

The Buteau Family in History at the Beginning of the 19th Century

George H. Buteau

Part Seven: 1800-1819

The history of the Buteau family in Canada continues at the turn of the 19th century. We will follow individual Buteau births, marriages and deaths along with the history of Canada, of the United States of America to the south and of other areas of interest such as Europe.

In the year 1800

On May 15, Napoleon Bonaparte crossed the Alps and invaded Italy.

On November 1, US President John Adams became the first President of the United States to live in the White House.

On November 25, Marie Catherine Buteau was born to Joseph Buteau and Catherine Hall and was baptized the following day in the parish church of Berthier-sur-Mer, QC. The parish register recorded the following:

The twenty sixth of November one thousand eight hundred by us the undersigned priest and pastor of L'Immaculée Conception of Notre Dame of Berthier was baptized Marie Catherine born at eight o'clock last night legitimate daughter of Joseph Butteaux Marguiller in charge and laborer and Marie Catherine Orde his wife the godfather was the sieur Étienne Morin blacksmith the godmother Marie Elisabeth Butteaux wife of Jean Baptiste Blais Captain of the local militia who along with the father did not know how to sign. The godfather signed with us. Etienne Morin Landriaux, priest

On December 29, Charles Goodyear, the inventor of vulcanized rubber, was born. Neither Goodyear nor his family was ever connected with the company named for him.

In the year 1801

On January 20, Brigitte Buteau, daughter of André Buteau and Brigitte Brisson, married François Blais in the parish church of Berthier sur Mer, QC. The parish register recorded the following:

1801 the 20th of January François Blais and Brigitte Butteaux. Not having encountered any oppositions or major impediments to the

*said marriage we the undersigned priest and pastor of this locale have received their mutual oral consent to marriage and have given them the nuptial blessing according to the format prescribed by our mother the Holy Roman Church and this in the presence of witnesses mentioned below who were Augustin Blais father, Augustin Blais brother of the groom André Butteaux father, Joseph Butteaux cousin of the bride and J B Blais uncle and many others who did not know how to sign as required the bride and groom declared not to know how to sign. Reading made.
Landriaux, Priest*

On February 17, the tie in electoral votes between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr was resolved. Jefferson was elected President of the United States and Burr Vice President by the United States House of Representatives.

On March 4, Thomas Jefferson succeeded John Adams as the President of the United States of America.

On June 18, Marie Anne Tanguay, the widow of François Buteau, died in Berthier-sur-Mer at seventy six years of age.

On July 18, following a successful coup d'état against the French Directoire in 1799 and declaring himself First Consul with popular support, Napoléon Bonaparte mended fences with the Catholic Church with the Concordat of 1801 between Napoléon and Pope Pius VII. This agreement affirmed that Catholicism was not the official state religion of France thus extending religious tolerance to Jews and Protestants. The pope retained the right to select bishops in France but the state would pay clerical salaries and the clergy swore an oath of allegiance to the state. The church gave up all claims to the church lands confiscated during the French Revolution. The French Revolutionary Calendar would be abolished and replaced by the traditional Gregorian Calendar.

In the year 1802

On March 12, Augustin Buteau was born to Joseph Buteau and Catherine Hall and baptized the next day in the parish church of Berthier-sur-Mer, QC. The parish register recorded the following:

*The year one thousand eight hundred two the thirteenth of March by me the undersigned priest and pastor of L'immaculé Conception of Berthier was baptized Augustin born yesterday of the legitimate marriage of Joseph Butteau farmer of this parish and of Catherine Horde his wife. The godfather was Augustin Blais and the godmother Marie-Joseph Mercier, who both declared not to know how to sign as required by ordinance. The father was absent.
Ch.Duffouquet, priest*

On July 4, the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York opened.

On August 2, Napoleon Bonaparte was confirmed as consul of France for a lifetime.

In the year 1803

On January 30, James Monroe, who would later become the 5th President of the United States, and Robert R. Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, were sent to Paris by President Thomas Jefferson to discuss with Napoleon Bonaparte the possibility of purchasing New Orleans for which they were prepared to pay \$2 million. The United States wanted New Orleans to be able to control the Mississippi River. Napoléon decided to sell the entire Louisiana territory to the United States for \$22.5 million, less than 3 cents per acre. Napoléon saw this sale as a goodwill gesture toward the United States and a strategic move against the British. The treaty was signed on April 30 and announced to the American people on July 4. President Jefferson immediately approved the treaty, and Congress ratified the treaty on October 20.



On April 23, Christine Buteau was born to Joseph Buteau and Catherine Hall and baptized the next day in the parish church of Berthier-sur-Mer, QC. The parish register recorded the following:

The year one thousand eight hundred three the twenty fourth of April by me the undersigned priest and pastor of L'immaculée Conception of Berthier was baptized Marie Christine born yesterday of the legitimate marriage of Joseph Butteau farmer of this parish and of Catherine Horde his wife. The godfather was Jean Bourget and the godmother Marie Christine Carboneau dite Provensal, who

*both along with the father who was present declared not to know
how to sign as required by ordinance. Ch.Duffouquet, priest*

On July 4, Marguerite Buteau, seventeen year old daughter of Jacques Buteau and Marie Chabot, married Pierre Audet in the parish church of St. Gervais, QC.

On October 24, Marie Buteau, daughter of Louis Buteau and Marie Gregoire dit Valentin, married François Archambault in the parish church of St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu, QC.

William Osgoode, Chief Justice of Lower Canada, ruled that slavery was inconsistent with British Law.

In the year 1804

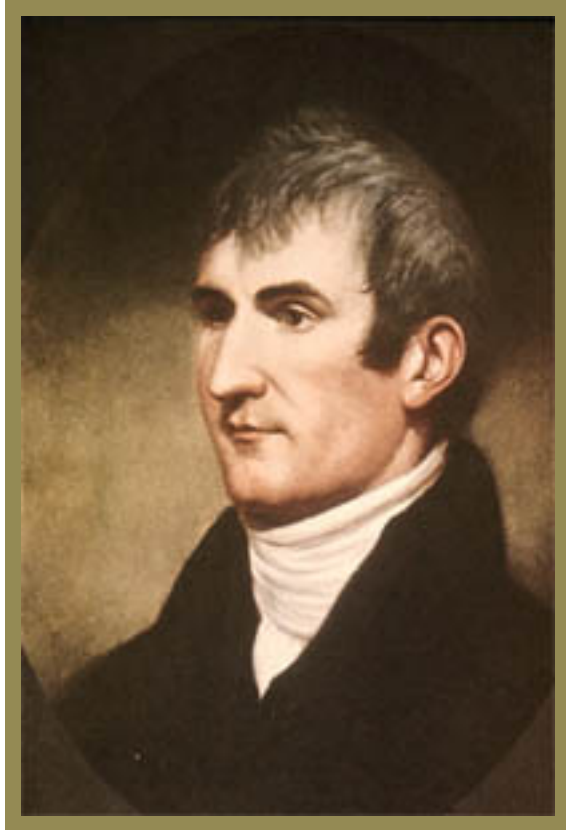
The island of Hispaniola was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The indigenous population of Arawak Indians were nearly made extinct in the following decades. The island was repopulated by the late 17th century with African slaves who were made to work the sugar plantations. In 1697 Spain ceded the western third of the Hispaniola, then called Saint-Domingue, to France. It became such a rich colony in the 18th century French empire that France chose to keep it and gave up Canada to the British. On August 22, 1791, the slave population revolted, and a war of attrition against the French followed for a dozen years. The slaves defeated an army sent by Napoléon Bonaparte and declared independence on January 1, 1804, calling their nation Haiti.



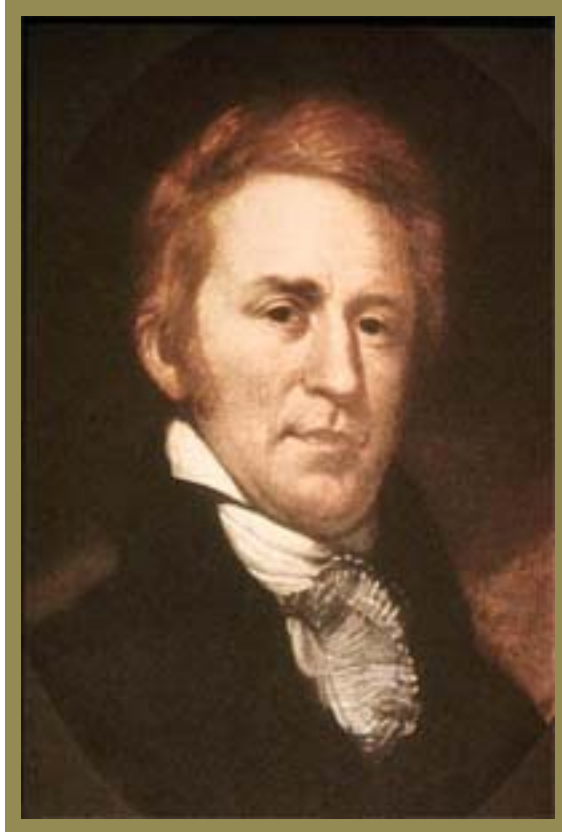
On March 10, a formal ceremony was conducted in St. Louis to transfer ownership of the Louisiana Territory from France to the United States.

On March 21, the *Code Napoleon*, or Napoleonic Code, based on Roman law, was adopted as French civil law.

On May 14, the Lewis and Clark Expedition departed from Camp Dubois in St. Louis and began their historic journey by traveling up the Missouri River.



**Portrait of Meriwether Lewis
by Charles Willson Peale**



Portrait of William Clark
by Charles Willson Peale

On May 18, Napoleon Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor of France by the French Senate.

In November, Thomas Jefferson was reelected president by defeating Charles C. Pinckney in the U.S. presidential election.

On December 2, Napoleon Bonaparte was crowned Emperor of France in Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris. He was the first Emperor of France in a thousand years.

In the year 1805

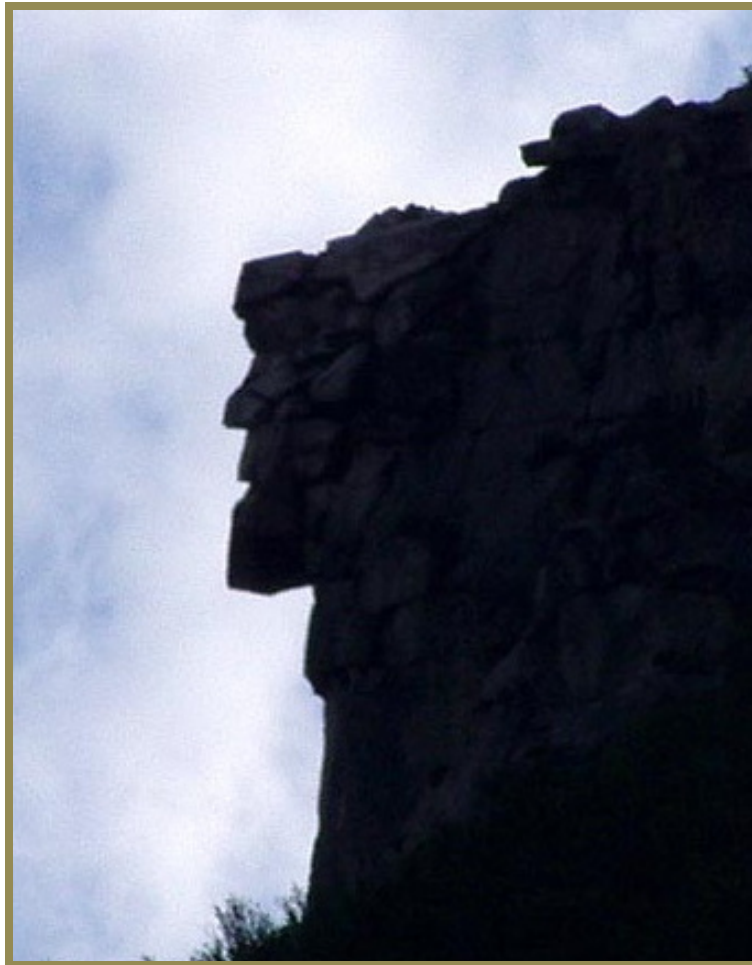
On January 22, Therese Buteau, widow of Ignace Allaire and daughter of Joseph Buteau and Marie Therese Fortier, married Louis Proulx in the parish church of St. Francois de la Rivière du Sud, QC.

On May 26, Napoleon I of France was crowned King of Italy in Milan's cathedral.

On June 17, Louis Buteau, twenty one year old son of Louis Buteau and Marie Gregoire, married Desanges Grenier in the parish church of St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu, QC. The parish register recorded the following:

The seventeenth of June eighteen hundred five after the publication of three marriage banns on three consecutive Sundays during the parish high mass between Louis Blutot minor son of Louis Blutot and Marie Gregoire his father and mother of this parish of the first part and Desanges Grenier minor daughter of Pierre Grenier and Desanges Brazeau her father and mother of St. Charles (sur Richelieu) parish of the second part; there having been found no impediments to this marriage I the undersigned priest have received their mutual consent and have given them the nuptial blessing in ceremonies prescribed by our Holy Mother Roman Church in the presence of Louis Blutot father of the groom, Jean Baptiste Busiere, Joseph Lafleche, Pierre (illegible surname), Francois (illegible surname) and Jean Baptiste Menard and many others some of whom signed and others who declared not to know how to sign when asked. Signed illegible

On June 21, The Great Stoneface a.k.a. The Old Man of the Mountain on the side of Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch, NH was discovered by surveyors.



On December 31, France stopped using the French Republican calendar and returned to the Gregorian calendar.

The newspaper, *The Québec Mercury* was founded by Thomas Cary, a British Tories supporter.

In the year 1806

On March 23, after traveling through the Louisiana Purchase and reaching the Pacific Ocean, explorers Lewis and Clark and their "Corps of Discovery" began their return journey home.

On March 29, construction was authorized of the Great National Pike, better known as the Cumberland Road, which was the first United States federal highway. Construction began in 1811 at Cumberland, Maryland. The final western terminus of the road was Vandalia, Illinois. Present-day U.S. Highway 40 and Interstate 70 now follow much of the original route.

On July 8, Jacques Buteau, son of André Buteau and Brigitte Brisson, married Genevieve Lemieux in the parish Church of St. Henri, Levis County, QC.

On August 5, Marguerite Reine Buteau, twenty one year old daughter of Joseph Buteau and Marie Thérèse Fortier, married Jean Baptiste Labrecque in the parish church of St. François de la Rivière du Sud, QC.

On August 6, as a result of the Treaty of Lunéville signed in 1801, the last Holy Roman Emperor, Francis II, abdicated thus ending the Holy Roman Empire.

Pierre Bédard and François Blanchet, members of the Parti Canadien, also known as Parti Patriote, adversaries of the Tories, founded the newspaper *Le Canadien*.

In the year 1807

On March 2, the U.S. Congress banned the slave trade effective January 1, 1808.

On March 25, the first railway passenger service began in England.

On March 25, the British Parliament abolished slave trade.

On April 11, Ezekiel Hart, was elected to represent Trois Rivières, but was expelled by the legislative assembly the following February 20 because he was a Jew.

On April 20, Marguerite Buteau, forty four year old widow of Joseph Dallaire and daughter of Pierre Buteau and Brigitte Fournier, married Jacques Plante in the parish church of St. François de la Rivière du Sud, QC.

On June 22, A British naval ship boards the USS Chesapeake, a provocation that eventually lead to the War of 1812.

On August 17, Cecile Buteau, twenty year old daughter of Jacques Buteau and Marie Marguerite Chabot, married Pierre Filteau in the parish church of St. Gervais, QC.

On August 17, Robert Fulton's first American steamboat, The *Clermont*, left New York City for Albany, New York on the Hudson River, inaugurating the first commercial steamboat service in the world.

In the year 1808

On May 15, Xavier Buteau was born to Louis Alexandre Buteau and Marguerite Laprise dit Dagneau in St. François de la Rivière du Sud, QC. He died on August 7.

On August 10, Angele Buteau who was born to Louis Alexandre Buteau and Marguerite Laprise dit Dagneau the previous year, died in St. François de la Rivière du Sud, QC.

In November, James Madison defeated Charles C. Pinckney in the U.S. presidential election.

In December, Napoleon invaded Spain.

In the year 1809

On January 4, Louis Braille, who developed the writing system for the blind in 1852, was born in Coupvray near Paris, France.

January 19, American writer Edgar Allan Poe was born in Boston, Massachusetts.



On February, the Illinois Territory was created with Kaskaskia as the territorial capital.

On February 11, Robert Fulton patented the steamboat.

On March 4, James Madison succeeded Thomas Jefferson as the President of the United States.

In May, Napoleon I of France captured Vienna, was excommunicated, then imprisoned Pope Pius VII. He ordered the annexation of the Papal States to the French empire on May 17.

On October 11, explorer Meriwether Lewis died under mysterious circumstances at an inn along the Natchez Trace in Tennessee.

On December 12, Marie Reine Buteau was born to Louis Alexandre Buteau and Marguerite Laprise dit Dagneau.

In the year 1810

On January 10, the marriage of Napoleon and Josephine was annulled.

On February 11, Napoleon married Marie-Louise of Austria.

On February 23, the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada voted to expel Judge Amable De Bonne from Parliament.

On March 10, Jonathan Sewell and Amable De Bonne founded the newspaper *Le Vrai Canadien* which defended the policies of the government.

On March 17, James Craig, governore of Lower Canada, stopped the press of *Le Canadien* and put its owners in prison for sedition.

On May 1, governor Craig recommended to the King of England to unite Upper and Lower Canada.

On May 25, armed citizens of Buenos Aires expelled the Viceroy from Spain and established a provincial government for Argentina.

On July 20, Colombia declared independence from Spain.

On October 16, Marie Anne Buteau, fifty seven year old wife of Pierre Filteau and daughter of Joseph Buteau and Ursule Guimont, died in Berthier-sur-Mer, QC.

On October 23, Cecile Buteau, twenty three year old wife of Pierre Filteau and daughter of Jacques Buteau and Marie Marguerite Chabot, died in St. François de la Rivière du Sud, QC.

King George III of England was recognized as being insane this year.

In the year 1811

On February 5, George, Prince of Wales became the Prince Regent and governed Britain because of his father's, King George III, incapability to govern due to insanity. This is the beginning of the period of British history known as the English Regency. The Prince Regent would later be King George IV of the United Kingdom.

On May 14, Paraguay gained independence from Spain.

On July 5, Venezuela declared independence from Spain.

On June 11, François Buteau, twenty two year old son of André Buteau and Brigitte Brisson, married Catherine Migneron in Quebec City.

In December, a series of what one observer recorded as more than 1,800 earthquakes and aftershocks began. These earthquakes are collectively called the New Madrid Earthquakes because of the primary location near New Madrid, Missouri and are thought to have been among the most violent earthquakes ever to hit the North American continent in recorded history. From their effects it has been estimated that the three greatest of these earthquakes had magnitudes of 8.0 or greater on the not yet invented Richter scale. These earthquakes affected more than 1 million square miles where five towns in three states disappeared,

islands vanished into the Mississippi River, lakes formed where there had been none before, and the Mississippi River flowed backward for a brief period and changed its course. By comparison, the 1906 San Francisco earthquake affected only 60,000 square miles, less than one-sixteenth the area of the New Madrid earthquakes.

In the year 1812

On February 23, the first U.S. raw cotton-to-cloth mill was founded in Waltham, Massachusetts.

On April 6, Jacques Buteau, twenty seven year old son of Jacques Buteau and Marie Marguerite Chabot, married twenty one year old Marie Flavie Fortier in the parish church of St. Henri.

On June 18, the War of 1812 began between the United States and the United Kingdom.

On July 12, America invaded Canada at Windsor, Ontario.

On August 16, American General William Hull surrendered Fort Detroit to the British Army without a fight.

On August 19, the *USS Constitution* defeated the British frigate *Guerrière* off the coast of Nova Scotia. The British shot is said to have bounced off the *Constitutions* sides, earning her the nickname "Old Ironsides".

On September 14, Napoleon's invasion of Russia was thwarted by the burning of Moscow. During October through December, Napoleon's army retreated from Russia.

On October 9, in a naval engagement on Lake Erie, American forces captured two British ships; the HMS *Detroit* and the HMS *Caledonia*.

On October 13, in the Battle of Queenston Heights in Ontario, Canada, United States forces under General Stephen Van Rensselaer invaded across the Niagara River from Lewiston, New York. The American forces captured the British cannon and turned them on the British troops and killed the commander, General Isaac Brock. The American forces were surrounded by about 1000 British troops and allied Mohawk natives and forced surrender. Of the 6000 American troops, about 500 were killed or wounded, and 1000 were taken prisoner, including Colonel Winfield Scott nicknamed "Old Fuss and Feathers". The British suffered about 20 men killed, with 77 wounded.

In November, James Madison defeated De Witt Clinton in the U.S. presidential election.

On December 26, Catherine Buteau, who was born most probably the same day or the day before to Jacques Buteau and Marie Flavie Fortier, was baptized in the parish church of St. Gervais, QC.

In the year 1813

On February 22, François Buteau, twenty five year old son of Louis Buteau and Marie Gregoire dit Valentin, married Marie Paul Lecours in the parish church of St. Antoine sur Richelieu, QC.

On March 1, Joseph Buteau, widower of Anne Boutin and husband of Marie Thérèse Fortier, who died just a few days from his seventy fifth birthday, was buried in the parish cemetery of St. François de la Rivière du Sud, QC.

On April 27, in the Battle of York, United States troops raided, destroyed, but did not hold York, present day Toronto, the then capital of Ontario, Canada.

On May 27, United States forces captured Fort George at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada.

On September 10 in the Battle of Lake Erie, Oliver Perry defeated a British fleet.



Battle of Lake Erie
by William Henry Powell (1823 - 1879)
Oil on canvas, 1873

On October 5, American General William Henry Harrison defeated the British at the Battle of the Thames, also known as the Battle of Moraviantown, killing native leader Tecumseh.

On October 25, Lt. Col. Charles-Michel de Salaberry, a French-Canadian officer of the British army in Lower Canada, thwarted an American invasion attempt on Montréal by American Major-General Wade Hampton at the Battle of

Chateauguay. Salaberry had many informants among the farmers in the area, and had accurate information about Hampton's size and movements, while Hampton had very poor intelligence about Salaberry's force. Hampton actually believed Salaberry outnumbered him, although he had about 4000 troops, eight times as many as Salaberry.

On November 11, American forces under General James Wilkinson were defeated at the Battle of Chrysler's Farm about 150 kilometers from Montréal.

On November 16, Jacques Buteau, widower of Geneviève Lemieux, and son of André Buteau and Brigitte Brisson, married Marie Françoise Thivierge in the parish church of Montmagny, QC.

On December 29, the British burned Buffalo, New York.

In the year 1814

On February 1, the Mayon Volcano in the Philippines erupted killing about 1,200 people.

On April 6, Emperor Napoleon abdicated in favor of his son at the request of the French marshalls. He abdicated again, unconditionally, on April 11 at the demand of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had formed an alliance against him and had occupied Paris on March 31.

On May 30, the Treaty of Paris of 1814 was signed ending the war between France and the Sixth Coalition of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Sweden and Prussia and returning France's borders to those of 1792 . On the same day, Napoleon I of France was exiled to the tiny island of Elba off the coast of Tuscany, Italy.

On July 25, in the Battle of Lundy's Lane near Niagara Falls, Ontario, Lieutenant-General Gordon Drummond, with about 2200 British, Irish, Swiss mercenaries, Canadian and native troops, engaged an invading American army of approximately equal strength under General Winfield Scott. It was the bloodiest battle ever fought in Canada. When the battle ended, both sides had lost about the same number of men - 878 British and 860 American. The next day, the Americans left the field, and burned the bridges behind them before meeting and defeating a small British force at Fort Erie, Ontario.

On August 24, British forces captured Washington, DC, and burned down many landmarks. First Lady Dolley Madison is credited with saving Gilbert Stuart's priceless portrait of George Washington when abandoning the White House. The next day, British forces destroyed the Library of Congress, containing 3,000 books.

On September 11, the USS Ticonderoga was victorious in the Battle of Lake Champlain.

December 24, the peace Treaty of Ghent ended the War of 1812 between the United States and Britain. Despite the signing of the treaty, the war continued for several weeks, including the Battle of New Orleans that took place on January 8, 1815, because the news of the treaty took time to travel across North America.

In the year 1815

On January 21, Louis-Joseph Papineau was elected speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.

On February 26, Napoleon Bonaparte escaped from Elba and returned to France on March 1.

On March 20, Napoleon entered Paris with an army of 140,000 regulars and a volunteer force of around 200,000 beginning his "Hundred Days" rule.

On April 12, Mount Tambora on the island of Sumbava in the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia today) blew its top during an eruption that started on April 5. Ninety two thousand people were killed. This eruption spewed over a million and a half tons of dust into the upper atmosphere. The dust particles caused a reduction in the amount of sunlight reaching the surface of the Earth over the northern hemisphere, reducing temperatures significantly over the next year. As a result, 1816 became known as the "Year Without A Summer".

On June 18, the Battle of Waterloo in Waterloo, Belgium, was Napoleon's final battle and ended the Napoleonic wars. During time since Napoleon's escape from Elba and return to France, the forces of the rest of Europe converged on him and defeated his army of 73,000 trained soldiers. These forces consisted of more than 100,000 British, Dutch/Belgian, German, and Prussian soldiers of varying degrees of training under the command of Field-Marshal Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher and Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington.

On June 22, Napoleon abdicated for a final time and Louis XVIII, younger brother of Louis XVI, assumed the throne as King of France.

On July 25, Joseph Jacques Buteau, twenty nine year old son of Jacques Buteau and Brigitte Fournier, married Théotiste Lemieux in the parish church of St. Pierre du Sud, QC.

On October 15, Napoleon began his exile on the island of St. Helena in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Africa where he would spend the remainder of his life.

In the year 1816

On July 5, Jacques Buteau, who was born most probably the same day or the day before to Jacques Buteau and Marie Flavie Fortier, was baptized in the parish church of St. Gervais, QC.

On November 1, Euphrosine Buteau was born to Louis Alexandre Buteau and Marguerite Laprise dit Dagneau in St. François de la Rivière du Sud, QC. She died on December 1.

In November, James Monroe defeated Rufus King in the U.S. presidential election.

Buffalo, New York was incorporated. The origin of the name Buffalo is thought to be from the French "beau fleuve" for "beautiful river" referring to the Niagara River.

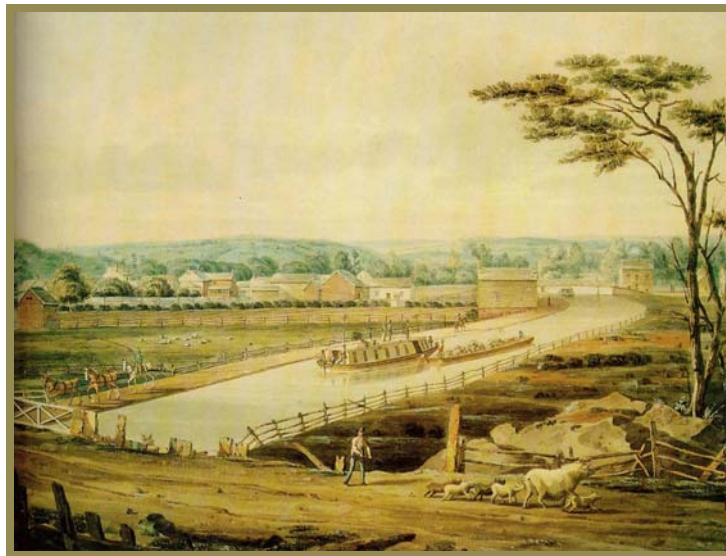
Cranberries were first cultivated this year.

In the year 1817

In January, Pierre Buteau, parents not known, died and was buried on February 5 in Cahokia, IL.

On March 4, James Monroe succeeded James Madison as the President of the United States of America.

On July 4, At Rome, New York, construction began on the Erie Canal between the Hudson River and Lake Erie to connect the Atlantic Ocean to the Great lakes.



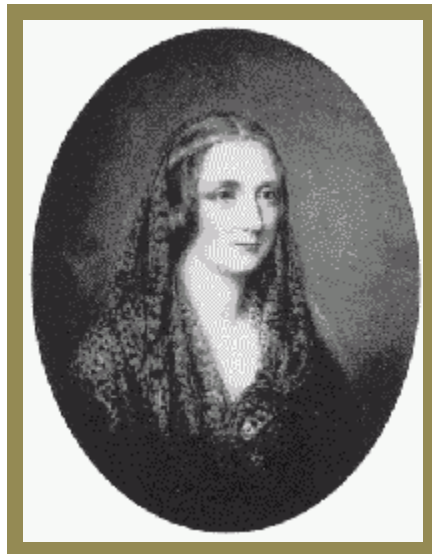
**View of Erie Canal by John William Hill, 1829.
(Watercolor on paper)**

In the year 1818

On January 18, Felix Joseph Buteau, who was born most probably the same day or the day before to Jacques Buteau and Marie Flavie Fortier, was baptized in the parish church of St. Gervais, QC. He would be ordained into the priesthood in 1845. On page 38 of volume 20 of "Nos Ancêtres", Gérard Lebel says the following:

"The first outstanding Buteau descendant seems to have been Father Felix Joseph Buteau (1818-1878), born to Jacques Buteau and Marie Fortier of Saint Gervais de Bellechasse. He was successively professor at the seminary in Quebec, director of the lower seminary, director of the boarding school of the university and of the upper seminary and, finally, Superior of the classical college of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière from 1870 to 1878."

On March 11, Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (complete title: *Frankenstein, or The Modern Prometheus*) was published. Some literary experts claim that it was the first science fiction novel ever written.



Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley

On April 4, the United States Congress adopted the flag of the United States as having 13 red and white stripes and one star for each state (20 stars) with additional stars to be added whenever a new state is added to the Union.

On December 24, *Silent Night* was composed by Franz Xaver Gruber and Josef Mohr. Gruber was a primary school teacher and organist in the village of Oberndorf, Austria. The Christmas carol was performed for the first time the next day in the Church of St. Nikolaus in Oberndorf.



Mohr & Gruber on a 1987 Austrian stamp

The frontier between British America and the United States was established this year at the 49th northern parallel.

In the year 1819

On February 22, Spain ceded Florida to the United States as a result of the the Adams-Onís treaty which settled border disputes between the United States and Spain. In this agreement, the U.S. paid \$5 million dollars for the territorial rights of Florida and gave up its claims of parts of Texas and other Spanish areas.

On February 25, Michel Buteau who was born most probably the same day or the day before to Jacques Buteau and Marie Flavie Fortier was baptized in the parish church of St. Gervais, QC.

On October 11, Jean Baptiste Buteau, son of Pierre Buteau and Marie Anne Talbot dit Gervais, married Soulange Bernier in Notre Dame du Rosaire parish in St. Hyacinthe, QC.

On October 17, seventy-three year old André Buteau, husband Brigitte Brisson, died in Berthier-sur-Mer and was buried in the parish cemetery the next day.

The Panic of 1819 was the first major financial crisis in the United States. There were widespread foreclosures, bank failures, unemployment, and a slump in agriculture and manufacturing. It marked the end of the economic expansion that followed the War of 1812.

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