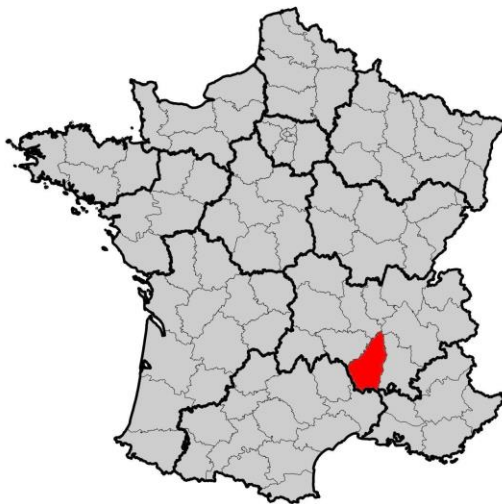


SOLVING (PART OF) THE MYSTERY OF LOUISIANA PROGENITORS - PIERRE GUILLOT (GUÉHO) AND MARGUERITE RICHARD

(Cathy Lemoine Sturgell – January 2024)

As we all know, gifts are often unexpected and can come in many forms. About a month ago, I received one in an email from a man in France by the name of François who explained that he had been doing a lot of genealogy for several years – much of it carried out with the help of DNA. He stated that he was born in the town of Annonay in the French department of Ardèche (in red below), and that almost all of his ancestors were from Ardèche or the department of Haute-Loire which is directly to the west of Ardèche. Both are located in the French region of Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (the region outlined in black which includes Ardèche).



As he explained in his email, he was quite surprised when his DNA results began to show matches, albeit distant, from America; I was one of them. As he scanned through the DNA results and began researching lineages to find a common ancestor with these matches, one couple caught his eye – **Pierre Guillot (Guého) and Marguerite Richard**. You may recognize this couple; they produced five male children at Pointe Coupée beginning in 1751 – four of whom lived to adulthood and disseminated the Guillot/Guého surname in Louisiana. He had the Richard surname in his lineage, so he felt confident that he had discovered the shared ancestral line.

Also in his email, he stated that he noticed Pierre was from Lyon, but there was nothing specific to further identify his place of origin. He also noticed that one lineage mentioned *Hannonoy Vivares* as an origin for Marguerite. This was likely a reference to Marguerite's identification of *Hannonois, Vivares* (France) as her place of origin as found in her 1764 marriage to Jacques Firmin II dit Ferret. That immediately captured his attention when he realized that this was actually Annonay in the department of Vivarais – his hometown. Vivarais was the name of the department of Ardèche during the time in question, and it is still often called that today.

*"Jacques Firmin Ferret (Jacques Ferret and Marie Therese [omitted], both decd.) native of Hezon [Hezo, probably intended] Normandy, Archdiocese of Rouen, France, m. 28 June 1764, Marguerite Richard (Jean Richard and Jeanne Gautier, both decd.) native of **Hannonois, Vivares**, widow of Pierre Guillot "dit" Dufresne, wit. Louis Cortez; François Clausse, Guillaume Recuron"; (PCP-1, 263) also (PCP-3, 163) (Source: Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church Records, Pointe Coupée Records, 1722-1769, Volume 1b)*

The map below provides a perspective on the location of Annonay to the city of Lyon – the third largest city in France. The road distance between the two is about 45 miles.



He also pointed out that some of the records of Annonay had been destroyed by fire, and I was able to confirm that one of the registers missing for Annonay covered the years between 1710 thru 1736. That was the very register that would have likely contained the information of Marguerite's baptism if she was,

indeed, baptized there. (The oldest register still in existence for Annonay begins in 1672.) Because of this and due to the fact that he had the Richard surname in his family and they were from the town of Roiffieux - only about a mile and a half away from Annonay, he expanded his search to Roiffieux. It was there that the search became fruitful.



However, before I begin providing the lineage of Pierre and Marguerite, there is one other very important bit of information that the gentleman from Annonay provided as well. Amazingly, he found the marriage record of Pierre Guillot and Marguerite Richard. He attributed this great find to a bit of luck. The reason that it was such a terrific discovery is because their marriage took place on the other side of France in the town of Bordeaux (Gironde) (Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region) about 350 miles west of Lyon. Thankfully, he provided enough information about the date and place of the marriage that I was able to find a copy of it as well as two additional documents regarding their marriage in the sacramental records of Bordeaux.

The marriage record for Pierre and Marguerite was found in sacramental register GG 684 of Église Saint-Rémy and describes Pierre as a soldier awaiting transport to the French colonies. They were married on 25 April 1750. In that same register, the marriages of other soldiers destined for the French colonies were also documented within a short period beginning on 18 April 1750 and continuing until about the 1st of May. In all of them, 'express permission' was given to dispense of the publication of the three banns of marriage normally required by the Catholic Church before a marriage could be performed; this was apparently so that the couples could be married before their departure. This seems to indicate that their departure was imminent – very likely scheduled for early to mid-May 1750. Pierre appeared as a witness to several of these marriages, and signed his name on some of them. A number of the marriages witnessed by Pierre were for grooms who were from the Diocese of Grenoble – the same diocese from which Pierre originated per his marriage record – although not the same town. The marriage record is below.

Le 25^e avril 1750 après la célébration des fiançailles messieurs
 l'archevêque ayant dispensé de la publication des bans et ayant
 accordé la permission expresse je soussigné vicar j'ai imparti la bénédiction
 la bénédiction nuptiale à Pierre Guillaud soldat pour être transporté dans
 les colonies françaises fils légitime de feu Pierre Guillaud et de feu Jeanne Defau
 habitant de l'église de Lamet diocèse de Grenoble l'un part et a Marguerite
 Richard et de feu Jeaneton Gautier habitant de l'église de rac(?) l'autre part
 ont pour témoins Claude Nord François Durif qui ont signé avec moi
 Joseph Pagneau Étienne Pallieur qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer
 Durif Pierre Guillaud Bonne canonici
 D. A. Chastan Bonpelle

Marriage record of Pierre Guillaud and Marguerite Richard dated 25 April 1750 at Église Saint-Rémy in Bordeaux

Transcription:

In the year 1750, on April 25th after the celebration of the engagement, Monsignor, the archbishop, having dispensed from the publication of the banns and having granted me express permission, I, the undersigned vicar, bestowed the nuptial blessing on Pierre Guillaud, soldier to be transported to the French colonies, legitimate son of the late Pierre Guillaud and the late Jeanne Defau(?), inhabitants of the parish of Lamet (Laurent), diocese of Grenoble, on the one hand, and to Marguerite Richard (daughter) of the late Jeaneton Gautier(e) inhabitants of the parish of rac(?), on the other hand, had as witnesses Claude Nord, François Durif who signed with me, Joseph Pagneau, Étienne Pallieur (?) who declared that they did not know how to sign.

Pierre's surname was documented as Guillaud which would have been pronounced basically identical to Guillot and Guého. He also spelled his name this way when signing his marriage record and when signing as a witness to other marriages. (I actually find that his signature looks very much like his name as written in the body of the marriage record. I noticed this in other records also. This leads me to believe one of two things: either Pierre documented the marriage(s) in the sacramental register (possibly to assist the Priest) or someone else signed his name.)

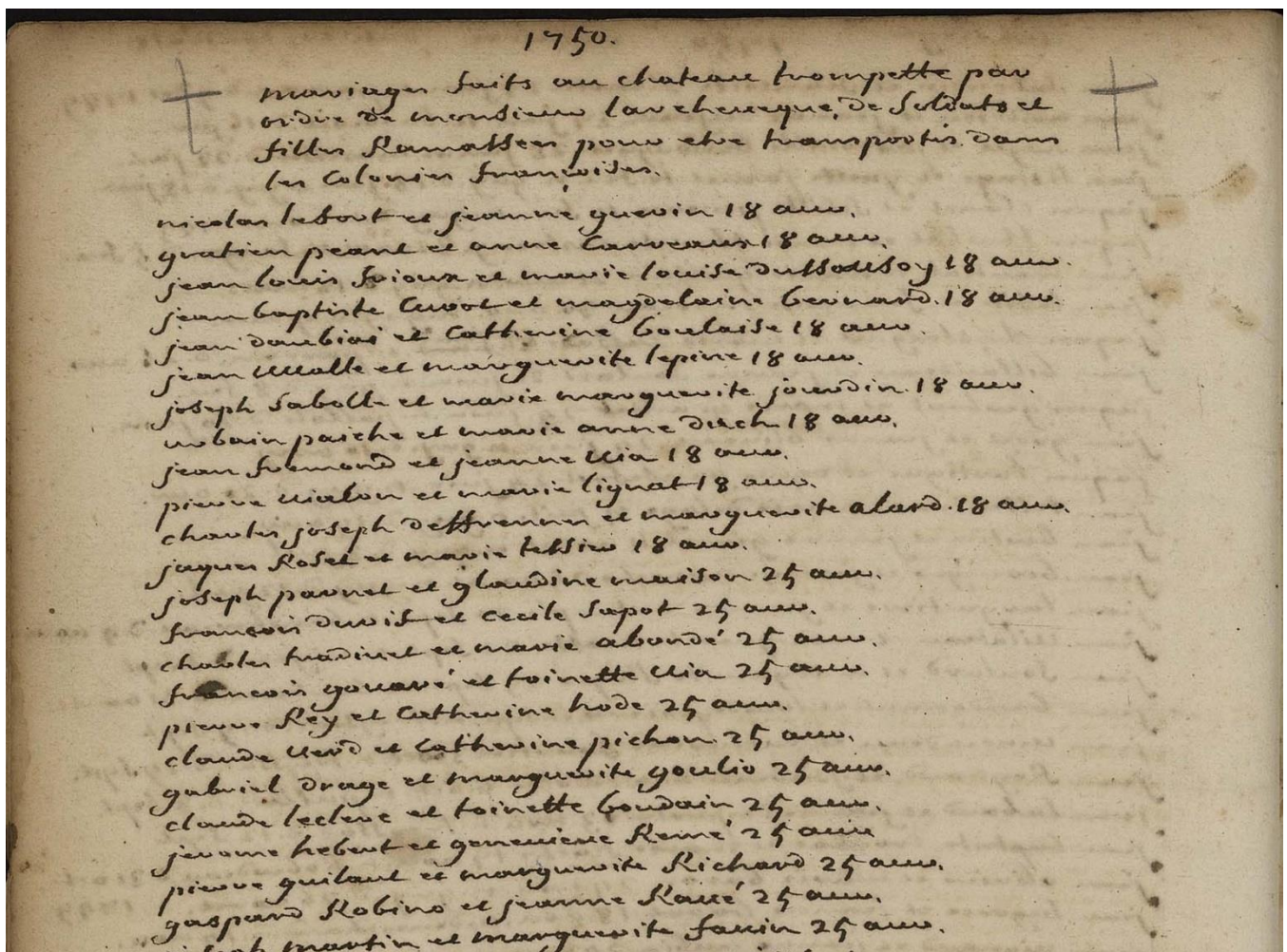
He was the son of Pierre Guillaud and Jeanne Defau(?) both of whom were deceased. Unfortunately, the surname of his mother is not completely readable.

Marguerite's father was not identified in the marriage record. A possible explanation for this will be provided later in this document. Also, Marguerite's place of origin is not identifiable and almost appears to be an incomplete name. Unlike most of the origins documented in the Bordeaux marriage records of the soldiers, the record also did not list a diocese which leads me to believe that the Priest did not understand, wasn't familiar with, or couldn't spell the name of the location/town.



Below is the top section of a list which I located in another sacramental register of Église Saint-Rémy; the names of Pierre and Marguerite are on the list. The top of the list states “*Mariages faits au château trompette par ordre de monsieur l'archevêque, de soldats et filles Ramassen pour être transportes dans les colonies françoises*” (Translation: Marriages made at the Château Trompette by order of the archbishop, soldiers and (Ramassen)(?) girls to be transported to the French colonies). Therefore, it appears that the soldiers were united in marriage at the Château Trompette rather than at Église Saint-Rémy. It is likely that the troops and their (perspective) brides (or wives, if they were already married) were being housed at the chateau as they awaited their departure.

Pierre *Guilaut* and Marguerite Richard appear toward the bottom of the image below. You'll notice that Pierre's surname is spelled differently than it appears in his marriage record.



(Château Trompette, the medieval fortress originally named Château Tropeyte, was built in Bordeaux in the mid-15th century to prevent attacks on the city. It was destroyed in the mid-17th century, rebuilt about a hundred years later, and finally razed c1817.)

Below is a third document found in the Saint-Rémy registers which mentions the marriage of Pierre and Marguerite. Because this index was written on a lined piece of paper, this appears to have been recorded at a much later date.

595865 307

Girard	Pierre	Lafargue	Anne	15	Janvier 1748
Guy	Pierre	Allien	Catherine Rose	9	juillet "
Gillet	Armand	Gaussens	Jane	7 ^{me}	"
Grinard	J ^e	Barbe	Jane	25	9 ^{me} "
Glyn	J ^e	Roswel	Elisabeth	13	mai 1749
Goujon	Antoine	Dufour	Marie	3	7 ^{me} "
Gouaré	François	Via	Constance	28	avril 1750
Guibaut	Pierre	Richard	Barthelemy	28	avril "
Grégoire	J ^e Pierre	Brestoul	Suzanne	28	mai "
Gommes	Michel	Dezembera	Marie-Anne	27	mai "

It's important to keep in mind note that these soldiers were marrying before departure which makes it quite obvious that their wives would be traveling with them – especially since the brides did not appear to be from the Bordeaux area and usually not from the same location as their groom. This is not something one would expect to see for a soldier in a standard military regiment unless, perhaps, the soldiers and their brides had been recruited to permanently establish themselves in the French colonies. So, why were they going to the French colonies and to which colonies were they traveling to?

Unfortunately, none of the marriage records belonging to the soldiers provided the names of the French colonies to which they were sailing. Assuming that they left France in early- to mid-May 1750, it's possible that they arrived at their destination(s) sometime between August and October. Keep in mind that the first child belonging to Pierre and Marguerite was born on 18 July 1751 in Pointe Coupée which would indicate that Marguerite became pregnant in about October 1750; this was likely after their arrival at their destination or one of their destinations.

I checked several sources for a ship that might have fit this description. In the archives of Canada, I found a reference to a document (which is not available on-line) which lists the following:

*Date: 1750, mai-octobre; Reference: MG6-A17, Microfilm reel number: F-1825; ... **Bordeaux, destiné pour la Louisiane et Saint-Domingue, contre Jacques Dansan ... 1750.** Archives départementales de la Gironde (Bordeaux, France) vol. 881*

Unfortunately, I wasn't able to ascertain anything else about this ship or voyage nor do I know if it had anything to do with the trip made by Pierre and Marguerite. However, this may be a clue for future research. I did confirm, thanks to additional information sent to me by François, that another soldier who

also married at Bordeaux on 25 April 1750 (François Durif and his wife, Cécile Sappet) and was a witness to the marriage of Pierre and Marguerite, baptized four children at New Orleans between 1752 and 1757. He was identified in those records as Dominique Durif. There are possibly other soldiers who were at New Orleans, but I've not checked for all of them. This does seem to prove, however, that the ship probably sailed into New Orleans or the general vicinity.

An internet search to determine why soldiers might have been sent to Louisiana in 1750 turned up two important clues that likely tells that story. On a website of Evergreen Plantation, I located selected excerpts from a few letters written “by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, colonial governor of Louisiana from 1743 to 1753, to Antoine Louis Rouillé, French minister of Marine and Colonies” regarding raids on the German Coast. I suspect this is the first clue as to why Pierre and his regiment was sent to Louisiana and why the soldiers traveled with their wives. (<https://www.evergreenplantation.org/evergreen-blog/2020/5/17/raids-on-the-german-coast-conflict-in-colonial-louisiana-in-the-1740s>)

March 3, 1749

[M. de Vaudreuil, the governor] also states that the English do not cease, in peace as in war, to work at setting the nations against the French, and that some traders who had armed the Choctaw party that attacked the village of the Germans, having bought the daughter of one of the inhabitants [who had been] carried off by this party, took her to Carolina, where it has been learned that the governor was doing everything in his power to induce other parties to make raids upon Louisiana.

July 27, 1749

*I have the honor to send you by the first vessel that departs for France the map of the German coast, on which will be marked the places by which the enemies may come to make their raids there and the one **where I think it would be advisable to establish a post.** I am having this map made by Sieur Saucier, whom I have brought with me from Mobile, since he is the man who is best fitted to travel through this almost impassable country and since he has already several times examined the swamps, streams, and ravines by which the Indians may make their way to the settlement of the Germans.*

All that I can assure you, my lord, is that I will neglect nothing to assure this colony of a perfect tranquility as well as that I will strive for its increase.

This last excerpt dated 1 February 1750 below is the one I found most interesting. It appears to suggest that the Governor of Louisiana had engaged military recruits to serve as a detachment to protect the German Coast, and that the plan seems to be underway since there is mention of the “recruits who are to come on this vessel”. This very well could be a reference to the soldiers who sailed from Bordeaux in

May 1750, and there were, possibly, plans to have the military recruits establish a permanent post in the areas that they were there to protect. This could be a reason for why the soldiers traveled with wives.

February 1, 1750

The new recruits who are to come on this vessel would be of great assistance in the circumstances. We have so few people here that M. de Vaudreuil cannot without impairing the service or disturbing the posts form a detachment that would be necessary and even indispensable to protect the German quarter against the incursions of the Choctaws. The minor attacks that this nation has made in that quarter have struck terror into it and obliged part of those settlers to withdraw to town with their families. Their lands are abandoned, and in addition to the delay in their settlement and in that of the colony that that causes, the town is deprived of the comforts that those settlers provided for it by their industry and their thrift.

(The Evergreen Plantation website cites their source as follows: From *Mississippi Provincial Archives Vol. V., French Dominion, 1749-1763*, Collected, Edited, and Translated by Dunbar Rowland and A.G. Sanders, LSU Press, 1984.)

However, the information found in the 1854 book by Charles Gayarré entitled "History of Louisiana: The French Domination, Volume II" seems to put details of the plan together. I've selected several statements or paragraphs from pages 49 thru 67 of the book which give insight to what was going on in the period around 1750.

"The year 1750 brought some relief to the colony. The struggle which had continued so long among the Indians, between the partisans of the French and those of the English, seems to be drawing to a close, and the ascendancy of the French had prevailed. Of the thirty - two Choctaw villages then occupied by that nation , only two remained in the possession of the English party , and even in these two villages some of the warriors were wavering , and disposed to abandon their chiefs to make peace on their own account . The English party , however , showed a great deal of energy , and in the beginning of June , in a desperate fight in which they engaged , they lost one hundred and thirty scalps . This was a crushing blow ; and one still more effectual was struck , in September , by Grand - Pré , who , at the head of a party of the Choctaws attached to the French , entirely subdued the English party , and forced them to sue for peace , which was granted to them on the following conditions : - 1st . That capital punishment should be inflicted on any Choctaw , be he a chief or a common warrior , who should kill a Frenchman ; and that , if the friends or kinsmen of that chief or warrior should oppose the infliction of the penalty, then that the whole nation should take up arms , and make these men share the fate of the culprit they had attempted to protect . 2d . That death should be the penalty incurred by any Choctaw , be he a chief or a common warrior , who should introduce an Englishman into his village ; and that revenge for his death should never be sought by any one of the nation ; and further , that the English-man thus introduced be put to death . 3d . That

the whole Choctaw nation should continue to make war upon the Chickasaws , and should never cease to strike at that perfidious race (so called in the language of the treaty) as long as there should be any portion of it remaining . 4th . That in the villages of the rebels (as were designated the Choctaws of the English party) , all the forts should be destroyed as speedily as possible , and that , on both sides , the prisoners and the slaves taken during the war should be restored . This was called the " Grand - Pré Treaty , " and was intended as a curb and a bridle sufficiently strong to manage the Choctaws for the future . Thus tranquillity was at last re - established in the colony . A detachment of troops was stationed at the German Coast , and another at the Tunicas , where , at the request of that nation , a fort was built by the French . Those Indians had long since prayed for the construction of a fort , to protect their women and children when their warriors were gone on war expeditions . With regard to the Chickasaws , they also , exhausted by their prolonged struggle against the French and Choctaws , had sued for peace ; and in token of their desire to bury the hatchet of war , and as the interpreter of their sentiments , they had sent to the Marquis of Vaudreuil a French woman and some children , whom they had , in the course of the pre- ceding year , made prisoners at the Arkansas”

*“If the Marquis of Vaudreuil had the mortification of incurring the displeasure of his government in this particular act of his administration , he had the satisfaction , on the other hand , of succeeding , at last , in the application which he had made , during so many years , for the increase of the military forces of the colony . The King decreed that , for the future , there should be kept up in the colony thirty - seven companies of fifty men each , exclusive of officers . **It was also decreed that the Governor could discharge , annually , two soldiers from each company , on condition that they should settle in the colony ; and that , to all persons coming to establish themselves in Louisiana , there should be granted a supply of corn and rice for eighteen months , with the necessary implements to improve the lands that would be conceded to them .** By the same royal ordinance , to mechanics , settling in cities , a supply of provisions for six months was allowed , with the instruments required for their trade . But the Governor was instructed to take special care that the liberality of the King should not be turned to improper and unprofitable uses ; that the lands conceded should lie close to each other , and be well selected ; and that the formation of villages be encouraged ...”*

“During the year , 1751 , the colony found itself in a better state of protection than it had ever been . This evidently proves the power of the Marquis at court ; for more had been done for him than for any of his predecessors . His salary was greater than that of any of the preceding governors ; and he had under his orders two thousand regulars — a larger force than had ever been seen in Louisiana . The distribution of these troops throughout the colony , was as follows :

District of New Orleans , 900 French , 75 Swiss , Total 975

District of Mobile, 400 French, 75 Swiss, Total 300

District of Illinois, Total 300

District of Arkansas, Total 50

District of Natchez, Total 50
District of Natchitoches, Total 50
District of Pointe Coupée, Total 50
District of German Coast, Total 50
Total 2000

This increase of troops and expenses was received as a demonstration that the French government intended to push on the work of colonization , with more energy than it had previously done , and with the expectation of better results . But it was soon discovered that it was a mere transient effort ; that it had not originated from any deep laid and settled plan , or from any firm resolve in a persevering course of action ; and that it was , either the offspring of accidental and ephemeral determination from those in power , or of personal considerations and favoritism . Whatever may have been the cause of this unusual grant of protection to Louisiana , the events which followed in a few years , prove it to have been one of those fitful , apparent revivals of strength and health , which frequently precede the last agonies of death .”

“It was in this year , 1751 , that two ships , which were transporting two hundred regulars to Louisiana , stopped at Hispaniola On board of the same ships , there came sixty girls , who were transported to Louisiana at the expense of the King . It was the last emigration of the kind . These girls were married to such soldiers as had distinguished themselves for their good conduct , and who , in consideration of their marriage , were discharged from service . Concessions of land were made to each happy pair , with one cow and its calf , one cock and five hens , one gun , one axe , and one spade . During the first three years of their settlement , they were to receive rations of provisions , and a small quantity of powder , shot , grains and seeds of all sorts .”

I believe this information likely answers most of the questions as to why the soldiers came to Louisiana with wives. The purpose was twofold: to protect the Louisiana colonists while adding additional population to the Louisiana colony. At this point, we don't know where Pierre was originally assigned, but it could have been any of the locations in the list of districts above. He could have been one of the 50 assigned to Pointe Coupée since his first child with Marguerite was born there in the summer of 1751. On the other hand, he could have been one of two soldiers chosen by the Governor to be annually discharged from each company. If so, he was possibly assigned to another district but was discharged in 1750 or 1751 and chose to settle in Pointe Coupée. I checked the sacramental records for the years 1750/51 in the ‘Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church Records, Pointe Coupée Records, 1722-1769, Volume 1b’ hoping to find a record in which Pierre served as a witness on one of the sacraments during those years, but it appears he did not. Unfortunately, that didn't confirm that he was or wasn't at Pointe Coupée in late 1750 thru July 1751 (when his son was baptized). There were definitely several soldiers at Pointe Coupée in those two years based on these records; I believe that the village of the Tunicas was mentioned, at least, twice with regard to these soldiers, but that really doesn't give the answer as to where Pierre might

have been assigned or whether or not these soldiers were part of his regiment. Therefore, the question about his original assignment location can't be answered at this time.

PART 2 - THE ANCESTRY

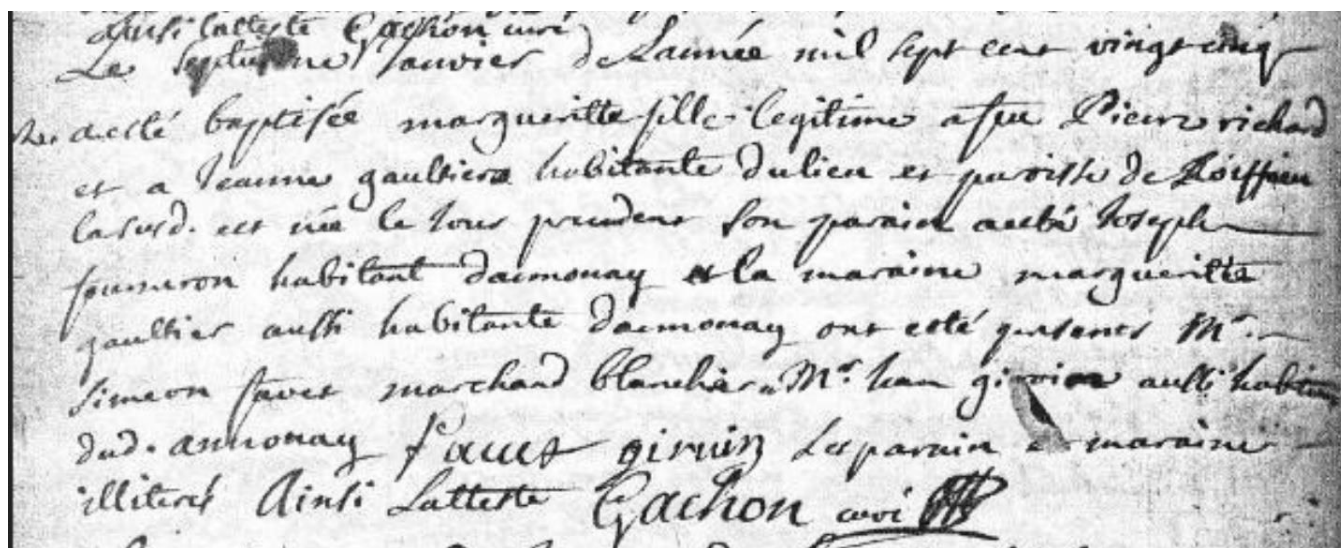
The generous man who made all of this information available to me, François, provided me with a link at which I could find his tree. I was able to document the lineage of Marguerite Richard in my database and locate the records for each identified sacrament in the records of the department of Ardèche. In this document, I've only included copies of the sacramental records of Marguerite and her direct ancestors, although I also provide the source information for the sacramental records of the non-direct ancestors at the end of the document in the event that you would like to find a copy of those records in the Ardèche archives. As you will see below, however, there are some parts of Marguerite's direct lineage that are not substantiated via available documents. Therefore, some associations between child and parents appear to be based on familial relationships that seem logical based on secondary information found in the sacramental records. I suspect that in a number of these instances, the relationships are correct. However, until I am able to revisit this lineage in the future and look at all of the registers myself suggest that you use the information on those undocumented relationships with caution.

Unfortunately, we only have the names of the parents for Pierre Guillaud/Guillot/Guého at this time as found on his 1750 marriage record, but, hopefully, this research might provide sufficient clues to find more about Pierre's origins in the future.

I've used Mathurin Guillot (Guého) as Generation I in this ancestry report although you might be descended from another of Pierre and Marguerite's children.

and Pierre GUILLOT (GUILLAUD) dit DUFRESNE were married on 25 Apr 1750 in Bordeaux (Gironde) (Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region), France (see first half of this document). In the sacramental register of Église Saint-Rémy, Pierre was identified as a soldier who was being transported to the 'French colonies'. Pierre did sign the marriage record, and he also signed as a witness on several other marriage records which took place on the same day or within a few days of the 25th of April - all for soldiers who were also being transported to the 'French colonies'. Apparently because of their impending departure, 'express permission' was given to dispense of the publication of the three normally-required banns of marriage so that the couples could be married before their departure. Further examination of the Bordeaux registers of Saint-Rémy, however, produced a list entitled *Marriages made at the Chatéau Trompette by order of the archbishop, soldiers and (Ramassen)(?) girls to be transported to the French colonies*. Pierre and Marguerite were on this list. Chatéau Trompette, the medieval fortress originally named Château Tropeyte. It was apparently being used as a gathering place for the soldiers in 1750.⁷⁻¹¹

3. **Marguerite RICHARD** was born on 6 Jan 1725 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. According to her marriage record to Jacques Firmin II dit Ferret in 1764, she identified her place of origin as *Hannonois, Vivares* (France). As explained to me in 2023 by François, the gentleman from the department of Ardèche in France, Hannonois was an incorrect spelling of the town of Annonay and Vivares was an incorrect spelling of Vivarais which was the original name of the department of Ardèche.¹²⁻¹⁴ She was baptized on 7 Jan 1725 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. According to her baptismal record, her father was deceased at the time of her baptism, so it's apparent she never knew her father.¹⁵⁻¹⁶



Baptismal record of Marguerite Richard dated 7 January 1725 at Roiffieux (Ardèche), France

Pierre GUILLAUD (GUILLOT) dit DUFRESNE and Marguerite RICHARD had the following children: (Note that it is possible that the children listed below also used one of the 'dit' surnames even if it is not

listed. These five sons were not researched within the scope of this paper.)

- i **Jean Pierre GUILLOT dit DUFRESNE** was born on 18 Jul 1751¹⁷ and was baptized at St. François d'Assise Catholic Church on 25 Jul 1751 in (Pointe Coupée Parish), Louisiana, United States.¹⁸ He was buried on 19 Oct 1775 at St. François d'Assise Catholic Cemetery in (Pointe Coupée Parish), Louisiana, United States.¹⁹
 - ii **Joseph GUILLOT** was born on 1 Jan 1754²⁰ and was baptized at St. François d'Assise Catholic Church on 13 Jan 1754 in (Pointe Coupée Parish), Louisiana, United States.²¹
 - iii **Jean Baptiste GUILLOT dit DUFRESNE** was born on 11 Jul 1757²² and was baptized at St. François d'Assise Catholic Church on 30 Jul 1757 in (Pointe Coupée Parish), Louisiana, United States.²³ He was buried there on 31 May 1759 in (Pointe Coupée Parish), Louisiana, United States.²⁴
 - iv **George GUILLOT (GUÉHO) dit FERRET** was born on 2 Aug 1760²⁵ and was baptized on 22 Sep 1760 at St. François d'Assise Catholic Church in (Pointe Coupée Parish), Louisiana, United States.²⁶ He died before 13 Aug 1816 which was the date of the marriage contract of his son, Pierre, with Elizabeth Dubroque/Dubroc.
- 1 v **Mathurin GUILLOT (GUÉHO)**, born 21 May 1763, (Pointe Coupée Parish), Louisiana, United States.

You may have noticed on page 2 of this document where I discussed the marriage of Pierre and Marguerite, I included the source information from the Diocese of Baton Rouge for Marguerite's 2nd marriage in 1764 in which she states that she was a native of *Hannonois, Vivares*. That record also states that her father is Jean Richard. As you go forward into Generation 3 of this family, you'll notice that Marguerite's father was not Jean Richard but is, instead, Pierre Richard. You might also remember that she did not name her father on her 1750 marriage record. Why? In my opinion, she probably never knew the name of her father because of his death before her birth, as well as the likelihood that her mother was deceased when Marguerite was only 5 years of age. Therefore, it was likely that she never learned of his name from her mother either since Marguerite was so young (or didn't remember the name) and probably provided the name of Jean in 1764 in error. Also, keep in mind that those of us descended from Pierre Guillaud/Guillot/Guého dit Dufresne and Marguerite Richard are distant DNA cousins with the French gentleman, François, who provided this information to me, so this lends credence to the belief that these are the correct parents for Marguerite. François' direct ancestor, Catherine Richard, was the sister of Marguerite's father Pierre.

Third Generation

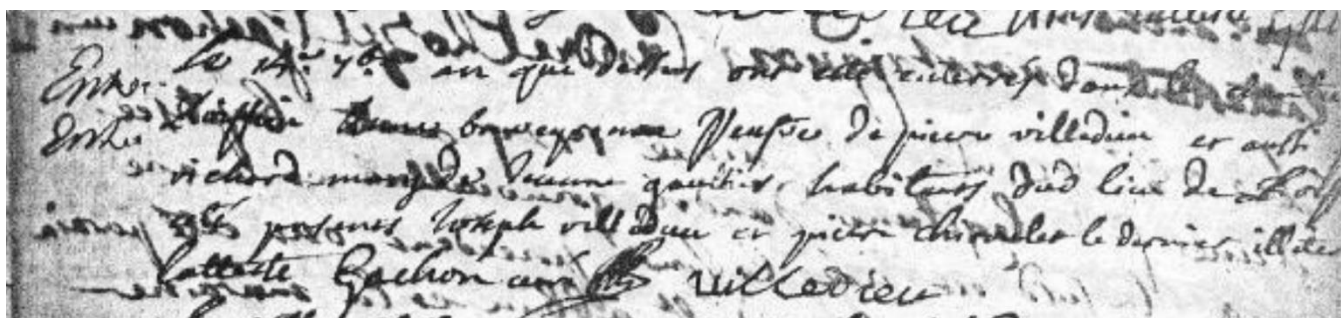
4. **Pierre GUILLAUD** was deceased before 25 July 1750.

5. **Jeanne DEFAU (?) (DUFRESNE)** was deceased before 25 July 1750.

Pierre GUILLAUD and Jeanne DEFAU (DUFRESNE) had the following child:

- 2 i **Pierre GUILLAUD (GUILLOT) dit DUFRESNE**, born abt 1730, Lyon (Rhône) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France; died bef 26 Jun 1764 – likely in Louisiana.

6. **Pierre RICHARD** was buried on 15 Sep 1724 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France although this burial record is odd. It appears to be a burial record of two unrelated individuals. One is Anne Bouveyron, wife of Pierre Villedieu, and the other is Pierre Richard, husband of Jeanne Gaultier.²⁷⁻²⁸



Burial record of Pierre Richard dated 15 September 1724 at Roiffieux (Ardèche), France

Transcription:

The 15th of September were buried in the cemetery of Roiffieu, Anne Bouveyron, widow of Pierre Villedieu, and also Richard, husband of Jeanne Gaultier, inhabitants of the said place of Roiffieux; were present Joseph Villedieu and Pierre Chiroulet, the latter illiterate, I attest, Gachon, priest.

Jeanne GAULTIER (GAUTHIER) and Pierre RICHARD were married on 9 Apr 1709 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. Interestingly, they were married after the birth and baptism of their son, Jacques. He was acknowledged as their child at the time of their marriage. This is something not seen often in this time period.²⁹⁻³⁰

Ce mariage fut fait le 9 avril 1709 et au quel deffunt ont esté admis a la célébration nuptiale.
 Jean Pierre Richard fils de Claude Richard et de Catherine, maître-
 gabillard grangier au domaine de la Combardière paroisse de Saint Pierre d'Ar-
 (1709) par St. Jeanne Gaultier fille de André Gaultier et de Marguerite —
 deffunt gabillard grangier au domaine de la Saupé paroisse de Roiffieux —
 d'autre par l'ayant Recognue pour leur enfant Jacques Richard l'ay présent
 qui fut baptisé le dixième May dernier et ce après avoir esté pu-
 blié trois diverses fois dans l'église paroissiale. Sans avoir de conseil
 ni en présence Canonique et en présence de Claude Richard père de l'époux
 de André Gaultier père de l'épouse, Jean Gaultier frère du défunt et de
 André lieutenant au bailliage de Roiffieux tous deux et les autres témoins
 le douzième avril 1709 et au quel deffunt ont esté admis a la célébration nuptiale.

Marriage record of Pierre Richard and Jeanne Gaultier (Gauthier) dated 9 April 1709 at Roiffieux (Ardèche), France

The marriage record provides the names of the parents of both Pierre and Jeanne. The parents of both the bride and groom were stated to be living in a 'grange' or seigneurie – each couple in a different town (covered in Generation 4); it can be assumed that Pierre and Jeanne were living with their parents prior to their marriage at these granges/seigneuries. Present at the marriage was Claude Richard and André Gaultier, the fathers of Pierre and Jeanne respectively, as well as Jean Gaultier, brother of Jeanne.

7. **Jeanne GAULTIER (GAUTHIER)** died before 28 May 1744. On that date, she was declared deceased on the marriage record at Roiffieux of her daughter, Isabeau, to Michel Villedieu. It is likely, however, that she was the 'Jeanne Gaultier' buried on 5 August 1730 at Roiffieux (age of about 45 years per burial record) but there is no additional identifying information on the record.³¹⁻³² If this is accurate, Marguerite was an orphan at the age of 5 years.

le cinquième août 1730 a été enterré Jeanne Gaultier faisant pour elle
 avec elle son quinquante cinq ans de l'âge de Roiffieux ont été présents :
 Thomas Gagne Jean mar et tout illétré de l'assemblée recollect
 faisant pour m^{re} le curé

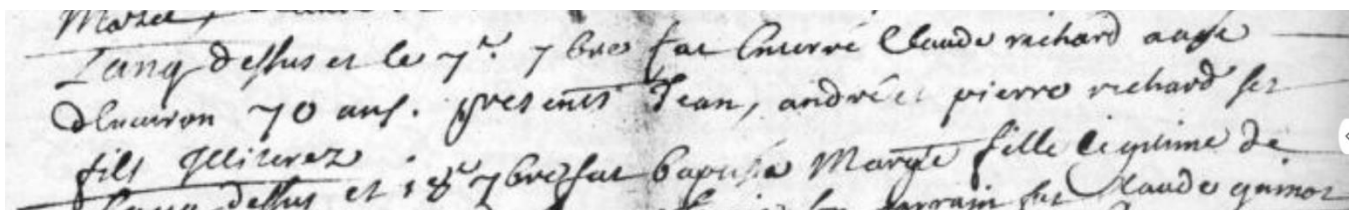
Burial record of Jeanne Gaultier dated 5 August 1730 at Roiffieux (Ardèche), France

Pierre RICHARD and Jeanne GAULTIER (GAUTHIER) had the following children:

- i **Jacques RICHARD** was baptized on 10 Mar 1709 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. His parents were not married at the time of his baptism, but, instead, they married a month later. Jacques was acknowledged as their child at the time of their marriage.³³⁻³⁴ He died on 22 Nov 1764.³⁵⁻³⁶ He was buried on 23 Nov 1764 in Andance (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France.³⁷⁻³⁸ Jacques was a vigneron (wine maker/grape cultivator or laborer).
- ii **Isabeau RICHARD** was baptized on 14 Feb 1717 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France.³⁹⁻⁴⁰ She died on 11 Nov 1777⁴¹⁻⁴² and was buried the following day in Annonay (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France.⁴³⁻⁴⁴
- iii **Jeanne RICHARD** was born in Dec 1720.⁴⁵⁻⁴⁶ She was baptized in Dec 1720 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. Her date on her baptismal record is hard to read but it appears to be sometime between the 5th and 8th of the month. She was born one day prior to her baptism.⁴⁷⁻⁴⁸
- 3 iv **Marguerite RICHARD**, born 6 Jan 1725, Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France.

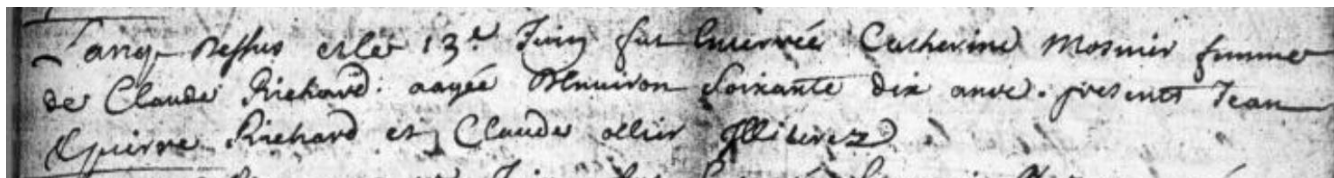
Fourth Generation

12. **Claude RICHARD** was born about 1639. Claude and his wife were living at the ‘grange au Mas’ in Davézieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France on 25 Nov 1693 as stated on the marriage record of their daughter Anne. The record also stated that, although they were living in Davézieux, Anne's parents were from Roiffieux. As stated in the marriage record of their son Pierre on 9 April 1709, they were living at the grange (Lombardière seigneurie) which was also located in Davézieux. He was buried on 7 Sep 1709 in Davézieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. His burial record states that he was 70 years of age. His sons Jean, André, and Pierre were present at his burial.⁴⁹⁻⁵⁰ Catherine MOSNIER and Claude RICHARD were married although the marriage record has not been found.



Burial record of Claude Richard dated 7 September 1709 at Davézieux (Ardèche), France

13. **Catherine MOSNIER** was born about 1639. On 24 May 1675, she served as the godmother of Souveraine Mosnier, the daughter of her brother Jean, in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. She was buried on 13 Jun 1709 in Davézieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. According to her burial record, she was about 70 years of age at the time of her death. Her sons Jean and Pierre were present at her burial.⁵¹⁻⁵²



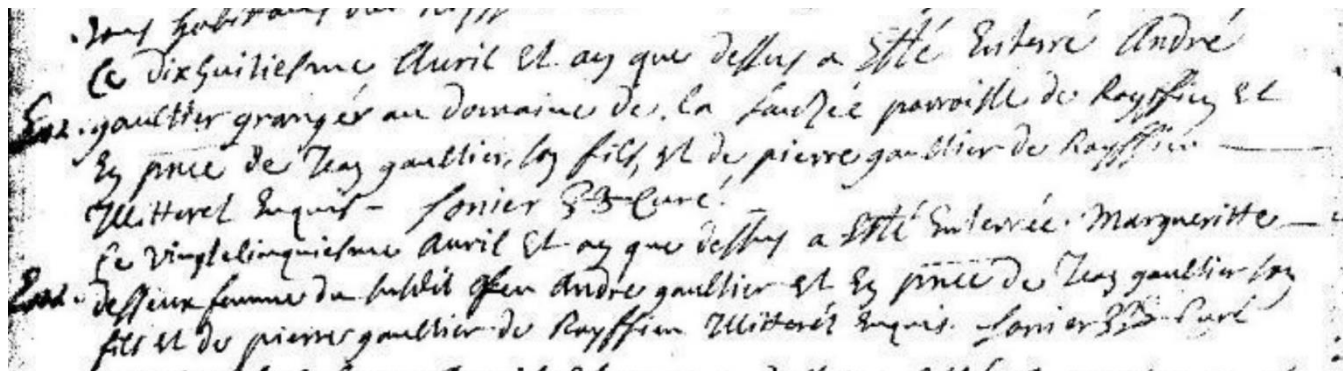
Burial record of Catherine Mosnier dated 13 June 1709 at Davézieux (Ardèche), France

Claude RICHARD and Catherine MOSNIER had the following children:

- i **Jean RICHARD** died on 16 Jan 1723.⁵³⁻⁵⁴ He was buried on 17 Jan 1723 in Saint-Alban-d'Ay (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France. His brothers André and Pierre were present at his burial.⁵⁵⁻⁵⁶
- ii **Catherine RICHARD** was buried on 1 May 1715 in Peaugres (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France.⁵⁷⁻⁵⁸ **(DIRECT ANCESTOR OF FRANÇOIS)**
- iii **Anne RICHARD** was buried on 20 Aug 1694 in Davézieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France.⁵⁹⁻⁶⁰
- iv **André RICHARD** was born about 1669. He signed a will on 21 Dec 1733 in Davézieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. He died on 27 Dec 1733.⁶¹⁻⁶² André was buried on 28 Dec 1733 in Davézieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France.⁶³⁻⁶⁴
- 6 v **Pierre RICHARD. (OUR DIRECT ANCESTOR)**
- vi **Catherine RICHARD** was born on 4 May 1681.⁶⁵⁻⁶⁶ She was baptized on 5 May 1681 in Annonay (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. Alexandre Richard was present at her baptismal; he was her paternal grandfather.⁶⁷⁻⁶⁸

14. **André GAULTIER (GAUTHIER)** and his wife were living at the 'grange' (Sauzée seigneurie) in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France on 9 April 1709 as stated in their daughter Jeanne's marriage record. André was buried on 18 Apr 1714 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. Jean, his son, was present at his burial. His wife was buried exactly one week later.⁶⁰⁻⁷⁰ He was a laboureur and granger (on a seigneurie). Marguerite DESSEUX and André GAULTIER

(GAUTHIER) were married but the marriage record has not been found. The names of their parents are not known.



Burial records of André Gaultier and Marguerite Desseux dated 18 April 1714 and 25 April 1714 (respectively) at Roiffieux (Ardèche), France

15. **Marguerite DESSEUX** was buried on 25 Apr 1714 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. Jean, her son, was present at her burial. Her husband was buried a week earlier.⁷¹⁻⁷²

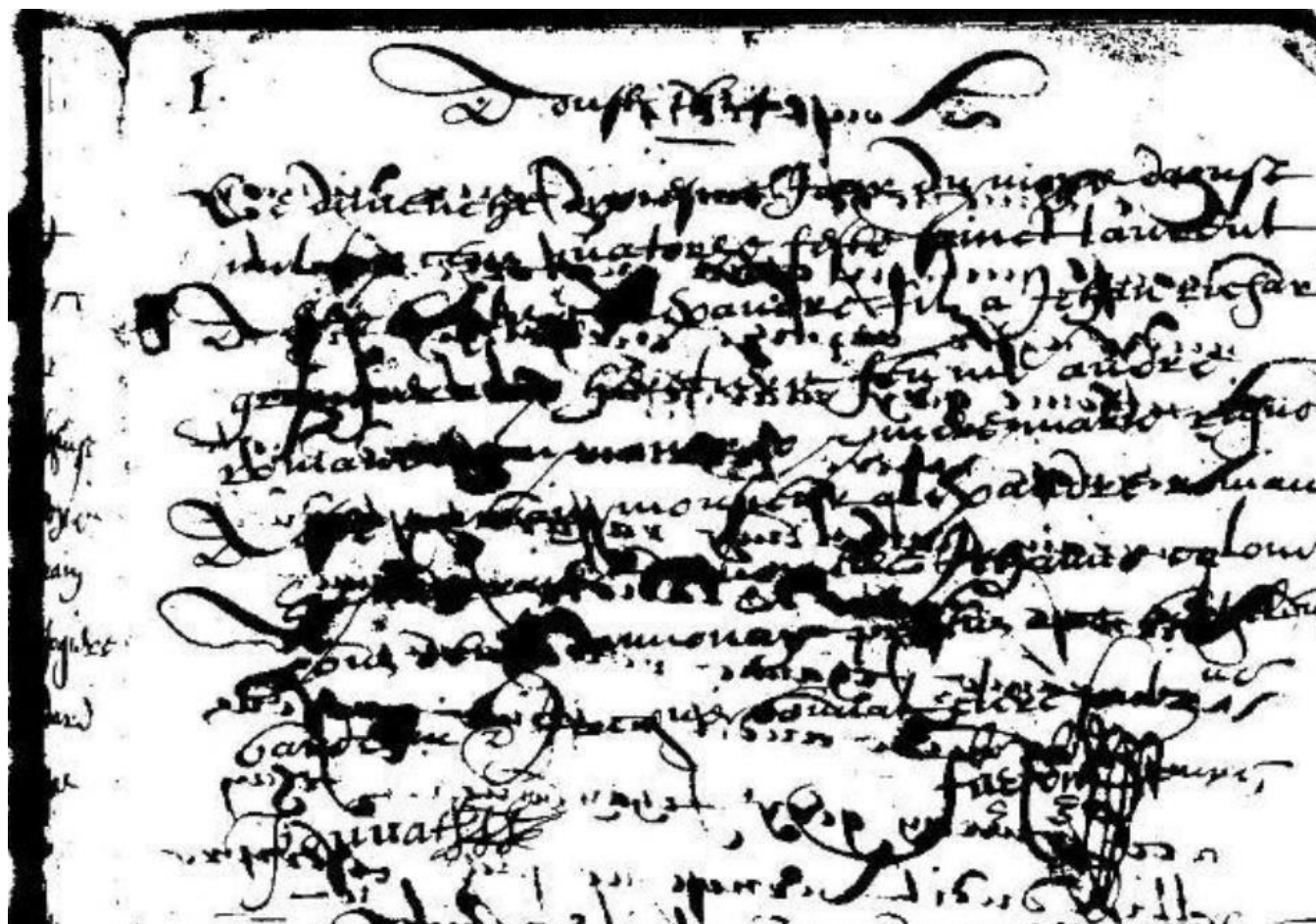
André GAULTIER (GAUTHIER) and Marguerite DESSEUX had the following children:

- i **Jean GAULTIER (GAUTHIER)** was born about 1685 according to his burial record which estimated his age at about 35 years old. He was buried on 25 Sep 1720 in Vernosc-lès-Annonay (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France.⁷⁴⁻⁷⁴
- 7 ii **Jeanne GAULTIER (GAUTHIER)**, died bef 28 May 1744.
- iii **Hélène GAULTIER (GAUTHIER)** was born on 11 Mar 1703.⁷⁵⁻⁷⁶ She was baptized on 12 Mar 1703 in Vernosc-lès-Annonay (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France.⁷⁷⁻⁷⁸

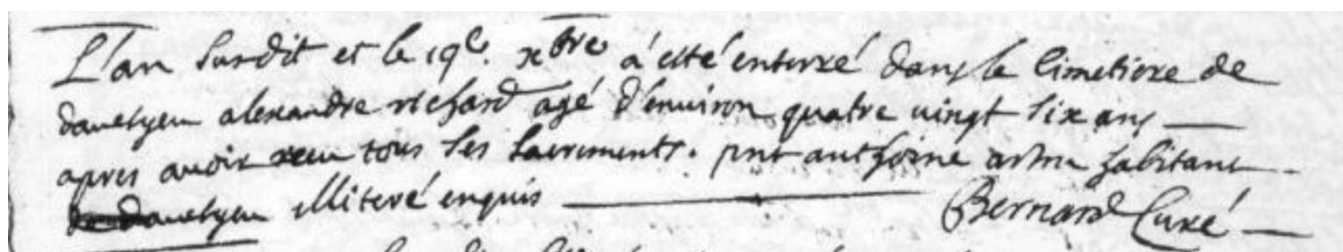
Fifth Generation

24. **Alexandre RICHARD** was baptized on 10 Aug 1614 in Vernosc-lès-Annonay (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France.⁷⁹⁻⁸⁰ He was buried on 19 Dec 1696 in Davézieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. He was 82 years of age at the time of his burial although his burial record stated he was about 86.⁸¹⁻⁸² He was a laboureur (laborer). Alexandre RICHARD and Isabeau RABIER signed a marriage contract on 3 Nov 1639 in Annonay (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. According to this contract, he was the *son of the late Jean Richard and Marie Rignolle residing in Vernosc.*

Isabeau was described as the *emancipated daughter as said of André Rabier, laborer, and Catherine Mazette residing in Davézieux*.



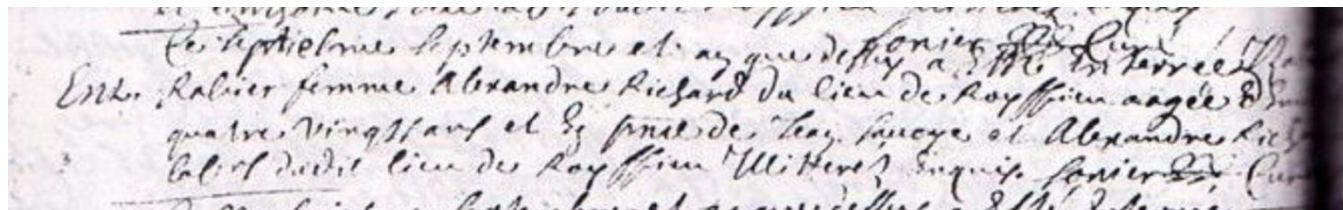
Baptismal record of Alexandre Richard dated 10 Aug 1614 in Vernosc-lès-Annonay (Ardèche), France



Burial record of Alexandre Richard dated 19 Dec 1696 at Davézieux (Ardèche), France

25. **Isabeau RABIER** was born about 1602. She was buried on 7 Sep 1682 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. According to her burial record, she was about 80 years of age if that was accurate. However, if accurate, this would indicate she was about 12 years older than her husband which is suspicious. Present at her burial was Jean Savoye, her son-in-law, and Alexandre

Richard (not identified as such but likely her husband). Both were identified as laborers living at Roiffieux.⁸³⁻⁸⁴



Burial record of Isabeau Rabier dated 7 Sept 1682 at Roiffieux (Ardèche), France

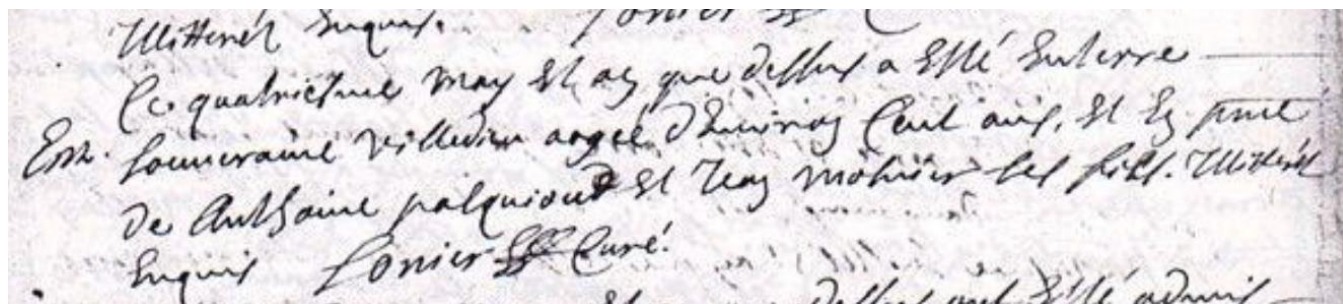
Alexandre RICHARD and Isabeau RABIER had the following children:

- 12 i **Claude RICHARD**, born abt 1639.
- ii **Marguerite RICHARD** was born about 1641. She died on 12 Apr 1741 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France.⁸⁵⁻⁸⁶
- iii **Magdelaine RICHARD** was baptized on 15 Mar 1643 in Davézieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France.⁸⁷⁻⁸⁸ She died about Jul 1693 in Davézieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. According to her burial record, she was about 45 years old at the time of her death.⁸⁹⁻⁹⁰
- iv **Louise RICHARD** was born about 1647. She died on 14 Jan 1742.⁹¹⁻⁹² She was buried on 15 Jan 1742 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. According to her burial record, she was approximately 95 years of age at the time of her death.⁹³⁻⁹⁴
- v **Jeanne RICHARD** was buried on 28 Jan 1713 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France.⁹⁵⁻⁹⁶
- vi **Catherine RICHARD** was born (date unknown).

26. **Claude MOSNIER** was born about 1615. He died about 1644. Souveraine VILLEDIEU and Claude MOSNIER were married about 1639.

27. **Souveraine VILLEDIEU** was born about 1617. She was buried on 4 May 1697 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. According to her burial record, she was about 100 years old (*d'environ cent ans*). This cannot be accurate based on the fact that she had a known child in

1654. Her sons Jean Mosnier and Anthoine Palquiou (sic) (Pasquio - from her second marriage to Jean Pasquio) witnessed her burial.⁹⁷⁻⁹⁸



Burial record of Souveraine Villedieu dated 4 May 1697 at Roiffieux (Ardèche), France

Claude MOSNIER and Souveraine VILLEDIEU had the following children:

- 13 i **Catherine MOSNIER**, born abt 1639.
- ii **Jean MOSNIER** was born about 1640. He was buried on 13 Jul 1709 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France.⁹⁹⁻¹⁰⁰

Sixth Generation

48. **Jean RICHARD** was born (date unknown).

49. **Marie RIGNOL (RIGNOLLE)** died after 3 Nov 1639.

Jean RICHARD and Marie RIGNOL (RIGNOLLE) had the following children:

- 24 i **Alexandre RICHARD**.
- ii **Marguerite RICHARD** was born about 1617. She died on 20 Dec 1677.¹⁰¹⁻¹⁰² She died on 20 Dec 1677 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. According to her burial record, she was about 60 years of age at the time of her death. Alexandre Richard witnessed her burial and was identified as her brother.¹⁰³⁻¹⁰⁴
- iii **Jean RICHARD** was born (date unknown).
- iv **Dimanche (Menge) RICHARD** died on 28 Nov 1687 in Vernosc-lès-Annonay (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France.

v **Mathieu RICHARD.**

vi **Claude RICHARD.**

50. **André RABIER** lived in Davézieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France in Nov 1639. He died after 3 Nov 1639.

51. **Catherine MAZET** lived in Davézieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France in Nov 1639. She died after 3 Nov 1639.

André RABIER and Catherine MAZET had the following children:

25 i **Isabeau RABIER**, born abt 1602.

ii **Angloise RABIER** was mentioned in the 1639 marriage contract of her sister, Isabeau.

iii **Jean RABIER** was mentioned in the 1639 marriage contract of his sister, Isabeau, and was stated to be living in Davézieux.

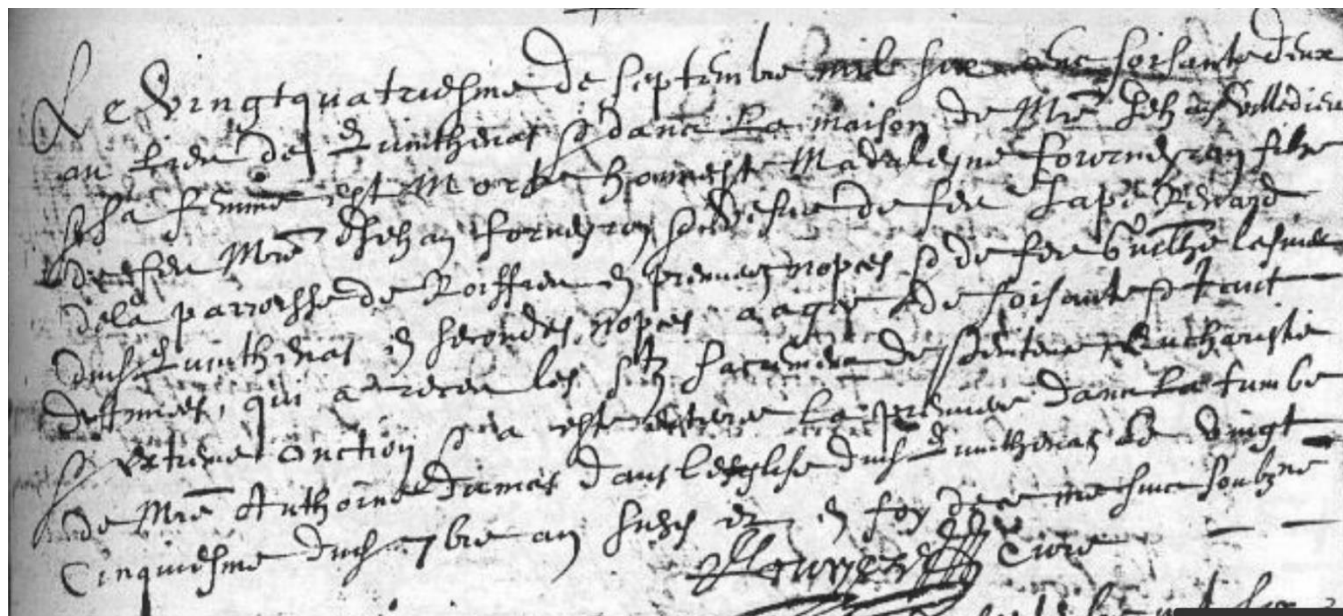
54. ____ **VILLEDIEU** died about 1640. Magdelaine FOURNEYRON (FOURNERON) and ____ VILLEDIEU were married.

55. **Madaleyne FOURNEYRON (FOURNERON)** was born about 1594. So far, the only record found for her is her 1662 burial record. Supposedly, she married twice – to a man named Villedieu and to Guillaume Lasnier. She is believed to have had about 8 children with Villedieu, and it is from this marriage that we're descended. However, her burial record does not mention Villedieu (it does mention Lasnier) but, instead, mentions 'Jape(?) Renard' (possibly Richard) as her first husband and Lasnier as her second. Therefore, the connection between Madaleyne Fourneyron/Fourneron and her husband, ____ Villedieu, needs additional research to confirm that they are, indeed, the parents of Souveraine Villedieu – our direct ancestor.

(Note that on 26 Feb 1655, she was named as godmother for Magdelaine Montlevier in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. Magdelaine was the daughter of Benoîte Villedieu and Anthoyne Montlevier, and, therefore, believed to be the granddaughter of Madaleyne Fourneyron from her marriage to ____ Villedieu.)

Assuming that this is Madaleyne's burial record, she died at the home of Jean Villedieu and his wife on 24 Sep 1662 in Quintenas; he was likely her son. She was buried on 25 Sep 1662 in Quintenas (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France. She was described in her burial record as honest and the daughter of

Jehan Fourneyron, age of about 68 years. Interestingly, she was also buried first in the tomb of Antoine Dumas.¹⁰⁷⁻¹⁰⁸



Burial record of Madaleyne Fourneyron (Fourneron) dated 25 Sep 1662 in Quintenas (Ardèche), France

Transcription:

The twenty-fourth of September one thousand and six hundred and sixty-two in the place of Quinthenas and in the house of Monsieur Jehan Villedieu and his wife, died honest Madaleyne Fourneyron, daughter of the late Monsieur Jehan Fourneyron and widow of the late Jape(?) Renard/Richard of the parish of Roiffieu in (her) first marriage and the late Guilhe Lasnier of Quithenas in (her) second marriage, aged sixty and eight years, who received the Stz sacramens of penance, Eucharist, and extreme unction and was buried first in the tomb of Monsieur Anthoine Dumas in the church of Quinthenas the twenty-fifth of September, year above, and in faith ____ undersigned ...Gouyer parish priest

____ VILLEDIEU and Madaleyne FOURNEYRON (FOURNERON) had the following children:

- i **Pierre VILLEDIEU** was born about 1610. He was buried on 13 Dec 1680 in Roiffieux (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. Supposedly, this record is his burial record. However, it states that he was 82 years of age at the time of his death which seems impossible based on the estimated age of his mother. It is possible that the estimated age is incorrect; I've seen at least two cases in Roiffieux where this appears to

be the case. This is likely the case in this record also. One of the witnesses to his burial, Barthélemy Marthouret, was his son-in-law.^{109–110}

- ii **Jacques VILLEDIEU** was born about 1616.
- 27 iii **Souveraine VILLEDIEU**, born abt 1617.
- iv **Jeanne VILLEDIEU** was born about 1619.
- v **Jean VILLEDIEU** was born about 1623. He died before Feb 1691.
- vi **Benoîte VILLEDIEU** was born about 1625. She signed a will on 25 Mar 1696 in Vanosc (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France. She died on 26 Mar 1696.^{111–112} Benoîte was buried on 27 Mar 1696 in Vanosc (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region), France.^{113–114}
- vii **Magdaleine VILLEDIEU** was born about 1626. She died on 13 Aug 1670 in Quintenas (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France.^{115–116} She was buried on 13 Aug 1670 in Quintenas (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France.^{117–118}
- viii **Marguerite VILLEDIEU** was born about 1628. She died on 17 Feb 1678 in Quintenas (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France.^{119–120} She was buried on 18 Feb 1678 in Quintenas (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France.^{121–122}

Seventh Generation

110. **Jehan FOURNEYRON (FOURNERON)** was born (date unknown).

Jehan FOURNEYRON (FOURNERON) had the following child:

- 55 i **Magdelaine FOURNEYRON (FOURNERON)**, born abt 1594; died 24 Sep 1662, , Quintenas (Ardèche) (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), France.,

SOURCES:

Archives of the French department of Ardèche:

<https://archives.ardeche.fr/n/archives-numerisees-et-numeriques/n:1>

1. "Diocese of Baton Rouge, Catholic Church Records, Volume I, 1707-1769" (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Catholic Diocese of Baton Rouge, 1978), Page 176. "Mathurin Guillot (Pierre & Marguerite Richard) bt. 5 June 1763, bn. 21 May 1763, spo. Mathurin Dumoulin & Marie Francoise Couper"; Record: PCP-1, 247 also PCP-3, 135.
2. Ibid.
3. Willie J. Ducôté, compiler, "St. Paul the Apostle Catholic Church, Mansura, Louisiana, Avoyelles Parish, Register of Burials, 1824-1850" (Mansura, Louisiana:, July 1997), Page 3. "Maturin Guillio (Guillot), 24 November 1825, age of about 70. Left wife and children".
4. William Nelson Gremillion, Sr. and Loucille Edwards Gremillion, "Some Early Families of Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, Genealogical Studies of the Early Generations of 36 Families, Volume I" (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Claitor's Publishing Division, 1980), Page 192.
5. Winston De Ville (Indexed by Houston Tracy Jr.), "Pointe Coupée Documents, 1762-1803: A Calendar of Civil Records for the Province of Louisiana" (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Claitor's Publishing Division, 2010), Page 2. 3 documents which support the death of Pierre Guillot: "26 June 1764: Marriage contract between Jacques Firmin Ferré and Marguerite Richard, widow of Pierre Guillot"; "26 June 1764: Inventory of the goods and messuage from the succession of deceased Pierre Guillot"; "26 June 1764: Election of a tutor to the minor children of Pierre Guillot";.
6. Ibid.
7. Gremillion, "Some Early Families of Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, Genealogical Studies of the Early Generations of 36 Families", Page 192.
8. "Geneanet," database, Geneanet (<https://en.geneanet.org/>: Internet - Downloaded December 2023). Gironde Department; Bordeaux; GG 684; Paroisse Saint-Rémy; Registre paroissial, mariage, décès, sépulture 1744-1752; Image 170 of 242; (<https://www.geneanet.org/registres/view/1442270/170>).
9. Digital Copy - In possession of.
10. Geneanet, Gironde Department; Bordeaux; GG 671; Paroisse Saint-Rémy; Répertoire paroissial, mariages 1668-1767; Image 62 of 82; (Mariages faits au château trompette par ordre de monsieur l'archevêque, de soldats et filles Ramassen pour être transportes dans les colonies francoises); (<https://www.geneanet.org/registres/view/1441528/62>). .

11. Geneanet, Gironde Department; Bordeaux; GG 257; Paroisse Saint-Rémy; table paroissiale, mariage, décès, sépulture 1668-1762; Image 157 of 195; (Section: Lacune du 29 Juin 1734 au 22 Janvier 1762); (<https://www.geneanet.org/registres/view/1442280/157>).

12. "Diocese of Baton Rouge, Catholic Church Records, Pointe Coupée Records, 1722-1769, Volume Ib" (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Catholic Diocese of Baton Rouge, 2002), Page 72. "Jacques Firmin Ferret (Jacques Ferret and Marie Therese [omitted], both decd.) native of Hezon [Hezo, probably intended] Normandy, Archdiocese of Rouen, France, m. 28 June 1764, Marguerite Richard (Jean Richard and Jeanne Gautier, both decd.) native of Hannonois, Vivares, widow of Pierre Guillot "dit" Dufresne, wit. Louis Cortez; François Clausse, Guillaume Recuron"; (PCP-1, 263) also (PCP-3, 163).

13. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments, Website: France Archives - Portail National des Archives; Content: État civil numérisé; Archives départementales (<https://francearchives.gouv.fr/fr/article/38170> : Internet - Downloaded December 2023), . Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 193 of 272.

14. Digital Copy - In possession of.

15. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 193 of 272.

16. Digital Copy - In possession of.

17. "Diocese of Baton Rouge, Catholic Church Records, Volume I, 1707-1769", Pg. 176. "Jean Pierre Guilleau (sic) (Pierre & Marguerite Richart) bn. 18 July ____, bt. 25 July 1751, spo. Jean Baptiste Raballe & Jeanne Via"; (PCP-1, 108 also PCP-2, part 1, 66).

18. Ibid.

19. "Diocese of Baton Rouge, Catholic Church Records, Volume II, 1770-1803" (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Catholic Diocese of Baton Rouge, 1980), Page 344 (Cites record: PCP-2, part 2, 173a...also... PCP-4, 118). "Jean Pierre Guého, bur. 19 Oct. 1775".

20. "Diocese of Baton Rouge, Catholic Church Records, Volume I, 1707-1769", Pg. 176. "Joseph Guillot (Pierre & Marguerite Richard) bn. 1 Jan. 1754, bt. 13 Jan. 1754, spo. Joseph Lafleur & Marie Gognard"; (PCP-1, 136 also PCP-2, part 1, 97).

21. Ibid.

22. "Diocese of Baton Rouge, Catholic Church Records, Volume I, 1707-1769", Pg. 176. "Jean Baptiste Guillot (Pierre, called Dufresne & Marguerite Richard) bn. 11 July 1757, bt. 30 July 1757, spo. Jean Baptiste Bessiere, a soldier & Jeanne Richer"; (PCP-1, 178 also PCP-3, 312).

23. Ibid.

24. "Diocese of Baton Rouge, Catholic Church Records, Volume I, 1707-1769", Pg. 176. "Jean Baptiste, age 22 months, bur. 31 May 1759"; (PCP-3, 48 also PCP-1, 199).
25. "Diocese of Baton Rouge, Catholic Church Records, Volume I, 1707-1769", Pg. 176. "George (Pierre & Marguerite Richard) bt. 22 Sept. 1760, bn. 2 Aug. 1760, spo. George Baron & Marie Francoise Baron" (PCP-212 also PCP-3, 72).
26. Ibid.
27. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 190 of 272;.
28. Digital Copy - In possession of.
29. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 62 of 272.
30. Digital Copy - In possession of.
31. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 257 of 272.
32. Digital Copy - In possession of.
33. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 61 of 272.
34. Digital Copy - In possession of.
35. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments . Ardèche Department; Andance; BMS 1751 à 1772; Image 243 of 417;.
36. Digital Copy - In possession of.
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38. Digital Copy - In possession of.
39. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 123 of 272.

40. Digital Copy - In possession of.

41. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Annonay; BMS 1775 à 1778; Image 268 of 289.

42. Digital Copy - In possession of.

43. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Annonay; BMS 1775 à 1778; Image 268 of 289.

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45. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 151 of 272.

46. Digital Copy - In possession of.

47. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 151 of 272.

48. Digital Copy - In possession of.

49. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Davézieux; BMS 1634 à 1724; Image 157 of 219.

50. Digital Copy - In possession of.

51. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Davézieux; BMS 1634 à 1724; Image 156 of 219.

52. Digital Copy - In possession of.

53. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Saint-Alban-d'Ay; BMS 1720 à 1755; Image 29 of 433.

54. Digital Copy - In possession of.

55. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Saint-Alban-d'Ay; BMS 1720 à 1755; Image 29 of 433.

56. Digital Copy - In possession of.

57. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Peaugres; BMS 1701 à 1741; Image 66 of 341.

58. Digital Copy - In possession of.

59. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Davézieux; BMS 1634 à 1724; Image 102 of 219.

60. Digital Copy - In possession of.

61. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Davézieux; BMS 1732 à 1767; Image 265 of 266.

62. Digital Copy - In possession of.

63. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Davézieux; BMS 1732 à 1767; Image 265 of 266.

64. Digital Copy - In possession of.

65. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Annonay; BMS 1672 à 1681; Image 161 of 347.

66. Digital Copy - In possession of.

67. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Annonay; BMS 1672 à 1681; Image 161 of 347.

68. Digital Copy - In possession of.

69. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 100 of 272.

70. Digital Copy - In possession of.

71. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 100 of 272.

72. Digital Copy - In possession of.

73. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Vernosc-lès-Annonay; BMS 1700 à 1753; Image 156 of 454.

74. Digital Copy - In possession of.

75. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Vernosc-lès-Annonay; BMS 1700 à 1753; Image 27 of 454.

76. Digital Copy - In possession of.

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78. Digital Copy - In possession of.

79. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Vernosc-lès-Annonay; BMS 1592 à 1618; Image 169 of 331.

80. Digital Copy - In possession of.

81. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Davézieux; BMS 1634 à 1724; Image 104 of 219.

82. Digital Copy - In possession of.

83. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1645 à 1701; Image 142 of 318.

84. Digital Copy - In possession of.

85. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1732 à 1758; Image 108 of 383.

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87. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Davézieux; BMS 1634 à 1724; Image 20 of 219.

88. Digital Copy - In possession of.

89. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Davézieux; BMS 1634 à 1724; Image 98 of 219.

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91. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1732 à 1758; Image 118 of 383.

92. Digital Copy - In possession of.

93. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1732 à 1758; Image 118 of 383.

94. Digital Copy - In possession of.

95. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 90 of 272.

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97. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1645 à 1701; Image 277 of 318.

98. Digital Copy - In possession of.

99. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1702 à 1731; Image 64 of 272.

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101. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1645 à 1701; Image 87 of 318.

102. Digital Copy - In possession of.

103. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1645 à 1701; Image 87 of 318.

104. Digital Copy - In possession of.

105. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Quintenas; BMS 1656 à 1699; Image 166 of 452.

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107. France Archives, "Registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (by Departments)," church sacramental registers & civil registers by french departments. Ardèche Department; Quintenas; BMS 1656 à 1699; Image 166 of 452.

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109. Archives Nationales, "Archives Nationales Online Catalogue; Les Fonds D'Archives; Notaires des Paris," database, (National Archives of France), (<https://www.siv.archives-nationales.culture.gouv.fr/siv/cms/content/fonds.action?uuid=12b&template=pog/pogLevel2&preview=false>: Internet - Downloaded December 2023), Ardèche Department; Roiffieux; BMS 1645 à 1701; Image 120 of 318.

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