Please see the introduction to this series. Other than the parish records from the Drouin Collection at www.ancestry.com, which are fully cited in brackets, the full citations for other sources used are found below.¹

**Laframboise – Trottier Family and Chatelain Family:**

Jean Baptiste Fafard _dit_ Laframboise, son of Jean Baptiste Fafard _dit_ Laframboise and Marie Charlotte Legardeur, married Geneviève Trottier _dit_ LaBissonnière, daughter of Joseph Marie Trottier and Claire Geneviève Dubord, 28 May 1758 in Champlain. They were the parents of four children. Their sons Alexis Joseph Fafard _dit_ Laframboise, Jean Baptiste Fafard _dit_ Laframboise, and Louis Joseph Fafard _dit_ Laframboise lived at Michilimackinac. Geneviève Trottier died 13 April 1766 and was buried the following day in Trois-Rivières [PRDH – IGD, #34891 – Fafard – Trottier Family].

Jean Baptiste Fafard _dit_ Laframboise married Marie Marguerite Chatelain, daughter of François Chatelain and Marguerite Cardin, 29 September 1767 in Trois-Rivières. They were the parents of seven children. Their sons Jean François Fafard _dit_ Laframboise and Claude Fafard _dit_ Laframboise lived at Michilimackinac [PRDH-IGD, Fafard – Chatelain Family and Couple Views]. Their daughter Marguerite Fafard _dite_ Laframboise married William Grant 27 February 1787 at an unknown location. Grant was a trader and merchant who wintered at Michilimackinac in 1778 and 1786. It is possible that Grant hired or encouraged his Fafard _dit_ Laframboise brothers-in-law to move to Michilimackinac [DCB, Grant’s biography].

The sons by both wives are listed below in order of birth. All of the sons used their _dit_ name while they lived in the Great Lakes.

**Alexis Joseph Fafard _dit_ Laframboise – Sauteuse Family and Alexis Joseph Fafard _dit_ Laframboise – Adhémar _dite_ St Martin Family:**

Alexis Joseph Fafard _dit_ Laframboise, son of Jean Baptiste Fafard _dit_ Laframboise and Geneviève Trottier was born 31 January 1763 in Trois-Rivières [PRDH – IGD, #34891 – Fafard – Trottier Family]. His godparents were _sieur_ Alexis Francheville, a merchant, and Marie Laframboise [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, T, Trois-Rivières, Immaculée-Conception, cathédrale L’Assomption, 1757-1766, Image 91].

¹ Christian Denissen, *Genealogy of the French families of the Detroit River Region, 1701-1936* (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, revised edition, 1987) [although Denissen is fairly reliable for records in the Detroit area, it is less reliable than Jetté or PRDH for records from other areas; rarely lists all children born outside Detroit; and often confuses baptismal dates for birth dates. Researchers should verify birth dates with Jetté, PRDH, or the actual parish register. For most families, Denissen cuts off in the mid-1850s; René Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730* (Montréal: Les Presses de l’Université de Montréal: 1983); *Programme de recherche en démographie historique de l’Université de Montréal online*: http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca, hereafter PRDH [does not necessarily name all the children born in Détroit; the PRDH numbers generally refer to family sheets or certificates]; Sharon A. Kelley, editor, *Marriage Records Ste. Anne Church 1701-1850* (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 2001).
Prior to his marriage, Alexis Joseph Fafard *dit* Laframboise had two sons by a *Sauteuse* [Chippewa or Ojibwa].

1. **Jean Baptiste Laframboise** was born *circa* 1788. He was *ondoyé* by Mr. Campion. He was conditionally baptized 29 July 1796 in Ste Anne’s, Mackinac. His godparents were *Mr*. Pierre Isidore Lacroix and Josèphe Adhémar [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Mackinac Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 14]. [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Mackinac Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 14]. His ultimate fate is not known.

2. **Joseph Laframboise** was born *circa* 1790. He was *ondoyé* by Mr. Campion. He was conditionally baptized 29 July 1796 in Ste Anne’s, Mackinac. His godparents were Patrice Adhémar and Louise Dubois [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Mackinac Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 14]. His ultimate fate is not known.

Alexis Joseph Laframboise married **Josette Adhémar dite St. Martin**, daughter of Antoine Adhémar *dit* St. Martin and Geneviève Blondeau, 19 March 1792 in a civil ceremony performed at the home of
Gabriel Côté on Mackinac Island, Michigan. Edward Charleton, Captain of the 5th Regiment and Commandant of Mackinac [Ste Anne, Mackinac, Mackinac Marriages, 1750 – 1799, Image 10]

Catholic Marriage of Alexis Laframboise and Josette Adhémar

Alexis Laframboise and Josette Adhémar were married in a Catholic Service on 29 July 1796 at Ste. Anne’s, Mackinac Island [Ste Anne, Mackinac, Mackinac Marriages, 1750 – 1799, Image 15].
Josette Adhémar was born at 7 o’clock in the evening of 13 April 1775 on the northeast coast of Detroit where her father was a commerçant [merchant]. She was baptized the following day in Ste. Anne’s, Detroit. Her godparents were Antoine Desbuttes dit St. Martin and Josette Bondy [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, 1702-1780, Image 198; Denissen, Vol. II, p. 1120 – states her name was Mary Joseph (Marie Josèphe); does not name her godparents.

Alexis Laframboise and Josette Adhémar had six children. Alexis Laframboise began to trade at present-day Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1785 – 1786. He wintered there for several years and later sent his brother François take charge of his goods, but François allegedly mismanaged the post. Alexis Laframboise died 2 April 1800 at 3 o’clock in the afternoon. He was buried in Ste Anne’s Church, Michilimackinac, on 4 April 1800 [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 19, p. 158]. Josette Adhémar and her children moved to Montréal after the death of her husband. Marie Josephte Adhémar died 27 July 1846 and was buried 29 July 1846 in Montréal [Lafrance].

Children of Alexis Laframboise and Josette Adhémar:
1. Alexis Laframboise was born 12 August 1793 at 1:30 a.m.; he was ondoyé by M$. Étienne Campion the same day [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 3].

Alexis Laframboise was baptized 29 July 1796 in Ste Anne’s, Mackinac. His godparents were François Laframboise and Geneviève Adhémar [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 14].
Alexis Laframboise married Lucie Angélique Côté, widow of François Xavier de LaPerrière, 21 November 1820 in Montréal [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, M, Montréal, Basilique Notre-Dame, 1820, Image 178].

2. Geneviève Laframboise was born 23 August 1794 and was ondoyée by Pierre Gamelin [Ste Anne, Mackinae CD, Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 10].
Geneviève Laframboise’s Ondoiement

Geneviève Laframboise was baptized 29 July 1796 in Ste Anne’s, Mackinac. Her godparents were Joseph Laframboise and Angélique Adhémar [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 14 – see the image above under Alexis Laframboise].

Geneviève Laframboise died 2 August 1805 and was buried the following day in Montréal [Lafrance].

3. **Josèphe Laframboise** was born 24 March 1796 at 10:30 p.m. and onoyée by Guillaume Lamothe, justice of the peace [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 12 – her first name was not recorded in the register].

Josèphe Laframboise’s Ondoiement
Josèphe Laframboise was baptized in Ste Anne’s, Mackinac. Her godparents were Antoine Adhémar and Louise Dubois [[Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 14 – see the image above under Alexis Laframboise].

Marie Josette Laframboise married Joseph Maurice Lamothe, son of Joseph Lamothe and Catherine Blondeau, 1 February 1813 in Montréal [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, M, Montréal, Basilique Notre-Dame, 1813 – Images 10-11]. Joseph Maurice Lamothe was a fur trader, militia officer, and Indian Department official [DCB, biography of Lamothe].

Signatures at the marriage of Marie Josette Laframboise and Joseph Maurice Lamothe

4. Marguerite Laframboise was born 19 November 1797 at 2:00 a.m., and ondoyée the same day by G.E. Young, J.P. [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 16 – her name is not recorded].

Marguerite Laframboise’s Ondoiement

Marguerite Laframboise was baptized at Ste Anne’s, Michilimackinac, on 7 July 1799. Her godparents were Claude Laframboise and Angélique Adhémar [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 17]. She probably died shortly thereafter.
5. **Marie Marguerite Laframboise** was born *circa* 1799 and *ondoyée* after her birth. She was conditionally baptized in Ste Anne’s, Michilimackinac, on 16 June 1804. Her godparents were Gabriel Côté and Marguerite Adhémar [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1800 - 1823, Image 4]. Marguerite Laframboise died 29 November 1807 and was buried 1 December 1807 in Montréal.

6. **Marie Laframboise** was born 20 March 1800 and *ondoyée* the following day by her maternal grandfather [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1800 - 1823, Image 1]. Her ultimate is not known.
Jean Baptiste Laframboise:

Jean Baptiste Laframboise, son of Jean Baptiste Fafard dit Laframboise and Geneviève Exupere Trottier, was born 18 February 1764 in Trois-Rivières [PRDH – IGD, #34891 – Fafard – Trottier Family]. His godparents were Sieur Jean Baptiste Laframboise and Dame Charlotte Vieuxpont [Lafrance, Drouin Collection, T, Trois-Rivières, 1760-1764, d1p_1142c0961.jpg].

Unlike his brothers and half-brothers, Jean Baptiste Laframboise appears to have only spent one summer at Michilimackinac. He was a godfather on 16 July 1786 and 15 August 1786. [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Volume 19, pp. 80, 81, and 87]. On 19 July 1786, he adopted Marie Magdelaine Waters, the three-year old natural daughter of John Waters and a Native American; the image of her baptism follows:

Jean Baptiste Fafard dit Laframboise returned to the St. Lawrence Settlements that fall. On 27 February 1787, he witnessed the marriage contract of his half-sister Marguerite Laframboise to Guillaume (William) Grant. His brothers [Louis] Joseph Fafard dit Laframboise and half-brothers François Fafard dit Laframboise and Claude Fafard dit Laframboise also witnessed the marriage contract [PRDH-IGD, #416159].

Jean Baptiste Fafard dit Laframboise does not appear to have married. His ultimate fate is not known.

Louis Joseph Fafard dit Laframboise – Magdeleine/Madeleine Marcot Family:

Louis Joseph Fafard dit Laframboise, son of Jean Baptiste Fafard dit Laframboise and Geneviève Trottier dite LaBissonnière, was born 6 May 1765 in Trois-Rivières [PRDH – IGD, #34891 – Fafard – Trottier Family]. He was baptized the same day. His godparents were Louis Joseph Godefroy dit

Baptism of Louis Joseph Laframboise

Joseph Laframboise married Magdeleine Marcot, daughter of Jean Baptiste Marcot and Marie or Timothée Neskesh, an Ottawa, 11 July 1804 at Ste Anne’s, Mackinac [Ste Anne, Mackinac, Mackinac Marriages, 1800 – 1804, Image 6 – although the register states that her name was Marguerite Magdeleine Marcot, I believe this was an error as she had a sister named Marguerite].
Marriage of Joseph Laframboise and Magdeleine Marcot

Magdeleine Marcot was born about 1780, possibly at Fort St. Joseph in present-day, Niles, Michigan. She was baptized 1 August 1786. Her godparents were Sieur Antoine Barthe and Madame Charles Gauthier [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1775 – 1789, Image 12; DCB, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/marcot_marguerite_magdelaine_7E.html].

Baptism of Magdeleine Marcot

Joseph Laframboise and Magdeleine Marcot had two children, Josette and Joseph. Joseph Laframboise was killed by a Native American while he was praying at the Laframboise Camp on Lake Michigan during the autumn of 1806. Magdeleine gathered their furs, returned to Mackinac and then went to Montréal where she worked to settle her husband’s estate. Magdeleine Marcot carried on her husband’s fur trade business and in 1818 became an agent for the American Fur Company. She sold her business in 1822 and retired [DCB].
Figure 2: Magdelaine LaFramboise house, late 1860’s. Mackinac Island Historical Society.


Chateau LaFramboise – The Harbour View Inn on Mackinac Island
[http://www.mackinac.com/stay/bed-breakfast-inns/harbour-view-b-b]
In the 26 September 1833 Treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, Magdaline Laframboise and her son received $400 under schedule A payable to Individuals in lieu of reservations [Kappler, Vol. II, p. 406; Andreas, Vol. I, p. 126].

After her retirement, she devoted her life to Ste Anne’s and to the education of the children on the island. She died 4 April 1846 on Mackinac Island [DCB, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/marcot_marguerite_magdelaine_7E.html; Timmerman, passim].

She was initially buried in the basement of Ste Anne’s Church, but her remains were moved to the Church’s garden in the 1960s. Her remains were reinterred in a crypt in the Ste Anne’s Church Museum on 26 July 2013 [http://www.mackinacislandnews.com/news/2013-08-02/Top_News/Memorial_Honors_Fur_Trader_LaFramboise.html].

Children of Joseph Laframboise and Magdeleine Marcot:
1. Josette Laframboise was born 24 September 1795. She was baptized 7 July 1799 in Ste Anne’s. Her godparents were Isidore Lacroix and Josette Adhémar, wife of Alexis Laframboise [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 17].

Josette Laframboise was educated in Montréal. In 1816, after she returned to Mackinac Island, she met and married Captain Benjamin Kendrick Pierce, commandant of the fort, while her mother was away. A second ceremony was held the following year followed by a lavish reception at the home of Elisabeth (an Ottawa and also a trader) and David Mitchell. Pierce build the home pictured above for his mother-in-law. Josette died in 1820 or 1821 and was buried in Ste Anne’s. Josette had two children, Harriet and a son who died shortly after his mother. [DCB, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/marcot_marguerite_magdelaine_7E.html; Timmerman, p. 21].

2. Joseph Laframboise was born in 1805 at the Grand River post and baptized the following spring by a visiting missionary [Timmerman, pp. 3, 8]. He attended the Huron Mission School in Montréal starting in 1815 [Timmerman, p. 21]. Joseph began trading in 1820; in 1823, he was employed as a bourgeois clerk for the American Fur Company [Timmerman, p. 23].

Joseph Laframboise married a daughter of Ishahkba or Sleepy Eye, Chief of the Sisseton-Wahpeton band of the Dakota, before 1830. Their son Joseph Edouard was born in 1832 [Timmerman, pp. 24-25, 51].

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In 1838, Joseph Laframboise married Magdelaine Julia, another daughter of Sleepy Eye and had three more children, including Alexis George and Julia Ann. His wife died in December 1842, possibly in childbirth [Timmerman, pp. 51, 71].

Shortly after Magdelaine Julia’s death, he married Jane Dickson, daughter of William Dickson, a trader, by a missionary. Jane’s mother was one-quarter Mdewahkanton, and one-quarter Ojibwa [Timmerman, p. 71]. Joseph Laframboise and Jane Dickson had five children. Two died as infants. William Robert was born in 1847; Justine in 1849; and Eliza or Elizabeth in 1855 [Timmerman, p. 75]. Jane Dickson wore the blanket below at her marriage to Joseph Laframboise [Timmerman, p. 72].

Figure 10

Joseph Laframboise died in November 1856 at the Little Rock Post near Ridgely, Minnesota [Timmerman, p. 84]. Throughout his long career he was a trader, interpreter, guide, and assessor. See the plaque below which summarizes the highlights of his career.
Laframboise – Shaw-we-no-ha Family:

Jean François Laframboise, son of Jean Baptiste Fafard dit Laframboise and Marie Marguerite Chatelain was born and baptized 4 October 1770 in Trois-Rivières. His godparents were Sieur Claude [Courval dit] Cresse and Dame Marie Cardin [dite] Labroquerie [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, T, Trois-Rivières, Immaculée-Conception, cathédrale L’Assomption, 1766-1782, Image 51].
François Laframboise had five children by Shaw-we-no-qua. Although most people state that she was a Potawatomie, her tribe is only specified in the baptisms of her three youngest children although she is not named in their baptism. At their baptisms, she is stated to have been a Sauteuse [Chippewa or Ojibwa] Indian. However, it is possible that her tribal affiliation as noted in their baptism was an error.

General note regarding sources on this family: Early Chicago Home, Encyclopedia [http://www.earlychicago.com/encyclopedia.php?letter=L] contains entries for members of the Laframboise Family. Unfortunately, all sources are listed at the end of the entry for each individual, making it difficult to verify facts, especially whether one person has been confused for another; therefore it is not frequently used as a source.

Timeline:
François Laframboise took over his brother Alexis Laframboise’s post at Milwaukee, but he allegedly mismanaged the post [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 19, p. 158 – footnoted biography of Alexis Laframboise].

François Laframboise and his family moved to Chicago after 1803. They lived along the east side of the south branch of the Chicago River [Ann Durkin Keating, Rising Up from Indian Country – The Battle of Fort Dearborn and the Birth of Chicago (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2012), p. 67].

Following the November 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe, Native Americans attacked Americans living in Illinois [Diane Wolford Sheppard, The War of 1812 – A Timeline on the Military Page on the FCHSM Website]. On 6 April 1812, eleven Winnebago attacked the Leigh farm outside Fort Dearborn and killed two men. Following the attack, the residents of Chicago were on high alert. Captain Nathan Heald, commandant of Fort Dearborn, suspended all interactions with the Native Americans until he could determine the identities of the warriors and their tribe. This action effectively shut down the factory or trading at the post, forcing the Native Americans to deal with the private traders. John Kinzie, one of the local traders, his family, and servants moved into Fort Dearborn. Josette Laframboise was employed by the Kinzie family. Heald furnished the local militia with arms and ammunition. Many of the families from Milwaukee returned to Milwaukee. Although François Laframboise and his sons Claude and Joseph had joined the militia, François decided that it was wiser to return to Milwaukee, taking more than a dozen horses that they did not own. Josette Laframboise remained with the Kinzie family. Jean Baptiste Beaubien, who married Josette Laframboise after the 15 August 1815 destruction of Fort Dearborn, followed her family to Milwaukee [Keating, pp. 98-100 – states that they may have married before the attack].

After spending the war years in Milwaukee, the family returned to Chicago and purchased the Leigh Farm, which was located about three miles south of Fort Dearborn [Keating, pp. 99, 205].

In 1819, Chippewa and Ottawa Indians from Chab-way-way-gun [Cheboygan] stole a canoe-load of François Laframboise’s merchandise that was frozen in the lake. He was reimbursed for this loss in the 29 July 1829 treaty noted below [Kappler, Vol II, p. 215].

François Laframboise, Sr., was one of those who voted in the 7 August 1826 gubernatorial and congressional election in Chicago [Andreas, Vol. I, p. 600].

In the 29 July 1829 Treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, François Laframboise was reimbursed $2,000 for a canoe-load of merchandise lost in 1819 [Kappler, Vol. II, p. 215].

François Laframboise died in Chicago on Apr. 26, 1830, and Stephen Forbes was appointed appraiser of his estate, which was divided equally between Claude, Joseph, Alexis, and Josette (Mrs. J.B. Beaubien),

François Laframboise and Shaw-we-no-qua’s children:
1. **Claude Laframboise** was born about 1795 and **ondoyé** at Mackinac on 18 October 1797 with his sister Josette [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 16 – although Claude and Josette are not named at their baptism, their later history combined with the baptisms of their siblings allow us to correctly identify them].

![Image of Laframboise's Ondoyement](image.png)

Claude and Josette Laframboise’s **Ondoiement**

Claude Laframboise married de Nacouche’s. A son was baptized in Chicago in 1830:

- Joseph – baptized 18 October 1830 [Haydon, p. 66].

**Timeline:**
- In 1825, Claude Laframboise was one of fourteen tax payers in Chicago. His property was valued at $100; the tax was $1.00 [Andreas, Vol I, p. 101].
- In the 29 July 1829 Treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, Claude Laframboise was granted one section of land on the Riviere aux Pleins, adjoining the line of the purchase of 1816 received [Kappler, Vol. II, p. 213].
- On 3 May 1832, Claude Laframboise was listed on the muster roll of a Company formed in Chicago to fight in the Black Hawk War [E.R. Lewis, *The Roll of Honor* (Cook County, Illinois: Cook County Board of Commissioners, 1922), p. 13].
- In the 20 October 1832 Treaty with the Potawatomi, Claude Laframboise received one section of land on Thorn Creek [Kappler, Vol. II, p. 256].
- In 1833, the Catholics of Chicago petitioned the Bishop of St. Louis for a resident priest. Each petitioner listed the number of members in their family. Claude Laframboise was one of the petitioners; he had a family of four.
- In the 26 September 1833 Treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, Claude Laframboise’s children received $300 under schedule A payable to Individuals in lieu of reservations [Kappler, Vol. II, p. 405].

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3 James Ryan Haydon, *Chicago’s True Founder Thomas J.V. Owen* (Lombard, Illinois: Owen Memorial Fund, unknown date), p. 66
Claude Laframboise and his Potawatomie wife’s six-month old daughter Suzanne was baptized 29 January 1837 at the Potawatomie camp opposite Fort Leavenworth [Garraghan, p. 88].


Claude Laframboise died in Kansas [Early Chicago Home, Encyclopedia – L].

2. **Josette Laframboise** was born in 1796. She was ondoyée at Mackinac on 18 October 1797 with her brother Claude [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1792 – 1799, Image 16 – although Claude and Josette are not named at their baptism, their later history combined with the baptisms of their siblings allow us to correctly identify them].

See the discussion of the events in Chicago and Fort Dearborn in spring 1812 under her father’s biography.

Josette Laframboise was employed by the Kinzie family prior to spring 1812. Although John Kinzie marched with the U.S. contingent when they evacuated Fort Dearborn, on the advice of three Potawatomi chiefs from Fort St. Joseph, Topinbee, Leopold Pokagan, and Keepotah, the Kinzie family, their servants, and trading goods were loaded on a large bateau which they planned to bring to Fort St. Joseph. Although the bateau was not attacked on 15 August 1812, they witnessed the attack on the U.S. troops [Keating, pp. 142-143].


Discussion of Jean Baptiste Beaubien’s probable birth:
Jean Baptiste Beaubien’s birth date is not known with certainty. I believe that he was born between 1780 and 1782 for the reasons stated below. Most researchers are not familiar with the fact that the acts from Ste Anne’s Detroit for the period between 21 May 1779 and 5 September 1782 were borrowed by Cyprien Tanguay to compile his genealogical dictionary and were never returned or lost. Therefore, researchers using Ste Anne’s records state that Jean Baptiste Beaubien was born 5 September 1787 in Detroit. While Jean Beaubien was born on 5 September 1787, this member of the family married Regine Métay 4 April 1815 in Ste Anne’s [Kelley, 4 p. 75].

Jean Baptiste Beaubien’s brother Joseph was born 15 September 1779 and baptized in Assumption the following day [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1767-1783, Image 36; Denissen, Vol I, p. 55].

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Jean Baptiste Beaubien’s sister Véronique was born and baptized 27 September 1783 in Assumption [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1781-1808, Image 21; Denissen, Vol I, p. 55].

The gap between 1779 and 1783 leaves ample time for Jean Baptiste Beaubien’s birth. Two additional facts regarding the family supports this conclusion. A census of both sides of the Detroit River Region was taken 16 July 1782. While there are occasional errors in the number of family members in a census, following are the number of family members in the 1782 census for Joseph Beaubien and Marie Josèphe Bondy: 1 married woman: 1 widow or hired woman; four boys, and two girls [Lajeunnesse, p. 72].

Finally, Jean Baptiste Beaubien was godfather to his brother Marc who was baptized 25 April 1800 at Ste Anne’s, Detroit. The only other Jean Baptiste Beaubien who was alive in 1800 was the son of Jean Baptiste Beaubien and Geneviève Parent; this Jean Baptiste Beaubien was born in 1771, but he did not sign the register at his marriage to Suzanne Métay on 9 January 1826 at Assumption [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, 1780-1801, Image 301 – Marc Beaubien’s Baptism; Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1820-1838, Image 103 – Beaubien – Métay Marriage].

Prior to his marriage to Josette Laframboise, Jean Baptiste Beaubien had three children by Ottawa women.

Daughter of Jean Baptiste Beaubien by an Ottawa Lebbitoit:

- Marie was born about 1806 in Chicago and baptized 28 July 1828 in Ste Anne’s Detroit. On the same day, she married Louis Genereux. Their daughter Lucille who was born 12 March 1827 at the Grand River on Lake Michigan, was recognized at legitimate
Sons of Jean Baptiste Beaubien and **Mah-naw-bun-no-qua**h. Mah-naw-bun-no-qua was the sister of Shabnona, an Ottawa Chief. She died in 1812 [Frank G. Beaubien, p. 98]:

- Charles Henri Beaubien was born on the Grand River at Lake Michigan; he died 11 March 1858 in Grosse Pointe, Illinois [Frank G. Beaubien, p. 98].
- Medore Benjamin Beaubien was born 15 July 1809 on the Grand River at Lake Michigan [Frank G. Beaubien].

Josette Laframboise and Jean Baptiste Beaubien’s children who were baptized in Chicago in 1830:

- Philippe Beaubien – baptized 7 October 1830 [Haydon, p. 66].
- Henry Beaubien – baptized 7 October 1830 [Haydon, p. 66].
- Marie Louise Beaubien – baptized 7 October 1830 [Haydon, p. 66].
- Marguerite Beaubien – baptized 7 October 1830 [Haydon, p. 66].
- Hélène Maria Beaubien – baptized 12 October 1830 [Haydon, p. 66].

Josette Laframboise and Jean Baptiste Beaubien had the following additional children: George (died young), Susan, Monique, Julie, Alexander, Ellen (probably Hélène Maria), Caroline, and William [Early Chicago Home, Encyclopedia [http://www.earlychicago.com/encyclopedia.php?letter=L]].

Josette Laframboise died in 1845 at Desplaines, Illinois – see the image of the plaque at her burial site below.
In 1855, Jean Baptiste Beaubien married Catherine Louise Penney [Frank G. Beaubien, p. 102]. Jean Baptiste Beaubien and Catherine Louise Penney had the following children: Isadore, Maurice, Pauline, and Claudia; his children totaled 19. She died 30 December 1910 in Chicago [Frank G. Beaubien, p. 102].

Jean Baptiste Beaubien died 25 January 1863 in Napierville, Illinois [Frank G. Beaubien, p. 102].

Timeline:
Jean Baptiste Beaubien entered the fur trade as a clerk for Joseph Bailly. He was working at the Grand River in 1808 [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 19, p. 455].

Following the destruction of Fort Dearborn, Jean Baptiste Beaubien followed the Laframboise family to Milwaukee [Keating, p. 100].
Jean Baptiste Beaubien established a post in Milwaukee before 1814. On 2 March 1814, the Potawatomi held a council. One of their resolutions was to kill Jean Baptiste Beaubien and steal his goods [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 10, p. 109; Vol. 19, p. 455].

Jean Baptiste Beaubien was living in Chicago in 1816 [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 14, p. 26].

On 7 April 1819, the American Fur Company hired Nicolas Grenier in Montréal on a three-year contract as a boatman to work with Beaubien. Grenier’s wages were $500 per year [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 12, pp. 160-161].

In the 29 August 1821 Treaty with the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi, Jean Baptiste Beaubien witnessed the treaty where the following grants were made: Charles Beaubien and Medart Beaubien, sons of Man-na-ben-a-ua, each received one-half of a section of land near the village of Ke-wi-goshkeem, on the Washtenaw River [Kappler, Vol. II, pp. 199, 201].

By the early 1820s, the American Fur Company hired Jean Baptiste Beaubien to represent their interests in Chicago. Jean Baptiste Beaubien purchased the house just south of the fort along the lake-shore from Martha Leigh Des Pins for his family and business operations as a trader [Keating, p. 219].

On 14 August 1822, Jean Baptiste Beaubien and James Kinzie had an account at Michilimackinac with the American Fur Company; on the same day, Jean Baptiste Beaubien had an account at Michilimackinac with the American Fur Company for his trade at Milwaukee [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 11, pp. 374, 375].

In 1823 and 1824, Jean Baptiste Beaubien continued to trade at Milwaukee [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 20, pp. 318, 367].
In 1825, Jean Baptiste Beaubien was one of fourteen tax payers in Chicago. His property was valued at $1,000; the tax was $100. On 10 September 1825, Jean Baptiste Beaubien and Alexander Walcott were commissioned Justice of the Peace; the first Justice of the Peace was John Kinzie who was commissioned 8 March 1825 [Beaubien, p. 100].

In 1825, the American Fur Company asked Jean Baptiste Beaubien and John Kinzie to administer the Company’s Chicago post. The post made a considerable profit in 1826-1827. In anticipation of an even better year, Beaubien and Kinzie ordered more goods for the Chicago post. Instead, the fur trade in Illinois ended abruptly due to a precipitous decline in game. The decline in game had been caused by the development of lead mines in western Illinois, the invention of the steel trap in 1823, and the cutthroat policies of the American Fur Company [Keating, p. 220].

Jean Baptiste Beaubien was one of those who voted in the 7 August 1826 gubernatorial and congressional election in Chicago [Andreas, Vol. I, p. 600]. John Kinzie, Jean Baptiste Beaubien, and Billy Caldwell were Judges in 1826; Beaubien was also a judge in 1830 [Beaubien, p. 100].

In the 20 October 1832 Treaty with the Potawatomi, Josette Beaubien and her children received two sections on Hickory Creek [Kappler, Vol. II, p. 257].

In 1833, the Catholics of Chicago petitioned the Bishop of St. Louis for a resident priest. Each petitioner listed the number of members in their family. J.B. Beaubien was one of the petitioners; he was head of a family of 14 [Garraghan, p. 45].

In 1834, Jean Baptiste Beaubien lived in the old American Fur Company post on Dearborn Street on the lakeshore [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 11, p. 228].

In 1834, Jean Baptiste Beaubien was made a colonel of the militia in Chicago [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 19, p. 455].

In May 1835, Jean Baptiste Beaubien bought the Fort Dearborn reservation [75.69 acres] through the local government land agent for $94.61, but the purchase was later declared invalid by the United States Supreme Court [Early Chicago Home, Encyclopedia [http://www.earlychicago.com/encyclopedia.php?letter=L]].

Josette Laframboise died in 1845 and was buried in Franklin Park – see the image of the marker above.

In 1850, Jean Baptiste Beaubien was promoted to Brigadier General of the Chicago Militia [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 19, p. 455].
Jean Baptiste Beaubien returned to Chicago in 1855 and remained there until 1858. He moved to Napierville, Illinois in 1858. He died there in 1863 [Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 19, p. 455].

3. **Joseph Laframboise** was born 21 December 1799 on Lake Michigan. He was baptized with his siblings 18 June 1817 at Assumption. Joseph’s godparents were Laurent Boemier and Charlotte Gignac dite Martin [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1808-1820, Image 147 – see the image of their baptism below; Denissen, Vol. I, p. 668 – only states that his father had three children by a *Sauteuse* and provides their birth dates and baptismal dates].

In the 29 August 1821 Treaty with the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi, Joseph Laframboise, son of Shaw-we-no-qua received one section of land on the south side of the river St. Joseph, and adjoining on the upper side the land ceded to the United States, which said section is also ceded to the United States [Kappler, Vol. II, p. 200].
Joseph Laframboise traded for the American Fur Company. By the late 1820s, Joseph Laframboise was identified as a Potawatomi leader, despite his residence in Chicago and his involvement in the fur trade [Keating, p. 205].


Joseph Laframboise and Thérèse Peltier’s children who were baptized in Chicago in 1830 and 1831:
- Jean Baptiste Laframboise – baptized 12 October 1830 [Haydon, p. 66].
- Ambroise Laframboise – baptized 12 October 1830 [Haydon, p. 66].
- Michel Laframboise – baptized 28 October 1831 [Haydon, p. 66].

In 1825, Joseph Laframboise was one of fourteen tax payers in Chicago. His property was valued at $50; the tax was $.50 [Andreas, Vol. I, p. 101].

Joseph Laframboise was one of those who voted in the 7 August 1826 gubernatorial and congressional election in Chicago [Andreas, Vol. I, p. 600].

On 3 May 1832, Joseph Laframboise was listed on the muster roll of a Company formed in Chicago to fight in the Black Hawk War [E.R. Lewis, The Roll of Honor (Cook County, Illinois: Cook County Board of Commissioners, 1922), p. 13].

In the 20 October 1832 Treaty with the Potawatomi, Thérèse [Peltier], wife of Joseph Laframboise received one section of land at Skunk Grove. Joseph Laframboise received one section of land at Skunk Grove. Joseph Laframboise also received $441 [Kappler, Vol. II, pp. 257, 258].

In 1833, the Catholics of Chicago petitioned the Bishop of St. Louis for a resident priest. Each petitioner listed the number of members in their family. Joseph Laframboise was one of the petitioners; he was head of a family of 7 [Garraghan, p. 45].

In the 26 September 1833 Treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, Joseph Laframboise received $3,000 under schedule A payable to Individuals in lieu of reservations [Kappler, Vol. II, p. 405].

4. **François Laframboise** was born 21 December 1799 on Lake Michigan. He was baptized with his siblings 18 June 1817 at Assumption. François’ godparents were Augustin Roy and Cécile Drouillard [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1808-1820, Image 147 – see the image of their baptism above; Denissen, Vol. I, p. 668 – only states that his father had three children by a *Sauteuse* and provides their birth dates and baptismal dates].


François Laframboise, Jr., was one of those who voted in the 7 August 1826 gubernatorial and congressional election in Chicago [Andreas, Vol. I, p. 600].

François Laframboise died before 17 December 1830, the date that Jean Baptiste Beaubien was appointed administrator of his estate [Early Chicago Home, Encyclopedia [http://www.earlychicago.com/encyclopedia.php?letter=L].
5. **Alexis Laframboise** was born 21 September 1806 on Lake Michigan. He was baptized with his siblings 18 June 1817 at Assumption. Alexis’ godparents were Thomas Louis and Jeannette St. Louis [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1808-1820, Image 147 – see the image of their baptism above; Denissen, Vol. I, p. 668 – only states that his father had three children by a Sauteuse and provides their birth dates and baptismal dates].

In 1833, the Catholics of Chicago petitioned the Bishop of St. Louis for a resident priest. Each petitioner listed the number of members in their family. Alexis Laframboise was one of the petitioners; he was head of a family of 4 [Garraghan, p. 45].

In the 26 September 1833 Treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, Alexis Laframboise received $800 and his children received $1,200 under schedule A payable to Individuals in lieu of reservations [Kappler, Vol. II, p. 405].

**Claude Laframboise – Angélique Chevalier Family and Claude Laframboise – Potawatomi Family:**

**Claude Laframboise**, son of Jean Baptiste Fafard dit Laframboise and Marie Marguerite Chatelain, was born and baptized 16 November 1771 in Trois-Rivières. His godparents were Sieur Joseph Claude Courval, fils, and Dame Josette Chatelain [Boucher] de Niverville [the baby’s aunt] [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, T, Trois-Rivières, Immaculée-Conception, cathédrale L’Assomption, 1766-1782, Image 60].

![Baptism of Claude Laframboise](image)

From 1796 to 1800, Claude Laframboise entered into a partnership with William Grant, his brother-in-law. They did business under the name of William Grant and Company in Trois-Rivières and Grant and Laframboise in Montréal [DCB, Grant’s Biography].

On 7 July 1799, Claude Laframboise was godfather to Marguerite Laframboise, daughter of Alexis Laframboise and Josette Adhémar [see his signature above].

Claude Laframboise and Angélique Chevalier had at least one child. Their daughter Marguerite was born circa 1822 and was baptized in Council Bluffs, Iowa in 1838 [Early Chicago Home, Encyclopedia – C].

In the 20 October 1832 Treaty with the Potawatomi, Angélique Chevalier received one section of land near Rock Village [Kappler, Vol. II, p. 256].

In the 26 September 1833 Treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, Angélique Chevalier received $200 under schedule A payable to Individuals in lieu of reservations [Kappler, Vol. II, p. 405].


In 1836 while he was at Fort Leavenworth with Billy Caldwell, he married a Potawatomi [Early Chicago Home, Encyclopedia – L – http://www.earlychicago.com/encyclopedia.php?letter=L].