

**JEANNE MERRIN (c1635-1711) – A SURVIVOR IN SPITE OF ALL  
Pioneer Settler of Seventeenth-Century Montréal**

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Including excerpts from *The Women of Ville-Marie:  
Pioneers of Seventeenth-Century Montréal*, a non-fiction book by the same author



*Settlers' Log House; Painting by Cornelius David Krieghoff, 1856;  
Art gallery of Ontario, PD-US*

Jeanne Merrin, the daughter of Michel Merrin and Catherine Archanges, was born about 1635 in the parish of Saint-Michel in Poitiers, Poitou, France.<sup>1</sup> Eighteen-year-old Jeanne came to New France, to Montréal in particular, as part of a recruitment effort that would become known as the Grand Recruitment of 1653. While she came intending to find a husband and settle in the colony, her specific reasons for leaving the familiar landscape of her home country are unknown. Her courage and resolution were to be tested many times over in the years to come.

In the spring of 1642, Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance, leading a party of some forty settlers, founded Ville-Marie on Montréal Island. Later, the settlement itself came to be called Montréal. Ten years after its founding, the population of the community held steady at around fifty inhabitants.

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<sup>1</sup> There are various spellings of Jeanne's surname in the records, including Merrin, Mairé, Meray, Meret, and Meré. Jeanne signed her name as Meré on her marriage contract drawn up by the notary Bénigne Basset on October 30, 1654. Her mother's name was listed as Catherine Tardif on Jeanne's marriage to René Moreau Du Portail on June 30, 1672.

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The French colonists lived under constant threat of ambush and death at the hands of roving parties of unfriendly Indigenous. Iroquois raids were occurring everywhere along the Saint Lawrence River in the spring of 1651. Hostile warriors assaulted the French in Québec, Trois-Rivières, and Montréal, as well as their Indigenous enemies in Huron country. Maisonneuve was having trouble replacing the men he was losing. The settlement of Ville-Marie was in danger of extinction. All villagers were now required to leave their newly constructed homes and return to the relative safety of Maisonneuve's fort.

There was open talk of abandoning the settlement at Ville-Marie. A discouraged Maisonneuve concluded he must go back to France to recruit reinforcements for the struggling colony. If he failed, he resigned himself to abandoning the Montréal Project and ordering the settlers to return to France. Maisonneuve sailed for Europe on November 5, 1651, on a Dutch ship. The settlers huddled together and hunkered down to await Maisonneuve's return.

It was two long years before Maisonneuve returned to Ville-Marie. He had recruited 102 men and fourteen women to come to Montréal. The women included the pregnant wife of one of the male recruits and twelve unmarried young women who came understanding that they were to wed and establish families at Ville-Marie. Jeanne Merrin was among this group of single women. Marguerite Bourgeoys, the teacher Maisonneuve had selected for the children of the settlement, was also in this group.

Those recruited by Maisonneuve sailed on the *Saint-Nicolas-de Nantes*, under the command of Captain Pierre le Beson. The vessel left from the small port of Saint-Nazaire, some forty miles from the city of Nantes, on June 20, 1653. The 120 passengers on board included the recruits for Montréal, along with a couple of people who planned to settle in Quebec.<sup>2</sup>

When it left the French port, the *Saint-Nicolas* was far from seaworthy. The vessel was old with rotting timbers and was soon leaking on all sides. Provisions stored in the hold were in danger of ruin. The efforts of the men to bail the water proved unsuccessful. When they were 900 miles from Saint-Nazaire, it became all too apparent that they could not continue, and the captain reluctantly returned to France. The men and women who had signed up to go to the New World had grown increasingly alarmed and angry. They had lost all faith in the mission and believed they were being sent to their deaths. Maisonneuve, justifiably fearing that the recruits would desert him, lodged them on an island close to shore but not close enough for anyone to swim to the mainland. A month later, he secured another ship and this one, bound again for New France, weighed anchor on July 20, 1653.

Even in the best of conditions, travel across the Atlantic was not pleasant. Passengers were required to spend much of their time below deck, crowded into one room. Food was often barely edible. In the summer months in the North Atlantic, there was always the risk of colliding with

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<sup>2</sup> No passenger list exists. The numbers are based on the signed contracts and other documents.

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icebergs, with their mountains of ice and snow. In addition, travelers faced the danger of pirates or enemy ships. Voyagers often had to deal with illnesses such as dysentery, scurvy, measles, yellow fever, smallpox, or the plague. Indeed, sickness broke out on this Atlantic crossing and resulted in the deaths of eight men.

The ship reached the harbor at Québec on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of September 1653. For Maisonneuve and the recruits, it had been a long three months and two days after they had first set sail from mainland France. The arrival was not the last of the troubles for the ship. It ran aground on a sandbar at low tide, and no amount of effort would dislodge the sailing vessel. In the end, the French burned the vessel in the harbor at Quebec.

The trip across the Atlantic had been a harrowing experience. Any joy the recruits felt in reaching land was tempered because many were still sick and suffering the ill effects of their three-month sojourn at sea. Maisonneuve and the healthy newcomers soon headed upriver to Ville-Marie, where the overjoyed villagers gave them an enthusiastic greeting. The river voyage from Quebec to Montréal—sixty leagues or 180 miles—could take as long as a month. Marguerite Bourgeoys, along with those who remained too ill to make the trip, stayed behind in Quebec. They reached Ville-Marie later, in mid-November.

The new recruits encountered a dismal setting. The fifty or so residents of the settlement who warmly received them had lived behind the protective walls of the fort for two years. Cabins and other structures outside the walls had suffered from neglect. All around them were signs that winter was fast approaching.

These recruits had to spend that first winter in Maisonneuve's fortified compound. There were no other options. They experienced for the first time the pristine beauty of their snow-capped surroundings, but also its often brutally cold weather.

While unmarried women who came to the colony were, in general, under pressure to marry promptly, those who came in this recruitment waited until the coming of the new year to wed. The Church did not permit marriages during the Advent and Lenten seasons and the colonists were too busy in the spring and summer clearing land, planting and harvesting their crops, and building their cabins. This gave the women of this recruitment time to weigh their marriage prospects. While two of the women married in January, the other women waited until the fall of 1654 to exchange wedding vows.

On November 9, a year after her arrival, Jeanne married the wheelwright Éloi Jarry *dit* Lahaye.<sup>3</sup> Two other women of the recruitment wed that day and Governor Maisonneuve honored them all with his presence.

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<sup>3</sup> Dates of marriages, births, and burials in this history come from the PRDH, with linkages to scanned parish records at Genealogy Québec.

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Éloi Jarry *dit* Lahaye, the son of Éloi Jarry and Françoise Chevalier, was born and baptized on July 8, 1616, in the Church of Saint-Martin in the French village of Igé, Perche. He is known to have been in Ville-Marie as early as 1646, when he came as an *engagé* of M. Jean Sorand of Igé.<sup>4</sup>

Some men who had come to Ville-Marie joined forces in the hard work of clearing the land and farming. This was apparently the case with Éloi Jarry. On January 17, 1654, Governor Maisonneuve granted Éloi Jarry and Henri Perrin, jointly, a parcel of land at Ville-Marie measuring thirty arpents.

Doubtless, Éloi had built a basic cabin on the property prior to marrying Jeanne. The couple settled in and had three children. Jean-Baptiste was born in 1655, Marie-Clemence in 1657, and Henri in 1658. Éloi chose Henri Perrin as godfather of his third child at the child's baptism on November 1, 1658.

Shortly after young Henri's birth, that is, sometime late in 1658 or in 1659, Iroquois warriors took Éloi Jarry captive.<sup>5</sup> Jeanne was in her early twenties with three young children to raise. Éloi's fate was not known immediately, but by the spring of 1661, it was assumed that he had died in captivity. On May 7, 1661, an inventory of Éloi's estate was taken.

On July 18, 1661, Jeanne wed Éloi's friend and associate Henri Perrin. Henri was born on July 14, 1626, in Louargat, Bretagne, Côtes-d'Armor, France. He was one of at least five children born to François Perrin and Marguerite Geffroy and had been in Montréal since 1650.<sup>6</sup> On the marriage record of Jeanne and Henri, listed simply as a "habitant," is the statement that Éloi had been taken captive by the Iroquois about two years previously and had been declared dead. This record also notes that Jeanne was eight months pregnant, and the vicar was granting them a dispensation of the bans of marriage for them to marry to avoid scandal.

Five children were born to Jeanne and Henri Perrin. Michelle was born in 1661, followed by Marie in 1663, Mathieu in 1664, Barbe in 1667, and Gabriel in 1669.

The colony continued to experience periodic harassment and assault from the Iroquois. All able-bodied men took part in the colony's defense. In 1663, Governor Maisonneuve established the Sainte-Famille militia of Montréal, made up of twenty squadrons of five men each. Henri Perrin was a member of the twelfth squadron of this group.

In the summer of 1665, the French king came to the colony's defense. Louis XIV sent the Carignan-Salières Regiment, some 1200 men strong, to New France to address the Iroquois menace. By September of the following year, the Iroquois had been subdued. The King offered

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<sup>4</sup> Fichier Origine, Record #242142.

<sup>5</sup> Éloi is listed as present at the baptism of his son Henri, on November 1, 1658.

<sup>6</sup> Fichier Origine, Record # 243239.

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incentives to soldiers willing to stay and settle in the colony. A third of the men took him up on his offer.

The men from Montréal had been invaluable as volunteers fighting alongside the regimental soldiers in the suppression of the Iroquois threat. Unfortunately, excluding their leaders, the names of these locals who took part in the campaigns in 1666 are lost to history. Undoubtedly, many, if not all, the men in the militia of Montréal formed by Maisonneuve in 1663 were engaged in at least one campaign against the Iroquois. Henri Perrin was likely among these men and, while he was away, Jeanne managed home and her young family as best she could.

Jean Talon, who arrived in the French colony in 1665 as Intendant, ordered a census of the population of New France. Henri Perrin and Jeanne Merrin (Mère) are found in the census records of 1666 and 1667 for Montréal. The 1667 census lists Henri, age 42, and Jeanne, age 32, with seven children in the household. The oldest three children have the surname Jarry, while the youngest four carry the name Perrin.

Henri Perrin died sometime after January 17, 1669, when he was present for the baptism of his son Gabriel, and before June 1672, when Jeanne married a third time. The date and cause of death are unknown. Church registers and civil records are silent on this matter.

Jeanne married twenty-two-year-old René Moreau *dit* Dubreuil on June 20, 1672. René was the son of René Moreau, Sieur du Portail, and Barbe Veillard. He was baptized on October 16, 1650, and came from Poitiers, the same town as Jeanne.<sup>7</sup> René was much younger than Jeanne; he would have been a toddler when Jeanne immigrated to Montréal in 1653 so it is doubtful that they knew each other in the Old Country. René had come to New France in 1670 as a soldier with the company of François-Marie Perrot, governor of Montréal.

René and Jeanne had two daughters: Renée was born in 1673 and Jeanne in 1674. Between 1674 and 1681, René passed away. The census of 1681 does not list him or the two girls. There are no records in the parish registers of their deaths and burials. Had there been an accident? Drownings and house fires were not uncommon in New France.

Jeanne Merrin (Meray) is listed as head of household in the 1681 Census of Montréal, along with her four sons: Jean Jarry (26); Henri Jarry (23), Mathieu Perrin (16) and Gabriel Perrin (12). Jeanne and the boys were living on the fief Verdun, a settlement southwest of Montréal in the vicinity of Lachine. The family had two guns, two oxen, and five arpents of land under cultivation. Jeanne's oldest four daughters had married by this time and were living nearby.<sup>8</sup>

By the mid-1680s, the two decades of comparative peace that had followed the 1666 defeat of the Iroquois were coming to an end. Warriors of the Iroquois Confederacy, supported by English

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<sup>7</sup> Fichier Origine, Record # 242985.

<sup>8</sup> Sulte, *Histoire*, 70.



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colonists in New York, were becoming ever more daring in their attacks on the French settlements along the Saint Lawrence River.

In the summer of 1685, Jacques-René de Bisay, Marquis de Denonville, arrived in the colony as the newly appointed Governor-General of New France, accompanied by eight hundred soldiers from the *Troupes de la Marine*. Two years later, an additional eight hundred troops landed at Québec. Denonville, a veteran soldier, was given authority to subdue the Iroquois by whatever means he deemed necessary. In 1687, Denonville mounted a campaign against the Seneca, the strongest and westernmost nation of the Iroquois Confederacy. The troops under Denonville marched into hostile Seneca territory. While they did not engage the Seneca in battle, they mercilessly destroyed villages and crops.

The Iroquois exacted their revenge two years later, in August 1689. A party of about fifteen hundred Iroquois crossed Lake Saint-Louis and stole onto the west end of Montréal Island after dark on the night of August 4, under the cover of a severe summer thunderstorm. Soldiers in the nearby forts had not detected their approach in the blackness and pelting rain. The dogs failed to identify that anything was amiss. No one rang the bell, as was customary, to alert villagers of the impending danger. The Iroquois scattered into small groups and surrounded the cottages in the settlement at Lachine. Shortly before dawn they attacked, filling the early morning air with the sounds of war whoops, screams, and terrified cries. Bullets whizzed and tomahawks flew, cutting down anyone trying to escape. The assailants set homes ablaze, reducing them to smoke and ash, and slaughtered the livestock. Chaos and confusion reigned among the soldiers and settlers who were caught completely off guard. Many villagers lost their lives, while even more were taken prisoner. The event came to be known as the Lachine Massacre.

Louis de Baude de Frontenac, who replaced Denonville as governor of New France, visited the site of the massacre soon after. In a report written on November 15 of that year, he wrote: “They burned more than nine miles of territory, sacking all the houses as far as the very doors of [Montréal], carrying off more than one hundred and twenty men, women and children, after having massacred more than two hundred others, who were either brained, burned or roasted, some being even devoured, while the wombs of pregnant females were laid bare to snatch their infants, and other atrocities committed of a shocking and unheard of nature.”<sup>9</sup> It was an exaggeration, no doubt, but his words reflected the horror felt by the French throughout the country.

In fact, most of Lachine’s villagers survived the massacre. The Iroquois had not attacked the garrisons of the three nearby forts, Fort Rolland, Fort Rémy, and Fort La Présentation. They left the part of the village above Fort La Présentation untouched.

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<sup>9</sup> McNelley, *The Women of Ville-Marie*, 179.

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Jeanne's family, however, did not escape the brutality. In 1689, her four oldest daughters were living with their families in Lachine or in the vicinity. Her sons, Jean-Baptiste Jarry, Henri Jarry, Mattieu Perrin, and Gabriel Perrin, likewise, were living there or staying nearby.

Clemence Jarry, Jeanne's oldest daughter, survived the attack, along with her husband André Rapin and five children, the youngest being not yet four months old. Another daughter Michelle Perrin, her husband Jean-Baptiste Gourdon dit Lachasse, and their six children also survived the massacre.

Jeanne's daughter Marie Perrin and her husband, Vincent Alix dit Larosée, a forty-year-old soldier from the Carignan-Salières Regiment, were not so fortunate. They died in the massacre along with three of their children: Catherine, age eight, Gabriel, age six, and two-month-old Jean-Marie. Ten-year-old Marie, their oldest daughter, was likely taken captive and released about 1695. She married Simon Guillory in the spring of 1696. Two-year-old Suzanne Alix was taken prisoner and released about 1700 when she was around thirteen years old. She appears in the parish registers of Lachine on April 15, 1706, when she is listed as godmother to Suzanne Picard. Suzanne Alix did not marry until November 1722, when, at thirty-five, she married François Desnoyers *dit* La Jeunesse. The couple had five children.

Jeanne's daughter Barbe Perrin had married René Hugué, another soldier of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, in Lachine in mid-October 1680. The couple had three children. The youngest child died in January 1689, before he was four months old. Twenty-two-year-old Barbe was abducted that ill-fated morning in August along with five-year-old André and three-year-old Anne-Françoise, her two remaining children, and taken to an Iroquois village in upper New York. Barbe Perrin spent some five years in captivity in Iroquois country. When she was released in 1694, she was pregnant and had a two-year-old daughter with her. Thierry Pierre Laurin, another French captive, had fathered both children.<sup>10</sup>

Marie-Anne Laurin, born among the Iroquois of northern New York on November 1, 1692, was baptized at Lachine on July 27, 1694.<sup>11</sup> Barbe gave birth to a son named Jean in Montréal on December 13, 1694. However, the infant died the next day. Of the two children taken captive with Barbe in 1689, André died in captivity. Anne-Françoise Hugué, eight years old in the summer of 1694, remained with her Indigenous family.

The massacre sowed terror throughout New France. Many of those living outside the palisade that surrounded Montréal sought safety within its walls. The last decade of the seventeenth century witnessed continuing bloody conflict with the Iroquois. The mood in the settlement in

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<sup>10</sup> Thierry Pierre Laurin had been taken captive by the Iroquois about 1691. At the time he was married to Marie Mathon *dite* Labrie and had two young daughters. After his release he returned to his wife. The couple had eight more children. This man is generally listed as Pierre Laurin or Lorrain in parish records.

<sup>11</sup> Marie-Anne Laurin is listed as Anne Thierry on her baptism record.

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the decade from 1690 to 1700 was one of constant uncertainty, fear, and distrust. Montréalers again lived under a state of siege. It was unsafe outside Montréal's walls. Men took loaded guns when they went to work in the fields. Canons were fired from the fort when there were sightings of Iroquois in the vicinity. Relief for those who had settled on Montréal Island came only with the signing of the Great Peace Treaty of 1701 between the French and the five tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy.

Two years after the Lachine Massacre, Jeanne Merrin lost two sons-in-law. Barbe Perrin's husband, René Huguet, had somehow survived the massacre at Lachine in 1689, but two years later, in the early morning hours of June 26, 1691, Iroquois ambushed and killed him as he worked in his wheat fields at Lachine. Michelle Perrin's husband, Jean-Baptiste Gourdon *dit* Lachasse, also working in the fields that morning, lost his life. The two had come to New France as Carignan-Salières soldiers. Also killed in the attack were a friend and four soldiers from Fort Rolland who were serving as armed guards for the men in the fields.<sup>12</sup>

The economy of Ville-Marie had long depended on the trade in furs. It was the cash crop. A growing number of young men in Montréal worked in the fur trade. Lachine was the starting point of expeditions to the *pays d'en haut*, or High Country, to exchange European goods for furs with the Indigenous who lived in the region bordering the Great Lakes. Many, if not most, of the residents of Lachine were involved in the trade. Jean-Baptiste Jarry *dit* Lahaye, Mathieu Perrin, and Gabriel Perrin, all sons of Jeanne Merrin, took part in the fur trade as *voyageurs*, hired to transport goods to and from the French outposts farther west. So did her sons-in-law, Jacques Larrivée *dit* Delisle and Louis-Jean Denis.

The wives of the inhabitants in the countryside were also involved in the fur trade in a myriad of ways. Merchants hired these women as seamstresses to fashion the cloth imported from France into shirts and greatcoats. The handiwork of the ladies and excess foodstuffs became part of the cargo going to the forts and trading posts in the High Country. More often, the women played a supportive role in the fur trade. They had to keep the family fed and the farm running while their husbands and sons were away.

Jeanne Merrin did not remarry after the death of her third husband. She died and was buried on December 8, 1711, in Montréal. At her death, Jeanne was about 75 years old and had lived over thirty years as a widow. She had birthed ten children with three husbands. All but two of her children had survived into adulthood. Surely, these children looked after their mother in her old age, as was the expectation of this French colony.

Jeanne Merrin suffered more than her share of losses in her lifetime. Iroquois warriors had killed her first husband, a daughter, three sons-in-law, and several grandchildren. Some family members were taken captive. Still others died of causes lost to history. Jeanne carried on through

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<sup>12</sup> Girouard, *Le Vieux Lachine*, 46. PRDH burial records, linked to scanned parish records at Genealogy Québec. On their church burial record is the notation: "Tue par les iroquois au matin, une demi-heure apres le soleil leve, en alland chercher son ble."



her fears, grief, and heartache. For her many descendants, Jeanne left a legacy of strength and courage in the face of adversity.

### **Additional notes on the children of Jeanne Merrin:**

**Jean-Baptiste Jarry dit Lahaye** was born in Ville-Marie (Montréal) on Aug 13, 1655. He was fifty-eight when he married Louise Paradis in Montréal on Sept 24, 1713. This couple had no children. Jean-Baptiste was identified as a *voyageur* on fur trade contracts signed at Montréal in 1702, 1703, 1718, 1720 and 1725.<sup>13</sup> Jean-Baptiste died on September 25, 1735, at age eighty, and was laid to rest at Lachine.

**Marie-Clemence Jarry** was born in Ville-Marie (Montréal) on Feb 5, 1657. Clemence, the first of Jeanne Merrin's children to marry, was just twelve when she wed André Rapin, a surgeon, on Nov 25, 1669. This couple had eleven children. They were living at Lachine in 1678 when their fourth child was born. André died at Lachine on Dec 27, 1694. Marie-Clemence waited five years before marrying Joseph Gauthier *dit* Saguingorra on Aug 16, 1699. Clemence and her second husband had one child. Eight of Clemence's twelve children grew to adulthood and married. Marie-Clemence died at age sixty and was buried in Montréal on January 18, 1717.

**Henri Jarry** was born in Ville-Marie (Montréal) on Nov 1, 1658. He married fourteen-year-old Agathe Lécuyer on Nov 25, 1693. The couple settled in Montréal and had fourteen children. Both parents died in 1716. Agathe died and was buried on December 16, 1716, a month after the birth of Joseph, her last child. Although no burial record has been found for Henri, he is listed as deceased on this child's baptism record and on Agathe's burial record. Despite being orphaned at a young age, eight of the couple's children grew to adulthood and married, including the youngest, orphaned at just a month of age.

**Michelle Perrin** was born and baptized in Ville-Marie (Montréal) on Aug 24, 1661. She married Jean-Baptiste Gourdon *dit* Lachasse in Montréal on Nov 24, 1676. Jean-Baptiste had come to New France in the summer of 1665 as a soldier in the Maximy Company of the Carignan-Salières Regiment. He is listed as a tailor in the census of 1681. This couple had seven children. After Gourdon's death in 1691, Michelle married Louis-Jean Denis on Apr 16, 1705. One child was born to this union. Michelle and Louis-Jean Denis are listed on a fur trade contract, dated August 7, 1725, concerning the payment of 432 French *livres* to the merchant Jacques Paumereau for merchandise for a trip to the trading post at Detroit.<sup>14</sup> Michelle is listed as a *sage-femme*, or midwife, on a number of baptism records in Lachine and in Montréal. She was still helping other women birth babies when she was in her late sixties. She died on March 10, 1731 and was buried in Montréal.

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<sup>13</sup> Fisher, *Répertoire des engagements pour L'Ouest*, 26, 28, 58, 71, 116.

<sup>14</sup> Fisher, *Répertoire des engagements pour L'Ouest*, 117.

**Marie Perrin** was born in Ville-Marie (Montréal) on Apr 1, 1663. She was thirteen when she married Vincent Alix *dit* La Rosée in Montréal on Oct 4, 1677. Vincent had also come to New France in the summer of 1665 as a soldier in the Rougemont Company of the Carignan-Salières Regiment. This couple settled in Lachine and had six children before Iroquois warriors killed them and three of their six children in the massacre at Lachine on Aug 5, 1689. Their daughters Marie and Suzanne were the only two children who grew to adulthood and married.

**Mathieu Perrin dit Garao** was born in Ville-Marie (Montréal) on Sept 21, 1664. On the record of his marriage to Marie-Jeanne Pilet, dated Sept 5, 1694, at Lachine, is the notation that Mathieu had been taken captive by the Iroquois while transporting goods to Fort Frontenac in the spring of 1688. Marie-Jeanne Pilet, the young widow of François Ethier, was taken captive the following year. While in captivity they were married by Father Millet, also a captive. The marriage was reported to Father Remi who recorded the marriage in the parish records of Lachine in 1694. This couple had ten children including three sets of twins. Mathieu was active in the fur trade for many years. He is listed as a voyageur to the High Country on fur trade contracts in 1695, 1701, and 1715.<sup>15</sup> Mathieu died and was buried at Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue on July 27, 1742. At least some of the couple's children were living at Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, west of Montréal, as early as 1725.

**Barbe Perrin** was born at Ville-Marie (Montréal) on Jan 4, 1667. She married René Huguet at Lachine on Oct 16, 1680. This couple had three children. Barbe was taken captive in the Lachine Massacre on August 5, 1689. She gave birth to two children fathered in captivity by Thierry Pierre Laurin, another French captive. The Iroquois released Barbe in the summer of 1694 and she returned to Lachine. René Huguet had escaped death and captivity in the Lachine massacre, only to be killed by Iroquois while working in his fields two years later. Barbe married Jacques Larrivée *dit* Delisle at Lachine on Dec 31, 1696. This couple had three children. Jacques was another Montréalais involved in the fur trade. A contract dated June 7, 1695, states that Jacques Delisle and Mathieu Perrin signed on as voyageurs to transport merchandise to the Ottawa Peoples in the High Country. Jacques Larrivée is listed on multiple contracts signed between 1692 and 1717.<sup>16</sup> Barbe died sometime after July 5, 1711, when she stood as godmother at a baptism of an Indigenous child in Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue.

**Gabriel Perrin** was born on Jan 17, 1669. He married Marie-Jeanne Beaudry on Feb 12, 1697. No children were born of this union. Gabriel was also involved in the fur trade. In a contract signed on Aug 21, 1692, Gabriel was engaged as a voyageur to go to the country of the Ottawas.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Fisher, *Répertoire des engagements pour L'Ouest*, 20, 25, 47.

<sup>16</sup> Fisher, *Répertoire des engagements pour L'Ouest*, 16, 18, 20, 21, 57.

<sup>17</sup> Fisher, *Répertoire des engagements pour L'Ouest*, 13.

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**Renée Moreau** was born on Feb 2, 1673 and died in childhood. Only a baptism record exists for this child. She is not found in the census of 1681.

**Jeanne Moreau** was born on Sept 30, 1674 and died in childhood. Only a baptism record exists for this child. She is not found in the census of 1681.

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