



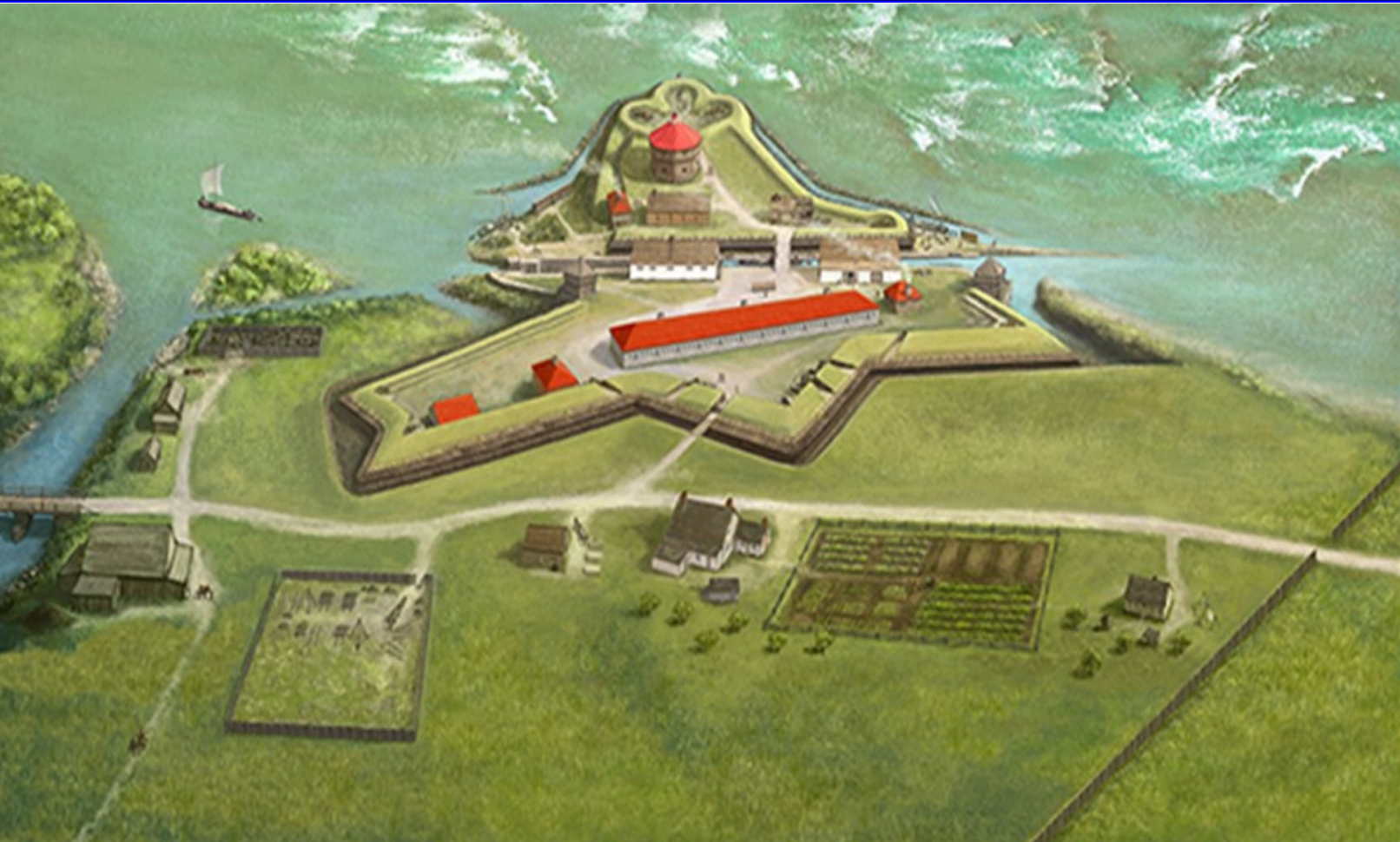
L'INFORMATTEUR

Matte Association of America

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Gathering 2021

Visit of the Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Site of Canada

Date: August 21, 2021

Commission des lieux et monuments historiques du Canada

Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada From 1778 until the middle of the 19th century, Coteau-du-Lac was the site of a British military post which defended the corridor and facilitated the transport of goods on the St. Lawrence River. It was a strategic point during the American Revolution and the War of 1812, as it was fortified to improve its position. As well as being a supply depot and a fort. Coteau-du-Lac was the site of one of the oldest lock canals in North America. Built in 1779-1780, this canal was used until it was replaced by the Beauharnois canal in the 1840s.

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<p style="text-align: center;">Matte Association of America 224, rue Dupont, Pont-Rouge (Québec), Canada G3H 1P1 418-873-2337</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Web site: www.famillematte.org Web site: www.mattefamily.org Email: info@famillematte.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Board of directors: Member:</p> <p>President : Claude Matte 1 516, Route 138, Cap Santé Tél. 418-285-0383 matteclaud@hotmail.com</p> <p>Treasurer: Jacques Matte 3 224, rue Dupont, Pont-Rouge Tél. 418-873-2337 jacquesmatte23@gmail.com</p> <p>Administrator: Rolland Matte 22 950, Ch. Lac Écho, Prévost Tél.450-224-4074 rmatte9@hotmail.com</p> <p>Activities responsible : Murielle Chabot-Matte 3A 224, rue Dupont, Pont-Rouge Tél. 418-873-2337</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">L'inforMATTEur is a news bulletin published biannually by Matte Association of America.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Words of the president 3 ◆ Winks to the past 4 ◆ The ancestor Nicolas Matte 6 ◆ Rouen 10 ◆ The Death of the Quebec Bulldogs... 12 ◆ Pandemic 14 ◆ 6th Annual Gathering 19 ◆ Registration Form 22 <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Our collaborators for this 9th edition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mr. Claude Matte ◆ Mrs Diane Matte-Demetriade ◆ Mr. Jacques Matte ◆ Mrs Murielle Chabot-Matte (Text correction) <p>Translation: Google traduction</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Subscription</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Matte Association of America</p> <p><u>CANADA</u></p> <p>Member: 25 \$ CAN</p> <p><u>ÉTATS-UNIS</u></p> <p>Member: 25 \$ US</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">***Novelty***</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(payable by check, money order or Interac.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Promo articles for sale</p> <p>The Association have some promotional articles, identified to the Matte Association for sale or as a gift (cups, pens, etc.) For more information, please contact:</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Notice:</p> <p>Take note that texts published in L'inforMATTEur are under the responsibility of authors who remain owners. Total or partial reproduction is forbidden without prior authorization of Matte Association of America.</p>
<p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Sponsors for the Matte Association</p> <p>For any questions for a sponsoring offer, don't hesitate to contact Mr Claude Matte, our president Tel. (418) 285-0383 email : matteclaud@hotmail.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Please note that membership fees are renewable by post or via the website at any time and are valid for one year from the date of membership.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you for your support to the Association!</p>

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Words (evils) of the president

After more than a year we can resume some activities, finally!

The 6th gathering will allow us to see each other again, finally! Gaétan does a great job to receive us. Welcome on August 21st to St-Zotique.

Several of you help us complete several capsules of the site. Whether it's Jeannine Richardson, Guy Matte, Allen Matte, Robert Matte, and many others that I surely forget. Whether you are from Louisiana, Texas, Massachusetts, Ontario, British Columbia, the Maritimes, Quebec send us photos of your corner, especially the tombstones of the Mattes of your region with a history. They will be used to image either a capsule of a place or the capsules of this person.



We continue the research to embellish the capsules. Already the 4th generation is over. Several travelers, the 1st Matte in Louisiana, a Matte died in Pittsburgh, and in 5th generation conquering the west and living it with the Indians of several states.

FINALLY, seeing and talking to each other is for many of us a plus that we will appreciate. Sign up to finally, talk to each other on the 21st.

Claude Matte, president

Mots (maux) du président

Après plus d'un an nous pouvons reprendre certaines activités, enfin !

Le 6^e rassemblement nous permettra de se revoir, enfin ! Gaétan fait un super job pour nous recevoir. Bienvenue le 21 août à St-Zotique.

Plusieurs d'entre vous nous aident à compléter plusieurs capsules du site. Que ce soit Jeannine Richardson, Guy Matte, Allen Matte, Robert Matte, et plusieurs autres que j'oublie sûrement. Que vous soyez de Louisiane, du Texas, du Massachusetts, de l'Ontario, de Colombie-Britannique, des Maritimes, du Québec faites nous parvenir des photos de votre coin, plus spécialement les pierres tombales des Matte de votre région avec un historique. Ils serviront à imager soit une capsule d'un lieu ou la capsule de cette personne.

On continue les recherches pour agrémenter les capsules. Déjà, la 4e génération est terminée. Plusieurs voyageurs, le 1^e Matte en Louisiane, un Matte décédé à Pittsburgh, et en 5e génération la conquête de l'ouest et le vivre avec les Indiens de plusieurs états.

ENFIN, se voir et se parler, c'est pour beaucoup d'entre nous un plus qu'on va apprécier. Inscrivez-vous pour enfin se parler le 21.

Claude Matte, président

Winks to the past

By: Diane Matte-Demetriade

With a touch of nostalgia, I recall memories of the village where I was born, Sainte-Jeanne de Chantal, or Pont-Rouge.

I am the eldest of the 37 grandchildren of grandfather Théophile Matte and grandmother Corine Leclerc. As dean, I had the privilege of knowing, better than the youngest of the line, the course of life in this village.

Around the church steeple, the rhythm of activities beat the rhythm. There was the doctor and his pharmacy, the post office, the photographer, as well as the clothing, shoe and food stalls. As now, a railroad ran through the village where the train whistled as it arrived at the station. A sawmill ensured the supply of wood as well as the transformation of the trees into beautiful planks. If a house or barn was razed to the ground, men rolled up their sleeves and a chore of reconstruction began. It was the heyday of mutual aid... Caressed by the noisy Jacques-Cartier River, the old Marcoux mill, the Déry house and the waterfall of the same name, this place has made more than one villager proud.

At the end of the Sunday High Mass, the faithful gathered on the steps of the church which then became crowded with people. Some shook hands, others commented on the priest's sermon. We exchanged the most recent news, good and bad.

Farmers talked about their acquisitions: horned animals, horses or a piece of land. All these beautiful people came from as far away as the ranks of Terrebonne, the Bois de l'Ail, the ranks of Brûlé and Saint-Jacques, the large and small Capsa rank. Discussions were added on farms, on harvests especially in hay days and on expanding the henhouse. We had to wait until spring to let the sugar bushes come into play.

Once a year, there was the parish visit of the parish priest. The latter demanded tithing to heat the church, encouraged pregnancies, was open to giving advice, asked embarrassing questions, and argued over recalcitrant ones.

The family rosary was recited on the radio by Bishop Paul-Émile Léger of Montreal. Young or old, it was then necessary to put the right knee on the ground; one could use the other to lean on when flexed. But I was young and small; I was scared when I heard people mutter words that I did not understand ...

In the house, in those days, there was the black cross of temperance, a sign rather

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it was obvious that we were surrounded by drunks. If you had become Lacordaire, you had to attend a number of meetings before obtaining your temperance badge.

In September, at the start of classes, we talked about row schools. The young new schoolteacher had to teach at different levels. In winter, she had to haul the wood, heat the sow, clean two floors, dry the snowy clothes, and... teach at different levels (from first to seventh years), put everything away before going to sleep in upstairs, alone and not timid ... During the holidays, a man came to pick her up in a cart or winter sled. All this time, she had to remain single.

At that time, women gave birth at home. Some had a troop of children, sometimes one a year. During the relevailles days, they could sometimes count on the help of a tame shrew.

In the houses, we enjoyed an object of covetousness - the telephone, a real treasure chest to be opened. It did not ring often, but the shots had to be counted, each residence being identified by a different number of shots, either one long and two short, or two short, or two long, etc. So the neighbors knew who was getting the call; devoured by curiosity, one could by picking up listen to the various conversations - which was done happily.

In a death, the deceased was displayed in the living room of the house which, at other times, was reserved for the rare visit or for notables. Sometimes, relatives came from far away and stayed with the bereaved. Occasionally, you could count on mourners to set the mood ... There was even a time when you couldn't enter the living room - which was my first major frustration.

Near the houses, cans of milk were waiting to be picked on a small wooden table by the side of the road. A freight truck was also passing through the distant ranks. One day, with an aunt, I was able to go upstairs to see what was being sold there: new clothes, dishes, toiletries, buckets for milking cows, fly swatches and lingerie. All this well before the Sears service outlets for catalog orders ...

There were also those beggars who asked for shelter for the night in the house or the stable, and also something to eat. We always had something for the needy.

At the entrance to the kitchenette of the houses, there was a sink topped with a roll under a linen cloth; you could wash your hands there when you came back from the stable. By the end of the day, the beautiful white canvas had turned charcoal black.

In the decline of my life, I still savor these memories. While some may have seemed expensive, others have remained very fresh in my memory. I still find myself laughing at them on occasion and imitating them in another way.

The ancestor Nicolas Matte

By: Rolland J. Auger

Our thanks to the **Société Genealogique canadienne-française** for authorizing the full reproduction of the text published in 1950 (vol. 4 no. 1) in the journal *Mémoire*.

Who does not know the so popular song of "The Three Bells" which runs from mouth to mouth since Edith Piaf and the Compagnons de la Chanson spread it in America, a song so moving and so real at the same time, which tells the story of the three main phases of human life.

For the valiant ancestor whose biographical note we are undertaking, Nicolas Matte, the sole author of the families of this name in Canada and the United States, it is on December 8, 1636 that the bells of Sainte-Geneviève-en-Bray, in Norman country, announced baptism; "to welcome a soul, a flower that opens to the day", the bells, in fact, rang full blast. He was the son of Charles Matte and Barbe Harache.²

We know nothing else about the childhood of young Nicolas Matte, except that he attended the class where he learned to read and write. In fact, he clearly signs his name in the few contracts bearing his name in the Canadian archives. May we add that the young boy had to follow his family from Ste-Geneviève, diocese of Rouen, where she was in 1636, for Saint-Saire, in the same diocese, where she is domiciled in 1671 (marriage certificate).

It was not until about twenty-five years later that we find Nicolas Matte, far, far away from his beloved France. He left his native country for at least three years³ to come and colonize Nouvelle-France, like many of his contemporaries. He was therefore disembarked at Quebec in 1663, during the summer, or even at the very beginning of navigation. In fact, we read the name of Nicolas Matte on the lists of the first census in Nouvelle-France, carried out in 1666. He is said to be "inhabitant of 26 years", and is fixed at Notre-Dame des Anges (Charlesbourg).⁴

Four years later, on September 5, 1670, the miller of Dombourg (now Neuville, county of Portneuf), named Pierre Lafine, yawned Nicolas Matte a house on which there was "five arpents in a valley with a pickaxe with a hut quy is on ycelle. " The two neighbors are Leonard

1 — Cf. Vaillancourt, *Conquest of Canada, by the Normans*, 2nd edition, review and annotated by R. P. Godbout, O.F.M. 1933. Montreal and Paris, page 190.

2 — Some documents also name her Barbe Horace.

From the Matte families and Harache then existed at St-Cer (and St-Saire), a couple of leagues northeast of Ste-Geneviève (letter from R. P. Godbout, September 22, 1949).

3 — Each settler was committed for three years, hence the expression

"to make his thirty-six months. "

4 — Cf. Continuation, "Hist." - IV, p. 59c; communication from R. P. Archange, O.F.M.

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Faucher and Lucien Talon. Matte forced himself to sow the earth, weed it and clean it, prepare the harvest, cut it, thresh and winnow. He also had to build a shed or barn for grains and vegetables, make an acre of new land per year, in short, provide for the maintenance of the land. In return, Lafine would pay 40 livres⁵ per new arpent, and Matte was to deliver half of the grain. The lease was for three years (gr. Becquet).

Now fixed,⁶ our colonist feels too lonely. This is why, a year later, Nicolas Matte contracts marriage with a young girl from Roy, Norman like him, and recently arrived in the Colony,⁷ named Madeleine Auvray, daughter of late Antoine Auvray,⁸ during his lifetime from the parish of St.Vivien, city and archbishopric of Rouen, (contr. Becquet, 10 oct.). It was on October 12, 1671 that the bells of Notre-Dame de Québec marvelously sounded the wedding of Nicolas.

Less than a year and a half after, the agreement with Pierre Lafine, Nicolas Matte alienated his lease and was granted land which was subsequently to be the ancestral property. On May 31, 1672, the Lord of Dombourg, Jean-François Bourdon, granted the colonist two arpents of land in front, on the St. Lawrence River, by forty arpents of depth "in the land to begin at high tide & finish at the end of said forty arpents planted in hault bois." The neighbors were Denis Gentil to the southwest, and the lord himself to the northeast.

Matte had the right to fish and was obliged to keep fire and place on his land, to work for clearing and cultivation, to let the roads that would be deemed useful and necessary for public convenience pass, to have his grains ground at the mill, wind from the seigneurie. In addition, Matte was to leave two arpents of land in depth to serve as a commune for the lord and all the inhabitants, and to close the storefront "with good stakes of cedar behind the scenes or other wood of the height that will be deemed appropriate" (gr. Rageot, May 31, 1672).

Worker and active pioneer, Nicolas Matte rented another land from his friend and former neighbor Léonard Faucher on March 3, 1673 (gr. Duquet). This new land bordered on those of Jean Lepic and Pierre Lafaye dit Mouture. It also had to be close enough to his, because otherwise our man could not both clear his own concession and deal with the other. Finally, Matte yawned this farm "as a grain harvest for a year". He also undertook to "cut down, clear and burn on the said farm an acre of wood and make it ready to sow, provided that he will be paid by the lessor the sum of 40 pounds (see above) at the end of the lease.

5 — The pound of the time was roughly equivalent to our current dollar (cf. Memoirs of the Canadian-French Genealogical Society, volume III, page 181, note).

6 — In 190, three Matte received the medal awarded to fa, thousand established on ancestral land for 200 years, (Le Uvre d'or de la nobility rural, pp. 105-6); communication from R. P. Archange, O.F.M.

7 — On the girls who came in 1671, see Rameau Une Colonie ... II, 233, Jug. and Bel, from Cons. Souv. I, 639, Report of the Archivist, 1930-31, pp. 144s, 151, 154, 170 etc.; another communication from R. P. Archange, O.F.M.

8 — Madeleine Auvray's mother's last name is unknown. Her first name was Marie, after Tanguay. I found in St.Vivien de Rouen an Antoine Auvray married to Marie Lenormand. Their marriage is August 22, 1649. These spouses would agree, because Madeleine Auvray would have been born in 1652 according to the census of 1681. An Antoine Really (the same?) Husband of Elisabeth Royer has a daughter who marries in 1673, two years after our Madeleine. A second marriage of the father would perhaps have made Madeleine forget the name of her mother, (aforementioned letter from R. P. Godbout, p. 3).

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Alongside the harvest growing in his fields, Nicolas Matte also saw his little family grow. The 1681 census describes it as follows: 9 "Leonard 10 years old, Françoise 8 years old, Laurent 5 years old, little Jeanne 3 years old". Two other boys and five girls will complete the eleven branches of this young tree so vigorous.

Like his contemporaries, Nicolas Matte had come to spread on this new continent the French verb and the secular religion of the ancestors of France.

His life was nothing extraordinary; yet, writes a Canadian author with reason, ¹⁰ the obscure pioneer, the unknown inhabitant, this is the greatest of all these heroes who were our ancestors. The caterer and the public official were doing their own thing. The lord, the soldier and the discoverer glorified the name of France and their own names. The colonist and the priest humbly made Nouvelle-France. These remained, those disappeared.

The simple life of the settler fascinates us, and when we study it, we feel irresistibly inclined to make this hero enter into legend. When this continent of America grows old, the history of these 17th century pioneers will be read with more interest and more astonishment than the legends of the heroes of mythology: if they are not gods, their at least works are marked with the divine seal!

The youngest child of Nicolas Matte and Madeleine Auvray was not yet born when the elders left the home to get married. In 1695, the two eldest, Françoise and Jeanne, united their destiny with that of two young Canadians, François Laroche (Neuville, Feb. 14) and Jacques Bourgoin (Neuville, Nov. 3). The next big event which brightened up the home of the Matte couple was the birth of their little Angelique in 1697. In 1702, Laurent in turn, left the paternal home to join his fate with that of Françoise Sylvestre (Neuville, August 12) and settle down at Cap-Santé, a departure which was followed the next year by Madeleine's alliance with Noël Pelletier (Neuville, August 15, 1703).

Nicolas Matte's life was not free from cruel trials. Thus the head of the family was bitterly touched by the untimely death of his eldest son Leonardo who died when he was still a teenager. Then it was the turn of Marie, the 8th child, in 1698, to leave her family for a happier stay. Finally, in 1703, Jeanne, the 4th, married for nearly eight years already, made the supreme sacrifice in order to give life to a little being who was to follow her immediately into the hereafter.

The courageous ancestor died himself in the summer of 1704, "for all flesh is like grass, it is like the flower of the field; ears, ripe fruits, bouquets and sheaves, alas, everything is drying out." Nicolas Matte was buried in the small cemetery of Neuville on July 20, in the midst of his grieving family.

9 — Quoted by Suite, Hist, tome V, p. 60, column 1, under the name of Mai, instead of Matte.

10 — Anonymous, Bull, Rech, Bist. volume 28, 1923, p. 172

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And the village bells, haunting and monotonous sang in the wind, repeating to the living:

“Do not tremble, faithful hearts!
God will give you a sign someday.
You will find under his wing
With eternal life,
The eternity of Love!”

Madeleine Auvray was hardly over fifty when her husband died. She was to survive him for another thirty years. This long existence allowed her to know all his grandchildren and some great-grand children. She also had the pain of seeing three other of her children die: Laurent, in 1712 (Cap-Santé, February 19), Anne, in 1731 (Tanguay, tome V, page 451), and Louise, in 1734 (St-François -du-Lac, February 24). She passed away late in the spring of 1734 and was buried on May 7, in Neuville.

Nicolas Matte's family

1 —Léonard, born in Dombourg (D), baptized in Quebec (Q) 28 Nov 1672; he was still alive at the time of the 1681 census; died shortly after because we can no longer find any trace of him and there is no trace of him in the family papers that we have consulted.

2 - Marie Françoise, born in (D), b (Q) 29 Jan 1675; m (D) François Laroche 14 Feb 1695; Tanguay knows them 6 children (volume V, p. 168); in 1725, their neighbors were Jean Laroche, and the named Duplessis (BRH. 1927, p. 253); Sep. in Cap-Santé (CS) March 23, 1749; she only bore the name of Mary.

3 — Laurent, born (D), b (Q) June 29, 1677; m (D) to François Sylvestre August 12, 1702; father of 6 children (Tang. V, p. 571); s (CS) 19 Feb 1712,

4 - Jeanne, n. b. (D) 20 Dec 1679; m (D) Jacques Bourgoïn Nov 3, 1695; s. at St-Antoine de Tilly (SADT) 29 Jan 1703.

5 — Nicolas, b (D) Sep 22, 1682; m (D) to Angélique Cocquin dit Latournelle 20 Apr 1705; concessionaire of Neuville (N) 29 Dec 1724 (gr. Dubreuil); census of (N) in the 1725 enumeration (BRH. 1927, p. 253); s (N) March 21, 1760.

6 —Madeleine, b (D) 11 Feb 1685; m Noël Pelletier (D) August 13, 1703; this Pelletier was a militia captain (Tang. VI, p. 277); census of (N) in 1725 (BRH. 1927, p. 253); s (N) 14 Nov 1747.

7 - Marie-Anne, b (D) May 18, 1687; m (D) to Romain Dubuc 7 this 1709; widowed in 1711 (inventory gr. Larivière, Jan 19, 1712), she married with Etienne Magnan (D) Apr 27, 1713; s in 1731 (Tang. V, P. 451).

8 - Marie, b (D) Nov 5, 1688; s (D) 10 Nov next.

9 — Alexis, b (D) 14 Feb 1692; m (CS) to Françoise Carpentier 17 Feb 1721; father of 13 children (Tang. V, p. 572); guardian of the minors of his brother-in-law Jean-Baptiste Carpentier (Ord. Int. II, p. 289).

10 - Louise, b (D) July 21, 1694; married Jean-François Coutan Cineau there around 1714; this family left Neuville to settle in St-François du Lac where Louise Matte was buried on Feb. 24. 1734.

11 —Angélique, b (D) June 22, 1697; she signed a marriage contract with Joseph Grenier, widower of Marie Houde, on October 3, 1717 (gr. Laneu ville); widowed, she signed another marriage contract on April 17, 1747 (gr. Choret) with François Houde. Tanguay (IV, 518) had her buried at (SADT) on April 4, 1775, at the age of 78.

Rouen

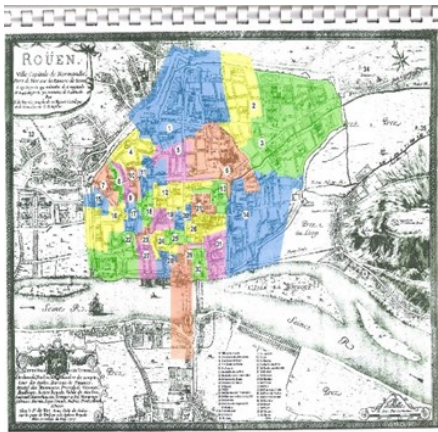
City that often comes back in our lineage. Nicolas may have left there by boat. Madeleine was born in one of the parishes (Capsule # 0-K) of Rouen (St-Vivien # 3) and left the Rouen General Hospital for Nouvelle-France in 1671. Let's go back in time to find out how people lived our ancestors.

The very rich history of this Norman city, which merges with that of France, testifies to its political and economic dimension. Between 911 and 1204, it was the capital of the Duchy of Normandy. Land of powers, it hosted the Exchequer and then the Parliament of Normandy. From the 13th century, the city experienced a remarkable economic boom, in particular thanks to the development of textile factories and river trade. Claimed by both the French and the English during the Hundred Years War, it was on her soil that Joan of Arc was provisionally imprisoned, tried and then burned alive on May 30, 1431.



Endowed with a prestige inherited mainly from the medieval era and a plural architectural heritage highlighted by its many historical monuments, Rouen is an important cultural capital.

Rouen is located 136 kilometers northwest of the French capital, Paris. Originally, the city was located on the right bank of the Seine. Today, it includes the left bank (Saint-Sever district in particular, south of the river) and Île Lacroix. The north of the city "Hauts de Rouen", very hilly, is dominated by a plateau on which are some of the towns of the agglomeration. The port of Rouen was one of the most important French ports for importing citrus and tropical fruits.



The birthplace Pierre and Thomas Corneille, the author of *Le Cid*, of which a museum exists in the house where he was born in 1606, of Gustave Flaubert and Robert Cavalier de la Salle, which has a plaque in his honor at the corner of the rue du Bec and Gros-Horloge. Blaise Pascal was in Rouen with his father in 1639; It was there that he developed the calculating machine and the 30 paintings by Claude Monet.

The population of the city is between 7 000 and 7 500 between 1640-1650, Plague epidemics are frequent, especially in 1649-1650 and in 1668-1669 year when Madeleine lives in Rouen.

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One of the most important activities concerns textiles: linen, hemp and cotton fabrics.

The first known relations between Rouen and Nouvelle-France date from the beginning of the 16th century. Roberval tried in Cap-Rouge and returned to the country in 1543, Guillaume de Caen, protestant at his baptism, hired 40 men in 1632, Colbert in 1664 asked Jean Talon to select migrants from Normandy who were more docile, industrious, religious than those of La Rochelle. Religious life depended on the Archbishop of Rouen until 1674.

The sources for genealogical research of Seine Maritime do not differ from other departments: parish registers, available on the Internet, notarial archives up to 1650, that of tabellions, some notaries, deeds registered under the name of Régie, some notarial studies and genealogical associations.

This is how M. Belleau, who helped us for this article, had in hand The Register of female children admitted from 1646 to 1680 at the General Hospital where Madeleine Auvray is noted, as you can read in the capsule # 1-A. A commemorative plaque for Les Filles du Roy can be found on one of the oldest walls of the Rouen General Hospital. Intendant Jean Talon and Minister Colbert in their correspondence write that girls are taken from the Hôpital Général of Rouen for Nouvelle-France. 47 Roy daughters are from Rouen.

Another person is related to our lineage. Pierre Cocquin dit Latournelle, of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, would be the Latonelle of the Grand-fontaine company in the Rolle des Soldats. One of his daughters Marie-Angélique marries Nicolas Matte, the 5th child of Madeleine and Nicolas

(capsule # 2-5). Pierre is a native of St. Maclou de Rouen, born around 1638. He married Catherine Beaudoin in Quebec on October 6, 1671, the same day as Nicolas and Madeleine.



As you have read, living in Rouen was not so easy and why some people came here.

Source: Wikipedia

Genealogical Society of Quebec, Revue L'Ancêtre # 310 spring 2015, Places of strain by Mr. Romain Belleau

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The Death of the Quebec Bulldogs by Marc Durand and the Société d'Histoire du Sport de la Capitale-Nationale

100 years ago, on November 27, 1920, fans of Quebec saw their NHL team slip through their fingers for the first time. The National Capital Sports History Society continues its collaboration with The Sun and tells us about the last days of the Bulldogs, which became the Hamilton Tigers once established in their new home in Ontario.

After many declarations, rumors, the publicity of the city of Hamilton, the illness of the general manager Mike J. Quinn, the refusal of French-speaking players to play in Quebec, the other administrators of the team seem taken by surprise and get organized. In a hurry to save the club, days away from the NHL annual meeting. The Chronicle reports that "Roy Halpin has been busy communicating with several sportsmen in town to convince them of the importance of having a hockey club in the NHL."

Save the Bulldogs

This new group of businessmen nicknamed "Mystery Men" got organized in a few days and mandated Alfred E. Faucher, manager of the Maison Sainte-Ursule (a hotel still in operation today), to represent it. The latter, accompanied by veteran organization administrator **Eugene Matte**, knocks on the door of the NHL's annual meeting on November 27 at the Prince George Hotel in Toronto.

Le Soleil may reassure its readers that "the team will be back at 99%," Faucher reports being received cavalierly. **Matte** was able to convince the NHL representatives to receive them, the invitation to Mike Quinn in hand. Once seated, Matte and Faucher are served a very cold soup. According to Frank Calder, the Club Athlétique Québec would never have owned a franchise. The National Hockey League would have granted Quinn only one right to operate a club for the 1919-1920 season. Also according to the article, Calder tells them that "their franchise has been revoked because they neglected to pay part of the league dues and player salaries. All of these financial obligations were taken on by Ottawa, Canadian and Toronto's St. Patrick's Day ". The article adds that the Club Athlétique Québec, which threatened to give up in the middle of the 1920 season, was therefore placed under supervision. The NHL would not have renewed the agreement that expired on May 31, 1920.



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But by taking control of the franchise, the NHL could now dispose of it however it wanted. On Saturday November 27, 1920, Percy Thompson of Hamilton purchased the franchise for \$ 5,000. The NHL also grants him the rights of the players that the Club Athlétique Québec held. Neither the Club Athlétique Québec nor the Club de Hockey Québec obtained any financial compensation.

Matte and Faucher helplessly witness the transaction. Backed up to the wall, the representatives of Quebec proposed to acquire this time a franchise in due form, just like Thomas Duggan, co-owner of the Mont Royal Arena, who came to ask for a second franchise for the Montreal market. His proposal, however, was enhanced with a formal offer of \$ 7,500 and a certified check for \$ 1,000.

A thin hope

The meeting adjourned with little hope. The Sun of November 29 suggests a little naively that the NHL is considering a season with six clubs, including one in Quebec. The rumor deflates on Saturday, December 4 as the NHL meets without inviting the group from Quebec, and creates a schedule of 24 games with 4 teams. It is this decision, much more than the transfer of the team, that raises the journalists of Quebec. "Quebec is being kicked out in a foolish way by the good people of Toronto," headlines the sports section of the Sun, calling Ontarians all names for anticipating a meeting that was to take place four days later. "It was Toronto that killed senior hockey in our capital, an unfair, vile, anti-British move." The Chronicle attacks another target: "Has the NHL played behind Quebec's back from the start?" The article describes Faucher's outrage at Frank Calder for lying to him about the game and that Quebec's chances of playing in the NHL were excellent, regardless of the options chosen. The journalist of the Chronicle, who has big on the heart concludes: "[...] It says a lot about this league if it plotted against the oldest club in the country".

Calder responds that the new group caused their own downfall by refusing to repay the debts accumulated by his club and advance a sum of money on a new one. franchise, as did Duggan from Montreal. The latter thus obtained the first right to a new franchise, the one that will allow Boston to see the birth of its Bruins in 1924.

Quebec City is permanently excluded from the NHL, for the first time. The second time, it will be 75 years later, for Colorado.

This summary is taken from the article by Mr. Marc Durand.

Pandemic

Did our ancestors ever go through what we are going through today? We often come back to us with the Black Death, a disease that appeared after the Second World War, as well as AIDS, H1N1, etc.

Let's look at what happened in North America from the time of our ancestors until the dawn of the 20th century to see.

About ten epidemics have befallen humans over the centuries. Hospitals were overwhelmed and many people were dying every day. Quebec, Canada and the United States were not spared from epidemics. Take Quebec, as an example, and tell yourself that the rest of the continent has suffered in proportion to the same thing.

In **1670**, in Sillery, 1,500 Amerindians died of smallpox. The colonists suffered a first epidemic of smallpox in **1669-1670** and perhaps another in **1684**, and again in **1687-1689**, It killed hundreds of Canadians as well as Native Americans during the winter. At the end of the 17th century, around 100 people die of smallpox each year. In **1685**, measles and purple fever killed 500 French settlers and 300 Amerindians.

In Canada, the first major epidemic was that of "purple fever", probably typhus, which struck in **1687**. This deadly disease would return regularly thereafter.

1700 - Flu epidemic; many deaths, especially among the elderly.

The most common and most severe epidemic in 18th century Canada, however, is smallpox or "smallpox." The first time, in **1702** and **1703**, it caused 1,000 to 1,200 deaths, or 8 percent of the Canadian population. The epidemic lasts nine months and covers all of Nouvelle-France. The contagion began with the arrival of an Iroquois leader from Orange (Albany) in the fall of **1702**. The latter died on October 19. The epidemic begins by infecting the house where he lives and then spreading to the rest of the city. By December, the disease took on an epidemic character as smallpox spread like wildfire in the city. Very few people maintain their health as the infection strikes entire families. Numerous smallpox epidemics affected the inhabitants of Nouvelle-France throughout the 18th century: 1730, 1734, 1740, 1745, 1747, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1766, 1769, 1775, 1776, 1783.

1710 - Epidemic of "malignant fevers". In **1710**, the germ of a disease still unknown in Canada called "Siamese disease", known today as yellow fever, arrived at the port of Quebec from the West Indies. The insect vector is *Stegomyia fasciata*. This mosquito finds heat and humidity on board

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Ideal breeding vessels. It infects vulnerable passengers with the dangerous virus. The sick sailors were taken to the Hôtel-Dieu Hospital in Quebec, where they died, along with six nurses and twelve priests. The epidemic is certainly killing many people, but the precise number is not known. Once winter arrives, the insect and the disease it carries, both disappear. There do not appear to be other outbreaks of yellow fever in Canada, although a few sporadic cases do occur in port cities across the country. On occasion, the Canadian government declares a quarantine on US ports where the disease is wreaking havoc. As the epidemic kills around 10% of women of childbearing age, the number of births drops considerably from 747 to 578. In addition, 40% of these die during the epidemic, with around 150 deaths of newborns directly attributable to the epidemic. This last element sows terror. The question is why the disease so cruelly affects innocent children.

Measles in 1714-1715.

1718 - Epidemic of "malignant fevers". On October 18, **1733**, Mère Duplessis de Sainte-Hélène wrote in a letter to Mme Hecquet de la Cloche, in Abbeville, France (written in old French): "We've been overwhelmed with sick people all year. Smallpox ran through the colony. A prodigious number of Indians died. Among them are nations almost destroyed. The French have had it too. More than 700 people have died in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Our hospital was filled with it that we had doubled the beds to relieve more and that we could hardly move into the wards. Everyone wanted to come to us, because we didn't die there; indeed of the more than 500 that we took care of, only 17 died. "

1733 - An epidemic of smallpox, called smallpox by the inhabitants, rages for seven or eight months. It was accompanied by a famine. In total, these two events claimed two thousand victims.

1743-1746 - Typhus epidemic. Typhus first arrived in Canada in 1659, but the outbreak of 1746 is notable because of its severity. That year, France sent a large flotilla of warships to Canada to retake Port-Royal in Acadia. Of the 3,150 soldiers on board, 1,270 perished at sea and 1,130 died in Bedford Basin, where they had a rendezvous with an army from Quebec. The disease strikes the Mi'kmaq in the region, killing more than a third of them. Several **Matte** including Françoise, Angélique, Louis-Joseph, Charlotte, children of Prisque Godin and Marie-Thérèse **Matte** (Capsule # 3-10)

1750 - Typhus epidemic

1755 - Smallpox epidemic (500 victims). It affects the entire colony of Nouvelle-France.

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It coincided with the arrival of Montcalm's troops and lasted until **1757**. Social distancing did not exist.

1756-1757 - Typhus epidemic

1759- Typhus epidemic. British conquest, after the war.

1765 - First mention of smallpox inoculation. However, it was with the arrival of British military surgeon Latham that the practice really began. Start of vaccination.

1768 - Epidemic of "fever" (typhus) in Quebec.

1773 - Syphilis spreads in the Baie-Saint-Paul region. It then spread to the majority of the parishes of the colony around **1775**. It was called "mal de Baie-Saint-Paul". In 1777, it affected the Montreal region, mainly from Terrebonne and Varennes. This disease will take, according to some accounts, an epidemic dimension around **1782**.

1783 - Smallpox epidemic. It affects the inhabitants of Quebec and many Amerindians. The epidemic originated in Sorel and spread rapidly along the St. Lawrence.

1799 - An epidemic of typhoid fever breaks out in Quebec and spreads to Montreal.

1801 - Vaccination begins in Lower Canada.

1826 - Influenza epidemic in Quebec. It affects nearly half of the population and kills many people.

1827 - Epidemic of typhoid fever in Quebec.

1829 - Smallpox epidemic in the Sainte-Marie-de-Beauce region.

1830-1832 -Influenza pandemic. It persisted in Lower Canada until **1832**. Smallpox was reintroduced to Quebec by infected ships. It is the children who are affected by the disease.

1832 - A first cholera epidemic kills 6,000 people. In **1832**, immigrants suffering from cholera landed in Quebec: the disease spread and left nearly 12,000 dead. In **1885**, about 6,000 people died of smallpox, including 3,100 in Montreal.

1842- Smallpox is rampant in Quebec.

1844 - Influenza epidemic. **1847** - Typhus epidemic which causes nearly 10,000 deaths in Quebec, including 1,000 in Montreal.

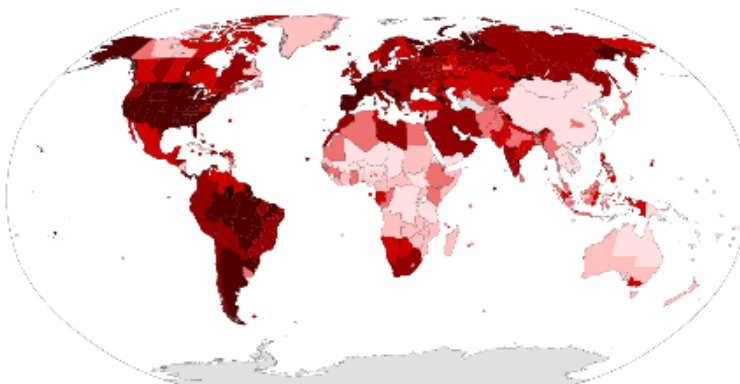
1847 - Of the immigrants arriving from the British Isles (especially those of Irish descent), 9,293 died during the Atlantic crossing. This year is now known as "the year typhus". 10,037

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individuals still died in Grosse-Île (the quarantine station on the St. Lawrence River downstream from Quebec) or in hospitals in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. Monuments are erected at Cap des Rosiers on the Gaspé coast to commemorate those who perished at sea.

1849 [end of May - mid-October]: Major epidemic of cholera in Canada. Cholera originated in the United States and appeared in Kingston at the end of May. The disease was rampant in several American cities along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. It is found in Montreal on June 15 and in Quebec between July 4 and 12. It then spreads across the country. The epidemic affects the Canadian population until mid-October. It kills about 2,000 in the cities of Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

1851



(August - early October): Fourth cholera epidemic. It originates in the United States. It appears in Canada in August and ends in early October. This time it is a group of German immigrants, staying at the Sword's hotel on St. Louis street

who would have introduced cholera to Quebec City. The city's health committee uses the usual means of prevention: **quarantine, disinfection of houses, control of exhumations**. The epidemic kills 280 in Quebec City and around 60 cases in Montreal.

1852 [September 25 - November 9]: Fifth cholera epidemic. Similar to that of **1851**, this epidemic was introduced on September 25 in Quebec, by the ship Advance from New York. In Quebec, it kills 145 during the months of September to November. The focus of the epidemic is a rooming house on Champlain Street housing a man named McKnight, a member of the ship's Advance crew. Confined to the cities of Quebec and Montreal, the epidemic kills around 200, mainly in Quebec.

1885- Montreal is very hard hit; the epidemic is singularly dramatic. Its scope persuades city officials to make the vaccine mandatory, but medical opinion is divided into two opposing camps, for or against the vaccine. Those who are against blame those who are for spreading the disease. The population, terrified, refuses to be vaccinated. On September 18, **1885**, a riot broke out in the city. People tear down posters urging people to get vaccinated and ransack town hall, pharmacies, the homes of the official responsible for vaccines and those of municipal magistrates. The extent of the epidemic (which takes 3,164 lives, including 2,117 children) finally convinces

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Montrealers to obey the health authorities and the clergy.

1888 - A major smallpox epidemic in **1885-1886** will give rise to a health movement and the creation of the Council of Hygiene of the Province of Quebec.

1893 to 1895: Scarlet fever epidemic in Montreal An epidemic of scarlet fever occurs in Montreal during the winter of **1893**. The city of Montreal opens two hospitals (English and French) to treat and isolate cases. Their control was entrusted to the Montreal General Hospital and to the Notre-Dame hospital: the French-speaking hospital was established in the former Civic Hospital on rue Moreau and began its activities in February 1894. Until July 31, **1895**, the latter will welcome 160 young patients, 29 of whom will die. The epidemic persisted until **1895**, killing 687 people.

In **1918**, cases of Spanish flu were reported to Grosse-Île on a ship arriving from India. The epidemic first breaks out in Victoriaville, then spreads rapidly. The disease strikes a total of nearly 530,000 people and kills 8,000 to 14,000, according to the authors. The epidemic is raging over most of the planet, it should be noted.

1919 - Smallpox vaccination becomes compulsory for entry to school.

From this reading we see that they also suffered many diseases and that human behavior does not change from one period to the next.

Source: Health Canada,

Histoires du Québec,

Québec Science,

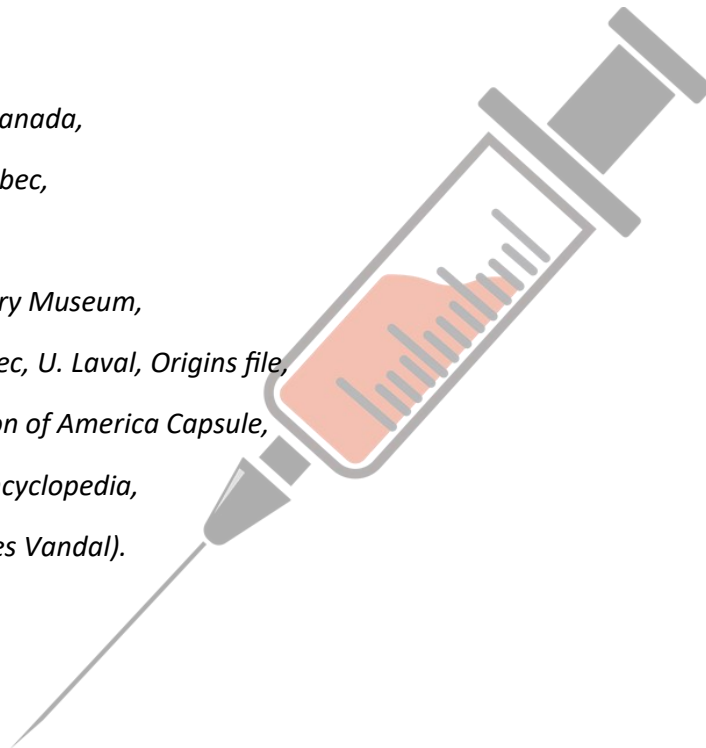
Wikipedia, History Museum,

Journal de Québec, U. Laval, Origins file,

Matte Association of America Capsule,

The Canadian Encyclopedia,

Digital Law (Gilles Vandal).



Matte Association of America

6th Annual Gathering

From the Association of American Matte

In St-Zotique & Côteau-du-Lac

Saturday August 21, 2021



Program for Saturday, August 21, 2021

10:30 to 1:00 pm

Cousinage and Genealogy

Brunch & Annual General Meeting

St-Zotique Golf Club at the Bambou room

1350 rue Principale, St-Zotique, J0P 1Z0

(450) 267-3666

13:00

Departure by school bus

13:30 (Canada Park)

Visit of the Côteau-du-Lac National Historic Site

The site is home to the first lock canal in Canada and the remains of a fort that nearly served during the Anglo-American War in 1812.

The visit will perhaps be done with guides. Duration 60 min to 90 min.

See website: <http://www.pc.gc.ca/fr/lhn-nhs/qc/coteaudulac/index>

308 Chemin du Fleuve, Côteau-du-Lac, Qc. J0P 1B0

15:00

Departure by school bus (return to Golf)

15:30 to 17:00

Visit of the canals of St-Zotique by pontoon

(Follow the guide)

17:00

End of activities

*** Possibility of reserving the Motel Rive du Lac for the Matte (See with Gaëtan Matte)

***** Registration required *****

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Sunday August 22 - Free day.

Sunday 11:00 am to 2:00 pm Brunch & cousinage

St-Zotique Golf Club at the Bambou room
1350 rue Principale, St-Zotique, J0P 1Z0 (450) 267-3666)

Other activities available to do Sunday August 22, 2021

9 :30 Messe à l'église Ste-Marie-du-Rosaire 183 rue Principale, Les Coteaux J7X 1A1

11 :00 Messe à l'église de St-Zotique : 1176 rue Principale, St-Zotique, J0P 1Z0

Plage St-Zotique : qui célèbre son 39^e. Anniversaires en 2021

110, 81e avenue Saint-Zotique, QC J0P1Z0 :

Pique-nique, baignade, location de kayak, planche à rame et pédalos etc.

Piste cyclable : http://www.tourismesuroit.com/sites/default/files/Velo/pistes_cyclables_suroit.pdf

Visite quai Les Côteaux : [coin des rues Montée du Comté et Principale, Les Coteaux](#)

Navette des Canaux du Suroît Relie piste cyclable Soulages • Salaberry-de-Valleyfield • Parc régional Beauhar-
nois-Salaberry www.navark.ca 514 871-8356 • 450 377-7676

Bassin artificiel de Wakeboard Surf 66 : 511 34^e. Avenue, St-Zotique, Qc. J0P 1Z0

<http://www.wakescout.com/directory/north-america/canada/quebec/st-zotique/153/pop-wakeschool>

<https://www.infosuroit.com/le-championnat-canadien-de-wakeboard-a-st-zotique/>

Go-Kart de St-Zotique : 501 34^e. Avenue, St-Zotique, Qc. J0P 1Z0

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1GBIE_rtUMI

<http://www.st-zotiquekarting.com>

Golf de St-Zotique : 1350 rue Principale, St-Zotique, J0P 1Z0

www.golfst-zotique.qc.ca (450) 267-3666)

Visite Brasserie Schoune : 2075 ch. Sainte-Catherine, St-Polycarpe, J0P 1X0

(450) 265-3765 <https://www.schoune.com/>

Visite vignoble Côte de Vaudreuil : <https://www.cotedevaudreuil.com/>

2692, route Harwood, Vaudreuil-Dorion, QC J7V 8P2

Visite bleuetière : <http://www.bleuetstzotique.ca/> (450) 267-1325

470, 69^e. Avenue St-Zotique

Club de pêche Fran-Val : Location chaloupe etc. pourvoirie (450) 267-2096

1893 rue Principale, St-Zotique, Qc. J0P 1Z0

Voir la guitare offerte à Kevin Bazinet lors de l'émission : La petite Séduction en juin 2016

en face de l'hôtel de Ville de St-Zotique au 1250 rue Principale.

Halte panoramique : <http://www.st-zotique.com/municipalite/services-a-la-population/loisirs/parcs-et-equipements-recreatifs/parcs-et-espaces-verts>

Laurentide Aviation : [870, chemin St-Ferréol, Les Cèdres, Qc. J7T 1N3](#) (450) 452-4882)

<http://www.laurentideaviation.com/>

Visiter la région de St-Zotique du haut des airs avec un tour d'avion Cesna 172 durant 1 heure maximum 3 passagers par avion coût \$264.50+ tx * revient à \$101.38 par pers.

Maison Félix Leclerc de Vaudreuil : 186 chemin de l'Anse, Vaudreuil-Dorion, Qc. J7V 8P3 (450) 510-2840)

<http://www.maisonfelixleclerc.org/>

For informations: Gaétan Matte (514) 816-2157

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Accommodation :

Motel Rive Du Lac (450) 267-0880

*** 10 rooms booked by Gaëtan ***

317 Principal, St-Zotique, Qc. J0P 1Z0

www.motelrivedulac.com

See with Gaëtan Matte for prices and reservations . (About \$90 / night tax included

Motel Des Érables (450) 763-5714 ou (888) 322-8865

44 route 201, Coteau-du-Lac, J0P 1B0

www.moteldeserables.ca.

From \$72/night ***

Motel Grande Ile Salaberry-de-Valleyfield (450) 373-9080 & 1-855-373-9080

1215 boul. Mgr. Langlois, Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, Qc. J6S 1C1

www.motelgrandeile.ca

From \$74/night ***

Hôtel Plaza Valleyfield (450) 373-1990

40 av. du Centenaire, Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, Qc. J6S 3L6

<http://www.plazavalleyfield.com>

From \$145/night ***

Motel Le Marigot (450) 455-2152

522 Rte de Lotbinière, Vaudreuil-Dorion, Qc. J7V 0H4

From \$55/night ***

camp site :

Camping TePee (450) 267-9843 * Access to Lac St-François by marina

250 rue Principale, St-Zotique, Qc. J0P 1Z0

<http://www.campingtepee.com>

info@campingtepee.com

From \$59/night ***

Camping Koa Montréal West (450) 763-5625 & 1-800-562-9395

171 route 338, Coteau du Lac, Qc. J0P 1B0

<http://koa.com>

koamtlwest@gmail.com

From \$57/night ***

*** Prices may vary ***

Matte Association of America

Rassemblement 2021 / Gathering 2021

Visite / Visit St-Zotique & Côteau-du-Lac

Formulaire d'inscription / Registration Form

Date : **Samedi le 21 Août 2021 / August 21st, 2021**



- » **Golf de St-Zotique** 10 :30 à 13 :00 Cousinage et Généalogie
Repas & Ass. Générale / Meal & General Assembly
- 13 :00 à 13 :15 Transport en autobus scolaire / School bus
- » **Fort Côteau-Du-Lac** 13 :30 à 15 :00 Visite lieu historique national de Côteau-du-Lac
- 15 :00 à 15 :15 Retour au Golf : Transport en autobus scolaire
- » **St-Zotique (70^e Av.)** 15 :30 à 17:00 Tour en Ponton des canaux de Saint-Zotique*

Coupon-Réponse / Reply Slip

(à retourner avec paiement au plus tard le 5 août 2021)

Prénom/First name : _____ Nom/Name : _____

Adresse (no, rue) _____

Ville/City : _____ Code Postal _____

Province : _____ Tél : _____

Courriel : _____

Coût par personne pour repas et visite lieu historique national Côteau-du-lac et tour de ponton

Membre: \$ 50.00

Non membre: \$ 60.00 Nombre de participants / Number of participants : _____

Veillez retourner le formulaire d'inscription avec votre chèque ou mandat-poste au montant de : \$ _____ à l'ordre de : / Please return the reply to coupon with your check or money order to:

Association des Matte d'Amérique

224, Rue Dupont, Pont-Rouge, Québec, G3H 1P1

Ou par virement bancaire (Interac) / If you are making a bank transfer (Interac)

Raison : 6e Rass. # Transit : 20139 # No Institution : 815 # Folio : 392092

Faites suivre la formule d'inscription par courriel à : info@famillematte.org

/ Send the registration form by email to: info@famillematte.org

→ Pour tous renseignements, consulter le site de l'association : www.famillematte.org

→ ou/ communiquer avec Claude Matte à matteclaud@hotmai.com

→ ou/ communiquer avec Gaëtan Matte au : gaetan.matte@icloud.com (organisateur 2021/organizer)