held for all the schools. We had a cheer we used to root for our players. It was « When you're up, you're up, you're up! When you're down, you're down ! When you're up againts 6B, you're upside down ». I remember looking forward to that every year.

Our school was over a mile away and we lived at the « end of the line ». Since we always had to walk to school, my big brother Laurence and I (and later my sister Betty) started out and were joined all along the way by the others who were mostly relatives, of course. Winter was hard on the littlest ones as there were no ski pants or snowmobile boots. Long underwear was worn with dark cotton stockings which were held up by round garters. Slacks were unheard of! We would all pile into certain houses to warm up along the way, but the mothers were very kind and understanding. A kind of Home Economics class was held when one of the mothers came during school time and taught the girls how to sew a patch or mend socks.

Our teachers' name was Miss Amelia Mikesk. She never married and had to drive out here from the east side of St. Paul. I know she had a very small car with a rumble seat, a late 1920's Chevrolet and she always made it to school through all kinds of weather. As I think back at her calmness and great ability to handle all situations. I am amazed to think that one person could do it all. She was liked by students and parents alike. I only spent seven years there as she put me right into the third grade at the end of my first year.

There was a PTA of course, even back then, and dances were held once in a while. The children were allowed too, but sat on the side lines. There was always a Christmas play and a kind of stage was set up in front. The parents all came and there was singing and snacks and a fun time was had by all!!

I have been asked several times to speak to a class about one room schools and the children had SO many questions. They seemed amazed to think this could happen. We had an average of 5 pupils per class, but it varied a lot and sometimes there was only one or two in a class. As I look back at a picture of the whole school, I can still name most of them because over half were relatives!! I believe we all got a very good education and everyone got along. I was fortunate to live in those times on « The One Room School. »

Des membres de la famille Ducharme honorés à Chelmsford, MA

Ducharme family members honored in Chelmsford, MA.

Pierre Ducharme (# 19)

Le texte dont nous reprenons ci-après quelques extraits a paru le 3 novembre 2004 dans le Chelmsford Independent, sous la plume de Kevin Zimmerman. Nous l'avons reçu de Mme Laurie Bashaw, que nous remercions. Celle-ci est l'a.a-a-arrière petite fille de François Charron-dit-Ducharme (1790- avant 1860) et de sa deuxième épouse Geneviève Trinque (1806-1884), par leur fille Virginie, épouse de Onésime James-Roberge.

« After Chelmsford officials erected plaques to honor WWII veterans from the Fantozzi and Jamros families, Jane Nickels wanted to make sure [her uncles] the Ducharme brothers - Teddy, Paul, George and Ray- received equal recognition. [All four of them] enlisted after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour : Paul in the navy, Teddy, George and Ray in the army. Paul served 38 months in New Guinea. Ray and George were stationed in different areas of the South Pacific. And Teddy spent most of the war in Asiatic Pacific ».

« After the war, the four brothers returned to Chelmsford to settle down and raise their own family. Paul and George worked as carpenters; Ray was the butcher manager at the Purity grocery store in the Center; Teddy was employed at Erickson's Store in Chicken Corner.

« On Thursday, Nov. 11 2004, at 09h30 a.m., a memorial will be dedicated to the Ducharme family veterans on the corner of Locke Road and Westford Street [next to the original Ducharme homestead]. The ceremony will include remarks from town officials, a wreath laying by Ray, Billy and Dennis Ducharme and Honor Guards from American Legion Posts 437 and 313 ».

Disons quelques mots de cette famille. Les quatre frères Ducharme précités étaient les fils de Timothé Ducharme et Alma Bédard. Né le 24 janvier 1887 à Trois-Rivières, Thimothé Ducharme était le fils de Thaddée Ducharme et d'Emma Latour-Forget. Émigré au début du XXe siècle aux États-Unis, ils s'installa au Massachusetts, sans doute à Lowell puis à Chelmsford. Il y épousa sans doute Alma Bédard (Joseph + Alfaïd Brunelle) et ils y élevèrent leur famille de onze enfants, cinq garçons et six filles, dont une mourût en bas âge.

L'aîné de la famille, Teddy Ducharme (baptisé Thaddé sans doute du nom de son grand-père) naquit en 1910 à Lowell, MA, et décéda en 1968 à Nashua, NH. Raymond (Ray) naquit en 1916 à Chelmsford où il décéda en 1986. Paul naquit pour sa part en 1921 à Lowell, et il décéda en 1998 à Chelmsford. Enfin Georges, né en 1923 également à Lowell, décéda en 1993 à Chelmsford.

Nous avons peu de détails sur les enfants de ces personnes. Ceux de nos membres qui en disposent seraient bien aimables d'en aviser l'auteur de ce texte.

Votre ascendance généalogique en tableau

Pierre Ducharme (#19)

Au terme de recherches parfois longues et ardues, le généalogiste souhaite bien entendu afficher son ascendance, démontrant ainsi la fierté qu'il éprouve à l'égard de ses ancêtres. Mais s'il dispose des informations requises, il n'a pas toujours le talent ou le temps qu'il faut pour transformer ce souhait en réalité.

Un correspondant de l'auteur de ces lignes dispose de ce temps et de ce talent, qu'il peut mettre au service des membres de notre association. M. Roger Vaillancourt, prêtre retraité demeurant à Saskatoon, utilise les données que vous avez patiemment recueillies pour en faire un tableau en couleur de format 8,5" x 11", contenant une douzaine de générations (ou même plus) de vos ancêtres paternels ou maternels avec, si vous le souhaitez, les armoiries des Charron et Ducharme ou tout autre symbole que vous pouvez lui fournir.

Tel que j'ai pu le constater avec ma propre ascendance, le résultat est très satisfaisant. De plus, les tarifs sont très raisonnables : 10,00\$ pour une tableau « ascendance complète » et \$5.00 pour une seconde copie de la même ascendance. M. Vaillancourt peut également étudier vos demandes spéciales pour d'autres présentations.

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Veuillez noter : il ne s'agit pas ici d'un service offert par l'Association des Charron et Ducharme, inc., qui n'agit pas comme intermédiaire et ne peut garantir votre satisfaction. Toutes les communications doivent se faire directement avec M. Vaillancourt



La foire aux questions /Asking questions

Par Luc Charron #12

La chronique "La Foire aux questions" permet de poser à tous nos membres les questions restées sans réponses au terme de vos recherches. Toutes les questions, de même que les réponses éventuelles, doivent être adressées au responsable de cette chronique. Veuillez poser vos questions brièvement et clairement. Ne pas oublier d'indiquer le numéro de la question dans vos réponses, le cas échéant.

This column allows you to ask to all our members the questions for which no answers were found in your researchs. Questions and answers must be sent to the editor of this column. Please write your questions briefly and clearly. When answering a question, don't forget to give the question's number.

QUESTIONS:

- Q-18.1.01** Recherche les parents et le mariage de **André Ducharme** époux en première noce de feu **Elyse Lamoureux** et en seconde noce de **Rita ?**. (Luc Charron #12)
- Q-18.1.02** Recherche les parents et le mariage de **Marcellin Charron** époux de **Céline ?**. Au recensement du Canada de 1901 à Addington-Suffolk dans le district de Labelle, il était identifié comme marchand et a six enfants : **Hypolite, Irène, Berthe-Simone, Léo, Omer, Robert**. (Luc Charron #12)
- Q-18.1.03** Recherche les parents et le mariage de **Auguste Charron** (1876-) époux de **Maria Sansregret** (1882-). Au recensement du Canada de 1911 à Plaisance dans le district de Labelle, il est indiqué chef de famille et a quatre enfants : **Hermas, Irène, Simone, Léo**. (Luc Charron #12)
- Q-18.1.04** Recherche les parents et le mariage de **Pauline Charron (1921-2005)** de Saint-Constant. Elle a un frère, **Gérard Charron**, et deux sœurs **Jeannine Charron** et **Fernande Charron**. (Luc Charron #12)
- Q-18.1.05** Recherche le nom du père de **Jean-Marc Charron** (1964-2005) conjoint de **Shirley Audy**. Sa mère se nomme **Madeleine Lapensée**, il a un frère **Normand Charron** et deux sœurs **Danielle Charron** et **Sylvie Charron**. (Luc Charron # 12)
- Q-18.1.06** Recherche les parents et le mariage de **Cécile Charron** (1918-2005) épouse de f. **Hervé Gaudreault**, sœur de **Maria Charron** et de **Margot Charron**. **Cécile** était résidente de Montréal. (Luc Charron #12)

Fonds de recherches Émile Ducharme Émile Ducharme Research Funds

Constitué en août 1998, le Fonds de recherches Émile Ducharme a pour objectif la cueillette de sommes d'argent destinées à financer des recherches généalogiques requérant une expertise professionnelle.

The Émile Ducharme Research Funds was created in August 1998. It's goal is to collect amounts of money used for genealogical researches that require professional expertise.

2005/08/05	Monique Charron (# 138)	22.00\$
2005/08/05	Michael C. Ducharme (# 297)	28.20\$ US
2005/08/12	Jacqueline Bailly-Charron (# 9)	100.00\$
2005/08/12	Yvon Barrette (# 130)	2.00\$
2005/09/11	Jacques Charron (# 10)	20.00\$
2005/09/13	Tvon Charron (# 239)	22.00\$
2005/09/13	Tim Shannon	22.00\$ US
2005/09/25	Rose_Anna Charron-Cyr	8.00\$

Nous remercions avec gratitude ces généreux donateurs /. *These generous donors can be sure of our gratitude.*

DÉCÈS ET AVIS SOCIAUX DES CHARRON & DUCHARME



JEAN-GUY CHARRON (1934-2005) à l'âge de 70 ans, décédé le 21 juillet à Blainville. Fils d'**ADRIEN CHARRON** et d'**ERNESTINE LABELLE**, époux de **PIERRETTE GRATTON**.

FRANCINE DUCHARME (1957-2005) à l'âge de 48 ans, décédé le 26 juillet 2005 à Montréal. Fille d'**ANDRÉ DUCHARME** et de feu **ELYSE LAMOUREUX**.

JOSEPHAT CHARRON (1913-2005) à l'âge de 92 ans, décédé le 27 juillet 2005 au CHVO de Gatineau. Fils de **JOSEPH CHARRON** et d'**ANGÉLINA VILLENEUVE**.

JACQUES CHARRON (1936-2005) à l'âge de 68 ans, décédé le 19 août 2005 à Montréal. Fils de **RAYMOND CHARRON** et de **CORINNE HÉBERT**, époux d'**ALINE LABEL**.

ROBERT DUCHARME (1934-2005) à l'âge de 71 ans, décédé le 21 août 2005 à l'hôpital Cité de la Santé de Laval. Fils d'**ALBERT DUCHARME** et de **BLANCHE BEAUPARLANT**, époux de **JULIETTE RONDEAU**.

ALFED P. DUCHARME, S.J. (1922-2005) à l'âge de 83 ans, décédé le 2 septembre 2005 à Saint-Jérôme. Frère Jésuite de 1942 à 2005, fils d'**ISIDORE DUCHARME** et d'**ALICE MUNRO**.

LUCILLE CHARRON (1923-2005) à l'âge de 81 ans, décédée le 6 septembre à Saint-André-Avellin et inhumée le 10 septembre 2005 au cimetière du même endroit. Fille de **NAPOLÉON CHARRON** et de **BERTHE BOYER**.

PAULINE CHARRON (1921-2005) à l'âge de 84 ans, décédée le 28 août à Saint-Constant.

AUREL CHARRON (1942-2005) à l'âge de 63 ans, décédé à Sudbury, ON le 10 septembre 2004. Fils de **NAPOLÉON PAUL CHARRON** et de **MARIE-PAULE TREMBLAY** et époux de **GEORGETTE CHAREST**.

-RECENSEMENT/CENSUS-

Descendance de Pierre Charron et Catherine Pillard de 1665 au 1er octobre 2005:

Comme on le sait, nos ancêtres Pierre Charron et Catherine Pillard ont eu quatre fils soit, dans l'ordre de naissance, Pierre, Nicolas, François et Jean. Les chiffres qui suivent incluent tous les descendants connus de ces fils, ayant porté ou portant, soit le nom Charron, soit le nom Ducharme. Ils n'incluent pas les descendants des filles, qui ne portent pas ces noms. Le nombre de descendants réels de Pierre et Catherine est donc bien supérieur.

Our ancestors Pierre and Catherine had four sons, that is Pierre, Nicolas, François et Jean. The following figures include all known descendants of these men, that used or use either the the name Charron, either the name Ducharme. They do not include daughters' descendants, who don't use these names. Hence, the real number of descendants of Pierre and Catherine is much more important

François Charron dit Ducharme :	7,530	(42.4%)
Pierre Charron :	5,238	(29.5%)
Jean Charron :	3,196	(18.0%)
Nicolas Charron :	1,799	(10.1%)
Total :	17,763	(100.00%)

An award to Sister Andrée Du Charme (# 105)

One of our member, Sister Andrée Du Charme, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, has recently received the Manitowoc Area Catholic System Fine Arts Award. The following information was published in the Herald-Times Reporter of Manitowoc on Apr. 09, 2005

« Sister Andrée Du Charme is this year's recipient of the Manitowoc Area Catholic System Fine Arts Award. Sister Andrée, an Associate Professor of art at Silver Lake College, will be honored in a ceremony at 12:30 p.m. Sunday, April 10, 2005 at the Rahr-West Art Museum.

Awardees are selected based on the practice of fine arts education and promotion of Catholic education. Sister Andrée has been working at SLC since 1964. She previously taught at Holy Innocents School, Manitowoc, Wisconsin; St. Anthony School in Marinette, Wisconsin, where she also served as principal; and St. Paul School, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Sister Andrée received her bachelor's degree from Silver Lake College and her master's degree from the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. Her experience includes post-graduate credits from Assusu University and Cardinal Stritch College. She has organized and guided six Silver Lake College-sponsored European tours. She is the Director of the Children's Summer Art Program.

A former Director of Art Education, she specializes in design, calligraphy, ceramics and humanities. She is currently teaching ceramics and sculpture classes, and a calligraphy workshop in the summer months.

A native of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, she began the Young Artists Summer Program and has directed and taught in the program for more than 30 years ».

Lorraine Ducharme, Sister Andrée, is the daughter of Wilfred-Francis Ducharme and Alice Lasalle, and a direct descendant of Francis-Xavier Ducharme and Marie-Louise Charland, pioneers of Prairie-du-Chien, Wisconsin. We add our congratulations to those already received by Sister Andrée for this award

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Dictionnaire 2005: disque CD			
Membres	35.00\$	31.50\$	Disponible le 1^{er} septembre 2005
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ATTENTION !

La cotisation annuelle inclut 3 numéros du bulletin «LE TRAIT D'UNION». L'étiquette d'envoi de la dernière page indique, entre parenthèses, à côté ou sous votre nom, votre numéro de membre et la fin de votre inscription (**MOIS/ANNÉE**).

Votre carte de membre est échue ou le sera sous peu si l'étiquette porte une date **antérieure à 02/06 (février 2006)**. Dans ce cas, ce bulletin est le dernier à vous parvenir, si vous ne retournez pas le coupon ci-dessous avec votre cotisation. Si vous avez renouvelé votre inscription récemment, ne tenez pas compte de cet avis. Merci.

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Nous vous remercions de votre appui. *We thank you for your support.*