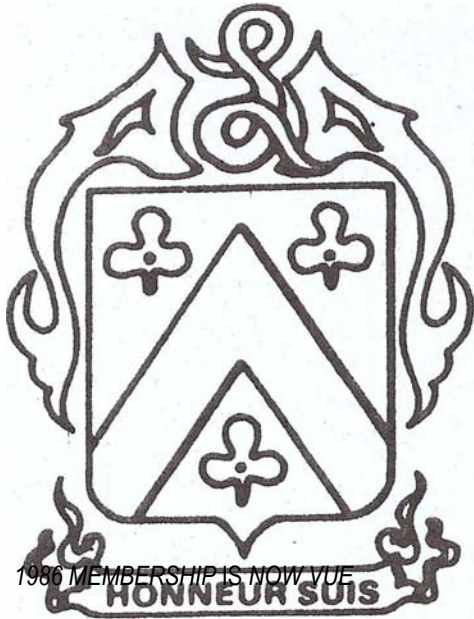


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# Le Journal des Lemieux



SEPT. 27, 1 986

*REUNION ANNUELLE - ST VALLIER-CAP ST- IGNACE*

*ANNUAL MEETING - ST VALLIER-CAP ST IGNACE*

OCT. 25, 1986

*RÉUNION DU COMMITÉ D'ADMINISTRATION,  
DRUMMONDVILLE*

DE C. 6, 1 986

*BOARD MEETING OTTAWA, ONT..*

SEPT. 25,26,27, 1987 *LES GRANVES RETROUVAILLES THE GREAT REUN!ON  
OTTAWA*

L'association des descendants des Lemieux d'Amérique Inc. détient une charte provinciale depuis le 4 décembre 1982. L'année fiscale de l'association se termine le 31 août de chaque année.

The Association has its Provincial Charte since December 4, 1982. The financial year ends on the 31 of August of the same year.

Le conseil d'administration est formé comme suit: The Board of directors is formed as follows:

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La rue Petit Champlain  
Le berceau de la famille Lemieux

La rue Petit Champlain où se trouve la maison Lemieux, est non seulement la plus ancienne du Québec mais aussi de tout l'ancien empire Français d'Amérique. Et le s'étend au pied du Cap de Québec de la Côte de la Montagne en direction de l'ouest vers Sillery. Les maisons qui la bordent du côté sud donnaient autrefois directement sur la rive du fleuve dans ce qu'on appelait l'Anse aux barques.

A l'époque, les Indiens y allaient et venaient constamment. On y débarquait et négociait les fourrures qui étaient pour lors la monnaie d'échange. Les navires qui partaient et arrivaient de France s'y amarraient. C'était de là que l'on partait à la traite, à la découverte, à la guerre.

Pas un grand nom de notre histoire nationale qui n'ait fréquenté ou habité cette petite rue, Jolliet, Dablon, Lallemand, Vimont, Couture, etc. Les gouverneurs Montmagny, d'Argenson, Frontenac, de grands capitaines tels Lemoyne et d'Iberville, en étaient familiers. Ce petit coin de pays fut avec la place Royale, le centre vital, l'atelier, le cœur même de la présence française en Amérique. Ce fut aussi le berceau de notre famille.

Dès leur arrivée dans la colonie en 1643, Pierre et Gabriel Lemieux fréquentèrent cette rue et y exercèrent leur métier de maître tonnelier. L'hiver surtout, car le printemps et l'automne étaient consacrés à la pêche, la chasse et la traite. Pendant l'été, ils défrichaient et cultivaient leur terres; Pierre à Beauport et Gabriel à Pointe Lévy sur la rive Sud face à Québec.

Les terrains que Pierre et Gabriel possédaient sur cette rue ont été localisés et identifiés par Monsieur Michel Gaumont, archéologue de la Direction du patrimoine du Ministère des Affaires Culturelles du Québec.

L'acte notarié qui ratifie la cession d'un lot à Pierre Lemieux date du 24 mars 1659. Passé devant le notaire Audouart, il est signé aussi par Pierre Denys, Sieur de la Ronde, qui lui-même le tenait de Voyer d'Argenson, chevalier gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France. Ce terrain vu l'étroitesse de l'espace entre le Cap et la rive ne mesurait que vingt-quatre pieds et demi (24½') de front et vingt-quatre de profondeur. Il s'étendait à l'angle de la rue Sous le Fort et Petit Champlain. C'était alors le dernier lot de l'agglomération. Touchant ledit acte "aux terres non concédées". Dans ce contrat, il est aussi dit que Pierre "devait enclore le terrain par une bonne et haute palissade de pieu". On est alors en pleine guerre iroquoise (1642-1665), d'où la clause.

Fait à noter, ce lot est à proximité d'une brasserie qui appartenait aux Jésuites et qu'on appelait avec humour la brasserie des Saint-Pères. Bon voisinage pour un tonnelier.

Le lot de Gabriel se situait un peu plus à l'ouest, là où se trouvait la Maison Lemieux, ainsi nommée par l'intervention de notre association de famille. Il avoisinait l'eseallier qui du Petit Champlain au marché du même nom.

C'est de là que Gabriel parti pour négocier en France fourrures et marchandises. Voyage malheureux, hélas, puisque le navire qui l'amenait fut attaqué et pillé par les Anglais. Sorti de cachot et ruiné, Gabriel, revenu à Québec, reconstitua sa fortune assez rapidement en ajoutant à ses occupations de traiteur, de tonnelier et de cultivateur celle d'aubergiste et celle de potier, qu'il avait appris de Nicolas Pré, un de ses voisins.

Après que Pierre eut fait naufrage et péri dans le golfe, Marie Besnard s'y retira en 1662 avec ses fils: Guillaume (premier Lemieux né en Amérique Pierre et Louis. C'est là qu'ils prirent le goût de la grande aventure qui devait les amener avec Jolliet à la Baie d'Hudson, au pays des Illinois et jusqu'au Golf du Mexique avec d'Iberville.

Bref, cette rue du Petit Champlain en plus d'avoir été le berceau de la Nouvelle-France a aussi comme on le voit été celui de notre famille.

Petit Champlain street  
The cradle of our family

Petit Champlain street where is situated the Lemieux house is not only the oldest in Québec but as well the most ancient of the former French Empire in America. It stretches at the foot of Cape Diamand from Côte de la Montagne towards Sillery to the west. Houses built on the southern side of the street were formerly on the very edge of the St-Lawrence in a small bay called l'Anse aux Barques.

This bay was by this time constantly haunted by Indians. Furs were brought there to be traded with all kinds of goods. Ships leaving and coming from France anchored there. From their our ancestors were going to trade, discovery and war like expeditions.

All the great names of our national history that were dwelling there haunted this street, Jolliet, Dablon, Lallemand, Vimont, Couture, Juchereau etc. The governors as Montmagny, D'Argenson, Frontenac, great captains as Lemoyne d'Iberville were familiars of the place. This little place, with the Place Royale has been the center of the workshop, the heart of the French presence in America. It has been as well the cradle of our family.

At their arrival in the colony in 1643, Pierre and Gabriel settled on this street and carried on their trade of master cooper. Especially during winter time, since spring and autumn were occupied with hunting, fishing and trading. During summer time they were farming their lands, Pierre in Beauport and Gabriel in Pointe-Levy on the south shore in front of Quebec.

The properties owned by Pierre and Gabriel had been located and identified by Mr. Michel Gaumont, archaeologist at the service of La Direction du Patrimoine of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Quebec.

The act which ratified the cession of a lot to Pierre dates back to May 24, 1659. Written by Me Audouart the Royal notary, it bears the signature of Pierre Denys de la Ronde who had previously received a larger portion of it by the Voyer d'Argenson, knight, governor of New France. Since the space between the Cape and the River is very narrow, the property measured only twenty four feet (24') and a half wide and twenty four feet (24') deep.

It was situated at the corner of Sous le Fort street and Petit Champlain. It was then the last place of private property granted. In the act it is mentioned that Pierre "will have the obligation to build a high raising wooden stockade. At the time (1642-1665) war against the Iroquois was raging".

It is worth noting the fact that this piece of land was neighbouring a brewery owned by the Jesuits, and named humoristically, The Holy Fathers brewery. Good neighbouring for a cooper.

The property of Gabriel was situated further west where stands the house called Maison Lemieux» at the demand of your association. It stands nearby the stairway that goes from Petit Champlain to the former market place at the lower level. Gabriel left from there to reach France and trade goods at LaRochelle. Unfortunately, the ship was attacked, Gabriel was captured and thrown in prison. Set free later on, Gabriel came back to Quebec and rebuild his fortune quickly by adding to his many trades as cooper, farmer, fur trader, which trade he was already practicing. He opened an Inn and made pottery, a skill learned with one his neighbours, Nicolas Pré. When Pierre died in a shipwreck In 1661, his wife Marie Besnard came to live on Petit Champlain with her three sons. Guillaume Lemieux born in New-France Pierre and Louis. Living on this street with explorers and voyageurs, gave them the inclination for the great adventures which took them with Jolliet to the Hudson's Bay, to the Illinois country and even for Pierre to the Gulf of Mexico with d'Iberville . As one can see, this Petit Champlain street is for all the Lemieux a place of great interest.

Jacques Lemieux

## .HOMMAGES A NOS DISPARUS

Le 27 septembre 1986, l'association des Descendants des Lemieux d'Amérique procédait au dévoilement d'une plaque commémorative en hommage à l'ancêtre Guillaume sur la terre de feu René Lemieux à St-Vallier. Sa femme, Éliane, ses enfants et quelques 200 des-cendants des Lemieux assistaient à cette émouvante cérémonie.

par Pauline Lemieux

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### ST-VALLIER PLEURE UN DE SES BÂTISSEURS

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St-Vallier est en deuil. Un de ses bâtisseurs, M. René Lemieux, a subitement rendu l'âme lundi dernier à l'âge de 65 ans, semant ainsi la consternation et une profonde tristesse chez ses proches et concitoyens, décrit par son bon ami Adrien Lambert comme "un homme de très grande foi, un excellent citoyen qui a rayonné sur sa municipalité, M. Lemieux a eu droit à un tribut hommages de la part de l'ex-député fédéral lors de la rencontre qui a suivi ses obsèques jeudi dernier dans la petite église de St-Vallier qui, pour la circonstance, était remplie à pleine capacité de parents, amis et concitoyens venus lui signifier un dernier adieu et lui témoigner toute leur affection et leur amitié.

Il fut un bourreau de travail qui a vécu les belles traditions canadiennes françaises, a dit M. Lambert. Il a toujours défendu avec conviction les causes auxquelles il croyait, comme en 1957 lors d'une manifestation à Ottawa alors qu'il a porté triomphalement le drapeau de sa fédération pour défendre les intérêts des producteurs agricoles. Ne l'oubliez jamais".

J'ai remarqué qu'on y parlait de vous...

OCTOBRE 1985

Récipiendaire d'une médaille du gouverneur général du Canada en 1977...

Ce n'est pas sans une certaine émotion que l'ex-maire de St-Vallier paraisse. M René Lemieux. a appris qu'il était l'un des récipiendaires d'une médaille commémorative décernée par le gouverneur général du Canada à l'occasion du vingtcinquième anniversaire du couronnement de la Reine Elisabeth II.

Il s'agissait d'un événement d'importance digne d'être souligné et qui s'avérait être aussi l'occasion par excellence de décerner des médailles commémoratives, en signe de reconnaissance de la valeur et de la qualité des services rendus par les récipiendaires qui appartiennent à diverses couches de la société et aussi de l'estime que leur témoignent leurs paires.

D'ailleurs une liste de personnes bien représentatives de toutes les régions du Canada avait été proposé par les administrations Fédérales, provinciales et municipales, afin de déterminer les heureux récipiendaires. Ainsi la majorité des organisations nationales oeuvrant dans tous les secteurs d'activités importantes notamment les professions, enseignement et les arts, les groupes d'Anciens combattants, les associations sportives, les corps philanthropiques et les organisations de bienfaisance. Le document accompagnant le parchemin du gouverneur général Jules Leger mentionne que même les services de bien-être ont été invités à présenter une liste de noms.

M. René Lemieux se dit profondément honoré par cette marque d'appréciation et de reconnaissance pour les nombreux services qu'il a rendu à son milieu.

On se souvient que M. Lemieux a été 19 ans maire de sa municipalité, président de la Fédéralion de Québec et de l'U.P.A, pendant 18ans, dont 7 autres années à titre de directeur. De plus, il a été directeur de l'Union des Conseils du Comté de Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'islet, durant deux ans. Il a aussi assumé le poste de vice-président du Syndical des producteurs de lait nature de la région de Québec, pendant, quinze ans. Finalement, il s'était vu confier le rôle de président de la Société des Pâtes et Papiers du Québec durant trois ans. Il occupe actuellement le mandat de directeur sur le Conseil d'administration de l'Hôpital d'Armagh.

Pierre (1650) fils de Pierre et Marie Besnard a séjourné au pays du Saguenay entre les années 1672-1696. En 1677 il collaborait à la construction de la chapelle de Chicoutimi. L'on dit qu'il était recommandable par son travail assidu, obéissant et dévotieux.

En 1679, avec son frère Louis (1652) et autre canadien, il étaient employés pour établir la maison de St. François Xavier à Nemiskau par les P. Antoine Silvy et Claude Vallon, Sup. Le 4 nov. 1687, Pierre était parrain d'un adulte de la tribu des Setchemin, à qui on donna le nom de Pierre. La marraine était Guillema Meda8mantesk8e.

(second registre de Tadoussac.

La communauté de Lemieux Ontario dans le comté de Prescott sur la rivière Nation du Sud, à peu près 56 milles à l'est d'Ottawa par route, a été nommé d'après Louis B. Lemieux qui opéra un camp de bucherons dans la région pour plusieurs années, et en fut le premier Maître de poste en 1975.

A un remaniement du cabinet de Wilfrid Laurier en 1906; Rodolphe Lemieux devient Ministre des Postes.

Le 29 novembre 1978 en présence de Sir Wilfrid Laurier et de Lady Laurier, une messe fut chantée pour le repos de l'âme du lieutenant Lemieux, mort au champ d'honneur, fils de l'Honorable Rodolphe Lemieux.

(Extrait de l'Histoire d'Ottawa G. Lamoureux)

Merci Oscar...Ottawa.

Il y aura "LES GRANDES RETROUVAILLES" à Ottawa les 25-26-27 sept. 1987

Que les gens de la "Côte du Sud" ont très bien préparé la rencontre annuelle de l'Association en septembre dernier. Félicitations!

Yvonne Lemieux, de N.D. des Laurentides 92 ans, épouse de Charles Babeau était de la fête à St-Valier du Cap St-Ignace.

Samedi le 27 Septembre avait lieu l'Assemblée Annuelle des Descendants des Lemieux d'Amérique.

Cette journée mémorable comme toutes les autres réunions des Lemieux a débuté à 11hrs en l'Eglise de St-Valier dans le comté de Bellechasse où nous avons été accueillis par le curé de la paroisse M. l'abbé Lord. Puis le maire du village ainsi que celui de la paroisse, M. Paul H. Bélanger et M. Corriveau nous ont souhaité la bienvenue. M. Philippe Lemieux nous a présenté les enfants d' Yves Lemieux, originaire de St-Vallier: Frédéric et Jean-Philippe ainsi que ceux d' Éliane et René Lemieux: Jean-François, Jean-René et Kathleen. L'abbé Jacques Lemieux aidé des enfants ont dévoilé en cette église de St-Vallier, la plaque commémorative à la mémoire de Guillaume Lemieux, fils de Pierre, qui vint s'y établir. Un cocktail de bienvenue nous fut offert au sous-sol de l'église et vers 12h. nous sommes allés voir cette plaque posée à la place permanente sur la ferme même où Guillaume a vécu. Cette même ferme appartient maintenant à la famille de René Lemieux.

Une trentaine de nos compagnons se sont ensuite rendu au Quai de Montmagny pour 7.30hrs afin d'y effectuer la traversée Montmagny Ile aux Grues. Sur le bateau, ils purent aussi bénéficier d'un "Brunch" offert en leur honneur.

Pendant ce temps se déroulait l'Assemblée générale prévue pour 4.30hrs à la Salle paroissiale de Cap St-Ignace, village voisin de Montmagny. Pendant cette même réunion d'autres sont allés en excursion en autobus afin de connaître mieux les alentours

Enfin à 17hrs. en l'Eglise de Cap St-Ignace, une messe fut célébrée par l'abbé Georges Lemieux en l'honneur des Lemieux d'Amérique. A la fin de cette célébration une autre plaque fut dévoilée et présentée par Isabelle et Jean-François Richard, enfants de Jean-Guy Richard et petits enfants de Béatrice Lemieux ainsi que Maxime Lemieux, fils de Philippe et petits fils de Damien Lemieux. Cette plaque rappelle la mémoire de Louis Lemieux, fils de Pierre et frère de Guillaume, qui s'installa ici même à Cap St-Ignace.

Ensuite nous nous sommes tous réunis pour un repas familial, rappelant ainsi les tablées de 30 convives parfois de nos ancêtres. Afin de mieux digérer cette boustifaille, les Lemieux repus ont eu droit à une soirée dansante "jusqu'à épuisement", disait le programme.

Espérant donc se revoir le plutôt possible,

Nicole Normand, descendante de Lemieux d'Amérique Les Saules, Québec et Ex-Magnymontoise

## HISTORY OF THE LEMIEUX FAMILY

This is a transcription of the speech Lemieux at the Lemieux family reunion at Laval University. about the Lemieux genealogy given by Jacques held in Quebec, Canada in August of 1984

The Lemieux are of North origin. That is to say that they came from the north of Europe, they were northmen. They came to France at the time of the Danish and Norwegian invasions. They settled in a province which was to be known as "Normandy" sometime after, because the King of France was forced to leave to us a part of the country. To sum up, we came from the north, our brothers and sisters were Vikings, Norsemen of Normans, if you prefer.

The Normans that came to France could not easily be called "kind" people. The French people at that time, used to say in their churches, prayers like this one: "Oh lord, please avoid us plague, starvation and the fury of the Normans" . For some time, the Normans kept busy setting cities on fire, kidnapping women and it is still going on, once in awhile. Then, they made up their mind to settle for good on a very small peninsula called Cotentin. This peninsula encircles the city of Cherbourg, a renowned harbour.

Sometime after landing in Normandy, the Normans converted themselves to Christianity. Little by little, they finally joined the people of France. They continued, however, conquering other territories such as England under the leadership of William the Conqueror. As a matter of fact, that name of Guillaume (pronounced gee-own) has been frequently used among the Normans. A great number of Lemieux have been known throughout history by the names of "Guillaume" (in English - William; in Saxon - Wilhelm). Before the landing in France, Normans spoke Nordic languages but around 942 they shifted to French. As a result, they remained closed to their Scandinavian origin, since their northern brothers kept on landing in France when they had all kinds of troubles in their native countries.

It was through that relation with the Nordic peoples that the Normans heard of America. It was the Normans who first discovered Greenland, which by the way is not green at all. It was an interesting fact, that the Scandinavians around the year 1000 settled for a few winter seasons in the Montmagny area, not far from Quebec where one finds a place called the Land of the Lemieux. They also traveled up and down the Great Lakes. Norman helmets and shields have been found in MICHIGAN. As a matter of fact, isn't there an enormous tribe of BETTERS still living in that area today. We seem to always have been known by the name of LEMIEUX. BETTER or The Best. With such a name as Lemieux, who's willing to change. One could think that the name of Lemieux is a self actualizing term. Unfortunately, such is not quite the case according to historical researchers. Our wives already had a few doubts about that as you already know.



Among the most ancient of the archives of the Lemieux in France, I found one Pierre Lemieux living in the Cotentin region in the 13th century. He was a brandy merchant. Judging by the way the Lemieux vintage was going yesterday evening at the cocktail party, it seems quite clear that something of the kind has survived over the years. In fact, Lemieux is a word meaning "honey". It was with honey the "hydromel" was made. Now, when you call your husband or wife "honey" you mean it, its very precise.

Around the year of 1200, we probably were the merchants of "hydromel" and since we sold that precious content, we also got interested in producing containers. That was around the 14th century. Up to very recent times, the Lemieux history was known from the period when Pierre and Gabriel left France to settle in the New France. We had, indeed, very little information on the Lemieux for the period preceding the 17<sup>th</sup> century until we met Mrs Anne Oscelin, a specialist in ancient documents. Mrs Oscelin knew that Pierre Lemieux was married with Marie Luguen, in norman Lucquain, Lequen. She could trace the Lemieux genealogy as far back as 1384.

From 1384 to 1984 is 600 years, this very year. Due to our findings, we have been about to speak out about our ancestors. The most ancient documents show us where the Lemieux land were. They were located near the small village of Cantaloup. That means "the place where the wolf sings". Canteloup was, at that time, a large area of big oak forests. We learned that near Canteloup, there is a hamlet called ES MIEUX and a land and farm called La Mieuserie which dates back to the beginning of the 14th century. Of course, you know that barrels are made of oak. The Lemieux lands came under the command of the noble and religious order of St. John of Jerusalem whose members were knights and monks. Isn't that wonderful. We still have, and right here with us, one of those knights of Jerusalem.. Mgr Ernest Lemieux. So, at that time, the Lemieux lived by farming on the Cotentin peninsula. There are still a few Lemieux living there. However, as the lands were rather small the elder sons kept the lot of land for themselves. Therefore, several among the youngest had to move eastwards toward the town of Rouen around 1580. But they never ceased trading barrels. It has been established that the Lemieux and the Luguen kept together all along that journey, two and a half centuries long. The two families were often married with one and another.

Pierre Lemieux and Marie Luguen are examples of that. That Marie Luguen surely was a very charming lady. Two brothers got married with her, one after the other. From his marriage to Marie Luguen, Pierre was given three sons, Jean, who stayed in France, Pierre and Claude. After the death of Pierre, Marie Luguen got married to Louis. Since the youngest ones, Pierre Jr. could not inherit the family firm of barrel trading, they left France for America. At that time, the youngest were always the ones who decided where the adventurers led. Pierre and Gabriel did not leave directly. They had to go to LaRochelle first, since that harbor was the boarding place for America. That is the reason why we shall go as far as LaRochelle on our next spring tour of France.

When they left for America in 1643, Pierre (Jr) was 27 years old and Gabriel (his cousin, 13). Pierre was the only one who had signed an engagement contract, for 3 years, I found that one. Needless to say, that out of the 100 people coming here to settle in New France, about 50 of them returned to their native country. That is easy to understand. This country of ours was rather uncomfortable, further-more, war with the Iroquois, an indian tribe, cause considerable ravages among the people.

When Pierre and Gabriel arrived here in Quebec in 1643 and they were really welcomed as both of them were master coopers and they devoted themselves to the trading of barrels. Little by little, they also began clearing the land for cultivation. If you think of New France in 1640, you have to admit it was desolate country. Only 500 people lived in it and there was full war with the Iroquois. There you have the contextual situation of their beginning lives in this country. Right after their arrival, Pierre and Gabriel settled on what is called today as Petit Champlain St. Near Boat Caves, L'Anse aux barques: that place was the one where the ships arrived and left and is now the ferry from Quebec to Levis.

Such was their work, in winter it was barrel making and in the summer it was land clearing and growing. Two years after their arrival, Pierre settled in Martin Grouvel's house in Beauport to cultivate the soil. The first lands of Pierre were located right in the village of Beauport, close to the Montmorency river on the West side. As for Gabriel, he got interested in cultivating the soil only a few years later, he seemed to be much more inclined to the craft of trading barrels.

The first Lemieux child born in Canada was Guillaume, Pierre's son, Pierre, Louis and four other children who died shortly after of an epidemic or war, it is hard to say. In 1646, Pierre got married to Marie Besnard, he was 30 and she was 16. According to the relation, Pierre did not think of returning to France any longer after meeting Marie even though his engagement contract had come to an end, such is life. Pierre Lemieux and Martin Grouvel continued trading on the St-Lawrence river. In the beginning, they did so by trading towards the Great Lakes, but because of the wars with the Iroquois, that market soon got closed. They turned their minds towards Tadoussac the Saguenay river and Lake St-Jean. They took part in setting up many trading posts which became towns like Chicoutimi and Metabetchouan. Then it is possible to say that Chicoutimi was founded by de Grandville and a few Lemieux. In the meantime, Gabriel had started clearing lands for cultivation on the south side of the St-Lawrence river along with other pioneers.

As you can imagine, great courage was required to cross that river. On the other side of the river, the people were harassed by the Iroquois at all times. Let us recall, that Pierre and Gabriel always came back to Petit Champlain St for wintertime. In 1660, full war was going on and the colony was in serious danger. In 1661, harvesting was not possible. If you had not harvest you had no bread either, therefore, Pierre and Martin Grouvel were sent to France to fetch for different kinds of flour. On their way back to Quebec, Pierre died in a shipwreck with Martin Grouvel, which made Marie Besnard, a widow.

Marie then, with her children, Guillaume, her son Pierre and Louis, moved to Gabriel's house on Petit Champlain St. That fact explains why the memorial plaque of the Lemieux has been put up on that street where both families lived. The Lemieux kept on living on Petit Champlain street until 1965. On the other side of the street, facing the Lemieux house, was the Demers-Lemieux house. The Lemieux lived on the upper floor and the Demers on the floor looking on little Champlain market. That means that the Lemieux were present on Petit Champlain street since the very beginning of the colony.

I will say a few words now about Pierre's sons, Guillaume, Pierre and Louis. We are going to follow the two families separately from now on. From the moment that Marie Besnard settled on Petit Champlain St., the family got mingled with the adventurous life of the country. Their next door neighbours were called LaSalle, Joliet, Fathers Dablon and Marquette. As a matter of fact, all important characters of the new France history lived on Petit Champlain St. or were seen there quite often. Guillaume, Pierre and Louis really were in the middle of the great adventurers of the time. It required great courage to leave Quebec and to go rowing as far as Michigan's state for trading purposes. On the account of the Iroquois threat, France finally, in 1665, send the famous de Carignan regiment to defend us. Unfortunately, the regiment upon arriving here, were in rather poor shape. Since their soldiers had just fought the Turks, they had become weak and ill. Nevertheless, the regiment was sent to fight against the Iroquois and were to force them to make peace. It was that way Guillaume, Pierre and probably Louis ended up as soldiers in the French regiment. There they met great captains such as de Granville and Dupuis. Later on these two captains granted them pieces of land, first Guillaume on Crane Island and Geese Island.

At that time Pierre and Louis were younger, they kept on trading. Jolliet hired them to go and explore the north with them. Together they rowed up the Saguenay river and crossed Lake St-Jean, rode up the Assouahmachouan river, rode down the Rupert river and moved as far north as the Hudson bay. They lay 1200 miles of canoe and 150 ports. Then the expedition went on dreadful conditions, just think of mosquitoes, that's real martyrdom. On arriving at Hudson Bay, they realized there was already one fort erected by the English, which they used as a relay for their fur trading. In fact, they fetched for their furs through the north passage which fact was not known to our expeditioners. Pierre and Louis accompanied Jolliet back to Quebec. They revealed about that new situation to the Governor.

Then the Governor sent to Hudson Bay, one of our best warriors, maybe our best sailor, Pierre Lemoyne d'Iberville, that great sailing warrior was chosen for that special expedition because he had been the only captain who could sail up the Mississippi River into Ponchartrain Lake, so Pierre and Louis returned to the north with Lemoyne to take part in the attack against the forts. That was the right place for them to get renown. One day Lemoyne chose two warriors among the very best that he had, two Lemieux of course, to take the command of one fort, fort Albany named also Chichicouane. Those two entrusted with that responsibility were Pierre and Louis Lemieux. It was no surprise indeed.

One year, the ships responsible for providing the fort with fresh supplies did not come, therefore, the people had to go hunting to keep up sufficient supplies for one whole winter. That was quite testing for their morale. One of the men lost his mind, and killed some of the people of the fort while Pierre, Louis and other men had gone hunting. On coming back to the fort, they realized what had happened. The man was clad in irons pending the return of the ships...but they were English ships and they came to take the fort. Two hundred men against five is no picnic as you can imagine. But Pierre, Louis and others succeeded in holding the fort for three days. After the 3 days they hastily decided to run away towards Quebec.

They took one canoe in order to try to row down the St-Maurice and St-Lawrence River. The trip, however, was so hard that Pierre and Louis were the only ones to survive. When he was 41, Louis decided to get married to Madeleine Côté, who, by the way, was the daughter of Pierre's 1<sup>st</sup> wife. That lady was a young widow and the mother of three children, Madeleine Côté was one of them. She became Louis's wife. Louis, however, died not long after that marriage with Madeleine. He left her with two sons. They joined the Guillaume family. He was a rich man and owned a quarter of the whole livestock in the colony. Guillaume was married again, and that time with Louise Picard des Troismaisons. They adopted Andre (Oben) who was to become the ancestor of the Oben of the Montmagny, who are a and one of the great families of the province of Quebec. I figured that there were at a certain time thirty people (30) sitting around the table. What is called a lot of people. Then Louis died, his two sons, Louis and Alexis were lodged at Guillaume's house. Two more why note. The children, Louis Jr. and Alexis slowly migrated toward the Gaspésie region. Guillaume's son went towards St-Vallier, Berthier and sometime after towards St-Hyacinthe. They finally joined Gabriel's children who were living at Levis. There was one exception, Gabriel Jr. who had chosen to settle in Laprairie not far from Montreal.

Father Wilfrid Lemieux started collecting documents and marriages papers concerning the Lemieux family and Lucien inherited the documents. That is the way our association came to life. Documents were computerized and given to the National Archives of Quebec.

I am coming to a quick stop now because when the Lemieux keep far from bottles too long they become over anxious.

END

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