

A word from the President

This year, 2008, marks the 400th anniversary of the founding of Quebec City, the first permanent settlement in North America and the beginnings of the crafting of a vast empire which would ultimately encompass three quarters of the continent. This vast expanse, known as New France, would extend from Hudson's Bay to the gulf of Mexico and from the Appalachians to the Rocky Mountains. And one of the recorders of this immense territory was none other than Nicolas Perrot.

This is the background against which the Board has decided to focus attention on this anniversary and underline the role that Nicolas Perrot played in the expanse of the territory of New France, by organizing a commemoration of shared heritage sites.

A shared-heritage site is a site common to both Quebec province and France which has the potential of bearing witness to the memory of New France in France and conversely, of France within Quebec.

In partnership with the City of Becancour, the Association is working on a shared-heritage commemoration which, in all likelihood, would take place at the next get-together of the descendants of Nicolas Perrot, planned for the coming month of September, on Sunday the 21st, 2008, in Becancour. Be sure to make note of this date in your agenda. More detailed information will be available in the next issue of the *Messenger*.

At the last General Assembly, three persons had not submitted requests to renew their mandate: Michel Perreault, who occupied the position of Secretary, and Edith and Andre-Clement Perreault, as Directors. I would like to thank them for their contribution to the Association. Also, the General Assembly elected Chantal Perreault as a Director. We bid her welcome.

In addition, I would like to inform you that Lise Perreault-Christin has submitted her resignation from the position of Vice-President of the Association. The Board has acknowledged her decision.

In the name of the Association, I wish to express our appreciation for the work she has accomplished since 1998 in organizing our annual get-togethers and in contributing to restore Nicolas Perrot to his rightful place in history - an aim which the Association shares and will continue to foster.

**Claude Perreault,
President**

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Nicolas Perrot

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RECAP OF THE 2007 GET-TOGETHER OF NICOLAS PERROT DESCENDANTS

In September 2007 the descendants of Nicolas Perrot came together in Montreal. About one hundred persons had responded to the invitation. The day began with a commemorative mass celebrated by Father Serge Perreault in the magnificent Chapelle du Sacre-Coeur (Sacred Heart Chapel) of the Notre-Dame-de-Montreal basilica.



Father Serge Perreault, Lise and Jeanne d'Arc



Some of the participants

In his homily, the celebrant recalled the links which tied Nicolas Perrot to the Sulpicians, since, it bears repeating, Nicolas was for a time in their service. He also made reference to the many trips by our ancestor into the Great Lakes region to attempt to bring the Amerindians who lived in this area into the French sphere of influence. He also underlined the skill displayed by Nicolas in persuading diverse Amerindian tribes to live together and, subsequently, to become allies of the French by signing the Great Peace in Montreal in 1701. As explorer, coureur des bois, interpreter and diplomat, Nicolas Perrot played a major role in the history of New France.

Following this, the participants made their way to the Auberge Saint-Gabriel where a generous meal awaited them. Situated on Saint-Gabriel street – so named in honour of the first Sulpician to head the Montreal parish – the guests feasted in a decor imbued with the ambience of New France in that era. Indeed, the house was built in 1688 by Etienne Truteau and became an inn in 1754, making it the oldest hotel in Montreal.



Therèse Perrault-DeGuire and Yann Perreau

After lunch, singer-composer Yann Perreau recited a poem composed by Therèse Perrault-DeGuire, lauding the fervour and courage of our valorous ancestor. This made for an emotional moment.

A General Assembly, of short duration, followed and then all were invited to proceed to the Pointe-a-Calliere Museum to take in the permanent exhibit recalling the various phases of the founding of Montreal and its evolution, as well as a temporary exhibit which displayed gifts presented by the Amerindians to the successive kings of France during the French Regime.

METAMINEN, METAMINEN, METAMINEN ¹

Here is the poem recited by Yann Perreau at the Montreal 2007 gathering :

Fealty and homage
To sieur Nicolas Perrot
With all due respect...
Here is my due,
So that my peers and my heirs
Keep the memory
Of this hero of New France.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Metaminen.

IV

VIII

REFRAIN :

Like the wind, like the bird,
Through time, you return to us
Of your past, I am the echo.
Sieur Nicolas, I remember.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Metaminen.

From Saint-Lawrence to Wisconsin
By rivers against the current
Great traveler, you return to us
In the woods, in the fields,
Peace you sow, to all the winds.
T'is the sharing of the peace pipe through time.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Metaminen..

From the great sun of the monstrance,
To the twilight of your life,
Always in the shadow of history,
These great exploits you share
In your memoirs are the legacy
Forever relived by a family.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Metaminen.

I

V

IX

The wind blows me a song
On light soughing of the North Wind,
Borne from here, from elsewhere,
From the forest, from the heart,
Like a fountain, it bursts forth
About the heart, about the heart.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Metaminen.

From Trois-Rivières to Becancour,
Your heart beat strongly,
Dame Raclos you wooed
King's daughter, honourable woman,
To whom you gave your heart,
T'is the sharing of love.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Metaminen

To the wind that whispers this song,
I will say, in my way,
That, in the depths of my country,
With time, it has grown
Of the reason for my passion,
Sieur Nicolas is the blazon.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Metaminen.

II

VI

X

You, who move me so much,
You, who travel inside me,
Come from the Great Lakes,
Small ear of corn, my hero,
The memory of you is the reason
For the man, at the core of my song.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Metaminen.

T'is the cradle in the reeds,
To soft sounds of paddling
In canoes sewn of bark and birch,
To the rhythm of a new wind
T'is the recurrence of a theme
On notes which accord lovingly.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Metaminen.

At daybreak, it is spring,
Of immortals, it is the waking,
And the swallow whereabouts
Sings ritornello to all the winds,
You come back to us on today's song
On the shores of the Saint-Lawrence.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Metaminen.

III

VII

You, Burgundian from France,
From that land whence you sprang,
You have left in your travels
The mocassined ambassador
Whose speeches and bravery
Were able to move the Amerindian.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Mtaminen.

For Madeleine and her brood,
This fleur-de-lys'ed compatriot,
Who takes root in New France,
Far away, the strife between nations.
To tread the road in your footsteps
Sieur Nicolas is always there.
Metaminen, Metaminen, Metaminen.

(1) nickname of Nicolas Perrot in Algonquin meaning "man with iron legs" or "small ear of corn".

Original text by Thérèse Perrault-DeGuire
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PERROT's in North America

Many ancestors bearing the name PERROT came to New France to establish themselves during the French Regime.

The first to do so was **Jacques Perrot aka Villedaigne**. He was the son of Jean and Mathurine Gigot from Mons (district of Saint-Jean-d'Angely in Charente-Maritime.). On August 31, 1654, in Quebec City, he wed Micheline LeFlot, daughter of Antoine and Marguerite Lamère. From that union were born **Joseph**, who would wed Marie Gagne at Château-Richer (1688), **Jacques Perrot aka Desrochers**, who would marry Anne Gagne at Sainte-Famille (Ile d'Orleans) in 1690 and **Pierre, sieur de Derisy** who married Anne Jourdain in 1699 also at Sainte-Famille (I. O.).

The second Perrot to settle in New France was **Nicolas Perrot** who arrived in the colony around 1660. He was the son of François Perrot and of Marie Sirot from Darcey in Bourgogne (Côte-d'Or). As early as 1663, we find him among the "Savages" of Wisconsin where he learns their dialects. In 1671, he takes Madeleine Raclos (daughter of Ildebon and Marie Viennot) as his wife. From that union were born 11 children, of whom were **François**, married to Marie-Louise Masse (1703), **Nicolas Perrot aka Turbal**, married to Marguerite Bourbeau (1710), **Michel Perrot aka Châteauguay**, married to Jeanne Beaudry (1712), **Pierre**, married to Marie Champoux (1711) and Marie-Anne Lescarbot (1718), **Claude Perrot aka Villiers**, married to Marie Goulet (1711) and **Jean Perrot aka Duchesne** who wed Marie Quintin (1714).

Another Perrot, a relative of Nicolas Perrot, settled in New France. This was **Pierre Perrot**, son of François and Reine Didier from Darcey in Bourgogne. In 1755, he had joined the Saint-Felix company, 3rd bataillon, of the Berry regiment, who fought the English troops from 1757 on. Following the English conquest, his regiment returned to France, but Pierre decided to stay in Quebec and would marry Geneviève Poulin (daughter of Pierre Poulin and Charlotte Racine). They would have three children, including **Pierre-François**, married to M.-Charlotte Dupéré (1787). Nicolas and Pierre have a common ancestor. In fact, the grandfather of Nicolas, François Perrot, married for a second time to Etiennette Chamereau, was also the ancestor of Pierre, who descended from the first marriage.

Paul Perrot aka Lagorce, was the son of Simon Perrot and Marguerite Cerisier from the parish of Saint-Surin, Mortagne-sur Gironde, in Charente-Maritime. Having arrived in September 1665 as a soldier in the Petit company of the Carignan regiment, he marries, in Montreal, on November 11, 1670, Marie Chretien (daughter of Anselme and Anne Bernard). From this union were born 11 children including **Paul**, who married Marie Montambault (1702) and **Jacques**, who married Marie-Madeleine Paquin (1711).

François-Marie Perrot, sieur de Sainte-Geneviève was the son of Jean Perrot, sieur de Saint-Dié et de Fercourt, and of Madeleine de Combault, from Paris. He arrived in Quebec in 1670. He was the Governor of Montreal from 1669 à 1684. He had married, in Paris in 1670, Madeleine Laguide (daughter of Jean and Marie Talon – sister of the Intendant). She gave him six children.

Pierre Perrot, of unknown origin, whose name appears in the 1681 census of Portneuf, would have been 26 years of age at the time. He would have married, around 1685-86, in Portneuf, Geneviève Duclos (daughter of François and Geneviève Cerisier). From this union came 12 children including **Louis**, married to Marie-Madeleine Rivard (1715), **Pierre-François**, married to Marie-Anne Trottier (1729), **Adrien**, married to Barbe Rivard (1730), and **François**, married to Marie-Josephe Roy (1730).

Jean Perrault was the son of Mathurin and Marie Robert de Quimper, from Bretagne (Finistère). He would have arrived in the colony as a soldier of the Vergor company and would have wed Françoise Bourgeois (daughter of Nicolas and Claire Carpentier in 1688 in Repentigny. We know of no descendants.

François and Jacques Perrot were the sons of Jacques and Marguerite Caché from Cosne-sur-Loire in Bourgogne (Nièvre). **François** married Jeanne-Suzanne Pagé (daughter of Guillaume and Elisabeth Letartre) in Quebec City, on November 26, 1715. From that union were born 11 children including **Louis**, married to Josephite Baby (1750). His brother **Jacques** married Marie-Elisabeth Navers at Château-Richer on January 10, 1724. From this union were born 6 children including **Joseph**, who married Agathe M. Charbonneau (1760) and **Jacques**, who married Louise Boissonneau Saint-Onge (1770).



François Perrot was the son of Laurent and Jeanne Giraud from the parish of Saint-Sulpice (Paris). On October 1, 1725, in Montreal, he married Marie-Agnes Renaud (widow of Joseph Cartier). From this union was born **Jean-Baptiste** who married Amable Paquet at Saint-Vincent-de-Paul (Laval), on February 2, 1761.

Julien Perrault aka Rochefort, son of Jean and Vincente Coligué, from the parish of Saint-Michel, La Roche-Bernard, near Vannes in Morbihan (Bretagne) married M.-Madeline Maugras at Saint-François-du-Lac, on January 7, 1726. We know of no descendants.

Blaise Perrault was the son of Claude and Marie-Anne Lambert from Saint-Urbain-sur-Marne in Champagne (Haute-Marne). On April 24, 1729, in Quebec City, he married Marie-Anne Quenêt (daughter of Thomas and Marie-Anne Maheu). From that union was born at least one son by the name of **Claude**.

Pierre Perrault aka Saint-Pierre was the son of Jean and Jeanne Volate from Saint-Claud, Angoulême (Charente). On November 27, 1730, he wed Louise (Françoise) Ethier (daughter of François and Françoise Boudier) in Montreal. From this union were born six children including **Pierre**, who married Elisabeth Bernard (1758), **Antoine**, who married Madeleine Dulignon (1760), **Guillaume**, who married Joseph Prud'Homme (1765), **Jean-Baptiste**, who married Françoise Miville (1765), **Joseph**, who married M.-Amable Prud'Homme (1769) and Marie-Anne Tavernier (1771), and **Amable**, who married Elisabeth Roy (1772).

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...

The name **Perrault** or **Perreault** holds the 5th place among the family names in use in the region of Lanaudière, after Tremblay, Gagnon, Roy and Morin. In the MRC of Joliette, it is the **Perreault's** who occupy the first place, followed by Rivest, Morin, Gagnon and Laporte. These stats are taken from a report of the Quebec Statistical Institute (Institut de la statistique du Québec).

THE LEAD MINES OF NICOLAS

by Andre-Clement Perreault

In Autumn 1690, following a meeting with a Miami delegation at the Saint-François-Xavier mission at Green Bay, Nicolas was asked to establish a post on the Mississippi, below the Wisconsin river, for the purpose of fur trading. The Miami chief also gave him an ore sample from a lead mine in that region.

Nicolas promised to establish a post "... « *within twenty days on the d'Ouiskouche river* ». It is likely below the Wisconsin river, as Bacqueville de la Potherie writes, no doubt quite near the lead mines around the city of Dubuque, that he had another fort built."¹

Notwithstanding that no trace of this post of Nicolas has survived, the locals believe it was situated on the eastern shore, more exactly in Gramercy Park, in the current city of East Dubuque, Illinois.

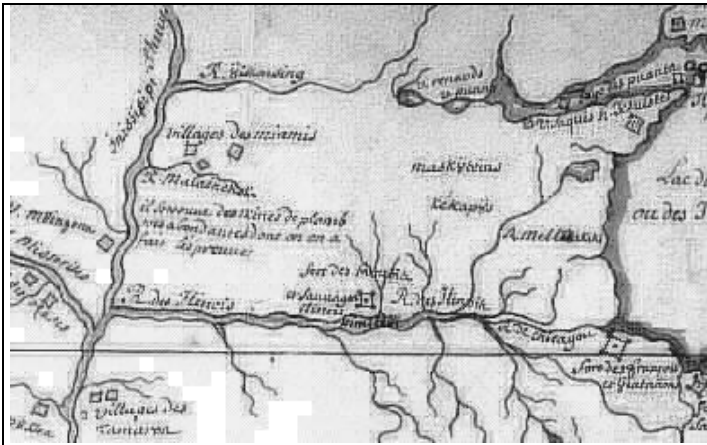
Metropolitan Dubuque is a tri-state area, with Iowa on the western shore of the Mississippi, and Wisconsin and Illinois on the eastern side. It is doubtful that Nicolas established a permanent post as he was continually moving up and down the river in the attempt to settle disputes which broke out regularly between the Miami, Fox, Sioux and others.

It is believed that the first mines visited by Nicolas were those of Catfish Creek, a little to the southwest of Dubuque, and that of Galena, about 24 km to the southeast, in Illinois, on the opposite shore. Thus started the exploitation of these mines by the French - an undertaking which would pick up steam with the arrival in 1788 of Julien Dubuque, come from Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets, who would leave his name to this city of Iowa.



Cartography

Louis La Porte, sieur de Louvigny, commandant at Michillimackinac (1690-1694) would note the discovery on his personal map of the Mississippi : « *He (Perrot) discovers very abundant mines of lead which we have verified* ». Guillaume Delisle, royal cartographer, would have made reference to these on his 1703 map. « *Passing through France to settle some family affairs, ... Louvigny, ... had given him, in 1697, a map made by himself, based on his own knowledge and his relations with many Frenchmen.*»²



Map by Louis La Porte (1697), from the Service de la Defense, departement de la Marine, Vincennes



Map of Guillaume Delisle (1703)

« In 1699, [Pierre Lesueur] had been commissioned by the king to explore and work "the mines at the source of the Mississippi," and had thirty miners assigned to him. His reporter and companion, Pénicaud, ...says "We found both on the right and left bank the lead mines, called to this day the mines of Nicolas Perrot, the name of the discoverer".

It was the 13th of August, 1700, when they arrived opposite Fever River [now the Galena river], which Pénicaud calls "Rivière à la Mine". He reports that up this little river, a league and a half [about 4.5 miles, 7.2 km], "there was a lead mine in the prairie". They passed up the Mississippi, Pénicaud mentioning two streams which correspond to the Platte and Grant rivers, in Wisconsin, and says that Lesueur "took notice of a lead mine at which he supplied himself" - supposed to be what came to be known as "Snake Diggings", near Potosi, Wisconsin.»³

The Potosi mine

You can visit this "Perrot mine", which is today called St John's Mine, in Potosi, Wisconsin, about 24 km (15 miles) north of Dubuque. In spite of its name, the mine was originally a natural cavern. But there were rich veins of lead ore in this cavern. The story goes that Nicolas, after visiting it, baptised it "Snake Cave" and the valley where it was located was named Snake Hollow.

Between 1822 and 1829, many treaties were signed with the Indians and the "Lead Rush" began. One of the pioneers, Willis St. John, appropriated the mine to himself, whence its name today. In 1839, the inhabitants of the local villages of Van Buren and Lafayette, voted to amalgamate with Snake Hollow to become Potosi [after Potosi in Bolivia ?]. Mine operations ceased definitively in the 1870s. In 1969, the mine was opened as a tourist attraction. You can visit from May to October, every day except Wednesdays.

- (1) Pierre Berthiaume, *Mœurs, coutumes et religion des Sauvages de l'Amerique septentrionale*, edition Critique, 2005, Bibliothèque du Nouveau Monde, p. 440.
- (2) Nelson-Martin Dawson, *L'atelier Delisle, L'Amerique du Nord sur une table à dessin*, 2000, éditions du Septentrion, p. 119
- (3) Reuben Gold Thwaites, *Notes on early lead mining in the Fever River region*, in Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, vol. XIII, 1895, pp. 273-274

Web sites to visit :

- Potosi Township Historical Society : <http://www.vangrafx.com/PTHS/tour/stjohn.html>
- The St-John mine: <http://www.showcaves.com/english/usa/showcaves/StJohn.html>
- The mining industry in the Dubuque area : <http://www.igsb.uiowa.edu/Browse/leadzinc/leadzinc.htm>

THE TITANIC

(with the special collaboration of Alfred Perreault)

Nicolas and Madeleine Raclos

|
**Jean and Marie Quentin
(Repentigny, 18-08-1714)**

|
**Jean and Suzanne Ayet-Malo
(Varenes, 18-10-1745)**

|
**Louis and Josette
Mousseau-Desilet
(L'Assomption, 21-01-1783)**

|
**Chrysostome & Anastasie Fortin
(L'Islet-sur-Mer, 19-06-1816)**

|
**Pierre-Celestin
and Felicite Vaillancourt
(Saint-Jean-Port-Joli,
02-08-1842)**

|
**Joseph and Agnès Smith
(Gaspé, 21-11-1870)**

|
**Marie-Anne Perreault
and Bert Pickett
(Trenton, New-Jersey,
09-12-1912)**

Ever since it sank in the North Atlantic, the Titanic has not ceased to fascinate people, and, young and old, we all know some part of the story of that formidable floating palace. However, few people realize that, among the passengers on this maiden voyage, there was a descendant of Nicolas Perrot. But before we get to that story, let's review some facts about this giant of the sea..



In 1907, J. Bruce Ismay, president of the White Star Line and Lord Pirrie, president of the Harland & Wolf shipyards, dreams of building huge liners, such as the Titanic, to carry passengers across the North Atlantic - floating palaces which would be the last word in luxury, comfort and refinement.

This ambitious project is entrusted to architect Alexander Carlisle and to the young head engineer at the Harland & Wolf Company, Thomas Andrews. The Titanic will be outfitted with a double hull to maximise security and thus render it "unsinkable". After a spectacular launch, there still remains the installation of the 4 huge chimney stacks and the finishing coats of paint. On April 10, 1912, the Titanic, property of the White Star Line, is ready for her maiden voyage. Because of the coalminers' strike which has lasted since January of 1912, the White Star Line decides to cancel the voyage of the Oceanic and the Adriatic, and all the available coal from their holds is transferred to the Titanic.

The story of Marie-Anne Perreault

Miss Marie-Anne « Annie » Perreault was born in Gaspé on July 28, 1878. She was the daughter of Joseph Perreault and Marie-Agnes Smith. Annie was baptised in Gaspé (Quebec). We know of two sisters, Agnes and Celine. Marie-Anne was the maid of Mrs Clara Hays, the wife of Charles Melville Hays, who was Chairman of the Grand Trunk railway company. In 1912, Marie-Anne resided at number 27, Ontario street, Montreal (Quebec). Marie-Anne was 34 years old when she embarked on the crossing of the Titanic with her employers.

During his stay in London, Mr Hayes met Sir Abe Baily, a wealthy British investor whom Hays hoped would help finance a new business venture. Hays and Baily met several times over a period of six weeks before coming to an agreement, and it was during this time that Marie-Anne fell in love with the Baily chauffeur, Bert Pickett. The day before the Titanic's departure from Southampton, Bert asked Marie-Anne, or «Annie» as he called her, to marry him. He proposed to her with his mother's wedding ring and she delightedly accepted. Their plan was to marry in Canada as soon as Bert had saved enough money to join her there.

During his business discussions, Hays had meetings with the White Star Line, about carrying travelers from Europe and from the Orient more rapidly using the ships of the White Star Line and his transcontinental railroad. Following these discussions, J. Bruce Ismay invited Hays and his retinue to make the crossing as his guests on the Titanic.

He paid 93.10 pounds sterling to cover accident insurance. They were travelling on ticket number 12749 and occupied four cabins : B-69, 71, 73 and B-24. Mr and Mrs Hays were in cabin B-69, Thornton and Orian Davidson in cabin B-71, Marie-Anne in cabin B-73, and the secretary of Mr Hays, Vivian Payne, in cabin B-24.

Marie-Anne boarded the Titanic on April 10, 1912, and wrote Bert detailing her experience and her feelings for him.

« My dear Bert,

We left Old Eng at 9:30 this morning & sailed at twelve noon. There was a terrible crowd at the dock to see this new boat leave on her first voyage. No doubt you have read about the commotion caused by the propellers as we were leaving. This is a tremendous boat, how I love you to see it and explore it with me. I met a steward that was on the Adriatic. He insisted on showing me a suite of rooms that cost 40 thousand lbs and 40 thousand dollars for the trip across. Well Bert dear I cannot believe I have been to Eng & on my way back. The time went by without knowing it. Never mind a happy day will dawn I hope. I have my ring now and kiss it every little while and think of you. I will soon drop you a card soon as I reach land. God bless you and write me soon. With love Annie. »

As the Titanic approached Queenstown (Ireland) on the following day, Anne wrote Bert again, this time on a Titanic picture postcard. She marked her room with a black dot and briefly remarked that the night crossing had been smooth.

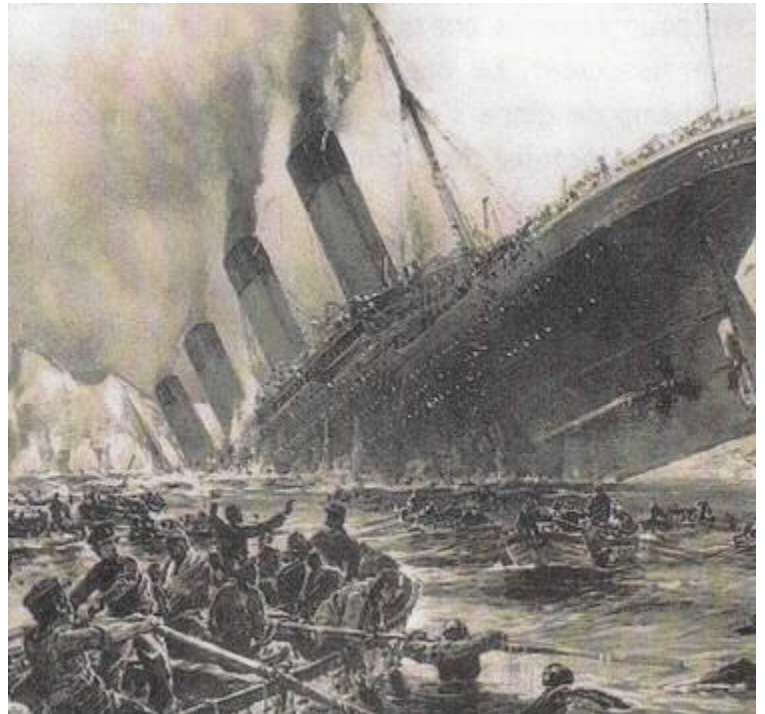
A night of horror in the North Atlantic

During the night of April 14, the Californian warns the crew of the Titanic of the presence of three very large icebergs in the North Atlantic. The crew disregards this warning. «God himself could not sink this boat» had said a steward to a nervous passenger, on the departure pier.

At 11:45, an iceberg is detected in their trajectory; there is not enough time to turn the ship; the Titanic and the iceberg collide. It takes some time to realize the seriousness of the impact.

The captain orders the launching of the lifeboats - there is an insufficient number - and sends a distress call.

The Carpathia braves the danger of sailing through the iceberg field to reach the distressed passengers. But in the interim, 1513 people have drowned and only 705 would survive.



The following letter by Annie, dated April 18, 1912, was written on the RMS Carpathia.

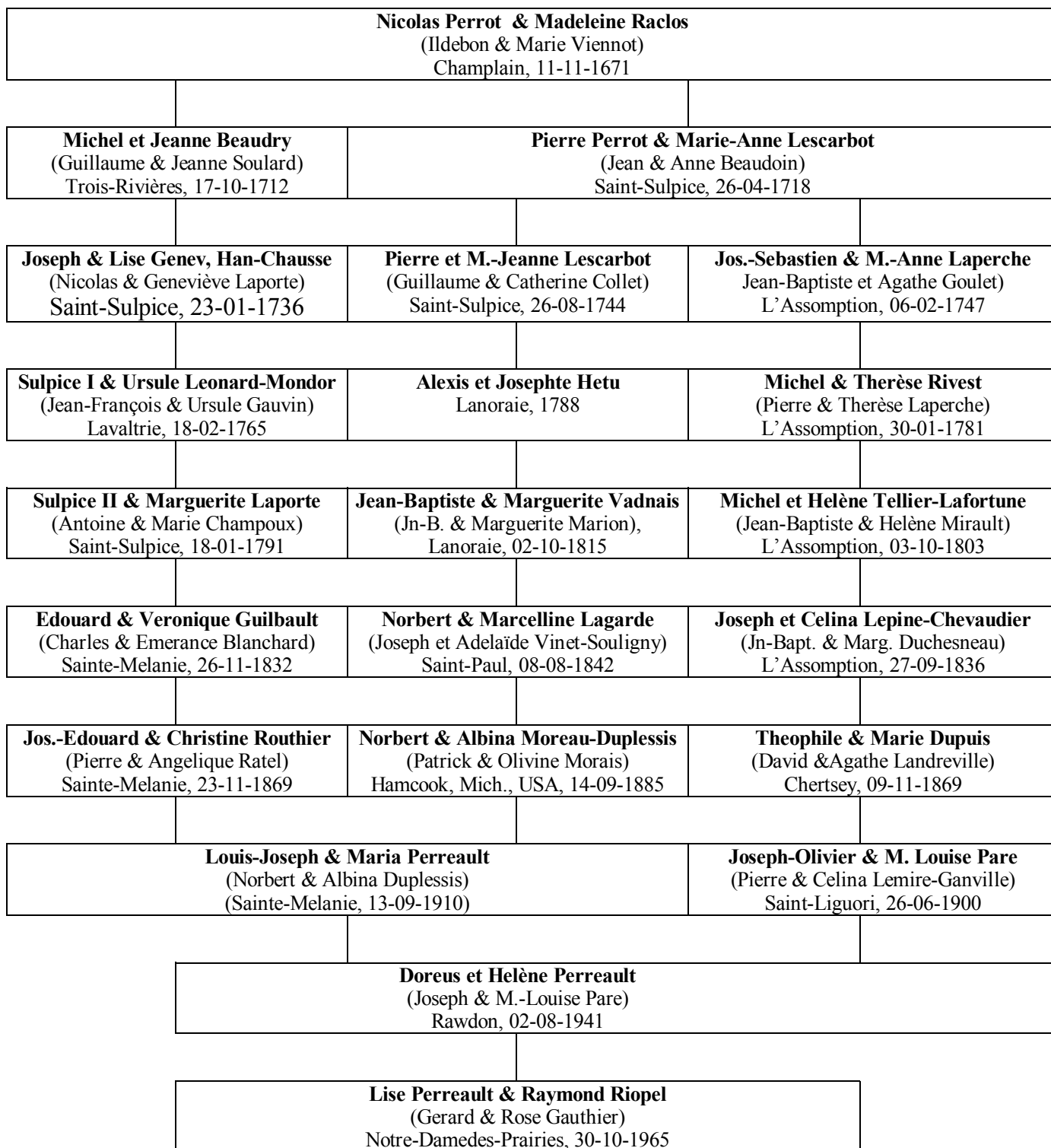
« My dearest Bert, no doubt you have heard about the terrible disaster that happened to a great number of us all. The fact is that I am surprised to find myself landed on here safe and sound it was an awful experience not soon to be forgotten such as I would like to I have only my clothes I stand in and my ring... I was going to cable you when I arrived on here but they informed me at the office that the names would be published just as quick as I was so short on funds... I was hoping and praying all the time that news would not reach you before the list of names did. We hope to land in New York tonight or tomorrow morning. It will be a blessing for we have suffered so much... Mrs Hays and daughters are safe on here, but son in law & secretary are missing and without hope of having been saved... I will mail this directly I arrive in New York if possible... how I do wish you were over here... with love I remain yours allways Annie. »

Marie-Anne did send Bert a further letter the next day, April 19, 1912, assuring him that she had arrived "safe home". A second telegram confirmed this the next day.

Marie-Anne married Joseph Bertie Pickett in Trenton, New Jersey, USA, on December 9, 1912. They had at least one child, a boy named Ernest. Anne and her husband settled in Rodeo, California in the 1920's. Mr Pickett died in 1960. Marie-Anne Pickett died November 18, 1968 at the age of 90 and was buried in the Saint-Joseph mausoleum in San Pablo, California.

A bit of genealogy

There's a lot of Perrot here...



PORTRAIT

JEAN PERREAULT

(1923-1999)

MNA (member of the Quebec National Assembly)

for L'Assomption

(1970-1973)



Mr. Jean Perreault

Born in Saint-Esprit, September 20, 1923, he was the son of Noel Perreault, labourer, and Jeanne Beaudry. He began his studies at the Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine primary school, then attended the Le Plateau secondary school, and the Montreal University Ecole Polytechnique from 1943 to 1949. He continued his education at McGill University and HEC Montreal (Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales) in mathematics, economics and administration.

An engineer working for Hydro-Quebec from 1949 to 1970, he would also become President of the Association des Commissaires Industriels du Quebec between 1967 and 1969.

Member of the Corporation des Ingénieurs du Québec (Quebec Engineers Association) and the Institute of Electricity and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), he was also President of the Chamber of Commerce for L'Assomption. From 1965 to 1970, he would be Director of the Joliette Social Services, and, between 1965 and 1969, Director of the Conseil régional de développement de Lanaudière (Lanaudiere Regional Development Council).

From 1960 to 1970, he was mayor of L'Assomption and Executive Vice-President of the Union des municipalités du Québec in 1969 and 1970. Elected Liberal party member for L'Assomption in 1970, he was re-elected in 1973. In the government of Robert Bourassa, he was named Parliamentary Aide to the Minister of Natural Resources from June 3, 1970 to October 18, 1976. He did not seek re-election in 1976. He returned to Hydro-Quebec as Vice-President of Production before retiring.

Married to Raymonde Morin at Saint-Stanislas-de-Kostka (Montreal), on November 11, 1953, he was the father of four children, two girls and two boys : Jean-François, Lyette, Chantal and Jean-Marc. He died in Repentigny, February 24, 1999 and was interred at Saint-Esprit. He was 75 years and 5 months old. The water filtration plant for the city of L'Assomption is named after him.



Nicolas & Madeleine Raclos
Champlain, 11-11-1671

Claude & Marie Goulet
Repentigny, 09-07-1714

Basile & Marie-Anne Rivest
Saint-Sulpice, 12-02-1748

François & Josephthe Laperche
Saint-Sulpice, 16-07-1781

Salomon & Felicite Forest
Saint-Jacques, 25-10-1813

**Jean-Baptiste & Monique
Courtemanche**
Saint-Esprit, 01-02-1842

Alcide & Justine Aumont
Saint-Esprit, 18-09-1888

Noël & Jeanne Beaudry
Sainte-Julienne, 29-11-1922

Jean & Raymonde Morin
Saint-Stanislas-de-Kostka
28-11-1953

Jean-François, Lyette,
Chantal, Jean-Marc

NEWS FROM THE BOARD

At the last Board meeting in Montreal, May 11, 2008t, the Board positions which had become vacant since the last General Assembly, either because they had not been filled at that time, or through resignation, were filled. The following persons were designated by the Board members to fill these positions.

They elected Chantal Perreault (Longueuil) to the position of Vice-President, and Yves Perreault (Saint-Jérôme) to the position of Secretary, and André-Clément Perreault (Gatineau) to the post of Director. The latter will also act as Registrar. One directorial position remains vacant. Steps will be taken to attempt to fill this position by the next Board meeting. Our sincere thanks to those people who have accepted to undertake this volunteer work for the Association.

The Treasurer submitted the Association's financial report. The organization currently has a balance of just over \$1700. A detailed report is expected at the end of the fiscal year ending next June 30, to be submitted to the next General Assembly.

Moreover, three initiatives have been defined. The first will be a mandate to organize the next get-together of the descendants of Nicolas Perrot, which will take place September 21 next in Becancour. The project team for this event will see to organizing the commemorative mass, reception, and General Assembly which will follow. It will also have to include the setting up of any mechanisms required for the promotion of the event.

The objective of the second initiative will be to submit to the Becancour officials a commemoration project to promote Nicolas Perrot and highlight the role he played in the expansion of New France. And, if this project is accepted, to prepare the commemoration ceremony which will take place during the 2008 get-together.

The third initiative will have the aim of creating an editorial committee for the Messenger, to identify persons capable of doing page layout and distribution of the newsletter. The project team will also be expected to set deadlines and establish a publication calendar.

The Board would like to issue a call to all Association members for any help and support for these initiatives, taking into consideration individual capabilities and interests. If everyone lends a hand, the operation should be a success. We're counting on your help! If you are interested in participating in any of these initiatives, please communicate with the following persons :

	Person(s) responsible	Contact
For help in organizing the get-together of the descendants on September 21, 2008	Chantal Perreault Therèse Perrault-DeGuire Nicole Perrault-Laverdure	email : cperreaultfun@hotmail.com phone : 514-747-4627 phone : 514-328-7571
For the commemoration of Nicolas Perrot	Claude Perreault	email : Claude.perreault43@videotron.ca phone : 450-755-1552
For the <i>Messenger</i> editorial committee	Andre-Clement Perreault	email : Acp00@aserty.com phone : 819-663-1694

Many members will receive, with the Messenger, a notice indicating that their membership has lapsed or will soon do so. Should this be the case, don't forget to renew because, **if your membership is not renewed, your name will be deleted from the mailing list for the newsletter.**