

Reaume, be their balances more or less, than the sums they stand at, in the Company's books. Meldrum & Park for their proportion of divided debts agreed to accept of whatever might be due to the said Company, by Gouin⁶⁷ & Chabert,⁶⁸ Jean Baptiste Constant, and Joseph Gamelin, be their balances more or less, than the sums they stand at, in the Companys books. Leith & Shepherd, for their proportion of divided debts agreed to accept of whatever might be due to the said Company, by Alexander Mc-

67 The Gouin family was one of the oldest in Detroit. Its American founder, Mathurin Gouin, born in the diocese of Poitiers, France, in 1638, married at Three Rivers, Nov. 20, 1663, Mary Magdelene Vien, who was born at Three Rivers, Jan. 20, 1650. They lived at Ste. Anne de la Perade, where three children were born to them: Joseph, in 1671; Louis, in 1683; and Mary Ann in 1685. Louis was in Detroit as early as 1708, but his permanent home remained in Lower Canada. Joseph Gouin also lived and died at Ste. Anne de la Perade. He married there in 1701. His third child, Claude Jean Thomas Gouin, born June 6, 1710, came to Detroit, where on Jan. 13, 1742, he married Mary Joseph Cuillerier *dit* Beaubien. He was a surveyor and made his home at the Northeast Coast of Detroit. He was buried, May 29, 1776; his widow was buried, Jan. 2, 1808. They had thirteen children, one of whom was probably the individual here noted. A daughter, Judith, born July 2, 1763, became the wife of Philip Daniel de Joncaire de Chabert. See Denissen, *op. cit.*

68 The family of Chabert (or Joncaire-Chabert) was one of the most notable in New France. Its American founder was Louis Thomas de Joncaire, who was born in the diocese of Arles, in Provence, in 1670. He enlisted in the army and, coming to Canada, married at Montreal, March 1, 1706, Madelaine Le Guay, a native of that city, who was born, Oct. 6, 1689. She was buried at Repentigny, June 22, 1771; Louis Thomas de Joncaire died in 1739. They had a large family of children, at least four of whom entered the army, and two of whom had, like their father, notable careers in Canada. The best account of their lives is found in Frank H. Severance, *An Old Frontier of France* (New York, 1917). Vol. I, chap. xvi of this work is devoted more especially to reciting the services of the sons. "The father and two of the sons were the most influential agents the French ever sent among the Iroquois. For many years, their influence was the greatest force opposed to Colonel (later Sir) William Johnson and the English governors of New York Province."

The sons here alluded to were Philip Thomas de Joncaire de Chabert, born at Montreal, Jan. 9, 1707, and Daniel de Joncaire de Chabert, born at Repentigny, Jan. 6, 1716. The elder succeeded to his father's position of influence over the Iroquois, and the younger, for twenty years prior to the downfall of New France, ably assisted him in this rôle. Going to France on the surrender of Canada, Daniel de Joncaire de Chabert was imprisoned in the Bastille in 1761 on charges of peculations committed in Canada. Released after two years, he returned to Canada and embarked on the western fur trade with headquarters at Detroit; but the British authorities were suspicious of his loyalty, and of his influence over the natives, and their restrictions, combined with other factors, prevented him from retrieving his shattered fortunes. He was buried at Detroit, July 5, 1771. Aside from his Seneca wife and family among the Iroquois, Chabert had married at Montreal, Jan. 19, 1751, Margaret Elizabeth Ursula Robert de la Morandière, who died at Detroit in January, 1773. They had several children who married at Detroit and became progenitors of a far-flung family line. See Denissen, *op. cit.*; Severance, *op. cit.*; and *Burton Hist. Coll. Leaflet*, VI, 1-16.