

Edward Cicotte Ledger
1749-1752¹
Containing Accounts of French Settlers at Detroit²
Transcribed and annotated by Gail Moreau-DesHarnais

“On 26 May 1749, the Marquis de La Galissonnière, Governor of New France, 1747-1749, commissioned military engineer, Joseph Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry, to make recommendations on the refortification and settlement of Détroit. Accompanying Léry on his journey to Detroit were Jacques de Sabrevois, the newly appointed *commandant* at Détroit (1749-1751) and a number of settlers and merchants.” Léry wrote a report, now in the Archives du Séminaire de Québec, to LaGalissonnière. This report provides information about the material the new settlers would receive to help them settle. “In the first place it would be necessary for the King to transport at his expense the settlers and their goods to Détroit. Then it would be necessary that he feed them for two years from the provisions at Détroit. Finally, it would be necessary that he give them singly or severally the following articles:

One plough equipped for two inhabitants

One ox for each inhabitant

One cow for two inhabitants

One horse for two inhabitants

One pig for two inhabitants

One pit saw, one cross-cut saw, and one stone-cutter's saw for every six inhabitants.

To each inhabitant:

One axe

Two pair of shoes

One hoe

One gun

One plane

8 lbs. of powder, 24 lbs. of lead

One iron tool

One tomahawk

One adze

One 4-point blanket

One 1-inch auger

Seed for one year for the land they will have

One kettle

improved during their first year.”³

In the following list, the order of names is as found in the Cicotte Ledger, with annotations. Material in quotation marks is as given by the author of the ledger. The land that was granted was on the *côte du sud* (south side of the Detroit River, which is present-day Ontario) and also on the *côte du nord* (present-day Detroit, Michigan, side of the Detroit River). This was the last main wave of settlers to the Detroit Region before the end of the French Regime.

Louis Pichon [*dit* Saint-Louis] “arrived from Montréal on 26 July 1749 with his wife and two children. Pichon received land on the South Shore next to Louis Gervais. The family was given rations for four people from 26 July 1749 to 26 July 1750 and rations for five people until 26 January 1751 because of the addition of one of his brothers-in-law (not named) who joined them in 1750.” Louis Pichon married **Marie Thérèse Pimparé dite Tourangeau** on 6 November 1747 at Montréal. Their son **Louis** was born and baptized 1 October 1747 at Montréal. Their daughter, **Marie Louise**, born in January 1749, was buried on 16 January 1749 at Montréal. Louis

¹ Burton Historical Collection (BHC), Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Michigan, BHC microfilm #1066, negative; Manuscript LMS L4 Cicotte (Edward V.) Papers; LMS Cicotte (E. V.) It is believed that the original ledger was written by Robert Navarre, first royal notary at Détroit

² This ledger was given to Edward V. Cicott / Cicotte by his grandfather, Jean Baptiste Cicott, in the presence of Captain Francis Cicott. Jean Baptiste Cicotte was the son of Zacharie Cicotte and Marie Angélique Godefroy. Marie Angélique was the daughter of Jacques Godefroy de Mauboeuf (in Détroit before 1710) and Marie Chêne. In turn, Marie Chêne was the daughter of Pierre Chêne and Louise Bailly. Pierre Chêne was among the early settlers to Détroit before 1710. Thus, Edward V. Cicott descended from some of the “founding families” of the Detroit River Region. A note at the beginning of the ledger states that the notes made in the book were done by J. B. Cicot in 1790. This note was written at Petite Côte (present-day LaSalle, Ontario) Nov. 1818. Jean Baptiste Cicotte was born in 1749 at Détroit.

³ Ernest J. Lajeunesse, C.S.B., *The Windsor Border Region: Canada's Southernmost Frontier A Collection of Documents* (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1960), pp. 46-47 (Lajeunesse lists specifically the names of the men who settled on the south shore (present-day, Windsor, Ontario); Michael LaForest, “Settlers Come to Detroit 1749-1751,” *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, Vol. 22, Commemorative Issue #4, Oct. 2001, pp. 198-201.

Plichon had been a soldier in the Company of Lacorne.⁴ Plichon was listed in the September 1750 census at Détroit with six people, including him, in his household. It is not known who drew up the 1750 census.⁵

Pierre Dinan [*dit* Saint-Étienne]⁶ “arrived from Montréal on 26 July 1749 with his wife, three sons and three daughters. He received land on the South Shore next to Louis Plichon. The family was given rations for eight people from 26 July 1749 to 26 January 1751.” Pierre Dinan married **Marie Josèphe Leboeuf** at Montréal on 11 August 1729. Their children were: **Marie Joseph, Marie Josèphe, Marie Catherine Elisabeth**, another daughter named **Marie Catherine, Amable** and **Louis**.⁷ Dinan is listed in the September 1750 Détroit census with 6 people, including him, in his household. By that date his daughter, Marie Josèphe, had married Louis Revau.

Jean Baptiste Drouillard [Drouillard] “arrived from Montréal on 26 July 1749 with his wife, five sons and three daughters. Drouillard was given land on the South Shore next to Pierre Dinan. The family was given rations for ten people from 26 July 1749 to 26 January 1751.” Jean Baptiste Drouillard married **Elizabeth Rapin** on 5 February 1731 at Lachine. The couple’s known children, based on PRDH, were: **Jean Baptiste Amable, Simon, François, Antoine, Marie Catherine** and **Pierre**.⁸ (PRDH does not show the birth of Marie Elizabeth or an unnamed daughter. Denissen shows Marie Elizabeth and an unnamed daughter. PRDH does not show the birth of a son named Joseph but does indicate his marriage.) Drouillard is listed in the September 1750 census at Détroit with 9 people, including him, in his household.

Jean Baptiste Lebau [Lebeau] “had lived in Detroit for several years when he was joined by his wife, son and daughter whom he had left *en Canada*. He was given land on the North East next to Drouillard. The commandant Sabrevois considered Jean Baptiste to be a *habitant*. Consequently, the family received rations for three people from 26 July 1749 to 26 January 1751.” Jean Baptiste Lebau married **Catherine Dudevoir dite Lachine** on 3 February 1728 at Montréal. Their children **François** and **Marie Catherine**, accompanied their mother.⁹ Lebau was listed in the 1750 Détroit census with 6 people, including him, in the household. Their son, René, was possibly enumerated with the family.

Pierre Becquet “was in the *Pais d’ouabache* when his wife arrived at Détroit on 24 July 1749 with their two sons and a daughter. The family was given four rations from 24 July 1749 to 24 October 1749. His wife was allowed, by commandant Sabrevois, to go to the *Ouabache* (Wabash) to find her husband at *Ouyas* where he had died. Because the land could not be cleared, it was not conceded to the family.” Pierre Becquet married **Marie Geneviève Vanier dite Fontaine** on 23 May 1735 at St-Laurent, Montréal.¹⁰ Their children were: **Pierre Joseph, Marie Anne** and **Jacques**. On 6 March 1753 at Ste. Anne de Détroit, Marie Geneviève Vanier married **Jean Baptiste Pilette**, widower of **Marie Anne Provost**.¹¹ **Thérèse** Becquet (could this be the above Marie Anne), daughter of Pierre and Marie Geneviève Vanier, married **Isidore Chaine**, son of **Charles Chaine** and **Catherine Sauvage**, 28 November 1758 at Ste. Anne de Détroit.¹² Pierre Joseph Becquet, married **Marie Catherine Lardoise Pothier** 31 October 1772 at l’Assomption-de-la-Pointe-de-Montréal de Détroit.¹³ The fate of Jacques Becquet is not known. The family was not listed in the September 1750 census. [Jacques Bequest was listed in August 1764 militia.]

Jacques Pilet “had been in Détroit for a number of years when he was joined by his wife, his son Joseph and three daughters who had been left in Boucherville. Because he had been at Détroit, Sabrevois did not give him a ration but did grant a ration to his wife, son and three daughters from 26 July 1749 to 26 January 1751. Sabrevois granted

⁴ PRDH #150334, #26774; Lajeunesse, p. 50.

⁵ LMS/Detroit Archives, 1750 Detroit Census, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library

⁶ Rev. Christian Denissen, *Genealogy of the French Families of the Detroit River Region 1701-1936, Revision*, (Detroit Society for Genealogical Research: Detroit, 1987), Vol. I, p. 563 family name is given as Guignard *dit* St. Étienne. Other versions are Dignan, Dinant.

⁷ PRDH #16779.

⁸ PRDH #17508.

⁹ PRDH #16179.

¹⁰ PRDH #19468.

¹¹ PRDH #30562.

¹² Sharon A. Kelley, Ed., *Marriage Records Ste. Anne Church Detroit 1701-1850*, Detroit Society for Genealogical Research: Detroit, 2001, p. 13.

¹³ PRDH #19468.

Joseph a piece of land on the South Shore but gave the father a small piece of land on the *isle aux cochons* but the property was not his.” Jacques Pilet married **Marguerite Viau** on 14 February 1724 at Longueuil. His wife was accompanied by their son **Joseph** and their daughters, **Catherine**, **Marie Josèphe**, and **Magdeleine**.¹⁴ The couple also had a son, **Jacques**, who is not mentioned but who was buried at Détroit on 2 December 1756.¹⁵ Jacq. Pilet was listed in the 1750 Détroit census with 6 people in his household, including him.

Louis Edeline “arrived with his son and received land on the South Shore. They received rations for two people from 26 July 1749 to 26 January 1751.” Louis Antoine was the widower of **Marie Madeleine Drusson**. Their son, **Louis Victor Edeline**, married **Marie Thomas** at Détroit 14 May 1759.¹⁶ Neither Louis Edeline nor his son Louis Victor was listed in the September 1750 census.

Frederic Cousin dit Comtois [not in Lajeunesse] “arrived August 1749 and settled on the North Shore at the Grand Marais next to Chauvain. After 18 months of working on his land, he ceded it to **François Godefroy dit St-Georges** who was hired to feed him (*le nourrir*) for the rest of his days and to return to the king the items that Cousin was obligated to return. Cousin was given rations for one person from August 1749 to February 1751.” Comtois was listed as a single man in the 1750 census. On 10 June 1741, Frédéric Cousin was one of the people to whom money was owed by the poor people in *l'Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal*.¹⁷ On 23 February 1759, at Montréal,¹⁸ two contracts were drawn up by the notaries Simonnet and Hodiesne, selling Cousin's property located at *le grand marais* in the parish of Détroit to Jacques Antoine Benard, a laborer, usually living at *grosse pointe Du detroit*. Cousin's two neighbors were **Charles St. Aubain** and **Jean Baptiste Cardinal dit Testiau**. The land had been given to Cousin in a concession by Monsieur De **Sabrevois** who was commandant at Détroit at that time. In addition to the buildings on his property, Frédéric Cousin *dit* Comtois owned *une vache* (a milk cow), *une truie* (a female pig) about 14 months, *cinq cochons* (five pigs) about three months, *six poules et un coq* (six chickens and a rooster), *cinq livres de vermillon* (five pounds of vermillon), *cinq livres de laine* (five pounds of wool), *cinq livres de fil* (five pounds of linen), *cinq livres de raffade avec un baril à moitié de suif de chevreuil et huile d'ours mêlés, et plein une terrine de deux pots de sel*. These possessions were in the hands of **François Godefroy dit St. Georges**, a *habitant* of the said Détroit. All would be sold to Jacques Antoine Benard for the sum of 1000 livres. In return, Benard would take care of Cousin for the rest of his life, at Detroit. Benard would take care of all of his needs. If this situation did not work out, Cousin would be able to live elsewhere, but Benard would be responsible for paying for the care that Cousin needed. While both men were in Montreal having these contracts drawn up, Jacques Antoine Benard was staying at the house of Louis Deslauriers and Frédéric Cousin *dit* Comtois was staying in the home of *un nommé Houll*.¹⁹ The fate of Frédéric Cousin *dit* Comtois is not known. His death has not been found in *Nouvelle-France* or at Détroit.

LaFeuillade [not in Lajeunesse] “had been at Detroit a long time when his wife came to join him on 26 July 1749 with a *grande fille* who left after one month to return to Montréal. The next year *jeune* Lafeuillade came to take his sister's place and this is why the second ration was continued. Two rations were given to Lafeuillade from 26 July 1749 to 26 August 1749, and one ration to 26 August 1750 and then two rations from 26 August 1750 to 26 January 1751. *Vieux* Lafeuillade was given land on the North Shore.” Lafeuillade was **Louis Javillon dit Lafeuillade** who married **Marie Anne Fafard dite Maconce**, daughter of **Jean Fafard** and **Marguerite Couc dite Lafleur**, before 1723. A daughter, **Félicité Manon**, attributed to them, married, before 1760, **Pierre Lamoureux dit St-Germain**.

¹⁴ PRDH #14655.

¹⁵ Denissen, Vol. II, p. 981; PRDH #14655.

¹⁶ Kelley, p. 14.

¹⁷ Canadian National Archives, Série C11A, Correspondence générale: Canada, fol. 279 on microfilm

¹⁸ Detroit Public Library, Burton Historical Collection, Montreal Notarial Records, Vol. 10, pp. 3560-3566.

¹⁹ It is possible that Louis Deslauriers was the cousin of Jacques Benard. Louis Legault *dit* Deslauriers was the son of Noël Legault *dit* Deslauriers and Marie Benard who was the daughter of Mathurin Benard *dit* Lajeunesse, Jacques Benard was the son of René Benard and grandson of Mathurin Benard (PRDH #3994, #99429, #10691). There is no evidence that Jacques or Jacques Antoine Benard was at Détroit. He cannot be found in any church records at Ste. Anne de Détroit, and no indication is given in the PRDH records for him and his wife Marie Louise Jean *dite* Denis (PRDH #25325). Incidentally, Marie Louise Jean was the daughter of Jacques Jean *dit* Denis and Marie Marthe Cirier, the daughter of **Martin Cirier dit Argenteuil** and **Marie Anne Beaune**, married at Détroit on 12 June 1710 (Jetté, p. 257). Un nommé Houll living near Montréal might be Michel Houde / Houle who married Marie Françoise Michel on 19 February 1748 at Montréal (PRDH #133963).

Their son **Joseph Javillon** married **Marie Anne Lemelin** at Detroit 26 April 1754.²⁰ Lafeuillade's wife, **Marie Anne Maconse**, was buried 29 September 1752 at Détroit. In the Cicotte Ledger, the name of Claude *Goind* is listed with Lafeuillade, and no explanation is given. **Louis Javionon dit Lafeuillade** was buried 20 September 1754 at Détroit. He had first been at Détroit in 1713 when he was a soldier and godfather to Louis, son of Hurons.²¹ La Feuillade was listed in the September 1750 census at Détroit with 3 people, including him, in the household.

François Leduc dit Persil "arrived in the convoy on 26 July 1749 and received one ration from 26 July 1749 to 26 January 1751. He was given land on the South Shore." He married **Marie Angélique Fovel dite Bigras** on 3 February 1754 at Détroit.²² He is not listed in the September 1750 census.

Louis Villers [*dit* St-Louis], "a soldier, obtained land in 1749 on the South Shore which was joined to the property of his brother-in-law, Louis *Morain*. This was done by the *bon plaisir* of *Monsieur* de Celeron. Louis Villers was given 2 ½ rations from the 1st of November 1749 to the 1st of May 1751 for himself, his wife and his child." Louis Villers married **Marie Magdeleine Morin** on 22 August 1746 at Détroit.²³ According to Denissen, the couple had two children, **Louis** and **Marie Anne**, by July 1749.²⁴ Villers was listed with 5 persons, including him, in the 1750 Detroit census.

René Lebau "a bachelor, came to Détroit on 26 July 1749 to settle on land conceded to him on the South Shore and returned to Montréal in 1751 where he married and brought his wife back. René received one ration from 26 July 1749 to 26 January 1751. His wife received one ration from 10 August 1752 to 10 February 1754." He married at Boucherville 14 June 1752 **Marguerite Morel de la Durantaye**, daughter of **Michel Morel, écuier, sieur de la Durantaye**, and **Marie Marguerite Hubert dite Lacroix**.²⁵ After René Lebeau's death, Marguerite Morel married Jacques Quesnel, a soldier, 27 November 1760, at Détroit.²⁶ René Lebau was not listed in the 1750 Detroit census by himself. It is possible he was enumerated with his father, Jean Baptiste Lebau.

Joseph [Séguin *dit*] **Laderoute** [not in Lajeunesse] was given two cows and some flour because he married **Marie Thérèse Tremblay**, daughter of **Pierre Tremblay** and **Madeleine Simard**, 7 January 1751 at Détroit.²⁷ Joseph Seguin is listed in the September 1750 census at Détroit with 2 people, including him, in the household.

Pierre Tremblay [not in Lajeunesse] "left Baie St. Paul to settle at Détroit in 1750, where he arrived on 3 August 1750 with his wife, a sixteen-year-old daughter, and five other younger children. His wife died a month after their arrival. Pierre Tremblay was given land on the North Shore. The family was granted five rations from 3 August 1750 to 3 September 1750 and after that, 4 ½ rations until 3 February 1752. Pierre Tremblay was given land on the North Shore." Pierre Tremblay married **Madeleine Simard** 25 January 1734 at Les Éboulements. The sixteen-year-old daughter was **Marie Thérèse**. The five younger children were: **Pierre, Louis Michel, Marie Geneviève, Léonard Joseph** and **Agnès**.²⁸ Pier. Tremblay was listed with 6 people, including him, in the 1750 Détroit census.

Ambroise Tremblay [not in Lajeunesse] "left Baie St. Paul in 1750 and went to Détroit in the *canots* provided by the king to settle on land on the North Shore near *la Pointe des Renards*. The family was given 4 rations for six people from 3 August 1750 to 3 February 1752. He brought his wife and four children." Ambroise Tremblay married **Marguerite Simard** on 20 January 1744 at Baie-St-Paul. Their children were: **Joseph François, Ambroise, Marie Geneviève**, and **Louis Jean François**.²⁹ Ambroise [Tremblay] was listed with 6 people, including him, in the 1750 Détroit census.

²⁰ PRDH #38115, #14338.

²¹ PRDH #38115, #14338, #46621, #31343; Burton Historical Collection (BHC) microfilm # 1252, reel #1.

²² Kelley, p. 10.

²³ Kelley, p. 7.

²⁴ Denissen, Vol. II, p. 1250.

²⁵ PRDH #12933.

²⁶ Kelley, p. 15.

²⁷ Kelley, p. 8.

²⁸ PRDH #18811.

²⁹ PRDH #23811.

Augustin Tremblay [not in Lajeunesse], was a brother of Pierre and Ambroise Tremblay. "The same conditions applied to this family as to that of Ambroise Tremblay. The family was given 4 rations for six people from 3 August 1750 to 3 February 1752." Augustin Tremblay married **Marie Judith LaForest** 13 February 1741 at Baie-St-Paul. Their four children were: **Marie Geneviève Judith**, **Marie Chrétienne Reine**, **Jean Théodore Thierry Gaspard** and **Louis Michel Augustin Vincent**.³⁰ Augustin [Tremblay] was listed with 6 people, including him, in the 1750 Detroit census.

Guillaume La Forest [not in Lajeunesse] "came to Detroit with his wife, their two children and the Tremblays, his uncles by marriage. He was given a piece of land on the North Shore. One of his two children died and he lost one of the three rations given him for four people from 13 August 1750 to 3 September 1750. After that he received 2 ½ rations until 13 February 1752." Guillaume La Forest married **Marie Marguerite Tremblay** on 23 May 1746 at Baie-St-Paul. However, in checking PRDH, the couple had three children by 13 August 1750: **Jean Baptiste Antonin**, **Marie Thérèse**, and **Pierre Louis Honoré Guillaume** who was buried on 3 September 1750 at Detroit.³¹ It is possible that **Marie Thérèse** was also deceased by August 1750; her death is not recorded in Québec or at Detroit. La Forest is listed in the 1750 census with 3 people, including him, in the household.

Baptiste Mallet "was a *cordonnier* (shoemaker) in Detroit. He went to Montréal in 1749 with his wife and son and returned the following year in the king's canoes based on the promise that he would settle on land conceded to him on the South Shore. He received three rations from 3 August 1750 to 3 February 1752." Baptiste's first marriage was to **Marie Josèphe Picard** on 8 January 1731 at Montréal. Their only surviving child was a son **Joseph**, born 17 November 1736 at Montréal. Baptiste's second marriage was to **Marie Anne Bienvenu dite Delisle** on 11 June 1741 at Ste. Anne de Detroit.³² Bte. Mallet was listed with 4 persons, including him, in the 1750 Detroit census.

François Mallet le veuf "went to Detroit in 1750 with a daughter and a son to settle on land that had been conceded to him on the South Shore. His son disappeared in 1752. François was given rations for three people from 3 August 1750 to 3 February 1752." François Mallet was the brother of **Baptiste Mallet**. François was widowed twice: **Marie Josèphe Roy**, buried 9 March 1744 at Pointe-Claire and **Marie Charlotte Catherine Brunet dite Letang**, buried 27 April 1750 at Pointe-Claire. It is difficult to say which of his daughters was with him: **Marie Anne** who married **Jean Baptiste Cardinal** in April 1755 at Detroit, **Marie Françoise** who married **Jean Baptiste Amable Sabourin** on 29 April 1765 at Pointe-Claire, or **Marie Charlotte** who was buried on 4 February 1755 at Pointe-Claire. The only surviving son was **Jean Baptiste Amable** who married **Marie Louise Legault dite Deslauriers** on 14 February 1752 at Montréal. François Mallet was buried on 1 May 1757 at Pointe-Claire.³³ F. Mallet was listed with 3 people, including him, in the 1750 Detroit census.

François Desnoiers [not in Lajeunesse] arrived at Detroit on 3 August 1750 with his wife to settle on the North Shore. They received two rations from 3 August 1750 to 3 February 1752." **François Louis Denis Marcheteau dit Desnoyers** married **Marie Josèphe Denoyelle dite Fleurimont**, daughter of Nicolas Joseph Denoyelle Fleurimont and Marguerite Gagnon, on 4 September 1747 at Montréal.³⁴ Nicolas Joseph Denoyelle was Captain of a company of troops of the detachment of the Marine and commandant at Detroit from about 1736-1740. F. Denoyer is listed in the September 1750 census with 3 people, including him, in the household. The family went to St. Louis, Missouri.

Louis Binau "came to Detroit in 1750 to settle on property conceded to him on the South Shore. He was accompanied by his wife and seven children. He received 5-½ rations from 3 August 1750 to 3 February 1752." Louis Bineau married **Marie Madeleine Levreau** 28 June 1735 at St-Laurent, Montréal. By 1750 they were the parents of **Charles**, **Louis**, **Marie Louise**, **Charles Régis**, **Marie Anne**, **Joseph**, **Marie Josèphe Amable**.³⁵ Louis Bino is listed in the September 1750 census at Detroit with 9 people, including him, in the household.

Jean Baptiste Cardinal Testio [not in Lajeunesse] "came with his wife, a grown son, a young daughter, and two young sons in canoes provided by the king. They arrived on 3 August 1750. Jean Baptiste Cardinal and his son Jean

³⁰ PRDH #22189.

³¹ PRDH #110729, # 132814, #139043.

³² PRDH #17449, #22293.

³³ PRDH #16432, #24050.

³⁴ PRDH #150326.

³⁵ PRDH #19497.

Marie Cardinal each received land on the North Shore. His wife died in 1752. They received rations for six persons from 3 August 1750 to 3 February 1752.” Jean Baptiste Cardinal married **Marie Louise Massiot** on 17 February 1727 at Lachine. Their children were **Jean Marie, Marie Josèphe, Louis Gabriel** and **Jean Baptiste**.³⁶ Marie Joseph married Nicolas Joseph Laselle on 14 January 1754 at Ste. Anne de Détroit.³⁷ In the Cicotte Ledger it is indicated that Jean Baptiste Cardinal was “pres Colas Laselle”. Jean Cardinal is listed in the September 1750 census at Détroit with 6 people, including him, in the household.

Jean Marie Cardinal Testio fils [not in Lajeunesse] “arrived with his family and received one ration from 3 August 1750 to 3 February 1752. He disappeared in 1752.” It is likely that Jean Marie Cardinal fils, born 1 June 1730 at Lachine,³⁸ was included in his father’s household in the 1750 census.

Jacques Bigras “appeared 19 August 1750 with a large family. He was first given land on the North Shore but later, after complaints on his part, received land on the south shore. After his death, three grown sons, who should have been the support of their mother, abandoned her, and she married **Antoine Brizard** who had all the rights of the deceased Bigras as well as the debts. The family received 8 rations from 19 August 1750 to 1 September 1751, then 4 ½ rations from 1 September 1751 to 19 February 1752.” Jacques Bigras married **Marie Angélique Clément dite Larivière** 13 April 1722 at Pointe-Claire. The children who accompanied them were: **Jacques Philippe** (possibly), **Joseph Marie, Joseph Amable, Marie Josèphe, Marie Angélique, Rosalie, Jean Baptiste** and **Charlotte**.³⁹ Angélique Clément married **Jean Brisard** on 7 May 1752 at Détroit.⁴⁰ He was from the parish of St-Vallerien (*sic*) in the diocese of Chartres. Bigras is listed in the September 1750 census at Détroit with 10 people, including him, in the household.

Nicolas Tavernier dit St. Martin “a soldier sent to Détroit to help maintain the garrison there, was given permission to marry a daughter of Bigras and to settle on land conceded to him on the South Shore. He died in the 8th month of his marriage, leaving a widow with no children. As a result of his settling at Détroit and of his marriage, he was given one ration as a *habitant* from 9 January 1751, when the ration given to him as a soldier was withdrawn, until his death in August 1751.” **Jacque Tavernier** from the parish of St-Sulpice in Paris married **Marie Joseph Bigras**, daughter of **Jacque Bigras** and **Marie Angélique Clément**, on 9 January 1751 at Ste. Anne de Détroit.⁴¹ After the death of Tavernier in September 1751, Marie Joseph Bigras married **François Le Beau**, son of **Jean Baptiste Le Beau** and **Catherine Dudevoir** on 8 January 1752 at Ste. Anne de Détroit.⁴² Tavernier was not listed in the 1750 Détroit census.

Joseph Meteier “went to Detroit with his wife and a young daughter in 1750. He arrived on 19 August and was given land on the South Shore. He received two rations from 19 August 1750 to 19 February 1752.” **Joseph Levron dit Métayer** married **Marie Joseph Amable Custo** at an undetermined location in Québec. It is possible that their daughter’s name was **Elisabeth** who married **Louis Coderre** at Fort Vincennes on 8 February 1770.⁴³ The family settled at Fort Vincennes. *Meteyer* was listed in the 1750 Détroit census with 3 people, including him, in the household.

Pierre Dufourd [Dufour] “was living at Détroit with a large family composed of five boys, two girls and their mother. He was given land on the South Shore by l’Isle aux Dindes. He was considered a *habitant* or domiciled at Détroit. The family was given 5-½ rations from 1 September 1750 to 1 March 1752.” **Pierre Dufour dit Bonvivant**, an *anspessade* (lance corporal) in the Company of M. Denoyan, from the parish of Notre-Dame in St-Malo, married **Charlotte Gloria** on 17 June 1737 at Montréal. Based on PRDH, they were the parents of three sons: **Pierre, Joachim, Louis** and three daughters: **Marie Charlotte, Catherine** and **Marie Louise Brigitte**.⁴⁴ Two

³⁶ PRDH #15790.

³⁷ Kelly, p. 10.

³⁸ PRDH #15790.

³⁹ PRDH #13997.

⁴⁰ Kelley, p. 9.

⁴¹ Kelley, p. 8.

⁴² Kelley, p. 9.

⁴³ PRDH #25423, #99619.

⁴⁴ PRDH #20332, #149926.

additional sons born in Detroit were **Jean Baptiste Mathieu** and **Charles**.⁴⁵ Dufourd is listed in the September 1750 census with 9 people, including him, in the household.

François Godefroy dit St. Georges “a soldier, married in Montréal, went to Détroit in 1748 with the garrison, asked for his wife who joined him in 1749. In 1751 he obtained property which he left because of an ‘onerous’ donation given to him by **Frederic Cousin dit Comtois**. The property was at the Grand Marais. All the material pertaining to the donation was given to Monsieur Deladrive who, no specific date given, was acting as *commissaire ordonnateur* at Détroit. Godefroy was given two and a half rations from 1 June 1751 to 1 December 1752.” **François Godefroy** was a *faux-saunier* (salt smuggler) who arrived in *Nouvelle-France* on 21 April 1739.⁴⁶ By 28 July 1746 **François Godefroy dit St. Georges** was a soldier in the Company of Lespervange, the same company he was in when he married **Suzanne Pepin** on 15 January 1748 at Montréal.⁴⁷ It was most likely their daughter **Louise** who was with them in 1750.⁴⁸ *St. George* was listed with 3 people, including himself, in his household in the 1750 Détroit census.

Michel Yacks / Jacks [not in Lajeunesse] “a German, undertook in 1747 to cross from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi to a place called la Pointe Coupée to settle near a small German colony about which he had heard. He deviated from the road and after a difficult trip, he fell, near Sonnioto (*sic*) into the hands of the Ottawas from Detroit who took his few possessions and sold his wife and child to M. Delongueuil. The public was charitable to him, and he was taken care of until 15 February 1751 when he obtained land on the North Shore. He was given three rations from 15 February 1751 to 15 August 1752.” Michel Jacks (Yax) was married to **Catherine Herbinne**. Their two children born before 1751 were **Marie Catherine** and **Angélique**.⁴⁹

Ignace Courville [not in Lajeunesse] “was a bachelor at Détroit several years and married in 1751. He received land on the North Shore at Pointe aux Renards (Fox Point). His wife died suddenly in August 1752. He received two rations from 1 March 1751 to 1 September 1752.” **Ignace Courville** (Billy *dit* Courville) married **Marie Anne Perthuis**, daughter of **Nicolas Perthuis** and **Marie Louise Chauvin**, on 21 February 1751 at Ste. Anne de Détroit.⁵⁰ Courville is listed as a single man in the 1750 census.

Antoine Deshêtres, père [not in Lajeunesse] “settled at la rivière St. Joseph, and came from there with his wife, three *grands garçons* (grown sons / big unmarried sons), and six other children to settle at Détroit on the shore of Lake Ste. Claire on the North Shore. They were given eight rations from 3 August 1751 to 3 February 1753.” Antoine’s wife was **Charlotte Chevalier**, daughter of **Jean Baptiste Chevalier** and **Françoise Alavoine**. The names of the three grown or adult sons are not specifically given. The known children were: **Louis**, born at night and baptized 26 January 1731 at Rivière Saint Joseph (present-day Niles, Michigan); **Marie Catherine**, born the 8th of (unreadable) 1732 and baptized then by a missionary, supplied the formal rites of baptism on 19 September 1734 at St. Joseph; **Marie Anne**, born 6 October 1734 and baptized by the commandant, with the full rites of baptism supplied 25 July 1735 at St. Joseph; **Louis de Gonzague (dit Pigeon)**, born 13 August 1736 and baptized the 15th in the absence of a missionary by the commandant, with the full rites supplied 21 June 1738 at St. Joseph; **Antoine Hyacinthe**, born 15 October 1737 and given lay baptism (*ondoyé*) the same day by the commandant, with the full rites supplied 21 June 1738 at St. Joseph; **Susanne Esther**, born in the month of October and baptized on 29 October 1743 at St. Joseph; **Marie Joseph**, born 27 September 1747; and **Jeanne**, born 29 December 1749. A daughter **Thérèse** was born 10 April 1752 at Détroit and baptized there on 20 April 1752.⁵¹

(Louis) Antoine Deshêtres, fils “came from St. Joseph with his father and was given land on the South Shore near the Ottawa Village where he was the interpreter. His ration was part of the eight rations granted to his father and his family.” In the Cicotte Ledger, he is referred to as *Antoine* on one page and *Louis Antoine* on the next page. It is

⁴⁵ Denissen, Vol. I, p. 427.

⁴⁶ PRDH #402047. At the end of the list it was mentioned that La Galissonnière was ordered by De Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, to incorporate the men into the troops.

⁴⁷ PRDH #148799, #150355.

⁴⁸ PRDH #26001, #133345, #150355, #148799.

⁴⁹ Denissen, Vol. II, p. 1265.

⁵⁰ Kelley, p. 8.

⁵¹ www.ancestry.ca Drouin Collection, St-Joseph (Niles), Michigan, images 7, 8, 11, 14 of 32; *BHC* microfilm #1252, reel #1, Ste. Anne de Détroit.

assumed that there is only one person being referred to, but this is open to question. It is also possible that he or they could be either one or two of the *grands garçons* who came with the family.

Jean Baptiste Maconse [not in Lajeunesse] “returned to Détroit in 1751 from the Rivière Blanche where he had been for several years. The commandant gave him land on the North Shore where he is *presently a resident*.” On the next page of the Cicotte Ledger, “**Jean Fafard dit Maconse le boïteux** was given one ration from 15 June 1751 to 15 December 1752.” Jean Fafard *dit* Maconse, son of Jean Fafard and Marguerite Couc *dite* Lafleur, married 4 November 1715 at Ste. Anne de Détroit Marguerite Joseph, daughter of Joseph, a Huron, and Josephe, a Huron.⁵² He was buried at Détroit on 21 December 1756, aged between 70 and 80 years.⁵³

Louis Revau [*dit* Lajeunesse] “from the bourg of Vif, parish of St-Jean, two leagues from Grenoble, was in the garrison of Detroit for several years when he obtained permission to marry the eldest daughter of **Pierre Dinan**. Louis Revau received land on the South Shore where he settled. His wife received her ration at her father’s in 1749 and 1750. Louis received one ration from 1 January 1751 to 1 July 1752.” Louis Revau married **Marie Joseph Dignan** 12 January 1750 at Ste. Anne de Détroit.⁵⁴ Revau was listed with 3 people, including him, in the September 1750 census.

Pierre Durand dit Montmirel “was a soldier who came to Détroit in 1750 to be in the garrison. He received permission to marry a daughter of **Pierre Dinan** and was able to settle on the South Shore on a piece of land conceded to him. He received two rations for himself and his wife from 3 January 1751 to 3 July 1752.” Pierre Durand, from the parish of Sézanne, diocese of Sens in Champagne, soldier in the Company of Boucherville, married **Catherine Guignon** on 22 November 1750 at Détroit.⁵⁵ *Monmirelle* is listed in the September 1750 census with 2 people, including him, in the household.

Jean Vale dit Versailles “same information as for Montmirel. He received two rations: one for himself and one for his wife from 9 January 1751 to 9 July 1752.” Jean Vallee married **Marie Élisabeth Drouillard** on 7 January 1751 at Ste. Anne de Détroit.⁵⁶

François Lebau [Lebeau] “son of Baptiste Lebau, a Canadian, came to Détroit in 1749, a passenger in the merchants’ canoes. He received some land but was not given a ration because he was not married. Lebau married the widow of **Nicolas Tavernier** and thus received a ration from 20 September 1752 until 20 March 1754.” François Lebau married **Marie Joseph Bigras** on 8 January 1752 at Ste. Anne de Détroit.⁵⁷ It is possible he is listed with his father, Jean Baptiste Lebau, in the 1750 Détroit census.

Jean Billy dit Patel [not in Lajeunesse] “was French from Lorrain (St-Loup, diocese of Verdun) and a soldier of the old garrison in Détroit. He received permission from Longueuil to marry. After his death, his wife married **François La Coste dit Languedoc**, a bachelor from Boucherville. He received 2 rations for 3 people from 1 September 1751 to 1 March 1753.” He married **Magdeleine Bouron**, daughter of Joseph Bouron and Marie Joseph Boyer, 26 February 1748 at Détroit.⁵⁸ Billy was buried 10 September 1752 at Détroit. Magdeleine Bouron married François Lacoste *dit* Languedoc on 8 January 1753 at Ste. Anne de Détroit.⁵⁹ *Patelle* is listed in the September 1750 at Détroit with 3 people, including him, in the household.

François Prud’homme “from the Government of Montréal, came to Détroit in 1751 with a rather large family to settle on land given to him on the South Shore near l’Isle aux Dindes. François Prud’homme was given five rations for seven people from the 1 September 1751 to 1 March 1753.” François married **Judith Cuillerier** 10 November 1738 at Lachine. By 1751 they were the parents of **François Marie, Jean Marie, Marie Josèphe, Marguerite,**

⁵² Kelley, p. 1.

⁵³ Burton Historical Collection Microfilm # 1252, reel #1, Ste. Anne de Détroit, register, vol. 2, 1744-1780.

⁵⁴ Kelley, p. 7.

⁵⁵ Kelley, p. 8.

⁵⁶ Kelley, p. 8.

⁵⁷ Kelley, p. 9.

⁵⁸ Kelley, p. 7. In the marriage act his name is spelled *Putelle*.

⁵⁹ Kelley, p. 9.

Amable Jeanne and **Judith Amable**, all born at Lachine, and **Pierre Amable**, born 11 December 1750 at Montréal.⁶⁰

Joseph St. Aubin “same information as Prud’home. He was given 6 rations from the 1st of September 1751 to the 1st of March 1752 and five and one half rations from 1 March 1752 to 1 March 1753.” Joseph St. Aubin married **Marie Julienne Cuillerier dite Ribercour**, sister of the above Judith Cuillerier, on 3 September 1731 at Lachine. By 1751 they were the parents of **Marie Catherine**, **Joseph Julien**, **Elisabeth**, **Jean Baptiste**, another **Jean Baptiste**, and **Marie Amable**.⁶¹

Charles Campau “Could be said to be a child of Détroit in consideration of what he did on his land and because of his marriage to the daughter of **Prudhomme**. He received one ration from 14 September 1752 to 14 March 1754.” In reality, **Charles Campau**, son of **Michel Campau** and **Jeanne Massé**, married (1) 31 October 1751, **Marie Catherine St. Aubin**, daughter of **Joseph St. Aubin** and **Julienne Cuillerier dite Ribercour**; (2) 8 January 1754, **Marie Charlotte Montrais**, daughter of **Antoine Montrais** and **Charlotte Juillet**.⁶² Charl. Campau is listed in the September 1750 census as a single man.

Charles Buteau “a *Canadois*, came to Détroit in 1751 from Montréal, looked at the area, and received land on the south shore. He came back in 1752 with his family and received rations for five people from 23 August 1752 to 24 February 1754.” At present, there is no information on his family. According to Denissen, he was married to **Marie Marguerite Gautier**.⁶³

Ignace Boyer [not in Lajeunesse] “from Boucherville, came to Détroit in 1748 and was married after several years. He received land on the north shore, with two rations from July 1752 to July 1754.” He married **Angélique Ducardonet**, daughter of **Joseph Ducardonet** and **Angélique Robert**, 24 November 1749 at Détroit.⁶⁴ Ignace Boyer is listed in the September 1750 census at Détroit with 2 people, including him, in the household.

Paul François Crêtet “received one ration from 27 August 1752 to 27 February 1754.” It is possible this is the same person as François Crete who was buried on 2 November 1760 at Détroit, aged about 70 years, from the area of Châlon sur Sonne (*sic*), in the presence of Rocoux and Jacques Quenel. Crêtet is listed as a single man in the September 1750 census at Détroit. It is also possible that he is the same person as **François Crété**, who was a *faux-saunier* (salt smuggler) and arrived on the ship *le Rubis* on 24 February 1733⁶⁵ and was in *l’Hôtel-Dieu de Québec* on 10 July 1733.⁶⁶ On 12 February 1734 **Paul François Crête**, age 36, from Châlon, listed as being in the home of M. Lusignan, was in *l’Hôtel-Dieu de Québec*.⁶⁷ On 11 April 1757 François Crete was the godfather of a child of Jean Brilland dit Beaulieu.⁶⁸

La veuve de la Durantaie [not in Lajeunesse] “received two rations from 25 August 1752 to 25 February 1754.” It is possible that la veuve de la Durantaie was **Marie Marguerite Hubert dite Lacroix**, widow of **Michel Morel de la Durantaye** and the mother of **Marie Louise Morel de la Durantay** who married **Jean Antoine Dony dit St-Vincent**, a soldier in the Company of Cabana, on 17 July 1758 at Ste. Anne de Détroit. Another daughter, **Marguerite Morel de la Durantay**, was at Détroit with her husband **René Lebeau**. Marguerite Morel de la

⁶⁰ PRDH #20953.

⁶¹ PDRH #17730.

⁶² Kelley, pp. 8, 10. Charlotte was the daughter of René Étienne Montret and Charlotte Juillet, married 10 January 1729 at Montréal [PRDH #48620; René Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730* (Montréal: Les Presses de l’Université de Montréal, 1983), p. 826. Charlotte Juillet was the daughter of Louis Juillet and an unknown mother. Denissen, Vol. I, p. 200, erroneously states that Charles Campau married Mary Charlotte Juillet dit Montreuil, daughter of Antoine Juillet dit Montreuil and Charlotte Pilet.

⁶³ Denissen, Vol. I, p. 185. Charles Buteau, the son of Pierre Buteau and Marie Élisabeth Chevaudier dite Lépine, was born 22 August 1714 at Montréal. His two sisters, Marie Élisabeth and Marie Josèphe, married at Détroit (PRDH #92127).

⁶⁴ Kelley, p. 7.

⁶⁵ PRDH #402036.

⁶⁶ Marcel Fournier, *Hôtel-Dieu de Québec Registre journalier des maladies 1689-1760*. ISBN:2-920480-94-4

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ BHC microfilm # 1252, reel #1 – Ste. Anne de Détroit.

Durantay received a ration from 10 August 1752 to 10 February 1754. Marie Marguerite Hubert had only three children, out of twelve children, who survived and the three of them married.⁶⁹ Her third surviving child was a son, **François**, who was present at his sister's wedding in 1758 in Détroit.

Jean Maconse [not in Lajeunesse] "was given three rations from 10 September 1752 until 10 March 1754."

Simon Bergeron "received one ration in consideration of the fact that he married a daughter of Jean Baptiste LeBau and was given one ration. His wife had one ration when she arrived from Montréal with her family." Simon Bergeron married **Catherine Lebeau** 27 October 1753 at Ste. Anne de Détroit.⁷⁰

Joseph LaFeuillade fils [not in Lajeunesse] "habitant de la grosse pointe", received one ration for 6 months and one ration for his wife Marianne Hemelin". No specific dates are given, but **Joseph Javillon** married **Marie Anne Lemelin** at Detroit 22 April 1754.⁷¹

Julien Freton [not in Lajeunesse] The only note in the Cicotte Papers about **Julien Fréton** was that he was a *habitant de la grosse pointe* and was given one axe and one hoe. No date was given for his presence in the Detroit River Region or when he received his two pieces of equipment. Julien Fréton, from St-Jouin de Moisdon, diocese of Nantes, Bretagne, married **Marie Joseph Gatignon dite Duchêne**, daughter of François Gatignon and Marie Joseph David, on 12 February 1759.⁷²

François Millet dit Dubreuil [not in Lajeunesse] was listed as a *habitant de la coste du sud* who received an axe and a hoe. Nothing else is said about him. It is possible that François is the same person as **Pierre Millet dit Dubreuil**, a soldier at the *poste des Ouyatanons*. On 25 June 1750, Monsieur **de Raymond**, the commandant of Fort des Miamis, wrote that Pierre Millet dit Dubreuil, a soldier in the Company of St. Pierre, had made two trips to take food to the *Fort des Miamis*. Also, it was indicated on 4 August 1749, a large detachment would be coming and food had to be obtained for them. **Gros Loup** had provided food, in September 1749, for the small army of M. **du Celeron**. **Louis Delisle** and **Louis Clermont** were also mentioned.⁷³ On 12 July 1750, at Fort Miami, Commandant Raymond stated that one named **Lorangé** was owed 25 *livres* for a gun given to Pierre Millet dit Dubreuil, a soldier of St. Pierre who had brought food from the 8yatanons. While passing by the petite Rivière, a tree branch caused his *fusil grenadiere* to fall into the water, and it could not be found.⁷⁴

Jean Guillonnel dit Graveline [not in Lajeunesse] was listed as a *habitant de la grosse pointe* who received an axe and a hoe. On 10 April 1752, **Jean Guionel**, a soldier in the garrison at Détroit, was a witness at the marriage of Charles, a Negro, and Marie, a *panisse de nation*, both slaves of the widow of Albert Parent.

⁶⁹ PRDH #12933.

⁷⁰ Kelley, p. 9.

⁷¹ Kelley, p. 10.

⁷² Kelley, p. 13.

⁷³ Canadian National Archives. Série C11A, Correspondance générale, fol. 155-155v on microfilm F-120.

⁷⁴ Canadian National Archives. Série C11A, Correspondance générale, fol. 122 on microfilm F-120.