

**A Tribute to Jean Baptiste Dumouchel – Patriote of 1837
and his fellow Patriotes of Deux-Montagnes**

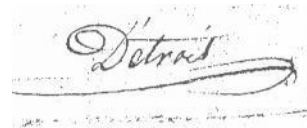
Part I

Diane Wolford Sheppard, FCHSM Member (bluecolumbine@comcast.net)

This article is dedicated to the memory of my mother, Mary Jane Gerbig (1920-2004), my uncle, Frank R. Gerbig, Jr., (1922-2007), and their mother, Corinne Ouellette, (1891-1955). Special thanks go to Suzanne Sommerville and Gail Moreau-DesHarnais for their translations, guidance and research.

While I have often received the inspiration to start a new genealogical or historical research project while reading a book, I never expected to receive an inspiration on Halloween! While my husband, Bob, and I were waiting for the neighborhood children, Bob noticed an oversize Bible on a bookshelf and asked if I had ever looked at it. I immediately became excited and told him that the Bible had been given to my great-great-great-grandparents, **Vital Ouellette** and **Marie Émélie Cecile** on 28 October 1878, possibly as a delayed wedding anniversary present, from their only surviving son, **Achille Ouellette**. Their four other sons died in March and April 1872 from smallpox. **Henri** died first on 12 March; **Louis** died 1 April; while **Hercule** and **Honore** died on 3 April. All four sons were buried in Assumption Cemetery.¹

Instantly, I remembered the fact that the Bible contained an important artifact, an original letter that **Jean Baptiste Dumouchel** had written to his sister, **Marie Marguerite**, the wife of **Charles Ouellette**, in 1836. Marie Marguerite Dumouchel and Charles Ouellette were the parents of the Vital who received the Family Bible, having married Émélie Cécile (**Antoine** and **Julie Campeau**), on 21 October 1830 at Assumption.² The genealogy of the French Canadians named in this article can be found in my database at RootsWeb.³



¹ FHL Film # 1312033 Assumption records and # 1312029 St. Alphonsus records. Both films are on permanent loan at the FHL in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Dave Connery, "How Ouellette Avenue Got its Name," *Border Cities Star* (Windsor, Ontario: November 1932), the page number was cut off the copy. The article was partially based on an interview with Wilfred Langlois, pastor of St. Rose and great-grandson of Vital Ouellette. Michael Gladstone White and Faye Coleman, *Reflections of Windsor* (Windsor, Ontario: Self Published. 1989), 8. Text of Vital Ouellette's obituary, printed in an unknown newspaper on 26 October 1882. *Ontario Death Records*, [Province of Ontario: Available from Ancestry.com]. Year: 1872, 40, # 017271. Hercule first showed symptoms of smallpox 10 days prior to his death. *St. Alphonsus Death and Burial Records*. FHL Film # 1312029, 1.

² Société Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et de Généalogie, *Mariages Paroisse L'Assomption de Windsor, Ontario 1700-1985* (Ottawa, Ontario: SFOHG), 450. All future references to this group will be abbreviated: SFOHG.

³Diane Sheppard, *Diane's Database*. Rootsweb:

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?includedb=wolfordsheppard>.

St Benoît le 1. Juin 1836

Ma cher Sœur

Je profite de l'occasion de Isidor Carré un honnête homme que je vous recommande moi qui s'en prie. Car il est de bonne famille —

Je pensait vous écrire par Lavallé mais il part que dans trois semaines j'ai reçu une lettre de Ignace hier qui me dit qu'il avait 3 ou 4 lettres de écrit pour vous autres par la Vallé — moi j'écrirai aussi et l'envoyez le papier à Pierre —

Je vous annonce la mort de mon gendre du 16 mai dernier j'ai été chercher ma fille avec trois enfants et un bien tôt moi par les affaires du monde. Léandre vient aussi demeurer avec nous moi voilà ma famille toute réunie toute la famille est bien victorieuse vous embrasse moi aussi moi que la famille améthuis ataw le monde qui nous connaît à la hâte
tm frere
J. B. Dumouchel

Suzanne Sommerville's Translation of Jean Baptiste's Letter:⁴

Madame Widow Charles Ouellet Détroit
St Benoît 1 June 1836
My dear sister,

I am taking advantage of the circumstance [that Isidor is going to Detroit] of Isidor Carré [,] an honest man whom I recommend to you as well as Pierre, because he is of a good family, etc

I thought to write to you by way of Lavallé but he leaves only in three weeks [,] I have had a letter from Ignace yesterday [,] who tells me he will have 3 or 4 letters written to you folks by way of La Vallé — Me, I will write also and I will send the papers to Pierre —

I announce to you the death of my son-in-law on 16 May last [,] I went to get my daughter with

⁴ Suzanne Sommerville, 4 November 2006 e-mail to the author.

her three children and it is much too sad [the way] the affairs
of the world go. Léandre will also come to live with us [;] thus *Voilà* [See] all my family is reunited [.] all of the
family is well [.] Victoire embraces you [.]
Me too as well as all the family [.] friendship to all
the people who know us [written] in haste
your brother
J.B. Dumouchel

The 1836 date of the letter, the reference to the sad “affairs of the world,” and the place from which the letter had been sent, St. Benoît, led Suzanne to investigate whether Jean Baptiste Dumouchel could possibly have been involved in the Rebellions in Lower Canada in the following year, 1837. She learned that Dumouchel had, indeed, been involved. Although I knew about his involvement because I had a copy of his biography from the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online*, I knew nothing then about the history of the Rebellions of 1837-1838.

Scope of this article

The article which follows, as well as future parts, is what could be called a hybrid because it mixes genealogy with history. This article will discuss the Dumouchel and Goyau ancestry, while future articles will discuss the siblings: Marie Marguerite, Jean Baptiste and Ignace Dumouchel; Jean Baptiste and Ignace's roles as *Patriotes* in the Rebellion of 1837; descendants of the Dumouchel siblings; the *Patriote* leaders of Deux-Montagnes; a list of *Patriotes* who have connections to the Detroit area; and a bibliography.

Dumouchel Ancestry

Bernard Dumouchel (Pierre and Marie Lebret) and Jeanne Juin (François and Anne Charlotte), a *filles du roi*, the immigrant Dumouchel ancestors, were married following the writing of their marriage contract on 17 April 1673, drafted by Larue in Champlain.⁵ Bernard was a shoemaker.⁶ The couple leased a number of properties in Montréal, one or more of which may have functioned as a shoe repair shop: lots 205-207 on rue Saint Paul Sud, lot 190 on Place du Marché; lots 185-186 on rue Saint Paul Sud, lots 193-195 on rue Saint Paul Sud, and lots 160-163 on rue Saint Paul.⁷ Jeanne died between 30 May 1689 – 22 October 1697; while Bernard died between 30 August 1706 – 6 December 1709 in Montréal.⁸

Bernard and Jeanne were the grandparents of **Louis Dumouchel** who married **Françoise**, an **Ottawa or Chippewa Indian**. Louis and Françoise were the parents of at least eight children; five were baptized at Michilimackinac, while one, Marie Anne, was baptized at about the age of eight in Québec on 26 July 1777.⁹ In addition, Bernard and Jeanne were the ancestors of at least eight *patriotes* who were imprisoned for their roles during the Rebellions of 1837 or 1838.¹⁰

⁵ Pierre J. Gagné, *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663 -1673* (Pawtucket, Rhode Island: Quentin Publications, 2001), 316. René Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*. (Montréal, Québec: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983), 384.

⁶ Jetté, 384.

⁷ *Le Projet Adhémar*. <http://cca.qc.ca/adhemar/default.htm>. In addition to providing information about the owners/tenants of property in Montréal, the site also provides the individual's birth and death dates, occupation and spouse(s).

⁸ Jetté, 384.

⁹ PRDH # 622833, Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 1695--1821: Register Of Baptisms of The Mission Of St. Ignace De Michilimakinak. Volume 19, 76, 84. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=lhbum&fileName=7689h/lhbum7689h.db&recNum=24&itemLink=r?ammem/lhbum:@field\(OCID+@lit\(lhbum7689hdiv8\)\)%237689h0025&linkText=1](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=lhbum&fileName=7689h/lhbum7689h.db&recNum=24&itemLink=r?ammem/lhbum:@field(OCID+@lit(lhbum7689hdiv8))%237689h0025&linkText=1) Further references to this register will be abbreviated Michilimackinac Baptismal Register.

¹⁰ Michel Faubert, *Liste des Patriotes Prisonnier*, <http://pages.infinit.net/nh1837/pricon/lcomplet/frprcolc.htm>.

Bernard and Jeanne's eldest son, **Paul**, was born on 30 May 1684 in Trois-Rivières.¹¹ Paul, a master shoemaker, agreed to come to Detroit on 28 July 1704 as an *engagé* of the *Compagnie de la Colonie du Canada*. He himself was a hirer of men, an *engageur*, on 20 May 1708. Paul's sister, **Marie Françoise**, agreed to come to Detroit on 6 July 1703, as Cadillac's servant.¹² Following his trip to Detroit, Paul married **Marie Dugas (Vincent and Catherine Tessier)** on 24 November 1704 in Montréal. Marie was buried on 18 July 1708 in Montréal. **Paul Dumouchel** and **Marie Louise Tessier (Jean and Louise Caron)** were married on 18 November 1709 in Montréal.¹³ Paul leased lots 259 & 267 on rue Saint Joseph Est in Montréal.¹⁴ He was buried in Montréal on 13 February 1719; Marie Louise died on 20 April 1757 in Montréal.¹⁵

One of Paul's descendant's, **Benjamin (Maynard) Menard**, suffered terribly from the atrocities committed by the British soldiers following the Battle of Saint Eustache on 14 December 1837. Within a few days of the battle, the soldiers went to Menard's home and found his wife, **Domitilde Labrosse**, with her newborn baby. The soldiers tore her off the bed and frightened her so badly that she died the following day! Although Benjamin was not a known patriot; the soldiers and Loyalist volunteers spared few in the towns of Saint Eustache and Saint Benoît where the *Patriote* leaders of the county of Deux-Montagnes lived, burning the churches in both towns and all of the homes on 14 – 15 December 1837!¹⁶

Paul Dumouchel and Marie Louise Tessier's eldest son, Louis Joseph, was born on 25 October 1712 in Montréal. **Louis Joseph Dumouchel** and **Marie Louise Leclerc (Sauveur Germain and Marie Geneviève Hervieux)**, were married on 12 January 1739 in Montréal.¹⁷ The couple owned lots 224-226 on rue Saint Jacques Nord in Montréal.¹⁸ It's possible that Louis Joseph Dumouchel spent part of his time in Détroit. His death certificate (7 February 1769 in Montréal) referred to him as a blacksmith,¹⁹ while **Pierre Potier, S.J.**, missionary at the Huron Mission, noted in his account for the Huron Mission on Bois Blanc Island (Bob Lo) for the year 1749, that **Barthe** and Dumouchel had paid him in full for the steel that Potier had sold them.²⁰ In the same year, 1749, Louis bought **Henri Catin's** house,²¹ located on Ste.

¹¹ Jetté, 384.

¹² Jetté, 384. Alain Messier, *Dictionnaire encyclopédique et historique des coureurs des bois*, (Montréal, Québec: Guérin, 2005), 113. Gail Moreau, "Continuation of Those Who Came to Detroit 1701-1710" *Michigan's Habitant Heritage* 19, No. 3 (July 1998): 127. All further references to the Journal will be abbreviated MHH. "List of the 'Engageurs' Of Those Who Came to Detroit Between 1701 and 1710" *MHH* 19, No. 1 (January 1998) 29.

¹³ PRDH # 16826. Jetté, 384.

¹⁴ *Le Projet Adhémar*.

¹⁵ PRDH, # 87322.

¹⁶ Laurent-Olivier David, *Les Patriotes des 1837-1838*. (Québec: La Bibliothèque électronique du Québec, Vol. 147, January 2002 [Originally published in 1888]), 64-73 <http://jydupuis.apinc.org/pdf/david3.pdf>. (French text). Further details about Saint Eustache and Saint Benoît will be covered in the next part of this article. Quintin Publications, *Deux Montagnes County Québec Catholic Church Marriages 1721-1960 CD # 096314* (Pawtucket, Rhode Island: Quintin Publications, 2000), vol. 3, 956.

¹⁷ PRDH, # 21073.

¹⁸ *Le Projet Adhémar*.

¹⁹ PRDH # 363301.

²⁰ Ruben Gold Thwaites editor, *The Jesuit Relations*. (Cleveland, Ohio: The Burrows Brothers Company) The complete account book is found in volumes 69 & 70. The reference to this transaction can be found in vol. 70, p. 33. The online searchable version is available at <http://puffin.creighton.edu/jesuit/relations/>. Suzanne Sommerville notes that the footnote identifications in this source are not, however, always accurate according to more-modern research. The French text can be found at: <http://www.canadiana.org/ECO/PageView/07604/0036?id=0bfdabf4ecb525f3>. Ernest J. Lajeunesse, C.S.B., *The Windsor Border Region* (Toronto, Ontario: The Champlain Society for the Government of Ontario, University of Toronto Press, 1960), 34. This volume quotes extracts from the account book.

²¹ PRDH # 4896 – Family view of the family of Henri Catin and Jeanne Brossard. Henri was the youngest brother of Jeanne Cécile Catin, who married Jacques Campeau. Henri was buried in Detroit on 21 June 1749.

Anne's Street in Detroit,²² from Pierre Potier and had paid him in full by August 1750. Fr. Potier referred to Dumouchel as a blacksmith in his account books.²³ The combination of the facts that Louis Joseph was a blacksmith in Montréal and that the Dumouchel referred to in Fr. Potier's account books bought steel and was referred to as a blacksmith support the identification of Louis Joseph Dumouchel as the blacksmith operating in the Detroit area. Louis Joseph may have accompanied his brother **Paul Dumouchel** to Detroit in about 1748. Paul married **Jeanne Chapoton (Jean Baptiste and Marie Madeleine Marguerite Estève)** at Ste Anne's on 26 January 1749.²⁴

Louis Vital Dumouchel, the fourth son of Louis Joseph Dumouchel and Marie Louise Leclerc, was born in Montréal on 11 December 1745.²⁵ Louis Joseph married **Magdeleine Goyau** on 22 November 1773 at Assumption (now Windsor, Ontario).²⁶ Louis was a private in **Guillaume Lamothe's** Company during the Revolutionary War, from 17 September 1778 until 5 March 1779.

In the Detroit census taken on 16 July 1782, Louis Vital Dumouchel was living on the South shore between **Ignace Duvalle** and **Louis Goyau**. On 15 November 1782 **Jean Baptiste Campeau, Jr.**, sold Louis Vital Dumouchel a piece of property 2 x 100 arpents, E.N.E. of **Pierre Villaire** and W.S.W. of **François DeQuindre** and **Barriteau Lamarche** for 1,500 livres. Louis Vital, as well as many of his neighbors, received a second concession of their lands in Essex County from the Land Board on 3 February 1793. He owned lots 81 & 82, each lot containing ½ acre in front; his neighbor was **Louis Goyeau**, Marie Magdeleine's brother, and owner of lot 83. Another Dumouchel, possibly Louis Vital, owned lot 120 with 2 acres in front. On 17 August 1794, **John Askin** wrote to **Alexander McKee** that Captain Baby wanted Vital Dumouchel as his Lieutenant in the Militia for Essex County.²⁷ Louis Vital was one of the wardens or *marguilliers* of Assumption parish from his election on 24 August 1788 until 1822. By 1805, Louis Vital was a sergeant in **Jean Baptiste Baby's** company, the Northwest Regiment of the Essex County, Militia.²⁸ Louis Vital Dumouchel died on 8 February 1826, while Magdeleine Goyeau died on 24 April 1796, nine days after the birth of her 12th child, Marie Rosalie.²⁹

Marie Marguerite, Jean-Baptiste and Ignace Dumouchel, the subjects of Part 2 of this article, were three of the twelve children born to **Louis Vital Dumouchel** and **Magdeleine Goyau**. Four additional siblings married at Assumption: **Marie Madeleine** married **Pierre Réaume** on 2 July 1798; **Pierre** married

²² John Askin, *John Askin Papers* (Detroit, Michigan: Burton Historical Records), Vol. I, 33-34. Lajeunesse, 356. Louis Dumouchel allowed Jacques Campeau (my ancestor, who was born in Montréal on 31 May 1677 [Jetté, 194]) to live in this house. On 3 June 1750, Jacques Campeau gave his eldest son Jean Louis (referred in the document only as Louis) a lot which Jacques owned on Ste Anne Street, in Detroit. He had verbally given this lot to Louis earlier.

²³ Thwaites, vol. 70, 35 & 45.

²⁴ PRDH # 87322, 298427. Reverend Christian Denissen, *Genealogy of the French Families of the Detroit River Region* (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, revised edition 1987), 440. Marie Jeanne died about 18 months later and was buried in Detroit on 23 July 1750. Paul married for a second time on 1 May 1752 in Montréal to Catherine Valade (Charles and Catherine Bertrand). Author's note: To reinforce my belief that Louis was the Dumouchel blacksmith in Detroit, and not his brother, Paul, I checked all of the references to Paul in PRDH; none of them list Paul as a blacksmith.

²⁵ PRDH, # 21073.

²⁶ SFOHG, *Mariages Paroisse L'Assomption de Windsor, Ontario 1700-1985*, 171. He was married under the name Vital.

²⁷ Lajeunesse, 72, 115, 177, 328, 358. Louis Vital is referred to as Vital in this book.

²⁸ Askin, Vol. II, 279; Lajeunesse, 356.

²⁹ SFOHG, *Mariages Paroisse L'Assomption de Windsor, Ontario 1700-1985*, 171. He was married under the name Vital. Denissen, 440-441. SFOHG, *Sépultures Paroisse L'Assomption de Windsor, Ontario 1768-1985* (Ottawa, Ontario: SFOHG), 74, 101.

Suzanne Pelletier on 22 November 1813; **Marie Claire** married **Jean Baptiste Chauvin** on 17 October 1815; and **Marie Rosalie** married **Nicolas Parent** on 10 January 1827.³⁰

Goyau Ancestry

Guillaume Goyau (Antoine and Marguerite Mignot), the immigrant ancestor of the family, was a soldier in St Cirque Company.³¹ Following his marriage to **Helene Benoît dite Livernois (Paul and Élisabeth Gobinet)** on 21 January 1686 in Boucherville,³² the couple moved to Montréal where they lived on lot 142 on rue Saint Paul Sud. Starting on 7 September 1686, they began to acquire adjoining properties on rue Saint Joseph Ouest; they eventually owned lots 154-156 on rue Saint Joseph Ouest. During 1703-1704, they also occupied lot 190 on place du Marché, the same lot that Bernard Dumouchel had occupied in 1694-1695.³³

Helene was the sister of **François Benoît dit Livernois**, who was part of the original convoy to Detroit.³⁴ On 30 April 1704, François was engaged to transport furs to Fort de la Mouillé at the mouth of the Mississippi by Marguerite Messier, wife of Pierre LeSueur, who was in France.³⁵ François eventually returned to Detroit; he was one of the bachelors listed in the 1710 census.³⁶ Hélène Benoît was buried on 18 July 1693. Following her death, Guillaume married **Marguerite Dania (Jean and Marguerite Vaillaint)** 26 January 1694 in Montréal. Guillaume died on 6 December 1708 in Longueuil. Following Guillaume's death, Marguerite married Louis Dufault on 2 August 1711 in Longueuil.³⁷

Guillaume and Helene's eldest son, **Jean Baptiste Goyau, Sr.**, was baptized in Montreal on 13 October 1688.³⁸ Jean Baptiste hired Jacques Desgagnés to go to *fort le pont Chartrain du Détroit du Lac Érié* on 5 September 1712.³⁹ The next year on 6 May 1713, Marie Louise, a five-year-old slave owned by Jean Baptiste, was baptized in Detroit. Marie Louise was an *Outagamise*.⁴⁰ In the parish register, Jean Baptiste Goyau signed the baptismal act which preceded the act for his own slave.

³⁰ Denissen, 440-441.

³¹ Jetté, 522. [Editor's note: See *MHH*, Vol. 28, #1, Jan 2007, "Rolls of the Soldiers of Colonial Canada: Conclusion" (Simon and Moreau-DesHarnais), p. 4.]

³² PRDH # 5646.

³³ *Le Projet Adhémar*.

³⁴ Gail F. Moreau-DesHarnais, "Convoy List of 24 July 1701" *MHH* 22, No. 3 (July 2001): 154.

³⁵ Messier, 23. Jetté, 726. *DCB*, LeSueur's biography. LeSueur, whom the Jesuits sent to Sault Ste Marie as a *donné*, was denounced as a *coureur de bois* in 1680. See his biography for further details of his life as an explorer, trader, cartographer and diplomat with the Indians.

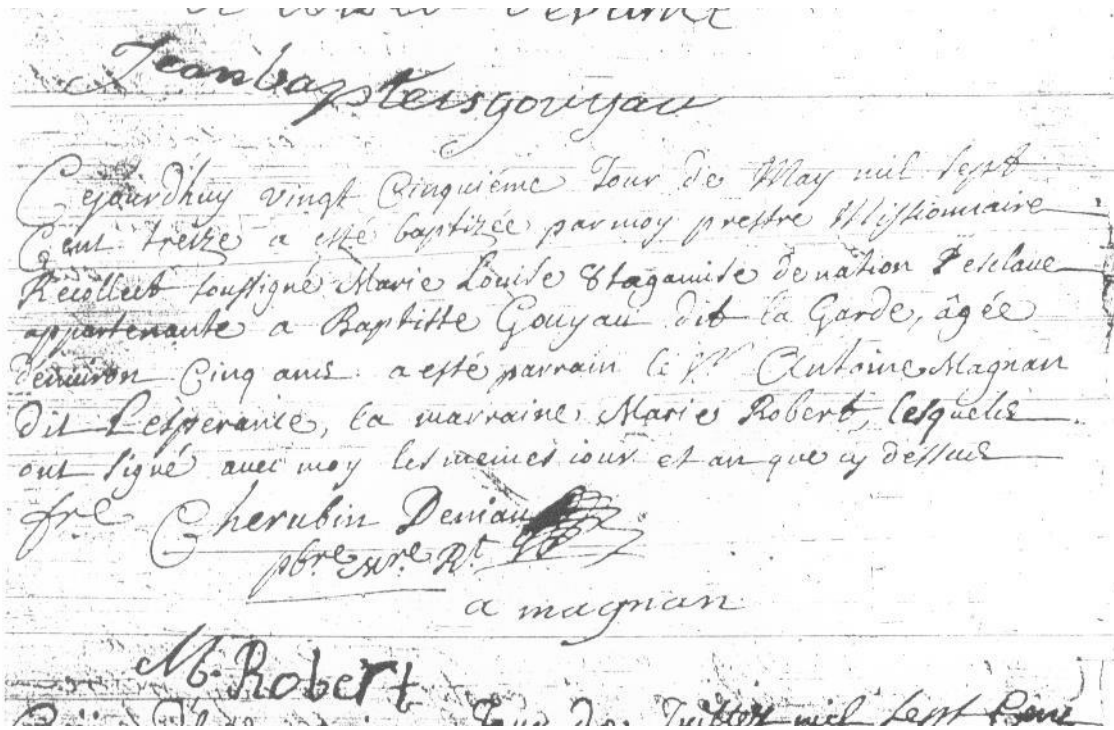
³⁶ Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, "1710 census *du detroit de Pontchartrain*" *MHH* 26, No. 4 (October 2005): 164-165.

³⁷ PRDH, # 1154; Jetté, 376, 522.

³⁸ PRDH # 5646.

³⁹ Editor's note: Jetté, 522, listed Jean Baptiste Goyeau as *engagé Ouest*. However, in the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, Montréal Notarial Records, Vol. 2, Jean Baptiste *Goyau* Lagarde is shown as hiring Jacques *de Ganiez*, voyageur, to go to Détroit. This is also shown in E.-Z. Massicotte "Répertoire des engagements pour l'Ouest conservés dans les archives judiciaires de Montréal", *Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Québec pour 1929-1930* (Rédempti Paradis, 1930), p. 213. Jetté, p. 341, shows Jacques Desgagnés as being hired to go Ouest on 5 September 1712. Interestingly, Jacques married Marguerite Jousset on 30 October 1712 at Montréal. Quick trip?

⁴⁰ Marcel Trudel, *Dictionnaire des Esclaves et de leurs Propriétaires au Canada Français*. CD-Rom which was included in *Deux siècles d'escavage au Québec* (Montréal, Quebec: Éditions Hurtubise HMH ltée. 2004), 244, 339.



The image shows a snippet of a handwritten document in French, written in cursive. The text is on aged, slightly stained paper. At the top, the name 'Jean Baptiste Gouyau' is written in a larger, more decorative hand. Below it, the text reads: 'Ce jourd'hui vingt Cinquiesme Jour de May mil sept Cent Treize a été baptizé par moy prestre Missionnaire Recollet Loupigne Marie Louise Outagami de nation Peleau appartenante a Baptiste Gouyau dit la Garde, âgée de environ Cinq ans. a été parrain le Sr Antoine Magnan dit L'esperance, la marraine Marie Robert, lesquels ont signé avec moy les racines ioux et au quel cy dessus fr. Cherubin Deniau prestre. A Magnan'. Below the main text, the name 'M. Robert' is written in a large, bold hand. The bottom of the snippet shows the beginning of another line: 'Ce jour de Juin mil sept Cent'.

The term *Outagami* (People of the Other Shore) was a name given to the Mesquakies by their neighbors. The French called them Renards, while most Europeans called them the Foxes.⁴¹ Marie Louise may have been one of the members of the tribe who were enslaved by the Ottawa, Huron, Potawatomi, Menominee, Illinois and Osage tribes following the 1712 massacre of approximately 1,000 Outagamies, Kickapoo and Mascoutin warriors and some of their family members, who had attacked Fort Pontchartrain in May. **Jacques Charles Renaud, sieur Dubuisson**, commanded the fort, manned by only 20 soldiers at the time of the attack. Hundreds of individuals from the Nations allied with the French were involved in fighting the Renards.⁴²

Although not directly related to the subject of this article, hopefully the following background regarding Fort Pontchartrain during the years 1711-1712 will be of interest to many readers because it concerns so many early Detroit families. Jacques Charles Dubuisson took over command of Detroit in late 1710, before Cadillac's departure in 1711. Sometime prior to August 1711, Dubuisson cut Fort Pontchartrain in half, leaving outside the fort the Church, **Cherubin Deniau** (the priest), **Marie Thérèse Guyon** (Madame Cadillac) and six families: **de Lorme** (**François Farfart** and **Marie Madeleine Jobin**), **Parent** (**Joseph** and **Marie Madeleine Maret**), **Mallet** (**Pierre** and **Marie Madeleine Thunay**), and her son by **François Pelletier**, **Jean François Pelletier**, **Roy** (**Pierre** and **Marguerite Ouabankikoué**), **Robert** (**Pierre** and **Angélique Ptolomé**) and **Campos** (**Michel Campeau**).⁴³

One of the Indian enemies' first actions in 1712 occurred when one of the warriors entered Fort Pontchartrain in order to kill Lagmenesse (*sic*, probably **Pierre Estève dit Lajeunesse**) and one of **Pierre Roy's** daughters (probably Marguerite). During the early part of May, Joseph, an Outagami who had abandoned the tribe and become allied to the French, warned Dubuisson that the enemy warriors intended

⁴¹ Frederick Hoxie, (editor), *Encyclopedia of North American Indians*. (New York, N.Y: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1996), 483.

⁴² Silas Farmer, *The History of Detroit and Michigan* (Detroit, Michigan: Silas Farmer & Co., 1884), 231. DCB, Dubuisson's biography.

⁴³ Paré, *The Catholic Church in Detroit 1701-1888*. (Detroit, Michigan: The Gabriel Richard Press, 1951), 161. Cherubin Deniau's 24 August 1711 letter to Cadillac. I have retained the designation of the names as they were spelled in the transcription of the letter. Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, *Census du detroit de Pontchartrain for the year 1710*. Author's note: I descend from the Mallet, Pelletier, Robert and Roy families.

to burn the fort. Dubuisson ordered the soldiers and French residents to pull down the church, warehouse and houses that were outside the fort to prevent the enemy tribes who had built their own fort near Fort Pontchartrain from seizing the wheat and using the buildings to gain access to the fort. On 13 May 1712, Mr. Vincennes (**Jean Baptiste Bissot de Vincennes**⁴⁴) arrived in Detroit from the Miami country with seven or eight French Canadians.⁴⁵ While the actual siege of Detroit is beyond the scope of this article, I have listed below other families who may have been present during the siege. Readers who would like a fuller account of the siege and subsequent battle in Grosse Pointe, at what is now called Fox Creek, should refer to the sources cited in the previous footnote.⁴⁶

Jean Baptiste Goyau, Sr., married **Marie Deguire dite Larose (Jean and Catherine Ménard)** on 29 January 1720 at Ste Anne's.⁴⁷ Marie Deguire was born between 1700 -1701.⁴⁸ By 1721, Jean Baptiste had purchased site 2 on St Louis Street in Detroit from **René Hamelin**.⁴⁹ After having given birth to eight children, at least five of whom survived to adulthood, Marie died of smallpox and was buried 1 March 1733 in Detroit.⁵⁰ It is not known who cared for his children after Marie died. Perhaps he hired someone, or they may have spent part of their time in the Montréal area cared for by relatives or in school. This is partially supported by the fact that **Jean Baptiste, Jr.**, (born 3 November 1722 in Detroit) was the only one of his children who married in the Detroit area, while siblings, **Marie Anne** (married 16 November 1744 in Longueuil to **Jean Baptiste Paquet**), **Marie Charlotte** (married 13 November 1747 in Laprairie to **Jean Baptiste Caille**) and **Joseph** (married 9 September 1751 in Longueuil to **Marguerite Lemoine**), all married in the Montréal area.⁵¹

⁴⁴ Gail Moreau, "These Present in Detroit from 1701-1710, continuation," *MHH* 19, No. 2 (April 1998): 65. Vincennes was in Detroit in 1704. He was later appointed to command St. Joseph des Miamis (Niles, MI)

⁴⁵ Collections of the State Historical Collection of Wisconsin, 1712 – *Siege of Detroit by Wisconsin Indians*. Dubuisson's 15 June 1712 report to Pierre Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil and Governor General of New France. vol. 16, 267-270. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lhbum:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(Illum7689ediv80\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lhbum:@field(DOCID+@lit(Illum7689ediv80))) "a daughter of Roy" Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections, vol. 33, 537-539. <http://www.hti.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/pageviewer-idx?c=moa;cc=moa;q1=dubuisson;rgn=full%20text;idno=0534625.0033.001;didno=0534625.0033.001;view=image;seq=00000569> "a big girl belonging to the man Roy." Marguerite was baptized in Detroit on 27 April 1704, while Marie Louise was baptized on 19 May 1708 (Jetté, 1022), therefore, it is likely that Dubuisson was referring to Marguerite. Pierre Mallet's house was one of those destroyed. *DCB*, Bissot's biography.

⁴⁶ In addition to Pierre Mallet, Pierre Roy, Pierre Estève and Jean Baptiste Bissot (who are named in the report), based on the birth of children in Detroit from 1711-1713, I believe the following families may have been in Detroit during the siege: François Bienvenu and Marie Anne Lemoine (Jetté, 100); Jean Casse dit Saint Aubin and Marie Louise Gauthier (Gabriel was born on 1 April 1712, [Jetté, 207]); André Chauvet and Anne Pastorel (Jetté, 241); Jacques Desmoulins and Marie Charlotte Savaria (Charles was born on 3 April 1712, [Jetté, 344]); Jacques Hubert and Marie Catherine Cardinal (Jacques was born on 31 August 1811 in Detroit, but René was born in Montréal on 20 September 1712, [Jetté, 576]) and Jacques Langlois and Marie Renée Toupin (Jetté, 648). The preceding list should be used as a starting point and is based strictly on the pages cited in Jetté. I have not searched PRDH for their presence at a baptism or wedding in the mother colony during 1712, nor have I searched through the Ste. Anne's registers for their presence as a witness in Detroit during 1712.

⁴⁷ Sharon Kelley, editor, *Marriage Records Ste. Anne Church 1701-1850*. (Detroit, Michigan: The Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, Inc., 2001), 1.

⁴⁸ Jetté, 317.

⁴⁹ Gail Moreau DesHarnais, *Detroit 1721*. e-mailed to the author in 2005. Gail's list annotates a list found in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, vol. 33, 687-689 and was prepared as a handout for the OGS Conference in Windsor, Ontario, in May 2005, when Gail spoke about the First One Hundred Years of the French in the Detroit River Region.

⁵⁰ Denissen, 546.

⁵¹ PRDH, # 13368.

Jean Baptiste Goyau, Sr. remained a widower for seven and a half years; on 2 September 1740 he married **Marie Anne Daragon (François and Marie Guillemet)** at Ste. Anne's.⁵² The couple had two sons, **Joseph Marie**, born on 2 April 1742 and buried in Detroit four days later, and **Vital**, born on 11 May 1743 in Detroit.⁵³ On 2 July 1743, Jean Baptiste Goyau, Sr., agreed to move his family to Bois Blanc (modern Bob-Lo) Island by September as the farmer for the Huron Mission. **Armand de la Richardie, S.J.**, missionary to the Hurons, provided the Goyau family with a home on the island. The farm that Jean Baptiste, Sr., was responsible for consisted of several hundred acres. On the feast of St. Michael in 1743 (possibly Saint Michael the Archangel whose feast is celebrated on 29 September), Marie Anne Daragon, Madame Goyau, agreed to do the laundry and baking for the Mission for the sum of 100 *livres* per year. During the first year she received one shirt, four quarts of brandy, two pairs of molleton leggings, another pair of leggings, two bushels of peas, six blankets (each item was given its equivalent in *livres*).⁵⁴

In the census of Detroit taken on 1 September 1750, Jean Baptiste Goyau, Sr., and Jean Baptiste, Jr., are both counted. Senior is referred to in the census as Jean, and Junior is referred to as Baptiste; the designations were determined by the fact that Jean was listed as having one son 15 or older (probably Guillaume who was buried 30 September 1801 at St Antoine, River Raisin), one son under 15 (Vital) but Baptiste was identified as having a son and a daughter under 15 (Jean Baptiste and Louise).⁵⁵ Jean-Baptiste, Sr., was buried at Assumption on 6 May 1768. Marie Anne survived another nine years; she died on 14 January 1777 and was also buried at Assumption.⁵⁶

Jean Baptiste Goyau, Jr., and **Marie Louise Angélique Delierres (Julian and Marie Marthe Daragon)** were married at the Huron Mission on Bois Blanc Island on 10 January 1747.⁵⁷ **Magdeleine Goyau**, the wife of Louis Vital Dumouchel, was born on 28 August 1755 in Detroit, the third, but first surviving daughter of Jean Baptiste Goyau, Jr., and Marie Louise Angélique Delierres. Magdeleine was only nine when her father was buried in Detroit on 19 March 1764. Her mother (born 6 February 1724 in Montreal) died two and a half years later; she was buried on 15 September 1766 in Detroit.⁵⁸

It's possible that Magdeleine Goyau and her siblings may have been raised by her paternal grandfather, Jean Baptiste Goyau *dit* Lagarde, and his second wife, Marie Anne Daragon. Four of Magdeleine's siblings also married at Assumption: **Louis** who married **Thérèse Janisse** on 8 January 1777; **Marie Catherine** who married **Jean Baptiste Audet, dit Lapointe** on 5 September 1777; **Marie Louise** who married **Paschal Michel Catin dit Baron** on 21 November 1774; and **Nicolas** who married **Marie Jeanne Pelletier** on 9 February 1789.⁵⁹

To be continued...

⁵² Kelley, 5.

⁵³ Denissen, 546.

⁵⁴ Lajeunesse, 31-33. Paré, 186-187.

⁵⁵ Denissen, 546. Lajeunesse, 56.

⁵⁶ SFOHG. *Sépultures Paroisse L'Assomption de Windsor, Ontario 1768-1985*, 57, 101.

⁵⁷ PRDH, # 12672, 85640. Denissen, 546.

⁵⁸ PRDH # 12672, Denissen, 546.

⁵⁹ Denissen, 546-547. Jean Baptiste is not known to have married; he died at the age of 30. We do not know the death dates of Antoine (born 7 Jan 1752) and Joseph (born 5 April 1763).