

## Who Was the Anonymous 1702 Wet Nurse for One of Lamothe Cadillac's Children?

Additional Documentation for the birth of a Cadillac child  
at Fort Pontchartrain in 1702

Suzanne Boivin Sommerville, FCHSM member (suesommerville@aol.com)

My April of 2003 article, published by *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*,<sup>1</sup> presented evidence for a son born to Marie-Thérèse Guyon and her husband, Antoine Laumet dit de Lamothe Cadillac, in 1702 at Fort Pontchartrain. I further demonstrated that this son is **Joseph de Lamothe Cadillac**, a possibility I had suggested in an earlier article. As I wrote in 2003:

In my article in *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, October 2001, I presented a theory [Joseph was the child born in 1702] that can now be supported. In that article, I stated:

Writing to France [in September of 1702] from Québec, to which he had gone down for legal matters with the Company of the Colony, Cadillac reports:

Mme. Tonty...saw her infant die for want of milk, which she had not anticipated. I fear the same may happen to my wife who was just about to be confined when I left [the fort]. That is not extraordinary because these ladies have wet nurses for their children.<sup>2</sup>

[...]

Historians and genealogists have assumed the 1702 child died, just as Cadillac feared he would. Nevertheless, according to Cadillac, certainly an authoritative source in this instance, the baby that Marie-Thérèse Guyon was expected to deliver shortly after her husband left the fort to go to Québec very definitely survived after his birth in the summer of 1702.

Four years later, in 1706 on 30 September, Lamothe Cadillac wrote to Pontchartrain from the fort, saying he had his four-year-old son with him (thus born in 1702). Cadillac refers to this four-year-old as the **first child** born at the fort. He then says His Majesty had promised a pension to the first-born at a new settlement, and he requests the pension; or, if the pension is not granted, he asks the King to enroll this four-year-old in the troops and pay him as the other soldiers are paid.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to Cadillac's declaration of 1706, I have also discovered a related document, a judicial

<sup>1</sup> "The Other Women and Early Detroit, Part 5, Married Women and their Children and Previously Unreported Documentation about the Lamothe Cadillac Children," *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, Vol. 24, #2, April 2003, pp. 57-67. See the article for further proof.

<sup>2</sup> Cadillac to Pontchartrain from Québec, 25 September 1702, Cadillac Papers, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society*, Volume 33 (1903), p. 139 (Hereafter *MPHS*). Emphasis added. I also have a copy of the original from the microfilm. Madame Tonty allegedly left the fort in 1703 because she was again pregnant. In 1704, Cadillac told the Indians at the fort: "I knew that the voyage that Madame de Tonty made to Montreal last year caused you to be suspicious [to have "de lombrage": worry that the settlement was about to be abandoned] because she did not return. It is her pregnancy [*sa grossesse*] that was the reason [that she left]. AC F3, Vol 2, Moreau de Saint-Méry, *Conseil tenu au Fort Pontchartrain*, 8 and 9 June 1704, f. 302, **National Archives of Canada** (hereafter **NAC**) microfilm F-378, photocopy, my translation.

<sup>3</sup> From AC C11A Vol. 24, **NAC** microfilm F-24, f. 200v, photocopy.

interrogation dated 9 November 1703,<sup>4</sup> that provides further evidence there was indeed a Cadillac child at Fort Pontchartrain in 1702-1703 and that the baby was fed by a *nourrice*, a wet nurse.

In 1701, King Louis XIV of France had granted control of the fur trade at Fort Pontchartrain and elsewhere in *Nouvelle France* to the *Compagnie de la Colonie*, a group of New France entrepreneurs.<sup>5</sup> Word of His Majesty's approval of the Company of the Colony did not arrive until after the members of the first two convoys left for Detroit as employees of the king in 1701. By 1702, it was the Company that was doing the hiring. In 1703, the Company filed a request for an interrogation of five of their *engagés*, hired men who had served at Fort Pontchartrain, to find out what they knew about events at *Le Détroit*. Cadillac had seized several *pacquets* of pelletries placed by some of the men in the Company storehouse (*magazin*) at the fort. He alleged the furs had been obtained through illegal means. The directors of the Company then lodged a complaint against the employees suspected of having traded illegally at Le Détroit. None of the men hired to travel to Fort Pontchartrain in 1701, 1702, or 1703 (including officers and soldiers) were allowed to trade for their own profit, although they were permitted to turn in to the *magazin* at the fort any pelletries they obtained through their hunting. The profits from the eventual transport to the mother colony and the sale of the pelletries would be shared half and half by the hired men and the king (in 1701) and then the hired men and the Company (1702, 1703).<sup>6</sup>

Most of the documents concerning the allegations of unlawful trade with the Indians at the fort have not survived, it seems, but this interrogation is extant. I will not, in this article, provide all of the details contained in this interrogation document, my purpose being to report the information demonstrating that there was a Cadillac baby requiring a wet nurse in 1702-03.

First, however, these are the men who were questioned on 9 November 1703. Four of them were part of the first convoy to found Détroit in 1701, leaving La Chine about 5 June and arriving at *Le Détroit* on 24 July 1701: **René Godefroy, sieur de Linctôt; Louis Babie; Jacques Brisset; and René Bénard dit Bourjoli.**<sup>7</sup> A fifth man testifying for this interrogation, **Jean-Baptiste Giguère**, traveled to the fort in the second, smaller convoy that left in late June or early July of 1701 to send up additional provisions.

As they identified themselves and as they are recorded on the 9 November 1703 document, the men who were interrogated are:

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<sup>4</sup> Interrogation of *Godfroy, Babie, Giguere, brisset, bourjoly*, "Enquête au sujet de la traite des pelletries faite au Detroit....", #326, A, B, C, D, **Archives du Québec** (hereafter **ANQ**), 4M00-6227, (15 pages photocopy). Claude de Bermen, *Escuyer*, Seigneur de la Martinière, Counselor for the king on the Sovereign Council of New France, delegated by Intendant François de Beauharnois, conducted the interrogation, assisted by François Fromage.

<sup>5</sup> Both Cadillac and Alphonse de Tonty were shareholders in this Company. See Guy Frégault, "La Compagnie de la Colonie," **Le XVIIIe Siècle Canadien**, Etudes, Collection Constantes, Volume 16, Montréal: Editions HMH, 1968, pp. 242-288. This is the only serious study of the Company. Only two of the subscribers ever contributed any money toward the venture (one of whom was Alphonse Tonty) because the funds were not due until 1707, and by that time the Company was defunct. The only female member of the group was Charlotte-Françoise Juchereau, self-styled Countess of Saint-Laurent, widow of François Viennay-Pachot, and, in 1702, about to marry François Daupin de Laforest, second in command under Cadillac in 1706 and later commandant. Her son Daniel Viennay-Pachot was an interpreter of Huron at Fort Pontchartrain in 1707. René Jetté, **Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines jusqu'à 1730**, Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983, p. 1125.

<sup>6</sup> This permission is specifically spelled out on the hiring contracts. I have copies of the relevant documents. The men hired in 1701 worked for the king; those hired in 1702 and 1703 worked for the Company of the Colony.

<sup>7</sup> Their names are on the plaque commissioned by the French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan to commemorate the first convoy. This plaque is in Hart Plaza in downtown Detroit near the statue of Antoine Laumet *dit* de Lamothe Cadillac given by the French in 2001 in honor of the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of Detroit.

"**rene gaudfroy, escuyer Sr de linctot**", about 28, residing ordinarily at Boucherville, who declared he had first been hired by the king to go to the fort in 1701. He stated that at the end of his year of service, he was hired by the Company of the Colony while he was still at the fort. He signed *Linctot*.<sup>8</sup>

*Linctot*

"**Louis babie grandpré**", about 27, voyageur and *habitant* of Champlain, who declared he had served two years as an employee of the Company. He signed *Louis Babie*.<sup>9</sup>

"**Jeanbaptiste giguere**", about 38, voyageur by profession, without other domicile, who declared he had been hired by the Company and served fourteen months. He could not sign.<sup>10</sup>

"**Jacques brisset**", about 28, *habitant* of l'Isle Dupas, who declared he worked for the Company at Détroit. He signed *Jacque brissete*.<sup>11</sup>

"**rené besnard bourjoly**", about 30, resident of Trois-Rivières and a voyageur, who declared he had been hired by the Company.<sup>12</sup> He signed *René Benard*.

In addition to specific questions asked of each man, all were questioned about:

- Lamothe Cadillac's seizure of peltries belonging to *engagés*
- illegal trade at the fort by the hired men, soldiers, or officers (They said they knew of no such trade.)
- whether they were permitted to trade for their own profit, and whether they did trade in any way

<sup>8</sup> Hired by Intendant Champigny for the king on 28 May 1701, A. Adhémar, **ANQ**, photocopy. The fact that he testified he was hired to go to the fort is a reminder that not all hiring contracts are extant.

<sup>9</sup> Hired by Intendant Champigny for the king on 28 May 1701, A. Adhémar, **ANQ**. Louis Babie was specifically hired by Intendant Charles Bochart, sieur de Champigny, to be a hunter at the fort. In 1703, Champigny was in France and annotated "Extract of the act of the general assembly of the Company of the Colony", dated 7 November 1703, just days before the interrogation, and then sent to France. Champigny commented that he had hired Babie to be a hunter and that *he is an honest man who lived long at the fort. He is one of the best hunters, and his testimony about events at the fort can be trusted.* Words in italics are my translation. **NAC**, microfilm F-21, f. 171, photocopy.

<sup>10</sup> Hired by Intendant Champigny for the king on 27 June 1701, A. Adhémar, **ANQ**. Giguère's contract was for at least a year. On 14 September 1702 at Québec City, he was hired by the Company, Chambalon, **ANQ**. It is not unusual to find the same man hired in two separate contracts dated close to each other. Different duties were specified on each. It seems Giguère left for the fort in June of 1701, returned, and was hired in September of 1702 to go again. The Lake Ontario / Lake Erie route was most likely used in 1702, not the longer Ottawa River route that was taken by the first convoy of 1701. Also hired, on 28 June 1701, for the second but smaller convoy of 1701 were **Antoine Thunay dit Dufresne, Mathieu Perrin dit Garao, and François Trottier dit Bellecour**, A. Adhémar, **ANQ**.

<sup>11</sup> Hired by Intendant Champigny for the king on 28 May 1701, A. Adhémar, **ANQ**. Brisset testified that he traded with the Indians by order of the Company, and for the profit of the Company, when he was sent to obtain food at Michilimackinac, and that he also traded items of merchandise left at Michilimackinac, *among others Old Tobacco greatly spoiled for which he got peltries that he remitted into the hands of the commis* at Fort Pontchartrain. I have not traced Brisset's earlier involvement with the fur trade, but he was associated with François Fafard in borrowing money from Jean Sybille, 13 June 1695, A. Adhémar.

<sup>12</sup> Hired by Intendant Champigny for the king on 28 May 1701, A. Adhémar, **ANQ**; and by the Company 14 June 1702, Chambalon, **ANQ**.

--whether they attempted to retrieve any old debts owed them by the Indians<sup>13</sup>

And, most importantly for the purpose of this article, all five of the men were asked:

--whether Lamothe Cadillac took *castors*, beaver skins, from the Company's *magazin* to pay the **nourrice**, wet nurse, of one of his (plural) children

When I first saw this question asked of René Godfroy, sieur de Linctot, I was most interested to read what he and the other men had to say about payment for nursing services provided to a Cadillac baby present at the fort in 1702-03. It is well documented that Cadillac's son **Antoine**, born in 1692, went to the fort with his father in 1701. Son **Jacques**, born in 1695, traveled to the fort and arrived there with his mother in the fall of 1701. Antoine and Jacques -- ten-years-old and six-years-old in 1702-- most certainly would not have required a wet nurse. The surviving Cadillac daughters, Judith and Madeleine, were older than Antoine and Jacques, and they can be documented in Québec City. Daughter Marie-Anne, born 5 June 1701, was buried 7 June 1701.<sup>14</sup>

Godfroy, sieur de Linctôt, replied that he had heard that Cadillac *had given twenty castors a month to the wet nurse of one of his children, and that for three months he gave her sixty. Asked whether Cadillac took the castors from the magazin, Godfroy said he was not sure and that he [Cadillac] could also have taken them from presents given to him by the sauvages [Indians] as from any other source, but Sr Nollant might have more information.*<sup>15</sup>

"Sr Nollant" is **Jean-Baptiste Nolan**, merchant, hired 24 June 1702 by the Company of the Colony to serve as second *commis*, store clerk. The first *commis*, hired the next day,<sup>16</sup> was **Bertrand Arnaud** of Montréal, another member of the convoy that founded Détroit, but who obviously returned to Québec City by June of 1702. Cadillac accused both of these men of illegal trade at the fort.<sup>17</sup>

Next to testify was Louis Babie, one of the men from whom Cadillac confiscated pelletries.<sup>18</sup> He confirmed

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<sup>13</sup> Among those who did reclaim debts owed by the Indians were Louis Babie and the interpreter **François Fafard dit Delorme**. Babie testified that he and the interpreter had been in a trade association together, and the debts were six to seven years old. See *Obligation par la Dame Babie* [Jeanne Dandonneau, Louis Babie's widowed mother, active in the fur trade] *et Fafard à Frs. Hazeur*, 19 September 1694 and 11 June 1695, A. Adhémar. Published histories do not often speak of the granting of credit to the Indians, nor of their failure or inability, for a variety of reasons, to repay debts promptly.

<sup>14</sup> PRDH Online, #61999 Québec 1701-06-07 Naissance: 1701-06-05. Marie-Anne's godmother was **Marie-Anne Lemoine**.

<sup>15</sup> Words in italics in the entries for each man are my translation quoted from the 1703 interrogation.

<sup>16</sup> Both contracts, Chambalon, **ANQ**.

<sup>17</sup> See Cadillac's *Mémoire*, 14 November 1704. The **MPHS** translation usually calls Arnaud "Armand", one of many errors in reading and transcription. I have a copy of the original French from the **NAC** microfilm F-412, AC C11 E, Vol. 14, ff. 168-191v, about fifty pages hand-written by Cadillac. The English translation is on pp. 198-241 in **MPHS**, "Cadillac Papers," Vol. 33 (1903).

<sup>18</sup> Louis Babie testified that he had presented proof itemizing the pelletries he had received from the Indians for past debts. Lamothe Cadillac told Babie *to place them in the hands of the commis*, and he, Cadillac, would see to it that *they would be sent down by the Indians and sold, either at Cataracouy* (Fort Frontenac, modern-day Kingston, Ontario) *or at Montréal*. Babie also said that *the permission to reclaim debts was given verbally by Monsieur de Callière* [the governor-general in 1701] *and Monsieur de Champigny* [the intendant], *two or three days before he left to go up to detroit and this was in the presence of Sieur de Lamothe and of several other persons, not only to him but to all the voyageurs who were going up to detroit and that memoires were shown to Lamothe on the spot.*

that Lamothe Cadillac was given *castors* from the *magazin* to pay the woman nursing a Cadillac child but did not know whether they were *aux dependans*, at the expense (charged to the account) of the Company or of Lamothe Cadillac.

*Louis Babie*

Next, Jean-Baptiste Giguère not only confirmed that Cadillac used *castors* taken from the Company *magazin* to pay the wet nurse of one of his children but added that *he himself, the respondent, is the one who put the castors on the scale in the presence of the Commis, who marked those that had been weighed with their weight but does not recall the quantity, which he saw written by the said Commis.*

Jacques Brisset, in his testimony, indicated that he had not spent a great deal of time at the fort, having been away hunting.<sup>19</sup> He was even sent to Michilimackinac to trade for *bled d'inde*, corn, to feed the inhabitants of Fort Pontchartrain when food ran short. He had no knowledge that Cadillac used *castors* from the Company *magazin* to pay the wet nurse of one of his children.

*Jacques Brisset*

Finally, René Bénard dit Bourjoly, under oath, said *he saw the said nourrice receive by the hands of Sr Arnaud, one of the commis, 20 Castors and heard said that Lamothe Cadillac gave her the same amount each month.*

*René Bénard*

But neither he nor any of the others mentioned the name of this woman who was paid to nurse a Cadillac child! Who could she have been?

The Lamothe Cadillac and the Tonty families traveled with servants in the summer and the fall of 1701. The names of all these servants have not survived, although guesses have been made. Denis Riverin, co-director of the Company of the Colony, reported in 1703 that the families of the officers at the fort totaled nineteen persons.<sup>20</sup> This figure includes servants, but hiring contracts for them appear to be missing, although these arrangements could have been made *sous seing privé*, as a private written contract not registered with a notary. In 1703, the widow of Jean Morisseau, Anne Pastorelle, on 27 August 1703,<sup>21</sup> did formally contract to travel to the fort with her infant daughter to work as a *nourrice* for

<sup>19</sup> Louis Babie had also reported that *there were only forty cabanes of different Indian nations at Detroit, that it was necessary to travel forty lieues [about 120 miles] to hunt, that there were only forty arpents of land cleared that was yielding very little, even though it was newly planted ground, and that it was necessary to go more than 120 lieues to obtain vivres [food] at missillimaKinac, and more than 200 lieues to go to la baye [modern-day Green Bay, Wisconsin].* 7 November 1703, *Extrait de l'acte d'assemblée generale de la Comp[agnie] de la Colonie de Canada tenue au palais de quebec le 7eme novembre 1703*, NAC microfilm F-21, ff. 171, photocopy. Sieurs Laforest and Courtemanche reported the same thing; but, as Champigny indicated in his side bar annotation of the document, they could have known this only by passing through the establishment on their way back to the mother colony, *whereas Babie was there for a long time.* These details definitely challenge Cadillac's reports about the conditions at the settlement in 1701-03. Among other claims, in September 1702 he wrote that 6000 Indians were there. Cadillac to Pontchartrain. September 25, 1702, *MPHS*, 33:139.

<sup>20</sup> *Mémoire du Sr. Riverin*, from *Extraits de Lettres de Canada de l'année 1703*, NAC, F-21, f. 288. On 15 November, François Martin, sieur de Lino, co-director of the Company of the Colony, reported that the families and domestic servants of the officers at Détroit numbered twelve or thirteen persons, all of whom the Company was required to pay to feed. AC C11A Vol. 23, *NAC*, f. 207v, photocopy.

<sup>21</sup> A. Adhémar, *ANQ*, photocopy. See my article on "The Other Women and Early Detroit." *MHH*, October 2001.

the baby Madame Cadillac was expecting in that year, Marie-Thérèse. The baptism of Marie-Thérèse is recorded in February of 1704, although her birth date is not indicated. Godparents were Bertrand Arnaud, the *commis* accused by Cadillac of illegal actions, and Geneviève Letendre, wife of Etienne Volant, sieur de Radisson, at that time a *commis* for the Company.<sup>22</sup> Published works prior to my 2003 article report Marie-Thérèse is the first child born at the fort,<sup>23</sup> but this 1703 interrogation demonstrates that there was a child born there one year earlier in 1702.

It is tempting to suggest that **Geneviève Charron dite Laferrière**, the wife of **François Bienvenu dit Delisle**, might have been the wet nurse paid by Cadillac to nurse the child born in 1702. I hasten to add this is speculation, but her son **Raphael** was buried at Fort Pontchartrain on 24 April 1706, said to be three years old.<sup>24</sup> If he would have turned four later in 1706, he could have been born in 1702, about the time of the birth of a Cadillac child, who I believe is Joseph de la Mothe Cadillac, in the late summer of the same year. As a new mother, Geneviève Charron dite Laferrière could have nursed the Cadillac child, relieving Madame Cadillac of this responsibility that the “ladies” of the colony chose not to fulfill. I have yet to see or locate any documents accounting for the presence of Delisle and his wife at the fort, but they were definitely there by May of 1704, after the surviving register begins, because their son **Joseph** was baptized on 5 May 1704, with **Pierre Tichenet** and **Françoise Dumouchelle** as godparents. On 6 July 1703, Françoise Dumouchelle had accepted a position as a servant for the Lamothe family.<sup>25</sup> Alphonse Tonty was present in Montréal for the contract, acting for the *commandant* of the fort.

We will probably never know the identity of the woman who nursed a Lamothe Cadillac child in the 1702-1703 period. There is now no doubt, however, that a child was born to Madame Cadillac in 1702. Cadillac, in 1706, and four of the five witnesses interrogated in 1703 confirm this fact. It would seem this child was named **Joseph**. Identifying himself as having been born at the fort, Joseph survived to petition, many years later, the right to return to claim his father's property at Détroit. There is no evidence he did return, although he was granted permission to do so.<sup>26</sup> Because of the destruction of the first pages of the registers of Sainte-Anne-de-Détroit in a fire in October 1703 (or thereafter<sup>27</sup>), we will never know who this Joseph de Lamothe Cadillac's godparents might have been, nor whether his godfather or godmother

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<sup>22</sup> 10 July 1703, A. Adhémar, **ANQ**.

<sup>23</sup> One exception is Jean Boutonnet's *Lamothe Cadillac, Le gascon qui fonda Détroit (1658-1730)*, France, Editions Guénégaud, 2001. Boutonnet concluded that Joseph was the child born in 1702 but declares that no documentation written during the years Cadillac was at the fort survives to prove a child was there. My finds suggest otherwise. See my review of this book, **MHH**, July 2003.

<sup>24</sup> Photocopy of original register. This burial was the last entry by Father Delhalle before his death in June.

<sup>25</sup> 6 July 1703, A. Adhémar, **ANQ**, photocopy. See **MHH**, October 2001, for other women present in the first years, 1701-1704, of Early Detroit. Tonty's wife, Marie-Anne Picoté de Belestre, had also returned to the colony by 1703 because her husband named her to act for him in all legal matters in his absence before he returned to Détroit. *Procuration*, 13 October 1703, A. Adhémar, **ANQ**, photocopy. Neither Tonty nor his wife could thus have been present at the fort when the suspicious fire broke out on 3 October 1703, despite the flights-of-fancy of some writers of historical fiction. [Editor's note: See **MHH**, July 2001, Vol. 22, Commemorative Issue #3, pp. 123-127 and **MHH**, October 2001, Vol. 22, Commemorative Issue #4, pp. 173-178, for additional material on the fire at the fort.]

<sup>26</sup> See **MHH**, April 2003.

<sup>27</sup> I say “thereafter” because a fragment of an act from 1703 survives above Father Delhalle's and Cadillac's attestation that the destroyed records were reconstituted. [Editor's note: See **MHH**, January 2001, Vol. 22, Commemorative Issue #1, pp. 2-5 for the first pages of the register which does show the fragment of an act from 13...[blank in the act] 1703.]

gave him his first name, as was generally the custom in New France.<sup>28</sup>

The story of Early Detroit that has been published or imagined in the past is incomplete -- and sometimes totally wrong -- when surviving primary sources are examined. I hope you enjoy the factual details I have found in my exploration of the extant documents. These details expand our understanding of the true story of the early inhabitants of Fort Pontchartrain, although we will never know some facts with absolute certainty.

Suzanne Boivin Sommerville  
November 2004

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<sup>28</sup> Son **Antoine** appears to have been named for his father (PRDH #60840 Québec 1692-04-26 Naissance : 1692-04-25) and **Jacques**, for his maternal uncle **Jacques** Guyon, his godfather (PRDH #61192 Québec 1695-03-16 Naissance : 1695-03-15). **Pierre-Denis** had as godfather **Pierre** Benac, *Controleur general des fermes du roi*. (PRDH #61723 Québec 1699-06-13 Naissance : 1699-06-12; and Sepulture #70173 Québec 1700-07-04). See footnote 13 above for **Marie-Anne**, named after godmother **Marie-Anne** Lemoine. The baptisms of the eldest daughters, **Judith** and **Marie-Madeleine**, are not extant.

With the exception of Marie-Thérèse, who may have been named after her mother, and perhaps Marie-Agathe, the Cadillac children baptized at Détroit were given the names of one of their godparents, as these excerpts from photocopies of the original registers of Sainte-Anne-de-Détroit demonstrate. I have copied the spelling as is.

2 February 1704, baptism of **Marie Therese**, daughter of Antoine de La Mothe Cadillac and Madame Marie **Therese** Guion, his wife. Godparents: Bertrand Arnaud & M<sup>lle</sup> genevieve le Tendre. Both signed. Father Delhalle. (page 5? of original register, as it is now extant. The next page number looks like a 5 turned into a 6. This entry does not say the baptism occurred on 2 February 1704, only that Father Delhalle signed the register on this day. The next entry, the baptism of Marguerite Roy, specifically indicates the baptism occurred "27 avril 1704".)

19 January 1707, baptism of **Jean Antoine**, born this day, son of Antoine De Lamothe Cadillac and his wife Dame Therese Guyon. Godparents: **Antoine** Lamothe Cadillac, enseigne, and Damoiselle Marie Magdeleine De Lamothe Cadillac, both of whom signed with their father. Father De Lamarche. (p. 10 of the register) This son died and was buried on 9 April 1709 as "un petit innocent nommé Antoine fils de Messire Antoine dela Motte Cadillac ... et de Dame Therese Guyon ... agé de deux ans et deux mois et demy environ", about two years and two and a half months. Deniau. (p. 21 of the register.)

29 December 1707, baptism of **Marie Agathe**, born yesterday the 28th, daughter of Antoine Dela Motte Cadillac and Dame Therese Guyon. Godparents: Jacques Cadillac, cadet, and **Marie** Dussaut (Marie-Renée Toupin), femme du Sr Langlois, residents of Fort Pontchartrain. Jacques signed. Father Deniau. (p. 34 of the register). This second Cadillac child born in this year would tend to confirm that Madame Cadillac continued to employ the services of a wet nurse.

28 March 1709, baptism of **François**, born last night, son of Messire Antoine Dela Motte Cadillac and Dame Therese Guyon. Godparents: **François** dela forest (François Daupin de Laforest), captain in the troops of the marine. and Dame Barbe Loyselle, wife of Mr De Ranée, all living in the fort. The father and both godparents signed. Father Deniau. (p. 43 of the register.)

18 March 1710, baptism of **René Louis**, born yesterday, son of Antoine dela Mothe Cadillac, Commandant, and Dame Therese Guyon, his wife. Godparents: **René Louis** fournier Equier Sieur Dufiguier Enseign ... faisant les fonction de Major, and Honneste Damoiselle Magdeleine dela Mothe Cadillac. Both signed. Father Deniau. (p. 51 of the register.) This child was left behind in Québec City when Cadillac sailed for France in late November 1711. René Louis died 6 and was buried 7 October 1714, Québec City.