Chapter 9

ENGLISH CONNECTION

Susanne Pineau dit LaPerle/Laurence Moore

The marriage of **Susanne Pineau dit LaPerle** and **Laurence Moore** represents this genealogy’s first blending of the English and French that inhabited Canada.

Susanne, whose ancestors were French, was born 10 Aug 1779 in Assumption, Sandwich, on the Canadian side of the Detroit River. Laurence, whose great-grandfather was from Dover, England, was born in Quebec but the date is uncertain. (His older brother, Louis, was born 10 Oct 1758.) The wedding was his second marriage. His first wife was Mary Joseph Ursula Belanger, whom he married on 6 Jan 1786. Ursula was born 11 May 1749 in Quebec and was buried 11 Jan 1793 in Detroit.

**SUSANNE PINEAU dit LaPERLE9**; (**PETER8** and MARY VIGER) b. 10 Aug 1779 in Assumption, Sandwich, Ontario, Canada.

**LAURENCE MOORE**; (FRANCIS and LOUISA DEMEULES) b. circa 1760 in St. Charles diocese, Quebec; married 1st Mary Joseph Ursula Belanger, 6 Jan 1786; married 2nd, Susanne Pineau 3 Mar 1794 in Detroit.

Children of this marriage were:

1. Francis Moore; b. 2 o’clock in the morning of 11 Jun 1795 in Detroit.[[1]](#endnote-1)
2. Louis Moore; b. 22 Mar 1798 in Detroit; baptized at Detroit 26 Jun 1798; buried there 2 Jul 1804.
3. John Baptist Moore, b. 30 Nov 1799 in Detroit; baptized at Detroit 25 Jun 1800; married at St. Francois, Clinton River 30 Jan 1821 to Felicity Renaud, (b. at Detroit 30 July 1803, daughter of Louis Renaud and Magdelene Patenotre; d. bf 1825); married 2nd Eleanora Thibault (b. Detroit 17 Apr 1802, daughter of Ignatius Thibault and Magdelene LaForest).
4. Charles Moore; b. 2 Apr 1802 in Clinton River, Detroit; baptized at Detroit 20 Jun 1802; buried 19 Dec 1804.
5. **TOUSSAINT MOORE10;** b. 1 Nov 1807 in Clinton River.
6. Paul Moore; married Felicity Robitaille (daughter of Joseph Robitaille and Archange Dubay).
7. Oliver Moore; b. 1816; married 1st, Angelica Freton; married 2nd at Assumption Church, Greinerville, 26 Jun 1854 to Catherine Eagan (Thomas Eagan, Margaret Foyenan; buried at Assumption Church, Greinerville, 7 Oct 1858).
8. Simon Moore; married Geneveva Giard (daughter of Joseph Giard and Mary Meny).
9. Domenic; b. 1818; married at Detroit 21 Mar Eulalie Dubay (b. 25 Jul 1826, baptized St. Francois, Clinton River 14 Aug 1828; daughter of Simon Dubay and Regina Giard). Lived at Clinton River.

Susanne and Laurence were married on 3 Mar 1794. She was 14 years old. They had nine sons, from 1795 to 1818. Although they were married in Quebec, Susanne was a native of the Detroit River region. Her mother, Mary Viger, was also born in Sandwich and was buried there.

An account written in 1872 describes what the village was like years earlier[[2]](#endnote-2):

“...On the Canada side of the channel [Detroit River] comparatively little change has taken place in the appearance and condition of many old French homesteads. The village of Sandwich wears much of the old-time character, and a dreamy quiet pervades the place, worthy of Sleepy Hollow, and singularly in contrast with the bustling, wide-awake activity which distinguishes most American villages.

“Most French dwellings had yards, fenced by pickets of red cedar. These were often ten or twelve feet in height, and were intended and often served as a stockade for protection during the troubles of the war times, as well as against wolves.

“Another feature of the old settlements has disappeared, — the wind-mills, which once marked every few miles of river shore, and were an animating part of its picturesque scenery. ...The wind-mills served sufficiently well all the needs of the French era; but with the advent of larger wants more capable structures were demanded. The neglected wind-mills fell to decay, and at the present time [1872] a few only survive in ruins.

“...The crowning glory of the French orchard was the pear tree. Nearly every homestead possessed one, some two or three, few exceeded a half-dozen. Such was its wonderful size and productiveness that one specimen usually amply satisfied the wants of a family.”

Across the Detroit River were the English, who had entered the post at Detroit in 1760, after the French and Indian War, and occupied all other French posts in the Great Lakes region. During the American Revolution, the Detroit area was a border region that became a shelter and refuge for renegades and terrorists. When the Revolution ended in 1783, the British were reluctant to leave. The American flag, however, was raised at Detroit in 1796. The British continued to annoy the Americans until the War of 1812. After the Treaty of Ghent ended the war in 1814, the British vacated Detroit but moved to Drummond Island, establishing a strong post that held out until 1828.

**Laurence Moore** or Lawrence Moore, to use the English spelling, was just a teenager when the American Revolution erupted in 1776. Lawrence was forced into British service in Quebec during the Revolution, but he and two comrades escaped and, walking to a point opposite Port Huron, crossed the river and was among the first settlers in Harrison Township, where he bought land from the Indians.[[3]](#endnote-3)

According to U.S. Census records, Lawrence and Susanne still lived in Macomb County in 1820. Their household at the time consisted of three free white males under 10 years old; one free white male between 10 and 16; one free white male between 16 and 18; one free white male between 18 and 26; one free white female over 45 years old; one free colored male between 14 and 26, and one free colored male between 26-45. Although the household was defined as his, including information on his mother and father, Lawrence apparently is not included in the record. He would have been about 60 years old at the time.

Lawrence had one child with Ursula Belanger. Mary Louisa Moore, born at Detroit 8 Feb 1787, was married there on 3 May 1805 to Joseph Greffard. Greffard was born at Detroit on 13 Apr 1780, a son of Laurence Greffard and Mary Ann Casse dit St. Aubin. Mary Louisa Moore was buried at Detroit 28 May 1806. Mary Louisa Moore was buried at Detroit 28 May 1806.

**FRANCIS MOORE/ LOUISA DEMEULES**

**Father of Lawrence Moore**

Francis Moore, son of Pierre Moore and Genevieve Louise Gendreau, was married 26 Nov 1753 at St. Jean, Ile d’Orleans, to Marie Louise Demeules, daughter of Joseph Demeules and Mary Catherine Dubeau[[4]](#endnote-4).

Children of the marriage were[[5]](#endnote-5): Pierre, b. 12 Oct 1754 at St. Laurent, Ile d’Orleans, married 3 Oct 1780 to Marie Francoise Galarneau in Quebec; Francois, b. 3 Dec 1756 at St. Charles; Louis Marie, b. 10 Oct. 1758, married 21 Aug 1782 to Marie Moreau at Montreal; and Lawrence.

**PETER MOORE/ GENEVEVA LOUISA GENDRON**

**Grandfather of Lawrence Moore**

Peter Moore, the son of Thomas Moore and Jeanne Lemelin, was born 10 Sept 1704 at St. Laurent, Ile d’Orleans and was married there 26 Nov 1724 to Geneveva Louisa Gendron. She was born 15 Jan 1702 also at St. Laurence. Her parents were James Gendron and Mary Ann Dalray. Peter Moore was buried at St. Laurent 22 Nov 1759.

Peter and Geneveva had these children[[6]](#endnote-6): Pierre, b 2 Sep 1725, buried 4 Jun 1731; Thomas, b 1726, married 7 Feb Isabelle Denis, buried 9 Jan 1772; Francois, b. 1729[[7]](#endnote-7), married at St. Jean Ile d’Orleans, 26 Nov 1753 to Louisa Demeules, daughter of Joseph Demeules and Mary Catherine Dubeau; Helene, b. 6 Nov 1731, buried 13 July 1735; Pierre, b. 15 Apr 1733; Jean Francois, b. 30 May 1735, buried 21 Apr 1756; Julien, b. 17 Feb 1739, buried 7 Mar 1757; Laurence, b. 24 Mar 1740.

**THOMAS MOORE/JEANNE LEMELIN**

# Great-grandfather of Lawrence Moore

According to a copy of the marriage certificate of Thomas Moore and Jeanne Lemelin, which is held in the Notre-Dame of Quebec, Quebec City, the couple was married 6 Apr 1690. The certificate lists Thomas’s parents as Edouard More and Cecille Richard, from the parish of St. Mary in Dover, County Kent, England. (Cecilia Moore died 21 Jul 1690 in Dover.[[8]](#endnote-8)) Jeanne Lemelin’s parents were listed as Jean Lemelin (listed by Father Christian Denissen as Jean Lemelin dit Tourangeau) and Marguerite Brassard of the parish at Evesche. Jay Francois Dupre, priest of Quebec, married Thomas and Jeanne. Witnesses were LeMoyne Deberai, Pachot, Duquet, Delino, Abraham Mossion, Chunjant and P. Outlan.

Thomas Moore was a sea captain who was active in the Hudson Bay area. The Hudson Bay Company from 1671 to 1678 employed a Thomas Moore. Originally a sailor, he was promoted to trader and while accompanying Charles Bayly on his 1674 exploratory voyage from Rupert River to Cape Henrietta Maria, he probably prepared a rough draft of the west coast of James Bay — the only map which locates Albany Fort on Bayly Island. Moore returned to England and sought employment again in 1680 but he was not re-hired.

This may be the same man as the Thomas Moore who, six years later in 1686, was hired by the Compagnie du Nord.[[9]](#endnote-9) Thomas, born c. 1654, renounced his Anglican faith at Quebec 19 Mar 1690.[[10]](#endnote-10) The same year he married Jeanne Lemelin; the marriage contract is dated 7 Jan 1690 but the ceremony was not performed until 6 April. The couple took up residence in the village of Saint Laurent on the Ile d’Orleans. They had six children, the last born in 1709. According to the Father Christian Denissen Papers, which are part of the Burton Historical Collection at the Detroit Public Library, the children were:

Antoine, b. 17 Nov 1692; Louise, b. 1696; Pierre, b. 10 Sept 1704, m. 26 Nov 1724 to Geneveva Louisa (Gendreau) Gendron; Louis, b. 10 Jun 1706; Marie Louise, b. 19 Nov 1708 m. 24 May 1734, Louis Mallet; Francois, b. 31 Dec 1709.

Thomas’ father, Edward, was a master gunner at Dover Fort, England.

Thomas probably conducted ships to Hudson Bay either as a master or as a pilot for Pierre LeMoyne d’Iberville in 1688-89. In 1706 he was commander of the Maria, and pilot of a privateer in 1707. Later the same year (1707) he was engaged by Guillaume Gaillard “to go privateering aboard La-Nostre-Dame-de-Victoire against the enemies of the state, in the vicinity of Cape Breton, Newfoundland, the Grand Banks, and elsewhere.”[[11]](#endnote-11) In 1713 he was master pilot on a ship sailing to Labrador. He was captain of a ship named the Vaisseaux[[12]](#endnote-12).

Thomas Moore probably died some time between 1713 and 1724; the marriage certificate of his son, Pierre, dated 1724, states that his father was dead. Jeanne Lemelin was buried at St. Laurent, Ile d’Orleans on 27 Mar 1732.[[13]](#endnote-13)

1. Father Christian Denissen Papers, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Bela Hubbard, “The early colonization of Detroit,” *Pioneer Collections — Report of the Pioneer Society on the State of Michigan* (Lansing: W.S. George & Co., 1877) Vol. 1, P. 347-365. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. *History of Macomb County, Michigan* (Chicago: M.A. Leeson & Co., 1882) P. 597. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Father Christian Denissen Papers, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Ibid. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Mgr. Cyprien Tanguay, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes, Vol. 6 (Montreal, Canada: Eusebe Senecal & Fils, Imprimeurs-Editeurs)1889, P. 79. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. Father Christian Denissen Papers, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Original parish registers of Saint Mary, Dover, Kent, England. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. W. Stewart Wallace, Dictionary of Canadian biography, Vol. 2. (New York NY: Macmillan Co., 1945) P. 487. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. Ibid. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. Ibid. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. Monseigneur Irenee Lussier, Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Francais (1608-1760) (Montreal, Canada: Institut Genealogique Drouin) P. 969. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. Father Christian Denissen Papers, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)