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.\(^1\) Names have been standardized per Jetté.

**Jean Baptiste Réaume**, son of René Réaume and Marie Chevreau, was born in Petite Rivière St-Charles and baptized 24 September 1675 in Québec [Jetté, p. 970]. His godparents were Robert Mouton/Moussion *dit* Lamouche and Françoise Conflans, wife of Charles Rancin [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, Q, Québec, Notre-Dame, 1667 – 1679, Image 100].

Jean Baptiste Réaume married Symphorose Ouauagoukoué, a Native American, during the 1710s. Although their marriage record is no longer extant, based on the fact that Jean Baptiste Réaume was documented to have been a trader and interpreter at present-day Green Bay, Wisconsin, from 1718 – 1726,\(^2\) Jean Baptiste Réaume probably met and married his wife while he was a trader and interpreter at Green Bay.

Susan Sleeper-Smith, *Indian Women and French Men* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2001), p. 43 contends that Symphorose Ouauagoukoué was an Illinois, but she does not cite any sources to support this contention.

There is absolutely no evidence to support this assertion; therefore, all allegations regarding how Marie Madeleine Réaume was raised should be discarded. When reading Sleeper-Smith’s articles or book, it

\(^1\) 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; Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, Ste Anne’s Burials, http://www.habitantheritage.org/french-canadian_resources/parish_record).

wise to keep the following statement made by Sleeper-Smith herself from *Indian Women and French Men* in mind: “We often know very little about these individuals. In most instances, the jumble of names is difficult even to sort out.” p. 50.

Rather than an Illinois, it is much more likely that Symphorose Ououagoukoué (or ouaouagoukwé)³ was a member of one of the tribes that lived in present-day Wisconsin, especially those who lived around the area of present-day Green Bay during the 1710s, including but not limited to the Fox, Mascouten, Sac, Menominee. Miami language scholar Michael McCafferty believes that the /g/ in her name ouaouagoukwé makes it more likely that she was from the Ojibwa, Ottawa, or Potawatomi than from the Miami-Illinois.⁴

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³ Readers who have viewed the actual parish records know that the priests recorded French Canadian names with a wide variety of spellings. The same is true of Native-American names.
⁴ 23 August 2014 Michael McCafferty e-mail to Suzanne Boivin Sommerville. Michael McCafferty is the author of *Native American Place-Names of Indiana* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2008).
⁵ Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (http://www.banq.qc.ca/accueil/index.html), Accueil, Collections Collection, numérique Cartes et plans. Vincenzo Coronelli was a Franciscan monk who constructed two globes for Louis XIV; he received the information used for his globes and maps from explorers such as Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, cartographers such as Jean Baptiste Louis Franquelin, and missionaries. See the exhibit of the globes at bibliothèque nationale de France http://expositions.bnf.fr/globes/index.htm
While the Potawatomi are shown on this map as living near present-day Green Bay, the following statement from my article adds historical perspective: In 1667, Claude Allouez, S.J., met 300 Potawatomi warriors at Chequamegon Bay (on Lake Superior, in present-day Wisconsin). In 1670, a portion of the Tribe lived on the islands at the mouth of present-day, Green Bay, Wisconsin, near the Jesuit mission of St. François Xavier. By the end of the 17th century, the Tribe had settled on the Milwaukee River near present-day Chicago and near Fort St. Joseph (near present-day Niles, Michigan).

We simply do not know Symphorose’s Tribal origins. While some readers might think that it does not matter if Susan Sleeper-Smith misidentified Symphorose Ouauaugoukoué’s Tribe or Nation, it does matter because Sleeper-Smith makes assertions about how Jean Baptiste Réaume and Symphorose Ouauaugoukoué’s, daughter Marie Madeleine Réaume was raised. While there are certain similarities to the culture of many Tribes or Nations, the differences may include any of the following cultural issues, such as: Language, Inheritance and whether the tribe was Patrilineal or Matrilineal, Shelter, Agricultural,

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6 See Suzanne Boivin Sommerville’s article *Bob-Lo Island, the Huron, and the French Canadians* on the Detroit River Region page on the FCHSM website.
Fishing, and Hunting Practices, Manufacturing, Travel and Transportation, Ceremonies, Rituals, Political Organization, and Warfare.7

When Sleeper-Smith declared that Symphorose Ouauagoukoué was an Illinois, she didn’t consider the political alliances that existed in the 18th century. The 1701 Great Peace of Montréal did not end all tribal differences and wars. For example, in 1712 the Illinois came to the aid of Detroit’s Native Residents when they attacked the Fox and Mascouten.8 Warfare continued throughout the 1720s and 1730s. Since Jean Baptiste Réaume was documented to have lived in present-day Green Bay during the 1710s and 1720s, it is unlikely that he would have been employed as an interpreter or worked as a trader if he had an Illinois wife.

Jean Baptiste Réaume and Symphorose Ouauagoukoué had at least four and possibly five children. Unlike the other profiles in this series which often continue to the third generation, detailed coverage of the third generation in this article is limited to those grandchildren who settled in the Détroit River Region.

Although the earliest baptisms and marriages at Michilimackinac are no longer extant, extracts from the earliest registers of Ste. Anne’s, Mackinac, were recorded in a simple list. For most baptisms, only the name of the father was listed. For most marriages, only the name of the husband was listed. Full entries for baptisms that list both parents and the godparents do not start until 24 October 1741. Full entries for marriages do not start until 21 [or 31] July 1744, although the pages from the full marriage entries are torn. Therefore, sources for baptisms and marriages presented here are often from Jetté, PRDH-IGD, or the transcriptions of the Ste. Anne, Mackinac records rather than an image from the original records that is often just one line.

Children of Jean Baptiste Réaume and Symphorose Ouauagoukoué:
1. Marie Madeleine Réaume was probably their oldest child; her exact birth date and location are not known. On 7 March 1729, Jean Baptiste Réaume’s daughter Marie Réaume was godmother to Joseph Baron, the legitimate son of Jean Baptiste Baron and Marie Catherine 8ejioukoue [Jetté, p. 971 – only cites the reference]. The spelling of Marie Catherine’s name on the actual Fort St. Joseph record is Ouékioukoué (formerly Sagatchioua), an Illinois. See Suzanne Boivin Sommerville’s “My Relatives at Fort St. Joseph.”

Marie Madeleine Réaume married Augustin Larchevêque 13 September 1731 in Michilimackinac [PRDH-IGD, # 25594]. Their family is discussed below.

Marie Madeleine Réaume married Louis Thérèse Chevalier before 28 May 1752. Their family is discussed below.

2. Judith Réaume was baptized 27 June 1725 in Ste. Anne’s, Mackinac [Jetté, p. 971]. Judith Réaume’s ultimate fate is not known.

3. Marie Josèphe Réaume married Jean Baptiste Jourdain, circa 1746 in Michilimackinac [PRDH-IGD, # 25594]. Their family is discussed below.

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8 See The Fox May 1712 attack on Detroit articles by Suzanne Boivin Sommerville, and Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, Diane Wolford Sheppard, and Sharon Kelley, in the April 2012 issue of *Michigan’s Habitant Heritage*
9 See the Fort St. Joseph Page on the FCHSM website.
4. **Suzanne Réaume** married **Charles Joseph Personne dit Lafond** 1 July 1747 in Michilimackinac [Ste Anne, Mackinac, CD, Marriages 1725-1749, p. 7].

Marriage of Suzanne Réaume and Charles Joseph Personne dit Lafond

Jean Baptiste Réaume also had a son by a woman named Marie Anne; her surname may have been Thomas. See the article cited below about her identity.

5. **Jean Baptiste Réaume** signed a marriage contract with **Félicité Javillon dite Lafeuillade**, daughter of Louis Javillon dit Lafeuillade and Marie Anne Fafard, 3 September 1747 [Suzanne Boivin Sommerville, *The Marriage Contract of Jean Baptiste Réaume fils and Félicité Javillon dite Lafeuillade,*10]. It does not appear that the couple married.11

On 15 August 1754, Jean Baptiste Réaume, interpreter at La Baye [present-day Green Bay, Wisconsin], married **Marie Matchi8agaK8at**, a *folle avoine* [Menominee] with whom he had lived for two years at Ste. Anne’s, Mackinac. The couple recognized their son **Jean Baptiste Réaume** as legitimate [Ste Anne, Mackinac, CD, Marriages 1750-1775, image 9]. The image of their marriage appears below.

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10 See the Michilimackinac Page on the FCHSM website.
Evidence that Jean Baptiste Réaume lived at present-day Green Bay, Wisconsin, from 1718 to 1726:
In addition to Susan Sleeper-Smith’s error in stating that Symphorose Ouauagoukoué was an Illinois, she also misrepresented Jean Baptiste Réaume’s history in the fur trade and where he lived. “... Marie Madeleine’s father, Jean Baptiste Réaume, also lived and traded in Illinois Country. In 1720, he moved to Fort St. Joseph and, by 1732, he had relocated to Green Bay. ... [p. 45]. There is no evidence that Jean Baptiste Réaume ever lived or traded in Illinois or moved to Fort St. Joseph in 1720. In fact, from 1718 – 1726, obligations to merchants and permissions granted by the governor indicated that he was trading at la Baye, present-day Green Bay, and an interpreter there from at least 1722. In addition, Jean Baptiste Réaume’s name only appears once in the St. Joseph Register. On 7 March 1729, his daughter Marie Réaume was godmother to Joseph Baron, the legitimate son of Jean Baptiste Baron and Marie Catherine Sejioukoue or Ouékioukoué.

Following are brief summaries of the obligations and permissions which prove that Jean Baptiste Réaume was trading at Green Bay prior to his transfer to Fort St. Joseph in 1728 or 1729:
  o On 12 June 1718, Jean Baptiste Réaume acknowledged that he owed Pierre de Lestage 1185 livres for equipment for his voyage to la Bay [Raimbault, père] [RAPQ1930, p. 224].
  o On 12 August 1718, Jean Baptiste Réaume acknowledged that he owned Pierre de Lestage 536 livres, 6 sols, 9 deniers for equipment for his voyage to la Bay [Raimbault, père] [RAPQ1930, p. 228].
  o 4 September 1722, Governor Vaudreuil granted Louis Saint-Cerny permission for one canoe and four men to bring Jean Baptiste Réaume, interpreter at la Baye poste, the merchandise and provisions needed at the poste [RAPQ, Congé et Permis, p. 200].

12 RAPQ1930, pp. 224, 228, 248, 255, 273. We know that Sleeper-Smith had access to these records because she cited them in connection with Marie Madeleine Réaume.
o On 25 May 1725, Robert Réaume, representing Jean Baptiste Réaume, interpreter for the king at the post of la Baie de Sakis [Sauk], acknowledged he had received merchandise worth 4821 livres, 14 sols, 6 deniers from Charles Nolan de Lamarque that would be transported to his brother at le Baie [Raimbault, père] [RAPQ1930, p. 248].

o On April 25 1726, the Governor granted Pierre Ducharme permission for one canoe, four men, and two child passengers, to leave with the convoy commanded by Sieur Duplessis for la Baye and to bring Réaume, the interpreter the necessities, provisions, and effects needed at the post [RAPQ, Congé et Permis, p. 212].

o On 25 May 1726, Louis Ducharme, an associate of Jean Baptiste Réaume, acknowledged that he had received 4833 livres, 9 sols, 6 deniers from Charles Nolan de Lamarque, a merchant, for equipping the canoes that would be sent to the post of la Baye [Raimbault, père] [RAPQ1930, p. 255].

o On 28 June 1729, Governor Beauharnois granted sieur Réaume, interpreter for the King at River Saint-Joseph permission to depart in one canoe with five men to return to River Saint-Joseph and to continue his services as interpreter [RAPQ, Congé et Permis, p. 219].

o On 30 June 1729, Jean Baptiste Réaume acknowledged that he owed Charles Nolan de Lamarque 4000 livres payable in beaver or other furs [Raimbault, fils] [RAPQ1930, p. 273].

Second Generation Families –
This group is limited to those families with descendants who settled in Detroit

Réaume – Larchevêque and Réaume – Chevalier Families:
Marie Madeleine Réaume married Augustin Larchevêque, son of Jean Baptiste Larchevêque and Catherine Delaunay, 13 September 1731 in Michilimackinac [PRDH # 25594; 17743].

Marie Madeleine Réaume and Augustin Larchevêque had the following children: The names of their children often appear in the records as Larche.¹⁴
1. Marie Catherine Larchevêque was born 17 January 1731 and baptized 18 January 1731 in Fort St. Joseph. Her godfather was Nicolas Coulon de Villers, commandant of the post; the godmother was catherine ouekioukoue wife of jean baptiste baron [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, S, St-Joseph de Michigan, 1720-1773, Image 6].

¹⁴ Susan Sleeper-Smith in Indian Women and French Men (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2001), and “Women, Kin, and Catholicism New Perspectives on the Fur Trade” Rethinking the Fur Trade – Cultures of Exchange in an Atlantic World (Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 2009), pp. 443-480 hopelessly misreads the genealogical information, relationships with each other, and makes numerous unsubstantiated statements about business relationships and involvement in the fur trade. Readers are advised to disregard these statements unless a primary or reliable secondary source supports her allegations.
Baptism of Marie Catherine Larchevêque

Catherine Larche, a variation of Larchevêque, married Jean Baptiste Jutras, son of Jean Baptiste Jutras and Marie Joséphe Godefroy ditte Linctot, 7 July 1748 at Michilimackinac [Ste Anne, Mackinac, CD, Marriages 1725-1749, Image 9; PRDH, #85725].

Marriage of Catherine Larche and Jean Baptiste Jutras
2. **Marie Esther Larchevêque** was born in January 1733 and baptized 1 January 1734 at Michilimackinac at the age of one year [WiHC, Vol. 19, p. 4].

Marie Joseph [Josèphe] Esther Larchevêque married **Jacques Bariso dit la marche [Bariteau dit Lamarche]**, son of Julien Bariteau dit Lamarche and Geneviève Diel, 2 August 1748 in Michilimackinac [PRDH, # 26483].

Marriage of Marie Joséphè Esther Larchevêque to Jacques Bariteau dit Lamarche

Marie Josèphe Esther Larchevêque remarried Thomas Brady 8 June 1779 in Cahokia, Illinois [Beauregard,15 Couple # 111909].

3. **Angélique Larche [Larchevêque]** was born 31 December 1734 and baptized 11 September 1735. She was ondoyé by M'. [Jacques Pierre Daneau, sieur de Muy], commandant of the post in the absence of a missionary. Her godparents were *Sieur* Louis Gastineau and Charlotte Chevalier, wife of [Antoine] Deshêtres [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, S, St-Joseph de Michigan, 1720-1773, Image 7].

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Angélique Larchevêque married Charles Lhuillier dit Chevalier, son of Charles Michel Lhuillier dit Chevalier and Marie Marguerite Renée Kay or Kee, 26 August 1754 in Fort St. Joseph [PRDH, #31491]. The image for their marriage is missing from the Drouin Collection Images.

4. Marie Charles Larchevêque was born 22 November 1736 and ondoyé by M. de Lusignan [Paul Louis Dazemar, sieur de Lusignan], commandant of the post, the following day. She was conditionally baptized 21 June 1738 at Fort St. Joseph. Her godparents were M. Alexis de Langis, esquire, and Charlotte Chevalier, wife of [Antoine] Deshêtres [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, S, St-Joseph de Michigan, 1720-1773, Image 7].
Charlotte Larchevêque married Gabriel Méthot, son of Gabriel Méthot and Marie Turpin, 17 October 1780 in St. Louis, Missouri [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, S, St. Louis, 1766-1781, Image 57].

5. Marie Anne Larchevêque may have been the daughter baptized 25 April 1740 at Fort St. Joseph at the age of 21 months, 8 days. Her godparents were Monsieur Nicolas Coulon de Villiers, commandant of the post, and Marie Joséphè Esther Larchevêque [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, S, St-Joseph de Michigan, 1720-1773, Image 9].
Anne Larchevêque married **Augustin Gibault**, son of Jean Baptiste Gibault and Marie Anne Paviot [PRDH, # 40575 – states the date was before 8 August 1763 – his burial date]. The family is discussed below.

6. **Marie Amable Larchevêque** was born 27 July 1740 and *ondoyé* by Nicolas Coulon de Villiers, commandant of the post. She was baptized 29 June 1741 at Fort St. Joseph. Her godparents were Claude Caron and Charlotte Robert wife of François Ménard, interpreter of the post [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, S, St-Joseph de Michigan, 1720-1773, Image 9].

![Baptism of Marie Amable Larchevêque](image-url)
Marie Amable Larchevêque married or had a child by François Baptiste [Fafard dit] Longval, probably the son of Michel Fafard, sieur de Longval, and Charlotte Godefroy. Their daughter Marie Charlotte Lonval was born 9 April 1761 and baptized 12 June 1761. Her godparents were Claude Caron and Marie [Madeleine] Réaume Chevallier [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, S, St-Joseph de Michigan, 1720-1773, Image 28].

7. Agathe Larche/Larchevêque was baptized in March 1744 at Fort St. Joseph. Her godparents were Monsieur de Lespin de Villiers, a cadet in the troops, and Catherine Larche, her sister [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, S, St-Joseph de Michigan, 1720-1773, Image 11].
8. Marie Madeleine Larchevêque’s birth and baptismal date are not known.

Marie Madeleine Larchevêque married Louis Pascal Chevalier, son of Jean Baptiste Chevalier and Marie Françoise Alavoine, before 25 May 1758 [PRDH, # 17743].

She was buried 9 November 1795 in St-Vincent-de-Paul [PRDH, # 17743]. She was then the wife of francois marcot son of deceased jacques marcot and deceased Marie Castongué [PRDH, # 17743. Rehabilitation of Marriage 9 January 1782, Varennes: PRDH 334296].

9. Augustin Larchevêque was born 9 January 1746 and ondoyé the same day. He was conditionally baptized 7 July 1748 at Michilimackinac. His godparents were Augustin Moras [Mouet] de Langlade and Mlle. Bourassa, l’ancienne [Marie Catherine Lériger, wife of René Bourassa, père]. [Ste Anne, Mackinac, CD, Baptisms, 1695-1749, Image 25].

Augustin Larchevêque, père, died before his son’s baptism at Michilimackinac.

Marie Madeleine Réaume married Louis Thérèse Chevalier, son of Jean Baptiste Chevalier and Marie Françoise Alavoine, before 28 May 1752.
Son of Marie Madeline Réaume and Louis Thérèse Chevalier:

1. **Louis Chevalier**, the *naturel* son of Louis Thérèse Chevalier and Marie Madeleine Réaume, was born 11 October 1751 and *ondoyé* by [Louis] Pascal Chevalier. He was conditionally baptized 9 April 1752. His godparents *Sieur* J.B. [Jean Baptiste] Jutras and Madeleine Chevalier, wife of *Sieur* du May [Demers]. [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, S, St-Joseph de Michigan, 1720-1773, Image 13].

Susan Sleeper-Smith also asserts that Marie Madeleine Réaume was an active fur trader. Her allegations include the following:

- Speaking about **Marie Madeleine Réaume**, Sleeper-Smith notes the following “throughout her life she was an active fur trade participant. . .” [p. 44].
- “During the 1850s [sic], there was a dramatic increase in the number of furs harvested in the St. Joseph River Valley. More engagements or contracts for hiring canoemen were issued for Fort St. Joseph during this period than in any previous period [cites Idle, and *RAPQ1930*]. Thus, fur exports, increased when the L’archevêque-Chevalier kin network and their Potawatomi allies controlled the trade.” p. 50.

**Facts:** there is no evidence that Marie Madeleine Réaume or her husbands were active in, or controlled, the fur trade at Fort St. Joseph.

From 1714 – 1760, the fur trade was controlled by the following individuals: The Governor and Intendant; the *Commandants*, and Merchants who leased the post from the *commandants*. In addition, the following people were permitted to take part in the fur trade at a post when it was not under a lease: merchants or others who were granted permission by the governor and merchants who purchased or were granted a license (*congé*). In fact, the sources cited for the contracts during the 1750s definitively prove that Marie Madeleine Réaume and her husbands did not control the fur trade at Fort St. Joseph.

**Evidence of involvement in the fur trade include the following documents:** engagements, obligations, merchant records, societies, partnerships, associations, and official records, permissions, licenses (*congés*), and correspondence. Marie Madeleine Réaume and her husbands are not named in any of the these types of documents in connection with Fort St. Joseph.
The names of the individuals involved in the fur trade as noted by Idle have been uploaded to our website. See the Fort St. Joseph Page on the FCHSM website.

Sleeper-Smith continued her allegations, when she stated:

The agricultural surplus produced by Native women also supported the military operations in the western Great Lakes. Native women were paid to feed French soldiers and Indian warriors and to feed the families of those warriors temporarily garrisoned at Fort St. Joseph.

For example, before she married Louis Chevalier, Madeleine Réaume L’archevêque can be traced in the official reimbursement records of the fort. Madeleine supplied the wheat, oats, and corn needed by the St. Joseph commandant in the fight against the Chickasaw.”

**Traders were now brokers of foodstuffs as well as furs.** [emphasis added] p. 76.

**Facts:** The individuals who supplied goods or services for the benefit of the King from 1739 – 1750 does not mean that they were fur traders. The *commandants* of all of the posts in the Great Lakes ordered residents to supply goods or services that would normally be supplied by the government. For background information on the memoirs requesting reimbursement, a timeline, and a list of the other Fort St. Joseph Residents who supplied goods or services, see the Military Page on the FCHSM website.

The above reference actually was a reference to food that Augustin Larchevêque supplied to the commandant for the war against the Chickasaw. The following document was downloaded from Library and Archives Canada, Mikan #3068840.
Marie Madeleine Réaume's contribution: On 15 May 1746, Marie Madeleine Réaume, widow Larche filed a *memoire* regarding the items she furnished on 15 September 1745. Her contribution included a fat pig worth 100 *livres*; a cow worth 120 *livres*; 4 pairs of “Raquettes” (snow shoes) at 10 *livres* each, equals 40 *livres*; and a birchbark canoe at 80 *livres* – translated by Suzanne Boivin Sommerville. Reference: Library and Archives Canada – Mikan # 3074768.
Additional Facts: 1. As already noted, there is no proof in the way of documentary evidence that Madeleine Réaume was a fur trader; 2. Although Marie Madeleine Réaume supplied items traditionally associated with Native Americans, there is no evidence that she made the snow shoes or canoe. 3. As already noted, other individuals at Fort St. Joseph also supplied foodstuffs and merchandise to the commandant. See the list on the Military Page on the FCHSM website. 

Not being content to make Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué an Illinois, Susan Sleeper-Smith also asserts that Louis Thérèse Chevalier’s mother Françoise Alavoine was a Native-American. Contrary to Sleeper-
Smith’s contention, *Françoise Alavoine was not a Native American*.16 “Louis Chevalier lived in a household typical of many Great Lakes traders: Catholic, matrifocal, and the type of Native household in which his wife [Marie Madeleine Réaume] had been raised. Women processed peltry, produced an annual agricultural surplus, and produced such fur trade items as snowshoes.” (p. 60)

While it is true that these cultural practices were common to many Native Tribes or Nations, **there is absolutely no evidence that Marie Madeleine Réaume or Marie Françoise Alavoine, processed peltry or produced such fur trade items as snowshoes.**

Following is an example of the **misunderstandings that can result when you make an assumption about culture and history.** Sleeper-Smith contends “French extended families lived together in one house . . . or indigenous-style longhouses” “Mixed ancestry descendants, adopted and integrated into clans, lived among the Indians” p. 55 – there is no evidence that this occurred at Fort St. Joseph or Michilimackinac. In fact, when Michel Chartier de Lotbinière visited Michilimackinac in 1749, he noted the following: “[T]here are ten French families in the fort among whom three are mixed blood. . . .”17

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16 See the profile of the Chevalier family on the Michilimackinac Page on the FCHSM website. :

Réaume – Jourdain Family:
Marie Josèphe Réaume, daughter of Jean Baptiste Réaume and Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué, married Jean Baptiste Jourdain, son of Guillaume Alexandre Jourdain and Marie Angélique Roy, in 1746 at Michilimackinac [Ste Anne, Mackinac, CD, Marriages 1725-1749, p. 6; PRDH-JGD, #24763].

Marriage of Marie Josèphe Réaume and Jean Baptiste Jourdain
Marie Josèphe Réaume and Jean Baptiste Jourdain had five children.\textsuperscript{18}

1. Marie Josèphe Jourdain was born in April 1746 in La Baye. She was baptized 20 June 1747 in Michilimackinac. Her godparents were M' de Noyelles, fils, [Charles Joseph de Noyelles de Fleurimont] commandant of the post, and Mlle Bourassa [Marie Catherine Lériger dite Laplante], wife of M. Bourassa, père [René Bourassa]. [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Baptisms, 1695-1749, Image 18].

Marie Josèphe dite Lysette Jourdain married Jean Baptiste Lebeau, a voyageur, 24 July 1764 at Michilimackinac [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Marriages, 1750-1775, Image 16].

PRDH-IGD, # 24763 states that they had a daughter named Marie Louise who married Michel Quesnel 30 June 1790 in St. Louis. However, this date seems much later than one would expect from this couple. Her parents are not listed in the marriage record: www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, S, St. Louis, 1781-1828, Image 15.
2. **Jean Baptiste Jourdain** was born in November 1748 and ondoyé in La Baye. He was conditionally baptized 4 July 1749 at Michilimackinac. His godparents were Ignace Bourassa and Agathe Amiot [Ste Anne, Mackinac, CD, Baptisms, 1695-1749, Image 28].

![Baptism of Jean Baptiste Jourdain](image)

3. **Marie Josèphe Jourdain** was born 10 October 1751, probably in Green Bay, Wisconsin. She was baptized 19 July 1756 in Michilimackinac in a group baptism with her sister Marie Madeleine Jourdain and her Personne cousins. Her godparents were Jean Baptiste Tellier and Marie Anne Amiot [Ste Anne, Mackinac, CD, Baptisms, 1750-1758, Images 17-18].
Marie Joséphé dite Josette Jourdain married François Leblanc, a voyageur, 24 July 1764 at Michilimackinac [Ste Anne, Mackinac CD, Marriages, 1750-1775, Image 16].

4. **Marie Madeleine Jourdain** was born 25 January 1754, probably in Green Bay, Wisconsin. She was baptized 19 July 1756 in Michilimackinac in a group baptism with her sister Marie Joséphé Jourdain and her Personne cousins. Her godparents were Antoine Janis and Marie Angélique Taro [Ste Anne, Mackinac, CD, Baptisms, 1750-1758, Images 17-18 – see above for the images of her baptism].

Marie Madeleine Jourdain married Jean Saliot at Assumption. Their family is discussed below.

5. **Angélique Jourdain** was born 28 February 1759, probably in Green Bay, Wisconsin. She was baptized conditionally 16 July 1760 in Michilimackinac. Her godparents were Mr. de Souligny [Pierre Leduc dit Souligny] and Mde. de Langlade [Charlotte Ambrosine Bourassa].

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**Third Generation Families**

This Group is limited to the Families that settled in the Detroit River Region

**Larchevêque – Gibault Family:**

Anne Larchevêque, daughter of Augustin Larchevêque and Marie Madeleine Réaume, married Augustin Gibault, son of Jean Baptiste Gibault and Marie Anne Paviot [PRDH, # 40575 – states the date was before 8 August 1763 – his burial date]. Augustin Gibault was baptized 18 September 1717 in Montréal [Jetté, p. 494].

Anne Larchevêque and Augustin Gibault had four children:

1. **Louis Gibault**, son of Augustin Gibault and Marie Anne Larche, was ondyé 14 September 1758 and conditionally baptized 1 October 1758. His godparents were Louis Chevallier, merchant of the post, and Angélique Larche, wife of Charles Chevallier dit Lhuillic [Charles Lhuillier dit Chevalier] [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, S, St-Joseph de Michigan, 1720-1773, Image 22]. Louis Gibault’s ultimate fate is not known.
2. **Joseph Gibault**, son of Augustin Gibault, a master carpenter or joiner, and Marie Anne Larche, was born the night of 26 March 1761 in Détroit and baptized the same day. His godparents were Nicolas Lasalle and Angélique Descompt [dit Labadie]. [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, 1702-1780, Image 101]. He was buried 8 April 1761. At his burial the priest noted the following: Joseph Gibau, about 15 days, 8 April 1761, buried in church [Ste Anne Burials, Part II].

![Baptism of Joseph Gibault](image1)

3. **Pierre Gibault**, son of Augustin Gibault, a master carpenter or joiner who lived on the southwest coast of Detroit, and Marie Anne Larche, was born during the night of 19 May 1762 and baptized the same day. His godparents were Pierre Descamps and Catherine Réaume, *tous deux parents de l’enfant* [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, 1702-1780, Image 108].

![Baptism of Pierre Gibault](image2)

4. **Infant Gibault** was born and buried 17 September 1763. At his burial, the priest noted the following: A newborn son of the [deceased] Augustin Gibault, baptized at birth by his grandmother Dame Descomps, 17 September 1763, buried in cemetery [Ste Anne Burials, Part II].

Augustin Gibault was buried 8 August 1763. At his burial, the priest noted the following: Augustin Gibault, husband of Anne Larche, about 40 years, 8 August 1763, buried in cemetery. Anne Larchevêque was buried 19 September 1763. At her burial, the priest noted the following: Anne Larche, widow of Augustin Gibault, about 30 years, 19 September 1763, buried in cemetery [Ste Anne Burials, Part II].

**Jourdain – Saliot Family:**
Marie Madeleine Jourdain, born at Bay Verte, daughter of Jean Jourdain and Marie Josèph Réaume, married Jean Saliot, son of Jean Saliot and an unknown mother, from St-Servan, St-Malo, Bretagne, 9 February 1768 at Assumption [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Détroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1767-1783, Image 7].

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19 The word parent in French means a mother of father, and, more broadly, a relative. Angélique Lacelle, the wife of Pierre Descompt *dit* Labadie was the daughter of Jacques Lacelle and Angélique Gibault. Angélique Gibault was the sister of Jean Baptiste Gibault who married Anne Paviot, Augustin Gibault’s mother and father. Jacques Lacelle and Angélique Gibault were the parents of Nicolas Lacelle and Agathe Lacelle. Agathe Lacelle married Hyacinthe Réaume, they were the parents of Catherine Réaume. Hyacinthe Réaume was the son of Robert Réaume and Élisabeth Brunet. Robert Réaume was the brother of Jean Baptiste Réaume who married Symphorose Ouauaguokoué.
Marie Madeleine Jourdain and Jean Saliot had ten children:

1. **Marie Marguerite Saliot** was born 5 September 1772 at Assumption. She was baptized the following day. Her godparents were Louis Joseph Du Saux and Marie Marguerite Réaume [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Détroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1767-1783, Image 12]. She was buried 25 September 1773 from Assumption under the name Geneviève. At her burial, the priest noted the following: Genevieve Saliot, 14 months, 25 September 1773, buried in cemetery in the presence of Pierre Javerai and Dominique Godet [Assumption Burials, Part 1; Denissen, Vol. II, p. 1123 mistakenly states she was buried 6 September 1772].

2. **Jean Baptiste Saliot** was born 21 May 1776 Assumption and baptized the following day. His godparents were Jean Baptiste Gignac and Anne Villiers www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Détroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1767-1783, Image 26].

He married **Marie Jeanne Bondy**, daughter of Joseph [Douaire de] Bondy and Jeanne Meloche, 21 January 1799 in Ste Anne’s www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, 1780-1801, Image 287].
Jean Baptiste Saliot married Catherine Chesne, widow of John Shaw, 27 November 1817 in Ste. Anne’s. [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, Autre Registres, 1801-1832, Image 61 – her parents are not listed in the marriage record].

3. Catherine Saliot was born 29 April 1778 Assumption and baptized the following day. Her godparents were Jean Baptiste Réaume and Catherine Cuillerier [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Détroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1767-1783, Image 32].
Catherine Saliot married Antoine Vermet, son of Joseph Vermet and the deceased Marie Lajeunesse, 20 July 1795 in Ste Anne’s www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, 1780-1801, Image 243].

Marriage of Catherine Saliot and Antoine Vermet

4. Marie Angelique Saliot was born 8 August 1780 in Assumption and baptized 10 August 1780. Her godparents were Charles Campeau and Marie Angélique Tourangeau [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Détroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1767-1783, Image 39].
Angélique Saliot married Joseph Lamirande, son of Michel Lamirande and Josephte Benoît, of Rivière-du-Loup, Trois-Rivières, 18 May 1795 in Ste Anne’s www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, 1780-1801, Image 238].

5. Thérèse Saliot was born 9 September 1782 Assumption and baptized 12 September 1782. Her godparents were Antoine Robert and Marie Angélique Beauchamp www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Détroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1767-1783, Image 51].
She married Dominique [Douaire de] Bondy, son of Joseph [Douaire de] Bondy and the deceased Josephine Gamelin, 10 June 1799 Ste. Anne’s [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, 1780-1801, Image 292].

Thérèse Saliot’s marriage to Joseph [Douaire de] Bondy

6. Josette Saliot was born 19 August 1784 in Assumption and baptized 20 August 1784. Her godparents were René Lebeau and Catherine Bondi [Douaire de Bondy]. [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), Drouin Collection, D, Détroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1781-1808, Image 30]. She died 2 February 1787 and was buried the following day from Ste. Anne’s. At her burial the priest noted the following: Marie Josette Saliot, three years, 3 [sic] February 1787, buried in cemetery [Ste. Anne’s Burials, Part V; Denissen, Vol. II, p. 1123 mistakenly states she was buried 20 August 1784].

7. Alexis Saliot was born 11 May 1786 and baptized 12 May 1786 in Ste. Anne’s. Her godparents were Alexis Serat *dit* Coquillard and Marie Descomps *dit* Labadie [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, 1780-1801, Image 64].

Alexis Saliot married Archange Bourassa, daughter of Louis Bourassa and Thérèse Meloche, 7 February 1809 at Assumption [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), Drouin Collection, D, Détroit, L’Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor, 1781-1808, Image 13].
Marriage of Alexis Saliot and Archange Bourassa

8. **Marie Désanges Saliot** was born 2 August 1788 and baptized the following day in Ste. Anne’s. Her godparents were Prisque Côté and Josèphe Dehêtre, *Dame Recour* [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, 1780-1801, Image 102].

Marie Saliot married **Joseph [Douaire de] Bondy**, son of Joseph [Douaire de Bondy] and Marie Meloche, in January or February 1806 [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, Autre Registres, 1801-1832, Image 12 – the marriage was not dated. The previous marriage was dated 7 January 1806 and the subsequent marriage was dated 11 February 1806].
9. Archange Saliot was born 26 October 1791 and baptized 28 October 1791 in Ste. Anne’s. Her godparents were Louis Perrault and Catherine Saliotte, sister of the baby [1780-1801, Image 168].

Archange Saliot married Claude Campeau, son of Bernard Campeau and Véronique [Douaire de] Bondy, on 21 January 1812 in Ste Anne’s [1801-1832, Image 41].
10. **Pierre Saliot** was born 24 March 1794 in Detroit and baptized the following day in Ste. Anne’s. His godparents were Pierre Leblanc and Angélique Saliot [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, D, Detroit, Ste Anne, 1780-1801, Image 217]. He died 20 August 1795 and was buried the following day from Ste. Anne’s. At his burial, the priest noted the following: Pierre Saliot, 18 months, 31 August 1795, buried in cemetery [Ste. Anne’s Burials, Part VI].

Marie Madeleine Jourdain was buried 1 April 1794 from Ste. Anne’s. At her burial, the priest noted the following: Magdelaine Jourdin, wife of [Jean Baptiste] Saliot; about 38 years, 1 April 1794, buried in cemetery [Ste Anne’s Burials, Part VI].