French Détroit – How Historical Events and Elements of Détroit’s Culture Impacted Détroit’s Founding Families

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Détroit’s Founding Families – those families whose children and grandchildren married and lived in Détroit

Numerous other families lived in Détroit but they

• Returned to the St. Lawrence settlements;
• Moved to Michilimackinac or Fort St. Joseph;
• Moved to the Mississippi Valley
Cadillac deserves the credit for founding Détroit; but the families, merchants, and voyageurs made it into a city.

I will be discussing two periods in Détroit’s History that are extensively documented:

1701 – 1710 and 1739 - 1750
When we hear the word *voyageur*, we often forget that women and children were also *voyageurs*.
The voyage to Détroit

When we hear the word *voyageur* we often think of an image like the one below: Frances Anne Beechey Hopkins – *Canoe Party Around a Campfire*
Four Groups of People Made Voyages to Détroit – see my 2015 presentation to the Center For French Colonial Studies on the Detroit River Region Page for a discussion of the Fur Trade during the French Regime

• Military Personnel
  • All arrangements were made for them. With the exception of commandants during specific periods, most were prohibited from trading.

• Engagés
  • They were hired to paddle the canoes. During the French Régime, French Canadians were not hired to trap furs because this would not make economic sense. All arrangements were made for them; most engagés were prohibited from trading.
Four Groups of People Made Voyages to Détroit – continued

Traders and Families who were moving or traveling to Détroit

• The preparations necessary for their voyages were much more complicated and often involved the financial support of parents, or siblings who contracted obligations or loans to finance the voyage to Détroit.

• A number of the men travelled to Détroit or Michilimackinac as a trader or voyageur prior to the family moving to Détroit; this placed extra burdens on their wives and families.

The traders and families were vital to the growth of Détroit. In fact, with the exception of a few retired soldiers, an interpreter, a surgeon, gunsmith, and two blacksmiths, most of Détroit’s residents through the mid 1720s were involved in the fur trade as voyageurs, traders, or merchants.
The Route – a portion of Vincenzo Coronelli’s 1688 Map of the Great Lakes
The journey was more than 650 miles and could take five to six weeks
A portage was necessary in the case of rapids, whenever the water was too shallow or obstructed, or one river did not lead directly to another.

- The canoe was emptied of all contents and carried with all of the contents to the next point in the voyage.
- The southern route (via Lakes Ontario and Lake Erie) involved the eight-mile portage at Niagara. Members of the group would need to carry the younger children or hire the Seneca to help them portage their possessions and children.
- The northern route (via the Ottawa River, the Mattawa River, Lake Nipissing, and the French River to Lake Huron) involved about 30 portages.
Weather on the Great Lakes could delay the voyage

Rough water like that in the photo of my father on Lake Huron is common on the Great Lakes and would have delayed voyageurs on their way to Détroit.

Louis Antoine de Bougainville, aide-de-camp for Louis Joseph de Montcalm, commandant of the French Regulars in North America during the French and Indian War, wrote the following in his Journal for 31 July 1756: “The navigation of Lake Ontario is quite dangerous and difficult. The least wind makes it rough, the waves are short and frequent and in heavy weather one gets tireder than on the open sea.” Louis Antoine de Bougainville and Edward P. Hamilton, editor, Adventure in the Wilderness – The American Journals of Louis Antoine de Bougainville, 1756-1760 (Norman, Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma Press, 1964), p. 22.
Preparations necessary for traders or families

• Open an account with a Montréal merchant
  • Purchase transportation related items: canoe, paddles, sails, sponges, tarpaulin, tumplines, and canoe repair items such as birch, gum;
  • Purchase provisions (food): biscuits or hardtack [crackers], wheat, corn, side pork, peas, spices), plates, cooking pots;
  • Purchase items related to supplementing provisions while they were travelling: possible purchase of musket, gunpowder, fish hooks, fishing lines, fishing net;
  • Possible purchase of merchandise;
  • Arrange for the transportation of the canoe, provisions, and all other goods from Montréal to Lachine
• Effect of obligations or loans – became a lien on all of the family’s possessions
  • Siblings, parents, or in-laws often borrowed money to help finance the voyage
Voyageurs and families often travelled in small groups or convoys

• Help share duties such as hunting or fishing to supplement the group’s provisions (we will discuss this in more detail);

• In case of injury or death
  • François Pelletier *dit* Antaya died before 1 August 1688 while on a voyage, and François Xavier Pelletier, his son, probably died on a voyage before 1698.
  • We have a probable example among the 1701-1710 families
**Voyageurs and families often travelled in small groups or convoys - continued**

- In case of the destruction of a canoe; The 1660 canoe in which René Ménard, S.J., travelled with three Native Americans, was destroyed by a falling tree.
  - They waited six days without provisions until another group of Native Americans were willing to transport them to the Keweenaw Peninsula.
  - They didn’t have any provisions and lived on rubbish found by an abandoned hut, animal bones, and dried blood. (*JR*, Vol. 48, p. 263)
- Protection against the enemy – such as the English or Iroquois during periods of war.
Men’s roles during the day – paddling or sailing a canoe
Frances Anne Beechey Hopkins, *Encampment of Voyageurs*
Women’s roles

• Care for and protect younger children from drowning
• Their role would have continued after the convoy stopped for the day to prevent the children from wandering away
• Helped carry the younger children on the portage
Men’s roles after the group had stopped for the day

• Empty the canoe so that it could be carried ashore; dragging a canoe ashore could easily damage the canoe.
• Hunting or fishing to supplement the dried provisions that the convoy carried with them.
  • Dried provisions needed to be carefully rationed so that they did not run out before they arrived in Détroit.
• The following heads of families who had made previous voyages as traders or voyageurs would have been helpful in guiding fellow travelers in the proper techniques for hunting, fishing, and rationing provisions: Jacques Campeau (1703, 1704), Michel Campeau (1688, 1692), Pierre Mallet (1694, 1704), and Pierre Robert (1694, 1703, 1706, 1707, 1708)
Example of a convoy that did not properly ration its provisions
Cadillac’s convoy which landed in Détroit on 24 July 1701 ran out of provisions shortly after their arrival – you need to eliminate the image from your mind

• This forced Cadillac to send Tonty to Michilimackinac and Fort Frontenac, to buy food;
• Cadillac also sent five canoes to Lake Superior, Green Bay, and Fort St. Joseph to trade for food and to invite the Native Americans to settle in Détroit.
• The Ottawa and Huron cultivated crops; if they lived in a village/villages in Détroit with Pierre Roy and François Xavier Pelletier as alleged by some, this would not have been necessary. Pelletier died before 1698 and Pierre Roy was most likely in Fort St. Joseph.
Camping at Night
Frances Anne Beechey Hopkins – *Voyageurs at Dawn*

- A tarp was set over a canoe resting on its side for shelter;
- Soft cargo could be used as a pillow;
- Evergreen boughs or animal robes could be used for a bed;
- Members of the convoy would need to share the duties of watching younger children to make sure they did not wander off.
Four Notable Women who Made the Journey between 1706 – 1710: Stories of Tragedy and Joy – Tragedy

• Geneviève Charron *dite* Laferrière, wife of François Bienvenu probably died on a 1707 journey from Montréal to Détroit. Her burial does not appear in any parish register. An inventory of the family’s possessions was taken in September 1707 in Détroit.
• Thérèse David – her oldest son by Jacob de Marsac was left in Montréal when the couple embarked with Cadillac’s 1706 convoy
  • Cadillac may have forbidden children on the voyage. Alternatively, Thérèse and Jacob de Marsac may have decided that he was too young to make the voyage. Tragically, Jacques de Marsac was buried 5 October 1706 in Montréal.
  • Thérèse was pregnant when she made the journey – the convoy departed from Montréal in June and she gave birth to François de Marsac *circa* 22 October 1706 in Détroit
Four Notable Women – Joy and Fortitude

**Marie Madeleine Thunay**, Pierre Mallet, and their two children may have travelled with Cadillac’s 1706 convoy. Jean François Pelletier, her son by François Xavier Pelletier probably accompanied them.

- She was approximately seven months pregnant when they started on their journey and about eight months pregnant when she walked the eight miles on the Niagara portage. She gave birth to Antoine Mallet *circa* 16 August 1706.

**Jeanne Cécile Catin**, Jacques Campeau, and their three children travelled to Détroit during the fall of 1708 when she was about six months pregnant.

- Marie Angélique Campeau was born 6 December 1708 in Détroit.
- The family left Détroit in 1710 and Jeanne Cécile Catin gave birth on 18 July 1710 to Nicolas Campeau while they were *en route* to Montréal. Nicolas Rose, a voyageur, gave Nicolas emergency baptism (*ondoyement*) at the Niagara portage. The family continued to Montréal where on 4 August, Nicolas was baptized conditionally (*sous condition*).
Cadillac’s 1706 convoy was said to number 270 people, which included 25 families, 150 soldiers, as well as *engagés* (hired men). Detail from *circa* 1703 map attributed to Cadillac.
Chaussegros de Léry’s 1749 copy of a 1702 map of the Fort

- A. *L’Eglise* [Church]
- B. *Sacristie* [Sacristry, place where religious supplies are kept]
- C. *Maison* [House] *du Commandant*
- D. *Maison de M. de Tonty*
- E. *Maison du R. P. Recolet*
- F. *Magasin* [storehouse]
- G. *Maisons des gardes Magazins* [Houses for the Storehouse guards]
- H. *Corps de gardes* [Lodging for soldiers]
- I. *La grande Porte du Fort* [large Door of the Fort]
- K. *La petite Porte* [small Door. It led to the Huron fort]
- L to Z — *Maisons* [Houses, 15]
Building Styles Used in Michigan during the French Régime
Loraine DiCerbo’s Photo taken at Colonial Michilimackinac

Uses of these styles in Détroit as of the 1710 census

- Posts in the earth (*poteaux-en-terre*) (left and center) – used for the houses at Fort Pontchartrain with a thatch roof
- Piece on piece (*pièce-sur-pièce*) – used for the Church and warehouse
- Lot size ranges in Fort Pontchartrain: Antoine Beauregard – 70’ x 70’ to Pierre Bassinet – 10’ x 14’
Interior of a Reconstructed Home at Colonial Michilimackinac
Photo Sally Eustice, History From the Hearth (Mackinac, Michigan, Mackinac State Historic Parks) p. 118
The Surviving Records regarding Cadillac’s Land and Site Grants in Détroit are Confusing and Contradictory

• Very few recipients of the grants had the foresight to deposit their copies of the original grants with Montréal notaries;
• In the 1720s, Alphonse Tonty demanded that the habitants give him their copies of their grants;
• The circa 1721 summaries of the grants sometimes contradict each other in terms of location and in terms of dates.
Cadillac’s Land Grants in Détroit – as we will see shortly, These Grants Were Directly Tied to Trading

• Between 1 September 1706 and 10 December 1710
  • Cadillac granted 68 sites within the fort,
  • 15 garden plots outside the fort, and
  • 31 “ribbon farms” to heads of families, soldiers, and voyageurs. These grants included some of the land that the Ottawa had already cleared.
• In addition, several families or voyageurs sold their houses, exchanged houses, and a few sites reverted back to Cadillac.
Cadillac’s Land and Site Grants

Most commentators limit their discussion to the following

• The owner was obligated to pay rent to Cadillac on an annual basis

• The owner was obligated to plant a May pole in front of Cadillac’s residence
Page one of the 10 March 1707 land grant (ribbon farm) to Jacob de Marsac
Page one of the 10 March 1707 grant of a site in the fort to Pierre Chesne
Cadillac’s Land Grants

As you will see from my summary of Suzanne Boivin Sommerville’s translation of two grants, the grants were much more complicated and granted the owner important rights which lead directly to the growth of the city.
Most Important Obligations of the Owner

• Pay Cadillac a fee of ten *livres* annually on the 20th of March in furs or in currency for the rights which Cadillac gave up. Louis XIV criticized Cadillac for charging the fee.

• Clear and cultivate the land within three months of the grant [not applicable to the owners of sites within the fort]

• Grind his grain at the mill at the rate of eight *livres* per bushel [*minot*]. Pontchartrain ordered Cadillac to lower the fee.
Most Important Restrictions on the Owner

• The owner could not work as a blacksmith, edge tool maker, locksmith, arms maker, or brewer for ten years without Cadillac’s written permission.
• Cadillac reserved the rights to wood on the property that may be needed for the fort, boats, and buildings [not applicable to the owners of sites within the fort]
• The owner could not sell brandy to the Indians; the penalty for violating this restriction was the loss of the land, the owner’s habitation, and the price paid for the brandy [not applicable to the owners of sites within the fort]
Most Important Rights of the Owner

• Right to bring as much merchandise as the owner wanted from Montréal and to trade it in Détroit, as long as the owner personally trades or sells the merchandise. Louis XIV criticized Cadillac for charging the fee associated with the right to trade.

• Right to sell as much as the owner wanted to the Indians as well as to the French
Families Who Took Advantage of the Right to Trade – families who brought merchandise with them prior to formally receiving their land grant are marked with an *

- François Bienvenu *dit* Delisle
- Jacques Campeau*
- Michel Campeau
- Jean Casse *dit* Saint-Aubin
- Pierre Chesne
- Pierre Estève
- Pierre Mallet*
- Pierre Robert*
Cadillac’s Unconscionable Greed led François Clairambault d’Aigremont to conclude in 1708 that he was hated by the French and the Indians.

• Cadillac alienated the tradesmen by charging them exorbitant fees to practice their trade; and prohibited those who received land grants from practicing their trade. Louis XIV criticized Cadillac for charging the fee.

• Those who received land grants or ribbon farms were forced to clear their land by hand with a mattock because Cadillac charged exorbitant fees to lease his horse that could be used to plow their fields.
Cadillac’s Unconscionable Greed – continued

- He alienated the families by charging exorbitant fees for using the mill.
- He also charged greatly inflated prices for goods such as milk; wheat, and peas.
- When the families told Cadillac that they intended to buy corn from the Huron, he cornered the market, causing great distress for some families and soldiers.
1710 – Pivotal Issues and Actions that Effected the Founding Families

• Spring 1710 – **Cadillac** refused to pay for the soldier’s food; canoes were sent to Détroit to escort most of the soldiers back to the St. Lawrence settlements.

• 5 May 1710 – **Cadillac** was promoted to governor of *Louisiane*; **François Daupin, sieur de Laforest**, was named as his replacement, but due to his illness, **Jacques Charles Renaud, sieur Dubuisson**, was named as temporary commandant. Although ordered to immediately leave for Louisiane, Cadillac remained in Détroit until 1711.
1710 – Pivotal Issues and Actions that Effected the Founding Families – Continued

• 1710 – Confidential memos of a clerk in the Ministry of Marine revealed that Pontchartrain believed that LaForest “was considered a mediocre officer without enough ability to command a western post.” By putting him in charge of Detroit, Pontchartrain hoped to bring about the collapse of the discredited settlement.

• 1710 – Proposals were discussed that would move the residents of Détroit to a possible silver mine on the Wabash River or to Louisiane.
When I consider the conditions that my ancestors lived under in Détroit during its first ten years, I marvel at their strength and belief in the post’s potential
Chaussegros de Lery’s (?) copy of Henri Louis Deschamps de Boishebert’s 1731 map of Detroit, courtesy of Library and Archive’s New France Archives: 

Détroit Side of the River – Left to Right
• Potawatomi Village
• Huron Fields
• Huron Village
• French Fort

Windsor Side of the River – Left to Right
• Huron Fields
• Ottawa Fields
• Ottawa Village
1732 – Plan of the French Fort – plans are also available for the Potawatomi, Huron, and Ottawa Forts
1734 Land Grants – Ribbon Farms

- Charles Chauvin – 2 arpents
- Jacques Desmoulins *dit* Philis – 2 arpents
- Pierre Estève *dit* Lajeunesse – 2 arpents
- Jean Bineau – 2 arpents
- Jean Louis Campeau – 5 arpents
- François Marsac *dit* Desrochers – 4 arpents
- Jean Chapoton – 3 arpents
- Pierre Meloche – 5 arpents
- Jean Gilbert – 4 arpents
- Jacques Campeau – 4 arpents
- Jean? Moran – 4 arpents
- Pierre Chesne *dit* Labutte – 3 arpents
- Joseph Seguin *dit* Ladéroute – 4 arpents
- Charles Chesne – 4 arpents
- Jean Casse *dit* Saint-Aubin – 2 arpents
- Pierre Casse *dit* Saint-Aubin – 3 arpents
- François Lauzon – 4 arpents
The Certificates, *Memoires*, and Other Official Documents Issued Between 1739 – 1750

See the Military Page on the FCHSM Website:
During the period from 1739 – 1750, the *commandants* of the posts in the Great Lakes ordered some of their residents to provide goods and services for the “benefit of the King”

- Supplies were not readily available due to military campaigns, wars, and the movement of the Huron Mission.
- The individuals or companies supplying goods or services submitted a statement listing the goods or services provided so that they could be reimbursed. Robert Navarre recorded or certified many of the statements in Détroit.
- Many of the goods and services were supplied to Native Americans, their families, or for their benefit.
Categorized Timeline 1739 – 1750

• 1739 – 1742 – Military Campaign Against the Chickasaw

• 1744 – 1748 – King George’s War between Britain and France
  • 1745 – The British captured Louisbourg, cutting off all supplies from France to New France. This resulted in an increase in the price of trade goods as well as other goods imported from France.
  • The British encouraged New France’s allies to attack the French.
  • 1748 – Commandant Lemoine de Longueuil sent reinforcements to the posts at Fort St. Joseph (near Niles, Michigan), Ouiatanon (near Lafayette, Indiana) and in Illinois.
Categorized Timeline 1739 – 1750

1742 – 1750 – The Huron Mission

• 1742 – Armand de La Richardie, S.J., moved the Huron Mission from Détroit to Bois Blanc (present-day Bob-Lo Island)

• 1744 – 1746 – Pierre Potier, S.J., arrived on Bois Blanc to aid La Richardie. In 1746, La Richardie suffered a stroke and returned to the St. Lawrence Settlements.

• 1748 – Nicolas or Orontony burned the Huron village on Bois Blanc and with 70 warriors and their families moved to present-day Sandusky, Ohio. The Christian Hurons appealed for the return of La Richardie.

• 1748 – 1751 – In October 1748 La Richardie returned to Detroit. He re-established the mission for the Huron at La Pointe de Montréal (in the present-day city of Windsor). La Richardie returned to Quebec in summer 1751.
Categorized Timeline 1739 – 1750

Local Conspiracies against the French Posts – these conspiracies would have deeply impacted Détroit’s families

• 1744 – *Commandant* Paul Joseph Lemoine de Longueuil with the aid of Nissiwaquet, an Ottawa Chief from L’Arbre Croche, frustrated a Native-American conspiracy against the French.

• 1747 – When *Longueuil* learned from a Huron women that the British encouraged the Huron, Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi to kill the garrison in Détroit and all of the settlers, he called all residents into the fort.

• Détroit’s residents did not venture far from the fort. *No crops were planted.*
Categorized Timeline 1739 – 1750

Local Conspiracies against the French Posts – Continued

• The local Indians burned the outlying buildings and killed the cattle.

• When Nicolas or Orontony, a Huron Chief, came to Detroit professing peaceful intentions, his warriors killed three French Canadians near the fort and then fled to the Huron Mission on Bois Blanc.

• 1747 – 1748 – In September 1747, a convoy of soldiers reached Detroit. The supplies and trade goods only lasted through the winter.

• In April 1748, Commandant Longueuil held a peace conference with the Ottawa, Potawatomi, Huron, and Ojibwa.
New France Prepared to check the infiltration of British Traders and Iroquois Indians along the Ohio Valley

- 1749 – Governor Roland Michel Barrin de La Galissonière planned to build additional posts/forts in the Great Lakes and to increase the population of Détroit to 1,000 so that it could feed and defend all of the other posts.

- 1749 – Governor La Galissonière sent Gaspard Joseph Chaussegros de Léry on a reconnaissance mission to Detroit. The fort was expanded.

- 1749 – Governor La Galissonière offered farm animals and equipment to French Canadians who agreed to settle in Detroit and on the Canadian side of the Detroit River.

- 1749 – Pierre Joseph Céleron de Blainville and 200 men reclaimed the Ohio Valley.

- 1750 – Additional French-Canadian families settled in Detroit.
Chaussegros de Léry’s 1749 Map of Détroit
Types of Goods and Services Provided

• Clothing and other gifts given to Indians
• Food for military campaigns, conferences with Native Americans, for the wives and children of Allies who were on a military campaign, or for the use of Native Americans as they returned home or travelled to Montréal for conferences with the Governor
• Military equipment and supplies
• Transportation related goods
• Blacksmith, Gunsmith, or Armorer Services
• Translating services provided by Interpreters
Example of a statement seeking reimbursement

On 3 June 1742, Charles Chesne and Pierre Chesne [dit Labutte] supplied two large birch bark canoes to transport the Kickapoo, Mascoutin, and Wea to Montréal to confer with the governor.
Residents of Détroit who Provided Goods or Services – 1739 – 1750

• **Baker:** Louis Gervais, Joseph Poupard
• **Blacksmiths:** Jean Cécire, Charles Chauvin
• **Butcher:** Jacques Pilet
• **Carpenters, Joiners:** Charles Gariépy, Nicolas Lacelle, Charles Lapointe *dit* Tousignant, Pierre Meloche
• **Gunsmiths, Armorers:** Charles Barthe, Jacques Beaudry *dit* Saint-Martin and Desbuttes, Jean Baptiste Beaudry *dit* Saint-Martin, Pierre Belleperche, Jean Baptiste Marquis
• **Interpreters:** Jacques Beaudry *dit* Saint-Martin and Desbuttes, Jean Baptiste Beaudry *dit* Saint-Martin, Pierre Chesne *dit* Labutte,
• **Mason:** François Janis / Janisse
• **Shoemaker:** Hyacinthe Réaume
• **Surgeon:** Jean Baptiste Chapoton
Residents of Détroit who Provided Goods – 1739 – 1750


• Soldiers: Duburon, Simon Gendron *dit* Poitevin, Jolicoeur, Poitevin, Saint Eutrope, Saint Louis

• Surveyors: Paillé, Saint-Pierre
Residents of Détroit who Provided Goods or Services – 1739 – 1750

Residents of Détroit who Provided Goods or Services – 1739 – 1750

• **Seamstress:** Marie Anne Sauvage (*Madame* Barrois, wife of François Lotman *dit* Barrois) made a number of clothing items for specific Indians, including hooded coats (*capots*), leggings (*mitasses*), shirts, and pouches.

The complete list of Détroit residents who supplied goods or services from 1739 – 1750 can be found on the Military Page of the FCHSM website:
The Huron Mission – Détroit (1728); Bois Blanc Island (1742); Pointe de Montréal (1750)

Chaussegros de Léry’s 1749 map of the Detroit River

Bois Blanc (Bob-lo) is the small island on the Canadian side of the river opposite Grosse Isle
Volumes 69 and 70 of the *Jesuit Relations* are two valuable resources for information regarding our ancestors

Available from the Hathi Trust: [https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000833013](https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000833013)

Contains business and other transactions with French Canadians

Contains contracts with French Canadians from 1733 – 1751 – examples

- François Janis – masonry work for the mission – 1749 [*JR*, Vol. 70, p. 31]
- Antoine Mesny / Meny – sawed pine – 1749 [*JR*, Vol. 70, p. 31]
- Niagara Campeau – 1 September 1748 [*JR*, Vol. 70, p. 31-33]
- François Janis – took over the mission farm – 1 September 1751 [*JR*, Vol. 70, p. 69-71]
Volumes 69 and 70 of the *JR*

The mission had extensive relations with women from Détroit – examples

- Marie Anne Daragon (*Madame Goyau*) acted as a laundress and baker for the mission [Vol. 69, p. 257]
- Madeleine Pruneau (*Madame Caron*) sold meat, fencing, and lead to the mission [Vol. 70, *passim*]

**Agents and Saleswomen for the Mission**

- Louise Doyon (*Madame St-Martin*) acted as an agent and salesperson for the mission [Vol. 69, *passim*]
- *Madame* Gambille acted as an agent and salesperson for the mission [Vols. 69 and 70, *passim*]
- Angélique Girard (*Madame Cuillerier*) acted as an agent and salesperson for the mission [Vol. 70, *passim*]. The mission sold her the forge in 1750 [JR, 70, p. 61]. She also handled her husband’s business transaction before the family moved to Détroit.

A nickname was a sign of respect and honor; it did not mean the person was métis!

**Individuals with a special skill or occupation**

1. Pierre Belleperche (gunsmith) – handatrak8at; andatrak8at
2. Jean Chapoton (surgeon) – hatetsens; atetsens
3. Charles Chauvin (blacksmith) – choïn ok8istonniak
4. François Janis (mason) – hong8atonngiak
5. Jacques (Beaudry *dit*) Martin *dit* Desbuttes? (gunsmith and interpreter) – ok8istonniak; haotsindachra
6. Pierre Meloche (carpenter) – hannonchiangiak
7. Robert Navarre (notary) – hahiatonk
8. Laurent Parent (carpenter) – ha8oinarıronniak
French Canadians who were given nicknames by the Huron – continued

Farmers and their spouses at the Mission
9. Nicolas “Niagara” Campeau (farmer at the Huron mission) – 8ndoːgiara
10. Jean Baptiste Goyau (farmer at the Huron mission) – Xondiak; konniak
11. Marie Anne Daragon (Madame Goyau) (laundress and baker at the Huron Mission) – Marie

Individuals who did not have a specified occupation
12. Vital Caron – karon; Karon
13. François Lotman dit Barrois – handakonniak
14. François Seguin dit Ladéroute – Sakeonk8ara

Merchants
15. Charles Chesne (merchant) – n’onk8oint8annon; n’onkoin8annen
16. Pierre Chesne dit Labutte (merchant and interpreter) – oonditso8a; andits8oa
French Canadians who were given nicknames by the Huron – continued

17. Zachary Cicot/Sicot (merchant) – chik&it; Chiko&it
18. Antoine Cuillerier *dit* Beaubien (merchant) – 8ndatannon
19. Guillaume? Dagneau *dit* Dequindre (possibly a merchant) – tsitonchies
20. Jean Baptiste Douaire *dit* Bondy (possibly a merchant) – hqndgietsi; aiondgietsi
21. Jacques Godet/Gaudet (possibly a merchant) – Tochingôtr8nnnon hatatia&it
22. Pierre Godefroy *dit* Roquetaillade (merchant) – ąronto
23. Alexis Trottier *dit* DesRuisseaux (merchant) – onda&itkon
My Sources for the 1701 – 1710 Period

• Moreau-DesHarnais, Gail and Diane Wolford Sheppard (Vol. 1); Sommerville, Suzanne Boivin (Vol. 2), *Le Détroit du Lac Érié 1701-1710* (Royal Oak, Michigan: 2016). Both volumes rely on primary / original parish, notary, and land records, official correspondence, memoirs, journals, and established secondary sources.