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The History of the Lalonde Family



Our family originated in the Archdiocese of Rouen in Normandy France. Our first ancestor Jean was living in Baie D'Urfé when he was killed by the Iroquois in 1687.

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Jean had two sons who lived to marry, Jean-Baptiste and Guillaume. As these families grew they had to find new land. Jean-Baptiste, the eldest, remained at Baie D'Urfé while Guillaume and his family moved across the lake to Ile Perrot. A few years later Guillaume and his family moved to the Cedars area of Soulanges. This is located a little west of Ile Perrot on the shores of Lake St. Francis.

The Jean-Baptiste branch stayed mainly at Baie D'Urfé while Guillaume's descendants helped populate the St. Joseph de Soulanges parish. A few of Jean-Baptiste's descendants also ended up there in later years.

From sometime after 1727 until the mid 1800's these Lalondes remained in this area and that is where most descendants of Guillaume will find their ancestors. Those descending from Jean-Baptiste may find descendants here but, more likely, they will be found at Baie D'Urfé or other Montreal Island parishes.

It is from these roots that our current family descends.

The Lalondes from Normandie to Soulanges

Let's look at how the Lalonde family evolved in New France. Our roots go deep in Quebec and New France. For over 300 years Lalondes have made their home here. The Lalonde's originate in the diocese of Rouen, Normandie, France. Jean, the first Lalonde in New France, came from Le Havre and his wife Marie Barbant, a fille du roi, came from nearby St. Remi parish in Dieppe. If you trace all of our ancestors through the maternal as well as paternal lines you will find ancestors originating in many of the areas of France as well as some lines back to New England, England and Scotland.

Jean DeLalonde-Marie Barbant

The Lalonde's have lived continuously in New France and Quebec since August of 1665. That was when Jean De Lalonde the son of Francois-Phillippe Lalonde and Jeanne Duval of Le Havre, Rouen Normandie came to New France. He was a soldier in the Sorel company of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment and arrived in New France on the ship Aigle D'or or St. Simeon. The Sorel company were among the soldiers who arrived in Quebec City in the third week of August 1665.

Prior to this the fur trade with the Indians had been disrupted because of Indian raids and the profits to the Royal treasury were drying up. Colbert, the first minister to King Louis XIV got the king's approval to send the army to New France to stabilize the situation and improve the profit picture.

The regiment remained in New France for three years. In 1668 they were recalled to France. However, all were offered the chance to remain in New France and those who did would be given a grant of 50 Livres, a huge sum for a soldier of the day, and a year's worth of supplies. Over 400 of the regiment accepted the offer greatly increasing the permanent population of New France.



Jean was one of those who accepted this offer and remained in New France. He had actually started making plans the previous year. On Nov. 4, 1667 he married Francoise Herrubert, a fille du roi living at Pointe aux Trembles (today Neuville, near Quebec City). However this marriage was annulled.

Jean was not to be deterred in his quest for a wife and on September 27, 1669 he signed a marriage contract with Marie Poire from the Seigneurie D'Autray. This contract was also annulled. Jean tried again on the 13th of October 1669. This time with Pierrette Vaillant, a fille du roi from Paris. But once again the union did not work and was annulled. Finally on November 14, 1669 in Sorel before notary Antoine Ahdemar, he married Marie Barbant, a fille du roi and native of Sainte-Remi de Dieppe in Rouen, Normandie. She was the daughter of Alexandre Barbant and Marie LeNoble. She also brought with her a dowry of 200 livres.

The Lalondes lived at the Seignery D'Autray where Jean had been working since 1668. On October 22, 1669, just before his marriage to Marie, Jean obtains a plot of land on the Seigneurie D'Autray. The Seigneurie is located at Lanoraie on the St. Lawrence river just east of Montreal and across the river from Sorel.

On the 15th of January 1671 their first child Jean is born. He dies at a young age though the date is not documented. The following year a daughter Madeleine is born.



Jean, now with a growing family, sells his land at D'Autray and rents a farm at Ile Perrot on July 13, 1674. He is working for Francois Perrot, but this arrangement does not work out well. Francois Perrot is dealing illegally in the fur trade by giving the Indians brandy for their furs. Jean will not be party to this and he leaves Ile Perrot and moves in with Jean Gervaise in Ville Marie.

A second son, Jean-Baptiste, is born on October 10, 1675.

With another child on the way, Jean decides to move back to the west end of the Island of Montreal. On Dec. 10, 1678 he obtains a concession of 120 arpents of land at Baie D'Urfé.

On February 12, 1679, a third son Jean is born. He dies on the 3rd of February 1682. At this time Jean and Marie have two surviving children, Madeleine 9 and Jean-Baptiste 3.

Jean sells his land at Baie D'Urfé and gets a new concession on October 26, 1682 from the Sulpicians of 120 arpents. This new lot in Baie D'Urfé is located at Pointe St. Louis, adjacent to the land reserved for the parish church. This land today runs from Caron Point to the railroad tracks. Present day Baie D'Urfé streets, Westchester, Warwick, Cornwall, Victoria and Surrey run across the property. Dorset runs down the middle of it. At the waterfront the Baie D'Urfé Yacht club occupies it.

In 1682 the area is a mission of the parish of Lachine. Jean is the churchwarden and as there is no church as yet, his home is used by the visiting priest from Lachine for Sunday mass.

On August 21st 1684 Guillaume is born. The baptism certificate at St. Anges de Lachine indicates that he was born at the stroke of midnight. Jean de Lalonde is a warden of the mission du bout de l'Ile which is associated with the Lachine parish. The mission will become the parish of St. Louis de Bout de L'Ile. The godparents are Sieur de Guillaume D'Aoust and Marie Madeleine de L'Ande Guillaume's sister.

The Lalondes now have three children, Madeleine 14, Jean- Baptiste 8 and Guillaume.



In 1685, the parish of St. Louis de L'Haut de L'Ile is opened. In a ceremony the Bishop St. Valliers blesses the chapel and installs the new pastor, Francois Lesclaris D'Urfé. Jean De Lalonde is present in his capacity as the churchwarden.

Once again the Indian wars start up and peace is broken. The area of Baie D'Urfé is the most westerly settlement of New France at the time and is most vulnerable. On September 30, 1687 tragedy strikes. Jean and four others are working in the fields near their home when they are attacked and killed by the Indians. This started a new period of unrest and uncertainty in New France. The victims were buried at St. Louis shortly afterwards and the inhabitants abandoned the area and closed down the parish.

Marie was left widowed with two boys to care for, Jean- Baptiste 12 and Guillaume 3. Madeleine had married Guillaume Daoust, who owned the neighbouring farm, the previous year.



Marie Barbant-Pierre Tabault

Marie remarries very quickly as was the custom. On January 26, 1688 she marries Pierre Tabault a resident of Lachine and a former member of the Contrecoeur company of the Carignan-Salieres regiment. He is the widower of Jeanne- Francoise Roy who had recently died leaving him with three boys, Pierre 12, Alexis 8 and Jean 5.

Lachine did not prove to be that safe a haven. In August of 1689 the Lachine massacre occurred. This time the Lalondes escaped unharmed but would have been emotionally affected by the events coming so soon after the death of Jean. We can only wonder the effects on Guillaume who was only 5 at the time.

In 1693 we find that Marie has placed Guillaume in a boarding school with the Dames Hospitalier in Lachine. There are notarial records that show Marie paying the Dames for boarding him. Between 1695 and 1698. Guillaume is contracted to work for Jean Gervaise in Ville Marie. This is the same Jean Gervaise that the family lived with in 1677-78.

The Lalondes return to Baie D'Urfé

In 1701 the French signed a peace treaty with the Indians. This brought peace and stability to the area.

Shortly before her death in 1702 Marie signs over the land at Baie D'Urfé to her son Jean Baptiste.

The parish of St. Louis reopened at the end of 1703 but was now located close to the site of the present day St. Anne de Bellevue church. The name of the parish was changed to St. Anne in 1711 when the parish priest, the Abbe De Breslay, had an accident while crossing the ice from Ile Aux Tourtes in 1711. He prayed to St Anne to be saved from the cold and after being rescued he had the name of the parish changed to St. Anne.

Guillaume moved to the farm at Baie D'Urfé with his brother Jean-Baptiste and his wife and child. Jean-Baptiste had married Marguerite Masta in 1698 and had a son Francois born April 9, 1699. Marguerite died on Sept. 23 the same year. On October 24 1701, Jean-Baptiste married Jeanne Gervais. They had their first child in 1703 and had seven others by 1717.



Sarah Allen Captured

While the war with the Indians had now ended The Queen Anne war had started in Europe. France was at war with England. This war spread to North America. The French were afraid that New England would attack Acadia and gain control of that area. In order to divert the English forces from Acadia a number of raids were carried out by the French with the assistance of their Indian allies against New England settlements.

On February 29, 1704 under Hertel de Rouville a force of 50 French soldiers and 200 Abenakis Indians attacked the town of Deerfield, Mass. Deerfield was a town of 300 residents at that time and was the northwesternmost settlement in New England. In the attack 47 residents were killed and 111 taken prisoner and many of the buildings burned.

Among the prisoners was a 12 year old girl named Sarah Allen. The prisoners were marched from Deerfield to Montreal. It took them until early April to reach Fort Chambly.

Sarah was baptised by the Jesuits and renamed Marie Madeleine Helene. She was then placed as a domestic in the home of Jean Quenet at Baie D'Urfé.

Meanwhile at Deerfield the town reestablished itself. Edward Allen, Sarah's father was named town clerk. During the following three years John Sheldon led three expeditions to Canada to rescue the captives. Edward Allen, Sarah's father was a member of the third expedition in 1707. He was in Montreal in August 1707. However war broke out between France and England during this time and they were prevented from completing their mission. There is no record that Edward Allen visited Sarah or what the result was. Sarah was living at the home of Jean Quenet at Baie D'Urfé at the

time.

Sarah had two brothers Edward 20 and Samuel 5 and four sisters Mercy 18, Martha 13, Jemima 10 and Hannah 8 in Deerfield at the time of the raid.



Guillaume Marries Sarah Allen (Marie-Madeleine Helene)

However, Sarah remained at Baie D'Urfé and in 1710 married Guillaume Lalonde. The Lalonde farm was not very far from the Quenet farm.

They were married in the new church of St.Louis De L'Haut de L'Ile which was located near the site of the present St. Anne de Bellevue church.

Their first child, Edouard was born on May 6, 1712. The following year they moved to Pointe Claire and had a daughter Marie Louise. Unfortunately, this daughter died 11 months later on October 24, 1714. The family had now returned to Baie D'Urfé where their next two children were born. Louis in 1715 and Andre in 1717.

In 1717 Guillaume signed on as a voyageur and went on the annual expedition to the fur country to the west. These trips left Lachine in early spring and returned in the fall. There is a fur museum at Lachine describing how this was done.

My ancestor from that family is Andre Lalonde, their fourth child, who was born on the 9th of April 1717 and baptized the following day at St. Anne de Bout de L'Ile. His godparents were Andre Roy the son of Jean Roy and Françoise Cecire of Saintes Anges de Lachine parish. The church record does not indicate if Guillaume was present or had already left for the fur country.

When Guillaume returned from the fur country, the family moved to Ile Perrot, at Pointe aux Moulin across the lake from Baie D'Urfé and lived there until 1727. The old mill is still there and has been restored and the area is a park and interpretation centre.

While living on Ile Perrot they had five more children, Albert 1719, Marie-Francoise 1721, Marie-Josephe 1724 and Joseph-Marie 1725.

The birth of their tenth child, Guillaume 1730, shows that he was baptized at St.Anne but was not born at Ile Perrot as the other children were between 1719 and 1727. From that we can estimate that the move from Ile Perrot to Cedars in Soulanges happened between 1727 and 1730.



Andre Lalonde-Marie-Josephe Dielle

It is from Soulanges that Andre married Marie-Josephe Dielle on the 7th of April 1750 in the parish of St. Anne de Bout de L'Ile. The Dielle family had moved to Soulanges from Longueuil. The marriage probably took place in the mission chapel in Soulanges. Soulanges had its first chapel in 1720 and then built a church with 44 benches in 1727. The marriage probably took place in this church.

Shortly afterwards on February 1, 1752 the parish of St. Joseph de Soulanges opened and took over the Soulanges territory from the Ste. Anne parish. Andre and Marie-Josephe were living in the territory of the new parish.

Andre's father Guillaume died on the 21st of August 1752 at the age of 68 and was buried in the cemetery of the parish of St. Joseph de Soulanges.

In 1754 Andre obtained a concession of land from Maitre le chevalier de Longueuil.

On June 25, 1754, my ancestor Joseph Lalonde was born to Andre and Marie-Josephe and baptized at St. Joseph de Soulanges.

Marie-Madeleine (Sarah Allen), the widow of Guillaume Lalonde and mother of Andre died at St. Joseph de Soulanges on Dec. 25, 1764. She was 82 years old.

And thus the first two generations of Lalondes had passed on. The Lalondes were now firmly established in the Soulanges area and the west end of Montreal Island. In later years we find

migrations to Ontario and the United States, particularly through Michigan. There were also migrations to Western Canada and New England states. And as early as the 18th century two Lalonde voyageurs ended up in Louisiana and established the Lalondes found there.

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Want to know more about Lalonde History?

