

she did not know [how to sign her name when thereunto requested] according to the ordinance.

C. Go^d COQUART, Miss. of L. C. D. J.⁹⁸

DERAMEZAY; MANON LAVOINE CHEVALIER; LA BORDE.

[In the year one thousand seven hundred and] forty-four, on the third of August, [without publication] of bans, dispensation wherefrom was granted for valid and weighty [reasons], with the permission of R. P. du jaunai,⁹⁹ Miss of the Comp. [of Jesus, I] . . . performing the duties of parish priest, received the mutual marriage consent of . . . Bourassa, son of Sieur René Bourassa and of Agnes . . . [of the] parish of la Magdelaine, in the government of Montreal, of the one part, and of Charlotte Chevalier, daughter of j. B. Chevalier and of . . . alavoine, and gave them the nuptial benediction with [the ceremonies] of the holy Church. The said consorts acknowledged as their legitimate child . . .

⁹⁸ Father Claude Godefroy Coquart was born in 1706, entered the Jesuit order when twenty, and came to Canada in 1738. He spent the first three years in Lower Canada, and in 1741 was ordered to accompany La Vérendrye's expedition to the far Northwest. He was, however, left at Mackinac, where he resided probably until 1745, although he may have made a trip to Fort La Reine in 1743-44. In 1746 he took charge of the Saguenay mission, there remaining eleven years, when he returned to Quebec. After the British conquest he attempted to work in Acadia, but was driven thence, and returned to the Saguenay, where he died at Chicoutimi (1765). The letters L. C. D. J. are the initials of La Compagnie de Jesu (usually rendered in English, Society of Jesus). It is supposed that the next marriage entered was also performed by Coquart, although the entry is not signed.—Ed.

⁹⁹ For a brief sketch of Father du Jaunay, who officiated at so many of the following marriages, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, p. 370. He was in Mackinac as early as 1736, being in 1741 stationed at Ouatanon, among the Miami. About 1744 he was transferred to the Ottawa mission at l'Arbre Croche and Mackinac, where he seems to have remained until 1765. During Pontiac's conspiracy he was a powerful factor for peace, and in securing the release of English prisoners. See documents *ante*.—Ed.