

**A Tribute to Jean Baptiste Dumouchel – Patriote of 1837  
And His Fellow Patriotes of Deux-Montagnes  
Part IV**

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Continued from April, July, and October 2007 Issues of *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*

The first part of this article introduced a family artifact, the 1836 letter written by Jean Baptiste Dumouchel to his sister, Marie Marguerite. Suzanne Sommerville kindly translated the letter. The remainder of Part I discussed the Dumouchel and Goyeau ancestry of the siblings. Part II discussed Marie Marguerite Dumouchel and her husband, Charles Ouellette; their son, Vital Ouellette and his wife Émilie Cécile; and the children of both couples. Part III discussed Marie Marguerite's siblings, Jean Baptiste and Ignace Dumouchel, and their children, including the role of the Dumouchels during the early part of 1837. Part IV concludes the series of articles with the final months of 1837, the battle of St-Eustache, and the devastation of Deux-Montagnes by military forces and Loyalist volunteers, as well as presenting the ancestry of the French-Canadian *Patriote* leaders of Deux-Montagnes and the *patriotes* who were executed in 1838 for their *patriote* activities in the rebellions.

***Patriote* Activities during the autumn of 1837 – Primarily in Deux-Montagnes<sup>1</sup>**

On 5 September 1837, inspired by the ideals of the American Revolution, the *Fils de la Liberté*, an association of 700-800 young *patriotes*, was founded in Montréal by **André Ouimet**, who directed the civil and political part of the group; and **Thomas Storrow Brown** who directed the military arm. The group elected officers and adopted a motto "En avant." On 4 October, they published a manifesto which proclaimed their belief that the people had the right to choose its own government and a colony had the right to become independent.<sup>2</sup> During the same period, **Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan** urged the readers of *The Vindicator* to revolt. "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate! Destroy the Revenue, denounce the oppressors. Everything is lawful when the fundamental liberties are in danger."<sup>3</sup>

**Pierre Danis** presided over the Standing Committee meeting in St-Benoît on 1 October and announced that a meeting would be held on 15 October in St-Joachim to reelect the justices of the peace who had been dismissed from their positions by the government.<sup>4</sup> The Committee also adopted a number of resolutions, including the formation of a legal system within the county where the justices of the peace would present their judgments to the standing committee and the sentences imposed would be final; thereby, creating a parallel government in the county. They also proposed to raise an independent voluntary militia within each parish commanded by officers selected by its members. The officers would be responsible for weapons and light troop movements. Finally, the militia officers who had been dismissed from their positions by the government due to their *patriote* activities would be re-elected to their former positions.<sup>5</sup> The Montréal newspaper, *Le Populaire*, described this meeting in an article entitled *La révolution commence*.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Author's note: The timeline which follows is highly condensed. For a more complete treatment of the 1837-1838 Rebellions, readers should consult one of the sources listed in the footnotes.

<sup>2</sup> Fernande Roy, *Fils de la Liberté. The Canadian Encyclopedia Online*; William Kingsford, L.L.D., P.R.S. *The History of Canada*. (New York: AMS Press. 1968 (reprint). Volume X, p. 28.

<sup>3</sup> University of Toronto and Université Laval. *The Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online* <http://www.biographi.ca/EN/index.html>. All future references to this source will be abbreviated "DCB." Biographies of a number of the *patriotes* discussed in this section can be found in the DCB. DCB, O'Callaghan's Biography (English Translation); Gilles Laporte, *Patriotes et Loyaux* (Sillery, Québec: Septentrion. 2004), pp. 130-131.

<sup>4</sup> Comité permanent du Comté des Deux-Montagnes 8<sup>e</sup> séance St-Benoît  
<http://pages.infinit.net/nh1837/contexthi/conastbe.htm>

<sup>5</sup> Laporte, pp. 272, 278-290.

<sup>6</sup> DCB. Chénier's biography.

**Laurent Aubry** presided at the *patriote* meeting in *Rang St-Joachim* (St-Scholastique) on 15 October, where the *patriotes* further implemented their revolutionary institutions in a manner that was then unique in Lower Canada. Based on the resolutions the County Central Committee had adopted in their meeting of 1 October, the *patriotes* denounced the loyalist justices of the peace and militia officers who had been appointed by the Governor to replace the *patriote* justices and militia officers. Then, having unanimously determined that they had the “legitimate authority” in their parishes to elect magistrates (justices of the peace), the Central Committee re-elected the former justices of the peace to office. The substitution of local government in Deux-Montagnes inspired other counties to take similar actions.<sup>7</sup>

During this same period, **Curé Étienne Chartier** of St-Benoît preached several sermons which incited his parishioners to armed revolt. He even visited neighboring parishes in an endeavor to convert the *habitants* to the *patriote* cause.<sup>8</sup>

In mid-November, **François Marie Thomas Chevalier de Lorimier**, a notary and *patriote* from Montréal, left the town, his wife and children, and made his way to Deux-Montagnes. He was appointed a militia captain under the command of **Jean Olivier Chénier**. Along with Chénier and **Amury Girod**, who arrived in the area about the same time, he played a strong role in planning the armed rebellion in the region. Following Girod's arrival in the county, the more radical *patriotes* took over leadership in Deux-Montagnes and increased *patriote* activities to intimidate the loyalists in the county.<sup>9</sup>

During November, **Léandre Dumouchel** attended a meeting in front of the Church of St-Jérôme in which he stirred up his fellow *patriotes* and *habitants* by asking them if they wanted to clean the shoes of the English. He told them that the English troops had been defeated at the Battle of St-Denis on 22 November and denounced **Jean Jacques Lartigue**, Bishop of Montréal, who, in his pastoral letter of 24 October, called on all Catholics to reject the *patriote* movement and support the authorities.<sup>10</sup>

On 23 November 1837 **Jean Joseph Girouard** convened a *patriote* meeting in St-Benoît on behalf of the military and roads committee. The meeting was attended by the majority of the leaders in Deux-Montagnes. During the meeting certain moderate leaders, such as **Émery Feré**, **Félix Hyacinthe Lemaire**, **Neil Scott**, **William Henry Scott** and **James Watts** distanced themselves from the group. **Luc Hyacinthe Masson** fervently believed that they must defend the area and in a fiery speech, told the group that he was prepared to defend the area to the “last drop of his blood.” At Chevalier de Lorimier's insistence, Girod was accepted as the leader of the military aspects of the rebellion in Deux-Montagnes, including the formation of military units, recruitment of volunteers, building of defenses, and the requisition of arms and supplies.<sup>11</sup>

The *Patriotes* who attended a war council held in Deux-Montagnes on 25 November 1837, voted down Amury Girod's idea of attacking Montréal. Since the *Patriotes* expected an attack from the Loyalists as well as **Sir John Colborne's** army, **Jean Baptiste Dumouchel** and his sons, Jean Joseph Girouard, **Curé Étienne Chartier**, as well as other *patriotes*, were part of the group who dug retrenchments along the Grand Brûlé road. Jean Baptiste Dumouchel's greatest contribution to the military aspects of the rebellion

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<sup>7</sup> Laporte, pp. 272, 277-290.

<sup>8</sup> *DCB*, Chartier's biography.

<sup>9</sup> *DCB*, Girod's & Lorimier's biographies; Laporte, Gilles, pp. 272, 274.

<sup>10</sup> Alain Messier, *Dictionnaire encyclopédique et historique des Patriotes, 1837-1838*, (Montréal, Québec: Guérin, 2002), 170. Copy provided by Gail Moreau-DesHarnais; Laporte, p. 284; *DCB*, Lartigue's biography. Lartigue was a descendant of Madonna's ancestors, François Cherrier and Marie Dubuc; they were also ancestors of *patriotes* Bonaventure, Denis Bonaventure and Louis Michel Viger, and Jacques Viger, mayor of Montréal. The Vigers were also descendants of Jacques Viger, who was part of the original convoy to Détroit. (Jetté, p. 1126)

<sup>11</sup> Laporte, Gilles, pp. 275, 278-290.

was the fact that he and his sons, **Hercule** and **Camille**, melted lead and used their mould to make rounds of ammunition from the lead that their neighbors brought them. Jean Baptiste organized the distribution of ammunition in Deux-Montagnes County to his fellow *Patriotes*. **Émélie Berthelot**, **Joseph Amable Berthelot** (who believed that he was too old to fight), and **Marie Louise Zéphirine Labrie** helped transport the ammunition to the *patriote* camp in Saint Eustache.<sup>12</sup>

On 29 November 1837 rewards were offered for the arrest of a number of *patriotes*, including Jean Olivier Chénier, Jean Joseph Girouard, **Louis Joseph Papineau**, William Henry Scott, James Watts and Edward Bailey O'Callaghan. That evening, Amury Girod and Jean Olivier Chénier commanded a 200-man armed *patriote* force that attacked the Hudson Bay Company store and the Indian Mission in Oka. Although Girod wanted William Henry Scott to guide the troops to Oka, Scott did not join the force. Girod then demanded that **Paul Brazeau**, an innkeeper from St-Benoît, guide them to Oka and that **François Bertrand**, a resident of St-Joseph, act as an interpreter with the Indians. Although officially the leader, Girod, had no real control, he and Chénier took separate initiatives to the village. Girod's diary noted that it was difficult for him to prevent the requisition from turning into pillage of the loyalist families in the area. While in Oka, they rifled the government stores of guns, ammunition and other provisions; seized a three-pound gun from the Mission priest and managed to obtain some guns from the Indians. They failed to convince the chief; however, to order that the Indians surrender their arms. Girod returned the meager spoils to the camp at St-Eustache. He learned later that the Indians had given their cannon to the loyalists from St-André. Camille and Hercule Dumouchel accompanied the *patriote* force to Oka.<sup>13</sup>

During the first two weeks of December, Chénier forced **Jacques Paquin**, *Curé* of St-Eustache, to surrender the keys to the recently completed, but unoccupied, convent, where Chénier established his headquarters. During the *patriote* occupation of the convent, *Curé* Paquin, a fervent loyalist, and *Vicaire François Xavier Desève* were kept as virtual prisoners or hostages. During the next two weeks, Paquin, Desève, *Curé Turcotte* from Sainte-Rose, who brought news of the *patriote* defeat at St-Charles, as well as the more moderate *patriotes* such as **Émery Feré**, **Neil Scott** and William Henry Scott tried to convince Chénier to stop the armed insurrection. During a 3 December meeting, Chénier responded to the group with tears in his eyes, that he would rather die with arms [weapons] in his hands rather than surrender. When the clerics tried to leave the village the following day, they were apprehended and brought to Chénier, who berated the priest and blamed him for the cool reception in the parish. Chénier told Paquin that it was his duty to place himself at the head of his parishioners when they went out to fight and to give them absolution. During the same period the *patriotes* gathered in the convent, plundered the homes of local residents and loyalists in order to obtain adequate food, arms, ammunition and other provisions. Historical estimates of the number of *patriotes* who gathered in Saint-Eustache range between a low of 300-400 to a high of 500-600, including about 200 with arms.<sup>14</sup>

On 6 December Girod ordered 25 men, including **Louis Coursolles**, to destroy the Porteous Bridge in Sainte-Rose that spanned the *Rivière des Milles-Isles* from Île Jesus to Deux-Montagnes in order to prevent the movement of Colborne's troops. Although the bridge was not destroyed, the *patriotes* succeeded in making the bridge impassable.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> DCB, Dumouchel's and Girod's biographies; Laporte, pp. 271, 280, 284-285; *Virtual Museum of Canada, Salles d'exposition de la Maison de la culture et du patrimoine Conseil Arts et culture de St-Eustache. Histoires.* [http://www.museevirtuel.ca/pm.php?id=story\\_line\\_index&fl=0&lg=Francais&ex=00000303&pos=1](http://www.museevirtuel.ca/pm.php?id=story_line_index&fl=0&lg=Francais&ex=00000303&pos=1)

<sup>13</sup> Laporte, Gilles, pp. 26, 131, 274-275, 285; DCB, Girod's biography.

<sup>14</sup> Kingsford, p. 81. Kingsford relied on *Curé Paquin's* history of the events during the *patriote* occupation to provide the reader on pages 77-99, with an almost daily account of the events that took place during the weeks that preceded the battle of St-Eustache and burning of St-Benoît; Laporte, p. 275.

<sup>15</sup> Kingsford, p. 85.

On 13 December **Sir John Colborne** led 2,000 troops and volunteers from Montréal towards St-Eustache and St-Benoît. In particular, he intended to arrest Girouard, Jean Olivier Chénier, Jean Baptiste Dumouchel, Luc Hyacinthe Masson and his brother Damien, and Amury Girod.<sup>16</sup> Colborne commanded the combined forces; **Lt. Colonel George Augustus Wetherall** commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> Royals; **Lt. Colonel John Maitland** commanded the 32<sup>nd</sup>. They were accompanied by the 83<sup>rd</sup>, a strong force of artillery with eight field pieces, the Queens Light dragoons, provincial troops, the Montréal volunteer cavalry, the Montréal volunteer rifles and Globensky's volunteers from St-Eustache. That same day, *Curé Étienne Chartier* once again visited the *patriotes*, breakfasted with their leaders and encouraged them with another speech. This was followed by a speech from Girod. By this time, approximately 800 *patriotes* had gathered in the village; by the end of the evening, the group had grown to about 1,000.<sup>17</sup> Girod left St-Eustache for St-Benoît to gather reinforcements for St-Eustache. During a war council held in the village, the group decided to attack the troops the following night.<sup>18</sup>

When Colborne's troops reached St-Eustache the following day, they found that only about 250 *Patriotes* remained in the village. Some had taken over William Henry Scott's home, while 50 - 80 were assembled in the Church where they fired on the troops. Chénier's followers came mainly from St-Eustache, St-Jérôme and Ste-Scholastique. Girod had left for St-Benoît and the young men from Montréal who claimed to be part of the central organization had also left the camp.<sup>19</sup> The guns had little effect on the stone church, and the infantry was hampered by the deadly fire from the church, which held off the troops for about four hours. Wetherall's son, **Lt. Edward Robert Wetherall**, two other officers and a few troops fought their way into the presbytery and convent which were not well guarded. As they set fire to both buildings, the *patriotes* climbed to the galleries and choir loft and chopped away the stairs. After the officers and a few troops battered their way into the sacristy and then the church, the *Patriotes* fired on them. The officers and troops took shelter behind the altar and began to chop away at the woodwork, placing the sticks in piles. They added the vestments and then covered the pile with gunpowder, setting it all on fire and fled the building. The *patriotes* who jumped from the choir loft were engulfed in flames; others leapt from the windows, but were shot or bayoneted to death. Jean Olivier Chénier managed to escape through a window in the chapel, but he was shot to death as he tried to make his way through the cemetery. Other patriotes bled to death because they were not provided with adequate medical care. Approximately 70 - 100 *patriotes* were killed in the battle, and 118 were taken prisoner. The British and loyalist troops lost only three men, while nine were wounded. Following the battle, the British troops and loyalists looted the town of all valuables and then set the town on fire.<sup>20</sup> The original flag, sewn by the women of Deux-Montagnes, was flown at the battle; it is on display at the *Musée du Château Ramezay à Montréal*.<sup>21</sup>

Following the *patriote* defeat at St-Eustache, the leaders from St-Benoît gathered at Jean Baptiste Dumouchel's home or store. During the meeting, the leaders decided to leave the community, fearing that they would be hung for treason if caught by Colborne's troops. They also convinced the villagers to gather their firearms and surrender peacefully when Colborne's troops arrived.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> DCB, Girouard's biography.

<sup>17</sup> Kingsford, pp. 88-90.

<sup>18</sup> DCB, Girod's biography.

<sup>19</sup> DCB, Chénier's biography.

<sup>20</sup> Jean Paul Bernard, "The Battle of St-Eustache" in *The Canadian Encyclopedia Online*; Greer, pp. 325-327; Joseph Schull, *Rebellion - The Rising in French Canada 1837* (Toronto, Ontario: Macmillan of Canada: 1971), pp. 120-122.

<sup>21</sup> *La Canadienne Pendant Les Troubles de 1837-1838*, p. 102 (states that Victoire Félix and Marie Louise Choquet designed the flag); Greer, p. 196; *Virtual Museum of Canada, Salles d'exposition de la Maison de la culture et du patrimoine Conseil Arts et culture de St-Eustache*. Vignettes, image 34.

[http://www.museevirtuel.ca/pm.php?id=record\\_detail&fl=0&lg=Francais&ex=00000303&rd=171848](http://www.museevirtuel.ca/pm.php?id=record_detail&fl=0&lg=Francais&ex=00000303&rd=171848)

<sup>22</sup> Laporte, pp. 283-290; Greer. p. 329.

When Colborne's troops reached St-Benoît the evening of 14 December, their initial task was to hunt for the Dumouchels, Girouard and other rebel instigators and arrest them. As Colborne approached the town, he was greeted with a delegation of 14 men carrying white flags and requesting peace. The homes of the town were hung with white flags. Colborne demanded Girouard and the other chief rebels, but was told that they had fled. Colborne sent the delegation back to the town, demanding that the residents surrender their weapons and assist the troops in their hunt for the wanted men. He warned them that if one shot was fired, the village would be destroyed. Colborne spent the night in Girouard's house, while his officers stayed in Jean Baptiste Dumouchel's. As Colborne left St-Benoît the following day, he ordered that the remaining troops burn Girouard's home and those of other rebel leaders. **Major Townshend** remained in the town with one company of regulars and 2,000 volunteers, primarily English and Scots from various parts of Ontario. The troops and volunteers committed sacrilegious acts in the church and then plundered the homes and farm buildings of the *habitants*, seized their animals and then turned to the people. The men, women and children were stripped of their clothing and left almost naked at their homes while the troops burned the entire town. Girouard believed that the residents would have frozen to death if some of their fellow residents of Deux-Montagnes had not shown the courage in the face of potential Loyalist vengeance to offer them housing.<sup>23</sup> The *patriote* leaders were arrested in the days immediately following the Battle of St-Eustache and transported to Montréal where they were incarcerated.<sup>24</sup>

Following the destruction of her home in St-Benoît, Ignace Dumouchel gave shelter to Marie Louise Félix, Jean Joseph Girouard's wife.<sup>25</sup> It is not known where her sister, Marie Victoire Félix, lived following the fire. The soldiers remained in the county until at least January 1838. On 1 January they went to the home of **Benjamin Maynard/Ménard**. His wife, **Domitilde Labrosse dite Raymond** was there with her two-day-old infant. They tore her off her bed and frightened her so much that she died the following day.<sup>26</sup>

While they were incarcerated in Montréal, Jean Joseph Girouard drew portraits of many of his fellow *patriotes*.<sup>27</sup> When **Colonel John Simpson** came to the prison in May 1838 to obtain confessions from prisoners in advance of an expected general amnesty, Girouard objected to the procedure. Girouard refused to sign a confession and advised his fellow prisoners to refuse to sign any statements which attested to their responsibility for the *patriote* movement. In his voluntary statement, Jean Baptiste Dumouchel denied that he had encouraged his fellow *patriotes* to resort to arms but admitted to advising them to manufacture ammunition. Although Jean Baptiste Dumouchel had been threatened with exile to Bermuda, he was part of the group of prisoners who were released from prison on bail in June and July 1838.<sup>28</sup> On 28 June eight *patriote* prisoners, who had not followed Girouard's advice, including Luc Hyacinthe Masson, were exiled to Bermuda by the proclamation of **John George Lambton**, 1<sup>st</sup> earl of Durham, governor in chief of the North American Colonies and High Commissioner. Sixteen other *patriotes* who had sought refuge in the United States, including Louis Joseph Papineau, were prohibited from returning to Lower Canada on pain of death. None of those accused of treason and exiled or

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<sup>23</sup> Laurent-Olivier David, *Les Patriotes des 1837-1838*; La Bibliothèque électronique du Québec, Vol. 147, January 2002. pp. 64-76, especially pp. 72-73; (<http://ibiblio.org/beq/pdf/david3.pdf>); Schull. pp. 122-123; *DCB* Dumouchel's biography; Greer, p. 328; Vallières, p. 6, 15.

<sup>24</sup> Laporte, p. 284-286; *DCB*, Biographies of the leaders; David, pp. 107-108; Messier, p. 170.

<sup>24</sup> Laporte, pp. 284-286.

<sup>25</sup> *DCB*, Girouard's biography. Laporte, p. 300.

<sup>26</sup> Laurent-Olivier David, pp. 72-73. Drouin Collection, Saint-Benoît, 1838, image 2 of 42.

<sup>27</sup> *DCB*, Girouard's biography. *Virtual Museum of Canada, Salles d'exposition de la Maison de la culture et du patrimoine Conseil Arts et culture de St-Eustache*. Vignettes, images, 109, 112, 113, 114, 121, 126, 127, 129, 129 (Jean Baptiste Dumouchel and his sons, Camille & Hercule), 130, 131 (Jean Baptiste Dumouchel), 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139 (Léandre Dumouchel), 140 and 141. Each portrait is accompanied by a mini-biography.

<sup>28</sup> Messier, p. 168; Laporte, pp. 284-286.; *DCB*, Girouard's, Dumouchel's, Masson's biographies.

condemned to death had been tried for their alleged crimes. Members of British Parliament declared his actions illegal, leading to repudiation of his decrees.<sup>29</sup>

### Selected Ancestors of the French Canadian *Patriote* Leaders of Deux-Montagnes

The ancestry of the individuals named below can be found at my database at RootsWeb's World Connect Project.<sup>30</sup> In addition to the ancestors cited below, many *patriotes* descended from individuals whose siblings came to Détroit prior to 1710, or who were early traders to other areas of the *Ouest*.

- **Laurent Aubry dit Thècle** was a descendant of **Louise Chevalier**, the sister of **Michel Chevalier** who came to Détroit in 1710. Laurent's wife, **Marie Louise Lefebvre** was a descendant of **Nicolas Lefebvre** who came to Détroit before 1711; she was also a descendant of **Jean Quesnel** who agreed to come to Détroit in 1710 and **Vital Caron** who came to Détroit in 1707.
- **Jacob Barsalou/Barcelo** was a descendant of **Pierre Henault** who came to Détroit in 1708. Jacob's wife, **Luce Dorion**, was a descendant of the **Cadieux**, **Charles**, **Gariépy** and **Parent** families; her ancestors were siblings of those who came to Détroit prior to 1710.
- **Joseph Beauchamp** was a descendant of the **Amiot**, **Charbonneau**, **Gingras** and **Masson** families; his ancestors were siblings of those who came to Détroit prior to 1710. Joseph's wife, **Marie Monique Aubry** was a descendant of **Paul Charles Dazé** who came to Détroit in 1701 and 1702; **Joseph Charbonneau** who came to Détroit in 1707; and **François Gariépy** who came to Détroit in 1703 and 1704.
- **Amable Berthelot** was adopted by **Amable Berthelot**, lawyer and politician. His sister, also adopted, was the wife of *patriote* **Joseph Papineau**. His wife, **Joséphine Zoé Desrosiers** was a descendant of **Pierre Roquan** who came to Détroit before 1710.
- **Joseph Berthelot** was a descendant of **Marie Madeleine Hertel**, whose brother, **Joseph François Hertel**, was known as the hero of Trois-Rivières. Joseph's wife, **Marie Michelle Hervieux**, was a descendant of the **Bissot** and **Magnan** families whose siblings came to Détroit prior to 1710. Their daughter, **Émélie**, was the second wife of Jean Joseph Girouard.
- **Paul Brazeau** was a descendant of **Jean Cadieux** who came to Détroit in 1704; He was also a descendant of **Marguerite Pigarouiche**, and **Marie Catherine Matanakinan**, two Native Americans. His ancestors **Mathurin Meunier** and **Françoise Fafard** are the ancestors of **Camilla Shand, duchess of Cornwall**; they were also the ancestors of fellow *patriote* **Louis Coursol**. Paul's wife, **Angélique Gosselin**, was a descendant of **Louis Marchand** and **Françoise Morineau**, who are also ancestors of **Celine Dion** and **Madonna**.
- **Étienne Chartier**, *patriote* priest, was a descendant of **Alphonse Morin** and **Marie Madeleine Normand**; they were the parents of **Nicolas Morin** and **Jean Baptiste Morin**, both of whom came to Détroit before 1710. His ancestor, **Jean Vallière**, was the brother of **Pierre** (b 1673) and **Pierre** (b 1681), who also came to Détroit prior to 1710.

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<sup>29</sup> *DCB*, Lambton's and Masson's biographies; Laporte, Gilles, p. 286.

<sup>30</sup> Welford Sheppard, Diane. *Diane's Database*, <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?includedb=welfordsheppard> Sources can be found on the individual pages. All names have been standardized per Jetté.

- **Jean Olivier Chenier** was a descendant of **Lambert Cuillerier** who came to Détroit in 1701 and 1702, and **Michel Messier** who came to Détroit in 1703 and 1704. His wife, **Marie Louise Zéphrine Labrie**, was the daughter of *patriote*, **Jacques Labrie**.
- **Eustache Cheval** was a descendant of Elisabeth Price, who was captured in the raid on Deerfield, Massachusetts in 1704. Eustache was married to **Françoise Jamme dite Carrière**.
- **Louis Coursol** was a descendant of **Marie Jeanne Veron**; her brother, **Étienne Veron sieur de Grandmesnil**, came to Détroit in 1706. Louis was not married.
- **Pierre Danis** was a descendant of **Claude Robillard**, whose brother **Nicolas** came to Détroit before 1711; he was also a descendant of **Marie Marguerite Verdon**, whose brother **Pierre Verdon** came to Détroit on the first convoy. Pierre's wife, **Osite Charbonneau**, was a descendant of **Joseph Charbonneau** who was in Détroit in April 1707 and **Jean Brouillet** who came to Détroit before 1711.
- **Jean Baptiste Dumouchel** – Jean Baptiste's ancestors were covered in the first part of this article, April 2007.
- **Emery Ferré** was a descendant of **Jean Pepin** who came to Détroit in 1702. Emery's wife was **Angèle Paquin**, the sister of *curé* **Jacques Paquin** who was vehemently opposed to the *patriote* movement and the author of a chronicle of the events during the fall of 1837.
- **Jean Joseph Girouard** was a descendant of **Charles Parent**, whose brother **Joseph** came to Détroit in 1706. Jean Joseph's first wife, **Marie Louise Félix**, was a descendant of **Jeanne Marie Baugis**, whose brother, **Michel Baugis**, was in Détroit in 1710. Her sister, **Marie Josèphe**, was the wife of **Antoine Hyacinthe Lemaire**, while sister, **Marie Victoire**, was the wife of Jean Baptiste Dumouchel. His second wife, **Émélie**, was the daughter of *patriote* **Joseph Berthelot** and **Marie Michelle Hervieux**.
- **Jacques Labrie** was a descendant of **Marie Renée Réaume**; her brother, **Robert Réaume**, transported **Mesdames Cadillac** and **Tonty** to Détroit; they left Québec on 10 September 1701. Marie Renée's brother, **Charles Réaume**, came to Détroit in 1710; and another brother, **Pierre Réaume**, came to Détroit before 1711. Jacques' wife, **Marie Marguerite Gagné**, was a descendant of **Marie Madeleine Baudreau** whose brother, **Gabriel Baudreau**, came to Détroit on his way to present-day Mobile, Alabama. She was also a descendant of **Marie Vaudry**, the sister of **Étienne, Jacques, Joseph** and **Louis Vaudry**, all of whom came to Détroit during its first nine years.
- **Amable Labrosse** was a descendant of **Marie Anne Brunet**; her brother, **Jean Brunet**, came to Détroit in 1703. Another ancestor, **Marie Anne Coitou**, was the sister of **Pierre Coitou** who came to Détroit in 1705. Amable's wife, **Josèphite Fortier**, was a descendant of **Pierre Cardinal** who came to Détroit in 1708, and **Pierre Verdon** who was part of the original convoy to Détroit.
- **Félix Hyacinthe Lemaire** was a descendant of **Charles Lemaire** who came to Détroit in 1710. He was also a Raizenne descendant; see below. He married Luce Barsalou, Jacob's daughter; see her ancestry above.
- **Luc Hyacinthe Masson** and **Damien Masson** were also descendants of Marie Anne Brunet; see above. They were also descendants of **Pierre Vallière** and **Anne Lagou**, ancestors of **Celine Dion**.

- **Benjamin Ménard**, whose wife, **Domitilde Labrosse**, was frightened to death by Colborne's men, was a descendant of **Paul Dumouchel** who came to Détroit in 1704 and 1708. Domitilde was a descendent of **Pierre Cadieux** who came to Détroit in 1704.
- **Ignace Raizenne** was a descendant of three captives, **Josiah (Ignace) Rising dit Shoentakouani** and **Abigail (Marie Élisabeth) Nimbs dite Touatogouach** who were captured in the 1704 raid on Deerfield, Massachusetts and **Sara (Marie Catherine) Hanson/Enson** who was captured during a raid on Dover, New Hampshire. He married **Clemence Guindon**.
- **Joseph Amable Robillard** was a descendant of **Olivier Charbonneau** and **Marie Marguerite Garnier**, the ancestor of **Toussaint Charbonneau**, who married **Sacagawea**; together, they served as interpreters on the Lewis and Clark expedition. Joseph's wife, **Marie Ursule Clément**, was a descendant of **Clément Charles**, whose brother, **Étienne Charles**, came to Détroit in 1708.

***Patriotes of 1838 who were executed for their Activities in Connection  
With the 1838 Rebellion***<sup>31</sup>

- **Joseph Narcisse Cardinal**, who was hung on 21 December 1838, descended twice from **Pierre Cardinal** who came to Détroit in 1708. Joseph's wife, **Eugène Lemaire dite Saint-Germain**, was a descendant of **Charles Lemaire** who came to Détroit in 1708 and **Gilbert Desautels** who came to Détroit in 1705 and 1707.
- **Amable Daunais**, who was hung on 15 February 1839, was a descendant of **Marguerite Robert**, whose brothers, **François, Joseph, Pierre** and **Prudent Robert** came to Détroit before 1711. Another ancestor, **Marie Josèphe Gauthier dite Sanguingorra**, was the sister of **Jean Gauthier dit Sanguingorra** who married in Kaskaskia, present-day Illinois, **Suzanne Capciouékoué**, prior to 1702. He had been hired on 13 May 1690 to travel to the *pays de Illinois*.<sup>32</sup> Amable was single.
- **Pierre Théophile Decoigne/de Couagne**, who was hung on 16 January 1839, was a descendant of **Jacques Charles de Couagne, Jean Alexis Lemoine** and **Joseph Marie Tétreau** who came to Détroit prior to 1711. Pierre was married to **Mary McCabe**.
- **Joseph Duquette/Duquet**, who was hung on 21 December 1838, was a descendant of **René Deniau** who came to Détroit prior to 1711. Joseph was not married.
- **François Xavier Hamelin**, who was hung on 18 January 1839, was a descendant of **Marie Madeleine Rivard**. Her brothers, **Claude, François, Louis Joseph, Mathurin, Nicolas** and **Robert Rivard** all came to Détroit prior to 1711. François Xavier was not married.
- **Charles Hindelang/Hindenlang** was hung on 15 February 1839. Charles was a member of a Parisian merchant family of Swiss Protestant origins. He was not married.
- **François Marie Thomas Chevalier de Lorimier**, who was hung on 15 February 1839, was a descendant of **Jacques Charles Sabrevois**, commandant of Détroit between 1715 - 1717. De Lorimier's wife, **Henriette Cadieux**, was a descendant of **Pierre Cadieux** who came to Détroit in 1705 and **Paul Charles Dazé** who came to Détroit as part of the original convoy and in 1702.

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<sup>31</sup> Michel Faubert, *Liste des Patriotes Prisonniers*, <http://pages.infinit.net/nh1837/pricon/lcomplet/frprcolc.htm>

<sup>32</sup> Alain Messier, *Dictionnaire encyclopédique et historique de coureurs des bois* (Montréal: Guerin, 2005), 136.

- **Pierre Rémi Narbonne**, who was hung on 15 February 1839, was a descendant of **Jeanne Beauchamp**, whose brothers **Jacques** and **Pierre Beauchamp**, came to Détroit. Jacques came in 1705 and 1709, while Pierre came in 1705, 1707 and 1709. Pierre Rémi was not married.
- **François Stanislaus Nicolas**, who was hung on 15 February 1839, was a descendant of **Michel Chevalier** who agreed to come to Détroit on 10 October 1710. François Nicolas was not married.
- **Joseph Jacques Robert**, who was hung on 18 January 1839, was a descendant of **François Robert** who came to Détroit in 1704, 1707 and 1708. His wife, **Marie Josèphe Lanctôt**, was a descendant of **Paul Tessier**, who came to Détroit in 1702.
- **Ambroise Sanguinet**, who was hung on 18 January 1839, was a descendant of **Michael Messier** who came to Détroit in 1703 and 1704. His wife, **Marie Hamel**, was a descendant of **Jean Étienne Dubreuil**, a royal notary who, while he was a shoemaker in 1708, invested 1,000 *livres* in the *Compagnie de la Colonie*.
- **Charles Sanguinet**, who was hung on 18 January 1839, was the brother of Ambroise; his wife, **Catherine Hamel**, was the sister of Marie Hamel, his brother Ambroise's wife.