

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ

AND THE ORIGIN OF
THE ILLINI



JOSEPH AMYOT PADJAN

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Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué and The Origin of the Illini

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The Clovis First theory had a good run, having been espoused by most American academics throughout the twentieth century; but it is now in its grave, where it belongs, having been beaten down by courageous archaeologists¹ who dug deeper than others, and deep enough to uncover in the Americas artifacts more ancient than Clovis could account for; and at last having met its end when DNA analysis entered the ring. Goodbye, Clovis. You will not be missed.

Now that we know that the Americas were first peopled many thousands of years earlier than the approximate Clovis date, let us turn our attention to Asia and Oceania, where at least twenty thousand years, and perhaps much longer than twenty thousand years ago, the ancestors of the Natives of the Americas began their migrations east, at the edges of the known world. They left there in waves, and got here in waves; some walked, perhaps the first, and some, perhaps the first, rowed or paddled. In whatever way they traveled here, their journeys ultimately ended in success, though certainly not without many fatalities along the way; and in this untrodden land that they found, they thrived, and their descendants flourished for many epochs and ages.

We are not concerned here with the question of who arrived first, the walkers or the boaters, but with the question of who the ancestors were of certain large tribes, or families of tribes, inhabiting the Americas; and in particular, the origin of the ancestors of the Algonquians.

The reason for my interest in the origin of the ancestors of the Algonquian tribes, is that I have three ancestors who were Algonquian, Marie Miteouamigoukoué, a member of the Algonquin tribe proper (the tribe that gave their name to the language family known as Algonquian, or Algic); Marie Mi'kmaq, a Mi'kmaq; and the one the origin of whose ancestors is the focus of this paper, namely, Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué, an Illini,² wife of my ancestor Jean-Baptiste Réaume, interpreter and fur trader.

I descend from Symphorose through my mother, and she, through her mom, my maternal grandmother Anne Amiot (Amyot) Lohman (née Raymond); and through her paternal grandmother Mary Bondy (Douaire de Bondy), Anne herself descends from Symphorose. Mary Bondy, however, who was a direct (matrilineal) descendant of Symphorose, and inherited her mitochondrial DNA from her, got a double dose of Symphorose's genes. The reason is, that Mary's parents, Thomas (Douaire de) Bondy and Matilda Samantha (Douaire de) Bondy (née [Douaire de] Bondy), who were

second cousins who had married, were both direct descendants of Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué. Symphorose was the third great-grandmother of Matilda Bondy, Mary's mother. Thomas Bondy, Mary's father, descended from Symphorose through his mother Suzanne Campau; Symphorose was Suzanne's great-great-grandmother; Suzanne inherited her mitochondrial DNA from Symphorose.

Thus Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué was the third great-grandmother of both of the parents of Mary Bondy, who was, again, the paternal grandmother of my maternal grandmother Anne Amiot Lohman (née Raymond).

Now, who were the ancestors of the Algonquians, and where did they come from? For some answers, however satisfactory or unsatisfactory they may be, we can turn to three fields, archaeology, linguistics, and genetics; but since archaeology has certain limitations that make its answers to these questions likely to be vague, or general, rather than revelatory, we should let linguistics and genetics answer first and second, and then perhaps consider what, if anything, archaeology has to say on the origin of the Algonquians.

As for linguistic analysis, only the works of Professor John Campbell satisfy the condition of being relevant to the subjects of this discussion. In the latter half of the

nineteen century Campbell himself set out to determine what language, or languages, outside the Americas, seemed most likely to be the antecedent, or antecedents, of those spoken by the Algonquians, that is, by the Algonquian-speaking tribes. To qualify himself for the task, he spent years acquiring a working knowledge of a multitude of languages. Campbell writes:

Numberless attempts have been made to find the Old World languages whose vocabularies are most in accordance with those of the Indian dialects. Even before the present century, comparative tables were drawn up, but many of these contained such scant and widely scattered materials as made them practically worthless. The examples could easily have been mere coincidences instead of illustrations of genuine relationship. This style of comparison has been carried on to the present day, and by its unscientific character has naturally created a prejudice among philologists and ethnologists against all comparisons of mere words. A good deal of bigotry, however, has disgraced the writings of scientific men in their arguments against the possibility of an Old World connection for the languages of the New; and they have resolutely refused to weigh the evidence presented in coinciding vocabularies or to attempt to account for the phenomenon thus presented. On both sides, it appeared to me, that ignorance was the obstacle to agreement, an ignorance namely of the languages of the two hemispheres, both as regards their grammatical and verbal forms. I endeavoured therefore during several years to gain an

acquaintance, imperfect, superficial, fragmentary to be sure, but still a general acquaintance, with all the known families of speech, so that I might have no temptation to form a theory and favor any one group of languages in such a way as to force a resemblance between it and others. Then proceeding to a comparison, the Indo-European and Semitic languages were necessarily counted out, as their structure is altogether different from that of the American. Then, in the great Turanian division, it was found unnecessary to compare the African languages pertaining to it, as their home is too remote from the region for which comparison was sought. The Monosyllabic languages of China, India and Indo-China, although Turanian, were excluded, because only one American language, the Otomi of Mexico, is known to be Monosyllabic. What does this leave us? In Europe we have the Basque of the Pyrenees, and, on the borders of Europe and Asia, many Caucasian dialects, both of which have much in common with some American forms of speech. Besides these, the two great divisions of the Asiatic Turanian languages call for attention. In the Southern, comprehending the Dravidian and other groups in Hindostan, Thibet and Indo-China, the American analogies are few, and, where they do appear, seem to rise into greater prominence in the Malay dialects which are sometimes classed as Turanian, and, of course, as belonging to this division. The Northern Turanian division includes the Finnic, Turkish, Mongolic and Tungusic classes, to which some writers add the Samoyedic of Archangel and Siberia. Many verbal resemblances appear between this group and a number of

American languages, but so far as grammatical forms are concerned, it is only as its languages present exceptions to Turanian order that they coincide with American grammar. It is true, therefore, only of some Mongolic and Tungusic dialects, and in particular, of the latter. There still remain two unclassified groups. One, in Central Siberia, is the Yenisei family; and the other, in the extreme East of Asia, extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Loo Choo Islands, may be termed the Japanese-Koriak. An isolated language is the Yukagir within the Koriak area. Of all the Asiatic languages, the Japanese-Koriak have the closest affinities to those of America. This I found for myself, but I need not have done so, for Dr. Latham long ago pointed out the fact. He says: "In the opinion of the present writer, the Peninsular (Japanese-Koriak) languages agree in the general fact of being more akin to those of America than any other." He also seems to think it easier to connect this family with America than with any other linguistic group of the Old World. The Caucasian dialects, the Basque, and the old Accad of Chaldaeia have some of their closest analogies, however, with the Japanese-Koriak.

But here the present school of philology steps in, saying, and, within certain limits, saying rightly: —"You must attend to grammatical principles and not to mere forms of words, whose evidence is apt to be fallacious." The languages of America, we are told, agree among themselves and differ from all others, in being polysynthetic...

Professor Max Muller refuses to recognize a polysynthetic class of languages. He says: “The number of roots which enter into the composition of a word makes no difference, and it is unnecessary, therefore, to admit a fourth class, sometimes called polysynthetic or incorporating, including most of the American languages. As long as in these sesqui-pedalian compounds, the significative root remains distinct, they belong to the agglutinative stage; as soon as it is absorbed by the terminations, they belong to the inflectional stage.” In this connection I may be permitted to quote the opinion of a distinguished student of Turanian languages, and one whose apparent sympathies are not in favour of a connection between the languages of the Old World and the New. After an analysis of the grammatical systems of sixteen American languages, M. Lucien Adam says: —“In fact the preceding languages are all more or less polysynthetic, but this polysyntheticism, which essentially consists in suffixing subordinate personal pronouns to the noun, the postposition and the verb, characterizes equally the Semitic languages, the Basque, the Mordwin, the Vogul and even the Magyar...” ...It appears, therefore, that not only polysyntheticism, but that agglutination also of which it is an exaggerated form, are not separate forms of speech by which human families should be separated from one another, but, as Max Muller calls them, *stages in the development of language*, and thus accidents to which all languages are liable. Among the Malay-Polynesian tongues we find some in this stage, such as the Tagala: and such a language the Basque still remains in spite of its surroundings. It is, therefore, evident that no

classification of peoples can proceed scientifically on the basis of such a mere accident as polysynthetism in language.

Is there then any grammatical peculiarity by which the languages of the Old World and the New can be connected? There are several such peculiarities, which are not complex, almost indefinable, and ever varying like polysynthetism, but simple, easily observed and pertaining to syntax as illustrative of psychological phenomena. These have been pointed out, and my attention has been directed to them, by Dr. Edkins, of Peking, in his suggestive book "China's place in Philology," where he deals with them mainly as illustrating the diversity between the Turanian and Malay-Polynesian grammatical systems. The same diversity which Dr. Edkins illustrates in Asia finds the amplest illustration upon this continent. It consists primarily in a distinction, which may fitly give names to the classes, between *Prepositional* and *Postpositional* languages. The former generally employ prepositions to denote relation; the latter invariably make use of postpositions. Thus Finns and Turks, Mongols, Tungus, and Japanese, who are at liberty to present great varieties of agglutination tending to complete incorporation and polysynthetism, cannot, until the laws of their thinking are changed, place the term denoting relation before the noun, or, in other words, by using prepositions put a determinative, abstract term before a concrete. In the case of Prepositional languages, the same difficulty does not appear. They can make use of postpositions occasionally.

Such are found in German, in Latin, and to a large extent in Sanskrit. In our English word *heavenwards*, the latter part is the preposition *towards* abbreviated. A distinction, therefore, is to be drawn between languages, not as they make exclusive use of prepositions, on the one hand, and postpositions, on the other, but as they employ or do not employ prepositions. That this is a valid line of demarcation between forms of speech is evident from the fact that the two oldest languages known, the Egyptian and the Accad of Chaldaea, illustrate it, the former being a prepositional, the latter a postpositional language.

Standing alone this distinction in syntax would be important, but it does not stand alone. The mark of tense, or temporal index, bears the same relation to the verb that the mark of relation (preposition or postposition) bears to the noun. In the Turanian or postpositional languages this mark of tense is placed after the verbal root invariably, in some such form as the *ed* of the English past tense *loved* or the *rai* of the French future *aimerai*. But, in such prepositional languages as the Malay-Polynesian, the temporal index invariably precedes the verbal root, as in the *shall* of the English *I shall love*. Here again we have a psychological phenomenon, the preference by one branch of the human family of the temporal and determining, and by the other of the assertive and undetermined...

Of the languages now under consideration two, the Algonquin and the Chimsyan, are known to be prepositional. They exhibit at least three of the peculiar

features of such languages in the use of prepositions, the preposition of the temporal index to the verb, and of the verb to its regimen. Other languages on the Pacific coast agree in these respects with the Chimsyan, but, in the East, the Algonquin dialects stand alone as the only representatives of the prepositional class. The Maya-Quiche family of Central America is preposing and so are many languages of South America, such as the Kirriri of Brazil and the Mbaya-Abipone family of La Plata and Paraguay. To suppose that the Algonquin and Chimsyan languages are derived from Northern Asia, because, like the Koriak and Corean languages, they are polysynthetic, would be to make the Asiatic immigrant *completely invert his order of thought* [italics added]. Their grammar is that of the great Malay-Polynesian stock and thus of the Asiatic languages with which this stock is related. If, therefore, the Algonquins and Chimsyans are Asiatic colonists on American soil, they must belong to the Malay-Polynesian family.³

The Algonquins, or Algonquians are, of course, originally from Asia; and I agree with Campbell, that they must belong to the Malay-Polynesian family. In another paper, *The Origin of the Salishan Tribes of British Columbia and Washington*, Campbell writes:

Seventeen years ago I exhibited, in a paper read before the Institute, the relation of the Algonquian dialects to that same Malay-Polynesian family. It is not easy to draw a line between what is Malay and what is Polynesian, either in

grammatical forms or in vocabulary, yet the Algonquian dialects may be called more Malay than Polynesian. This appears most prominently in the word for man, which in Malay is *oran* or *ulun*, whence the Ilianoans of Borneo have their name. But in America the Delawares are the *lenni Lenape* or the Lenape men, the State of Illinois was so called after the Algonquian *Illeni*, and the Micmac [Mi'kmaq] calls himself *ulnoo*, a man. The Polynesian, on the other hand, terms himself *tangata* or *tamata*, and that seems to be the original of the Salishan *tamihu*, *tamekhw*, *tumikh*, *temokh*, *tobesh*, and *stobush*. If, therefore, a line is to be drawn between Malay and Polynesian, it may be inferred that the Salishans are more Polynesian than Malay.⁴ [Brackets added.]

Thus on the basis, but not only on the basis, of the Malay-Polynesian languages being prepositional ones, and inflecting their verbs for tense by the use of auxiliary verbs, and the Algonquian dialects corresponding to the Malay, in both their grammar and their vocabulary, and being completely unlike all other languages of the Old World, Campbell concludes that the Algonquians are Malay in origin.

Through Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué, my maternal grandmother Anne Lohman (née Raymond) is, in part, of Illini descent. She has no other known Native American ancestors. The mother of my maternal grandmother Anne was Jewish (Ashkenazic) and the father of my

grandmother was thoroughly French (he was a Raymond de Toulouse), apart from his Illini ancestry.

Now, my maternal grandmother has had her autosomal DNA tested for genetic ancestry, and the results of her test are highly interesting. I will tell you right now that there is only one possible explanation for her having such strong matches with the Malay and Polynesian groups: her Illini ancestors, that is, the ancestors of Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué – the Illini – were Malay.

In the following pages are the results of my maternal grandmother's autosomal DNA test. The date of her test and the date of the analysis updates are displayed at the bottom of the pages. Note also that the letter 'A.' in her name 'Anne A. Lohman' stands for 'Amiot (Amyot),' her first married name. Her middle name is Therese; her maiden name is, of course, Raymond.



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Anne A. Lohman**

<i>Locus</i>	<i>Allele 1</i>	<i>Allele 2</i>
<i>Amel</i>	X	X
<i>D3S1358</i>	17	19
<i>TH01</i>	7	8
<i>D21S11</i>	30	32.2
<i>D18S51</i>	15	16
<i>Penta E</i>	12	15
<i>D5S818</i>	10	12
<i>D13S317</i>	9	9
<i>D7S820</i>	12	14
<i>D16S539</i>	9	11
<i>CSFIPO</i>	10	11
<i>Penta D</i>	8	13
<i>vWA</i>	17	19
<i>D8S1179</i>	13	13
<i>TPOX</i>	9	11
<i>FGA</i>	21	24

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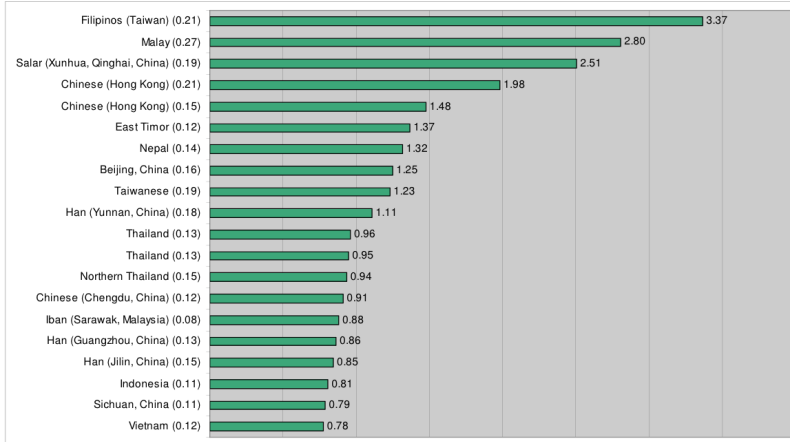
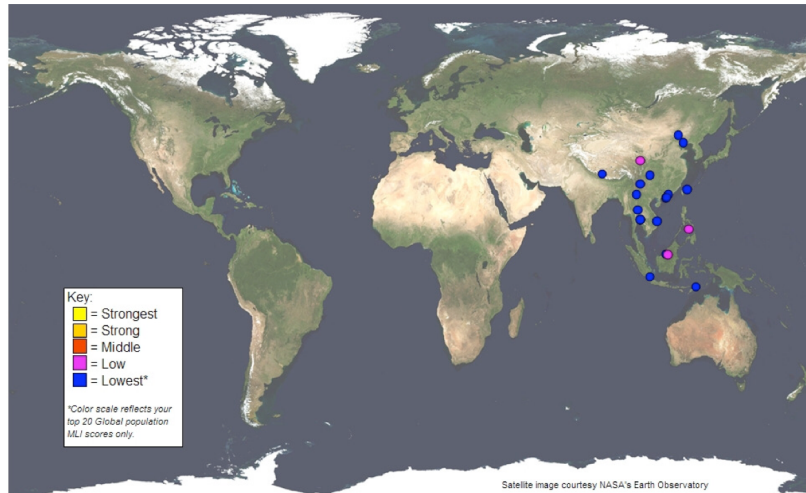
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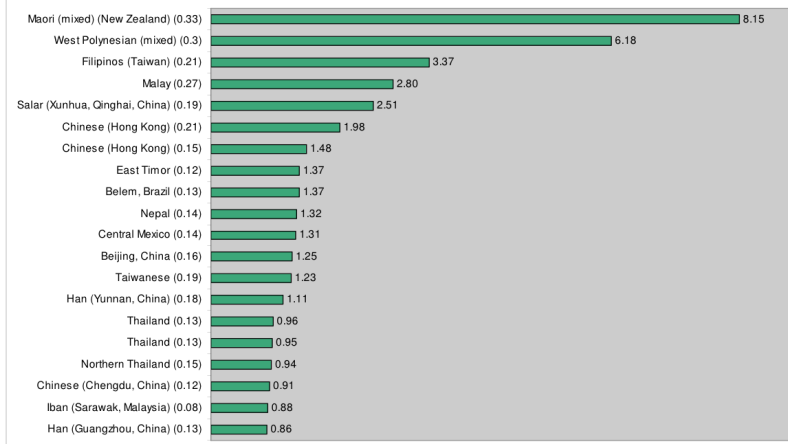
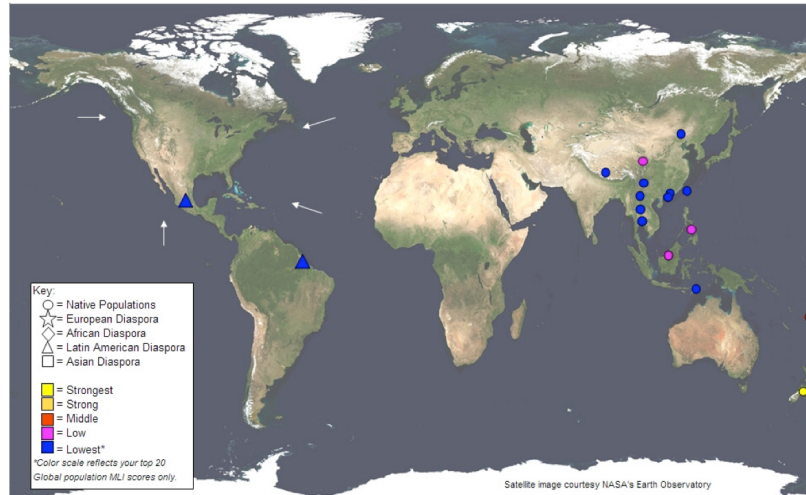
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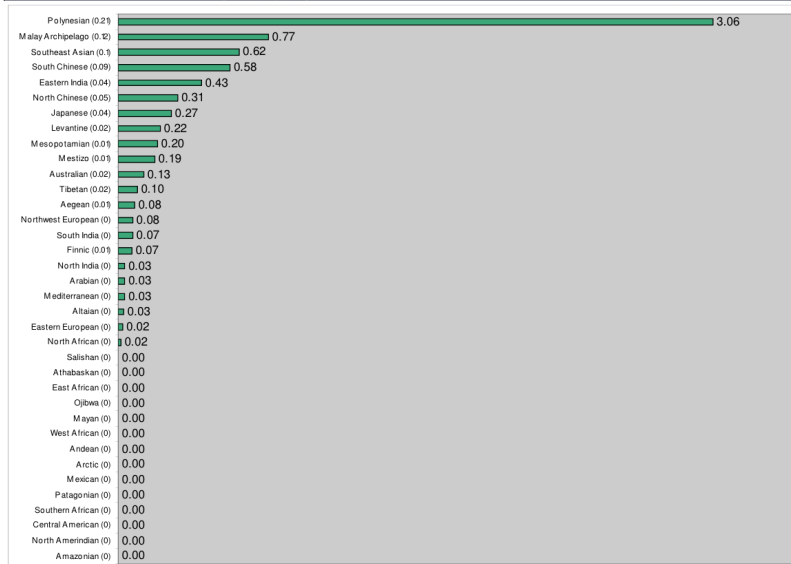
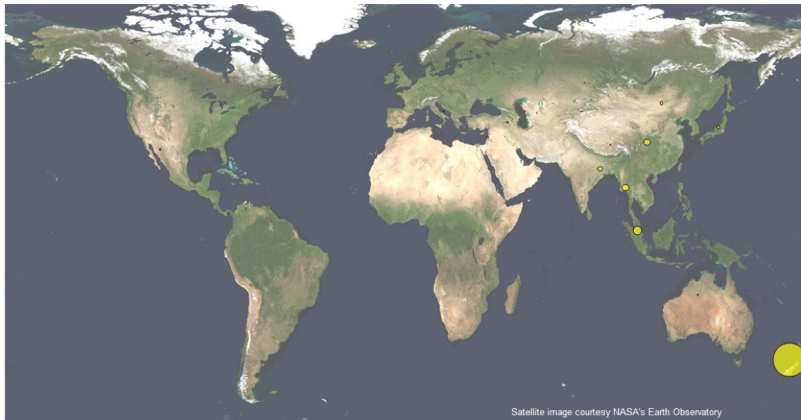
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<i>D5S818</i>	10	12
<i>D13S317</i>	9	9
<i>D7S820</i>	12	14
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<i>CSF1PO</i>	10	11
<i>Penta D</i>	8	13
<i>vWA</i>	17	19
<i>D8S1179</i>	13	13
<i>TPOX</i>	9	11
<i>FGA</i>	21	24

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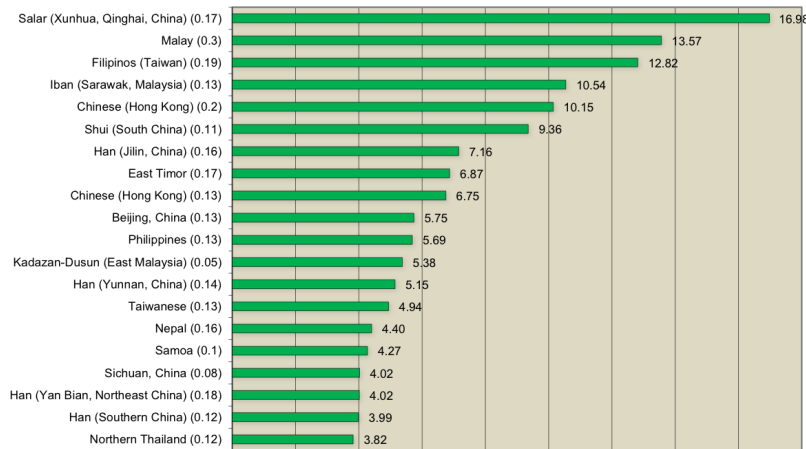
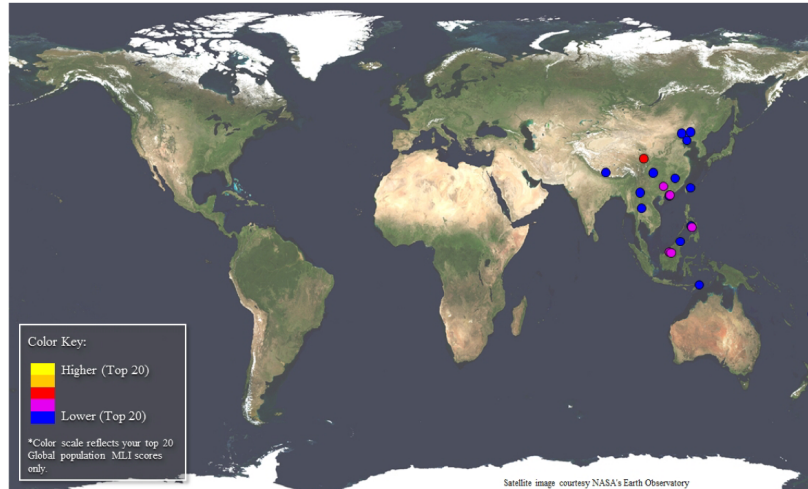
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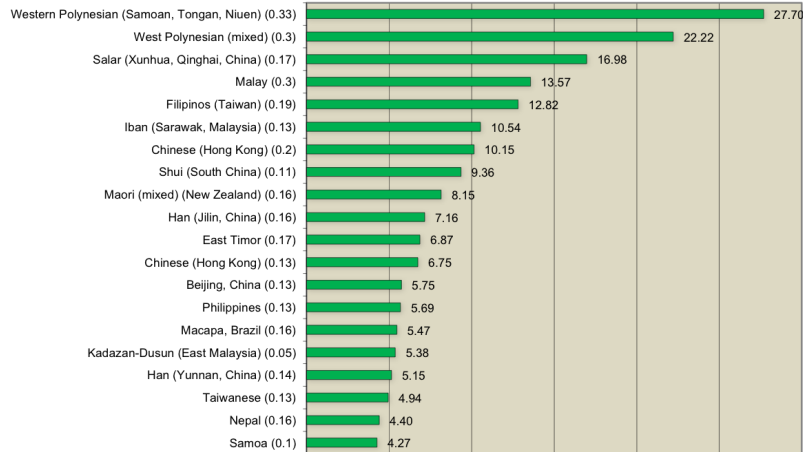
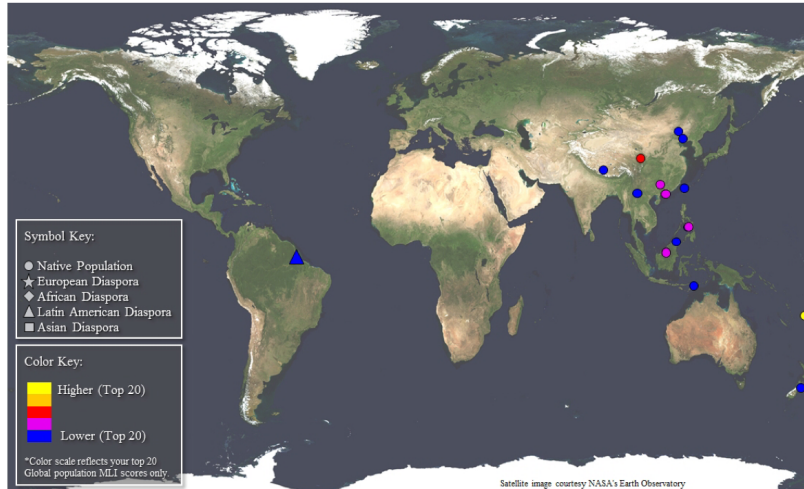
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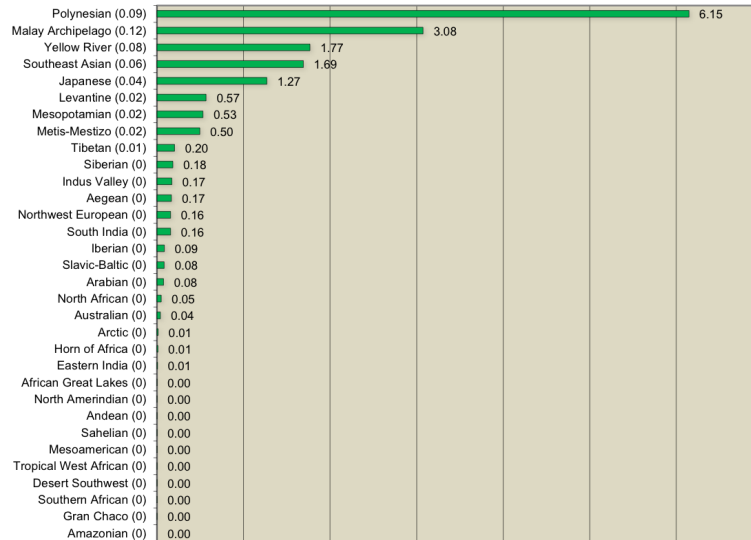
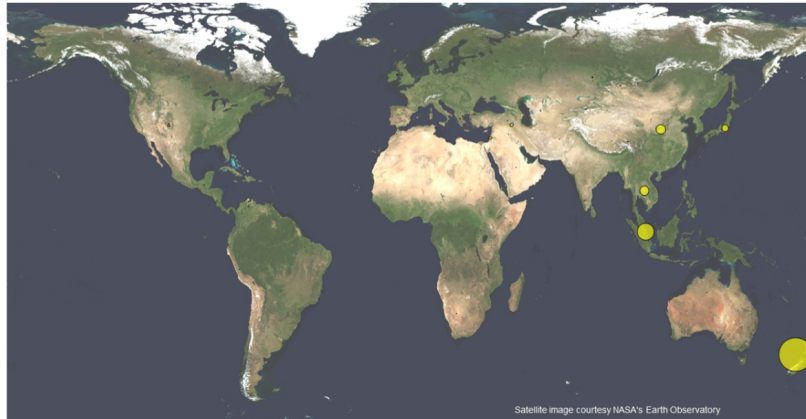
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vWA	17	19
D16S539	9	11
CSF1PO	10	11
TPOX	9	11
D8S1179	13	
D21S11	30	32.2
D18S51	15	16
D2S441	14	
D19S433	13	
TH01	7	8
FGA	21	24
D22S1045	11	16
D5S818	10	12
D13S317	9	
D7S820	12	14
SE33	24.2	28.2
D10S1248	13	15
D1S1656	11	14
D12S391	18	19
D2S1338	16	17
LPL	10	
F13B	8	10
F13A01	4	6
Penta D	8	13
Penta C	11	
Penta E	12	15
FES/FPS	10	13
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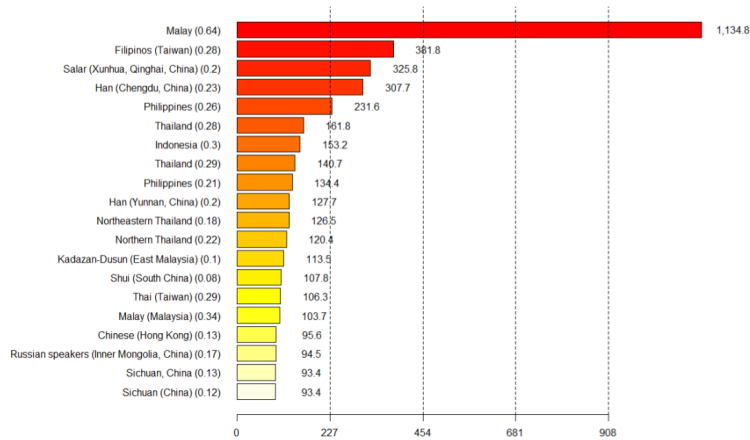
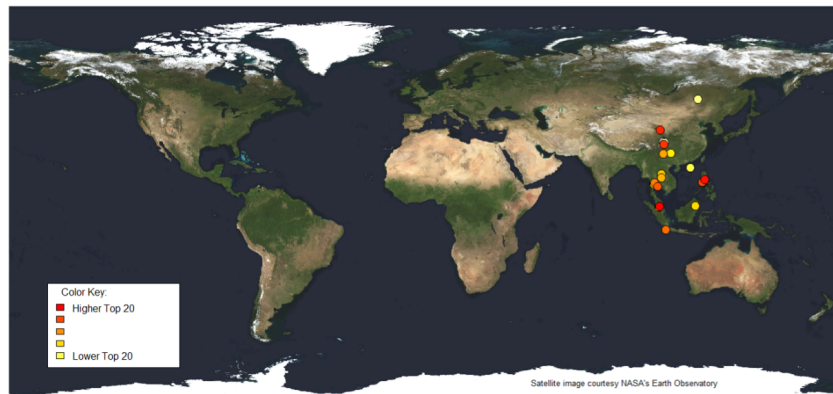
Anne A. Lohman. A blank space in the allele 2 column indicates that the allele 2 value is the same as the allele 1 value.

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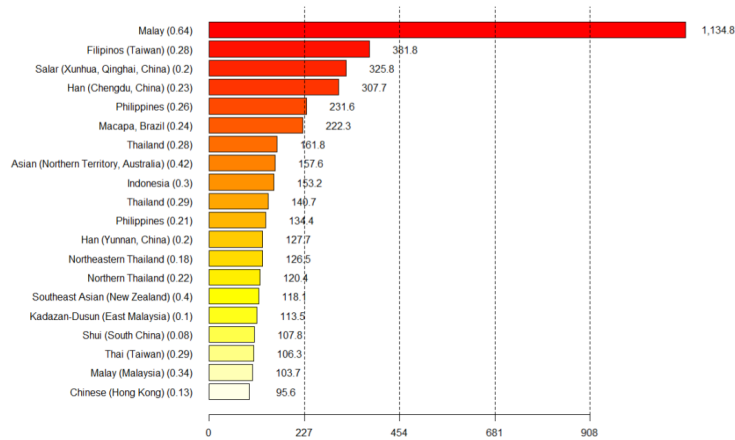
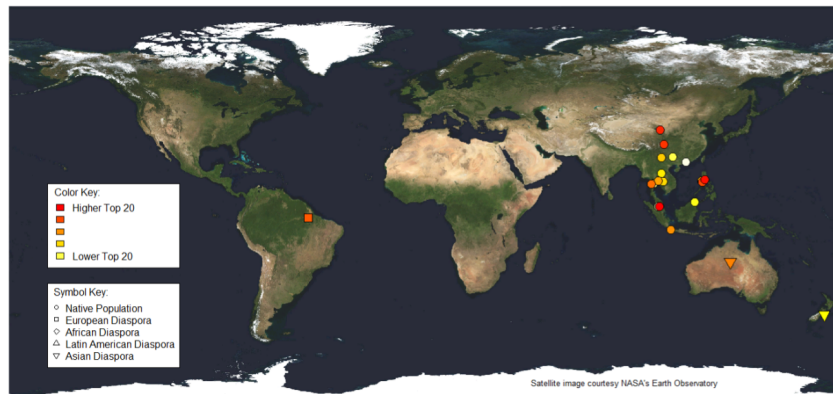
Anne A. Lohman. Malay is her strongest match.

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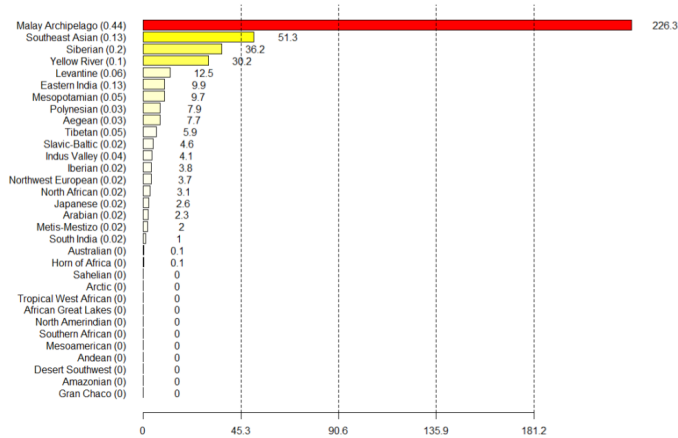
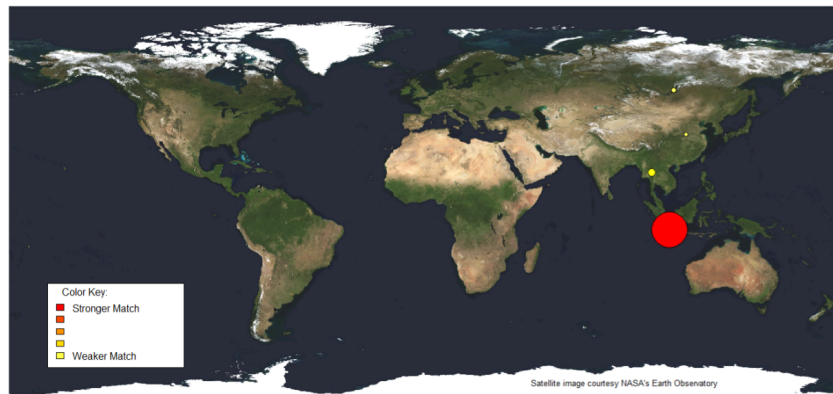
Anne A. Lohman

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



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Anne A. Lohman

OmniPop DNA Test Results of
(Profile calculated with green cells only)
Anne A. Lohman (née Raymond)

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1.10E+6 = 1 in 1,100,0

Populations Sorted by Frequency (Most Common to Least Common)

Naga (India) (19)	1.09E+12
Salishan Native Americans (2)	2.80E+12
RCMP Salishan (Coastal BC) (56)	3.86E+12
Andalusians (Spain) (6)	4.41E+12
Chinese (15)	5.82E+12
Catalans (Spain) (6)	9.68E+12


Anne A. Lohman. The DNA profile calculator OmniPop shows Salishan to be her second and third strongest matches.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

Chamorros (Guam) (49)	1.07E+13
Chinese (73)	1.31E+13
Oriya Brahmin (India) (61)	1.32E+13
Athabaskan (Alaska) (60)	1.39E+13
Brahmin (India) (72)	1.46E+13
Chinese (2)	2.04E+13
Japanese (24)	2.60E+13
Bangladesh (15)	2.62E+13
Vietnamese (15)	2.76E+13
Japanese2 (2)	2.81E+13
Macau, China (36)	2.85E+13
Jewish (52)	3.23E+13
Korean (2)	3.34E+13
Mexicans (2)	3.38E+13
Chinese (33)	3.53E+13
Saharawis (North Africa) (31)	3.59E+13
Valencian (Spain) (34)	3.77E+13
Japanese (70)	3.96E+13
Kurdish (Iraq) (225)	4.09E+13
PBSO Caucasian (4)	4.19E+13
Saskatchewan Native Americans (2)	4.71E+13
Argentinian (47)	4.72E+13
Gope (India) (61)	4.75E+13
Hispanic (64)	4.87E+13
Rajput (India) (72)	4.92E+13
Chinese (71)	4.93E+13
Chinese (83)	4.97E+13
Peruvian (118)	5.02E+13
NCSBI/CMPD Hispanic (4)	5.34E+13
Minnesota Hispanics (2)	5.66E+13
CFS Asian (Canada) (56)	5.68E+13
Vietnamese (2)	5.73E+13
Japanese1 (2)	6.18E+13
PBSO Hispanic (4)	6.29E+13
Bhumihar Brahmin (India) (72)	6.64E+13
Filipinos (49)	7.09E+13
Serbian (157)	7.37E+13
Hong Kong Chinese (38)	7.66E+13
RCMP Saskatchewan Aboriginal (56)	7.86E+13
Chitpavan brahmin (India) (58)	7.88E+13
Southern Croatian (54)	8.85E+13
VDFS Hispanic (4)	8.94E+13
PC/BT-Asian (4)	9.06E+13
PBSO-RNBP (Non-black Brazilian) (4)	9.61E+13
FBI Hispanics (1)	9.75E+13
Michigan Nat.Am. (2)	1.08E+14
Dhangar (India) (58)	1.08E+14
Minorcan (Spain) (34)	1.08E+14
Majorcan (Spain) (34)	1.10E+14
Ecuadorian (93)	1.12E+14
Berbers (Morocco) (6)	1.13E+14
Karan (India) (61)	1.19E+14
PC/BT Hispanic (4)	1.23E+14
Khandayat (India) (61)	1.23E+14
ABI-ID Hispanic (23)	1.26E+14
CFS East Indian (Canada) (56)	1.26E+14
Michigan Hispanics (2)	1.27E+14
Belgian (99)	1.27E+14
Amazonian (Brazil) (22)	1.27E+14

Anne A. Lohman

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



www.ehstrafd.org
contact@ehstrafd.org

EHSTRafd - Most Probable Geographical Origin

Release 2 (Projects:303; Populations: 451; STRs:100)

Date: 25 April 2014

DNA Test Results of Anne A. Lohman (née Raymond)
(Profile calculated with the same cells used in OmniPop above)

STR Profile														
D2S1338	0	0	FGA	21	24	D7S820	12	14	vWA	17	19	D18S51	15	16
TPOX	0	0	D5S818	10	12	D8S1179	13	13	D13S317	9	9	D19S433	0	0
D3S1358	17	19	CSF1PO	0	0	TH01	0	0	D16S539	0	0	D21S11	30	32_2

Detailed Results						
Map No.	Population	Frequency	Rank	Location	Country	Project
1	Mara	[1.64298460213E-016][100.00]	Mizoram		India	IN-0008 (2002)
2	Mexican	[1.1418995688E-016] [69.50]	Chihuahua		Mexico	MX-0007 (2004)
3	Han	[8.55037865026E-017][52.04]	Jilin		China	CN-0014 (2004)
4	Malay	[8.44983215601E-017][51.43]	Malaysia		Malaysia	MY-0001 (2003)
5	Hmar	[8.164096699E-017] [49.69]	Mizoram		India	IN-0008 (2002)
6	Mestizo	[7.36465340638E-017][44.82]	Mexico City		Mexico	MX-0003 (2003)
7	Chinese	[7.08387352572E-017][43.12]	Hong Kong		China	CN-0003 (1999)
8	Chinese	[5.88928301659E-017][35.85]	Hong Kong		China	CN-0015 (2004)
9	Chinese	[5.66969742113E-017][34.51]	Malaysia		Malaysia	MY-0001 (2003)
10	Venezuelan	[5.01358700979E-017][30.52]	Maracaibo		Venezuela	VE-0003 (2005)
11	Vietnamese	[4.80425167985E-017][29.24]	United States		United States	AA-0003 (2000)
12	Mestizo	[4.34013315549E-017][26.42]	Central Mexico		Mexico	MX-0006 (2004)
13	Turk	[4.21087674517E-017][25.63]	Turkey		Turkey	TR-0010 (2003)
14	South Korean	[3.87620563374E-017][23.59]	South Korea		Korea, South	KR-0007 (2003)
15	Taiwan	[3.27156843112E-017][19.91]	Taiwan		Taiwan	TW-0003 (2003)
16	Greek	[3.00670248529E-017][18.30]	Greece		Greece	GR-0002 (2002)
17	Indian	[2.68914374261E-017][16.37]	Singapore		Singapore	SG-0003 (2004)
18	Japanese	[2.55376351589E-017][15.54]	Japan		Japan	JP-0006 (2002)
19	Thai	[2.30358762613E-017][14.02]	Thailand		Thailand	TH-0004 (2005)
20	Polish	[2.22046961995E-017][13.51]	North-Central Poland		Poland	PL-0019 (2003)
21	Caucasian	[2.1751424313E-017] [13.24]	California		United States	AA-0003 (2000)
22	Chinese	[2.11944948159E-017][12.90]	North-Eastern China		China	CN-0007 (2002)
23	Japanese	[2.1144486253E-017][12.85]	United States		United States	AA-0003 (2000)
24	Polish	[2.0158224954E-017] [12.27]	Central Poland		Poland	PL-0012 (2003)
25	Polish	[1.96377532125E-017][11.95]	Central Poland		Poland	PL-0016 (2003)
26	Chinese	[1.95112471109E-017][11.88]	Singapore		Singapore	SG-0002 (2004)
27	Caucasian	[1.92963868305E-017][11.74]	Virginia		United States	AA-0003 (2000)

Anne A. Lohman

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

C T A G Earth
T A G C Human
A G C T Short
G C T A Tandem
A G C T Repeat
G C T A Allele
A G C T Frequencies
G C T A Database

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EHSTRAFD - Most Probable Geographical Origin
Release 2 (Projects:303; Populations: 451; STRs:100)

DNA Test Results of Anne A. Lohman (née Raymond) : 22 December 2009

STR Profile

D2S1338	0	0	FGA	21	24	D7S820	12	14	vWA	17	19	D18S51	15	16
TPOX	9	11	D5S818	10	12	D8S1179	13	13	D13S317	9	9	D19S433	0	0
D3S1358	17	19	CSF1PO	10	11	TH01	7	8	D16S539	9	11	D21S11	30	32_2

Detailed Results

Map No.	Population	Frequency	Rank	Location	Country	Project
1	Malay	2.59313595577E-022100.00	Malaysia	Malaysia	MY-0001 (2003)	
2	Mara	2.51509743221E-02296.99	Mizoram	India	IN-0008 (2002)	
3	Han	2.46213801484E-02294.95	Jilin	China	CN-0014 (2004)	
4	Chinese	1.54839848824E-02259.71	Malaysia	Malaysia	MY-0001 (2003)	
5	East Timor	1.37783670724E-02253.13	East Timor	Timor-Leste	TL-0001 (2003)	
6	Indian	1.21834336405E-02246.98	Singapore	Singapore	SG-0003 (2004)	
7	Chinese	1.21028700736E-02246.67	Hong Kong	China	CN-0015 (2004)	
8	East Timor	9.74229515371E-02337.57	East Timor	Timor-Leste	TL-0002 (2004)	
9	Taiwan	8.36766309451E-02332.27	Taiwan	Taiwan	TW-0003 (2003)	
10	Venezuelan	7.51900462194E-02329.00	Maracaibo	Venezuela	VE-0003 (2005)	
11	Mexican	7.37420532464E-02328.44	Chihuahua	Mexico	MX-0007 (2004)	
12	South Korean	7.00112553526E-02327.00	South Korea	Korea, South	KR-0007 (2003)	
13	Vietnamese	5.85612435701E-02322.58	United States	United States	AA-0003 (2000)	
14	Chinese	5.59370294778E-02321.57	Singapore	Singapore	SG-0002 (2004)	
15	Thai	5.44746357075E-02321.01	Thailand	Thailand	TH-0004 (2005)	
16	Japanese	5.2999815912E-023 20.44	United States	United States	AA-0003 (2000)	
17	Mestizo	4.22252090801E-02316.28	Central Mexico	Mexico	MX-0006 (2004)	
18	Japanese	3.9980191803E-023 15.42	United States	United States	AA-0003 (2000)	
19	Malay	3.64452164423E-02314.05	Singapore	Singapore	SG-0004 (2004)	
20	Chaoshan	3.36430775695E-02312.97	Chaoshan	China	CN-0017 (2003)	
21	Caucasian	3.22638868387E-02312.44	Florida	United States	AA-0003 (2000)	
22	Japanese	2.90552486651E-02311.20	Japan	Japan	JP-0006 (2002)	
23	Caucasian	2.82796350822E-02310.91	California	United States	AA-0003 (2000)	
24	Thai	2.79982369678E-02310.80	Thailand	Thailand	TH-0005 (2005)	
25	Greek	2.68006617989E-02310.34	Greece	Greece	GR-0003 (2003)	
26	Caucasian	2.49083726971E-0239.61	Strathclyde	United Kingdom	GB-0003 (2000)	
27	Caucasian	2.34869260668E-0239.06	Virginia	United States	AA-0003 (2000)	
28	Japanese	2.33137467029E-0238.99	Central Japan	Japan	JP-0007 (2003)	
29	Hmar	2.21943906915E-0238.56	Mizoram	India	IN-0008 (2002)	
30	Japanese	2.16596610929E-0238.35	Japan	Japan	JP-0005 (2003)	
31	Hispanic	1.98892424553E-0237.67	Michigan	United States	AA-0003 (2000)	
32	Caucasian	1.90268173226E-0237.34	Alabama	United States	AA-0003 (2000)	

Anne A. Lohman. This profile was calculated in 2009, with all of Anne's known alleles at the time.

The results of my maternal grandmother's DNA test confirm Professor Campbell's conclusion that the Algonquians are Malay in origin. Indeed, I will show below that the ancestors of the Illini were the Illinoans (Ilanuns, Iranuns), or Lanuns,⁵ a seafaring people native to the Philippines as well as to Borneo, now Malayasia.

Now, I realize that the yDNA and the mDNA of some members of the Algonquian tribes, or of the Algonquian-speaking tribes, may appear to paint a different picture of the origin of the Algonquians. I find it necessary, therefore, to inform the reader, or to remind him, or her, of something important to remember about yDNA and mDNA, namely, that they can tell us only about the origin and distribution of living lineages. One advantage, therefore, that autosomal DNA has over both yDNA and mDNA, is that it can reveal the genetic input of even extinct DNA lineages in an individual, thus rounding out the picture of his or her genetic ancestry. Another thing to keep in mind, is that linguistic affiliation does not always correspond to ethnic affiliation. In fact, I think that in the distant past the Ojibwa, for example, underwent a language shift, went from speaking a non-Algonquian language to an Algonquian one. In other words, I think that the Ojibwa are not of Malay origin (or of Polynesian origin); I think that they are of a completely different origin from that of the Algonquians.

But I think the Ojibwa of today have some Algonquian ancestry.

At any rate, I am satisfied that Professor Campbell was correct about the Malay origin of the Algonquian tribes, and of the Malay origin of the Illini in particular, and that the results of my maternal grandmother's DNA test prove that he was right.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



An Illinoan (Lanun) of Borneo

The Illinoan pirate in the above image is pictured with a Saghai Dyak. The Dyaks, or Dayaks, are natives of Borneo, and they are divided into seven different branches, which are sometimes termed ethnic groups. If one is a Sea Dayak, for instance, then he is an Iban.

My grandmother's fourth strongest Native Population Match in her DNA test results from 10 August 2013, out of 1273 populations (such was the number of populations in the database at the time of her test in 2013) from around the world, is Iban (Sarawak Malaysia).

The above image of the Illinoan pirate and the Saghai Dyak is described in the following passage in the book that it comes from:

The left-hand figure represents an Illinoan [Lanun] pirate. These men are found at Tampassook, or Tampasuk as the name is sometimes spelt, a place on the north-western [north-eastern] coast of Borneo, not very much above the island of Labuan. The Illinoans possess many large and formidable war-boats, which are armed in the bows with a very long gun, and have, after the fashion of Bornean boats, an upper deck, which serves as a platform for the combatants and a shelter from the rowers, who sit beneath. There is a small cabin astern for the captain, about the size of a dog-kennel, but the boats have no other sleeping accommodation.⁶ – J. G. Wood, *The Uncivilized Races, or Natural History of Man* [Brackets added.]

Where the Tampasuk River flows in northeastern Borneo, or present-day Malaysia, is the Tampasuk region, or area, where the Illinoans, or Lanuns, were most concentrated:

The Lanuns [Illinoans] were formerly numerous, having populous settlements on the Tawaran and the Tampasuk, as well as on the Pandasan and Layer Layer farther west. They originally came from the large island of Magindanau [Mindanao], which is considered as the most southern island of the Philippine group. They have formed settlements on various points as convenient piratical stations, particularly on the east coast at Tungku and other places.

As I have elsewhere observed, not only did they pirate by sea, but they created an unappeasable feud with the Ida'an, by stealing their children. No race in the Archipelago equals the Lanun in courage ; the Ida'an therefore considering it useless to make regular attacks, hung about the villages, and by destroying small parties, forced the Lanuns to leave Tawaran, who then joined their countrymen at Tampasuk. Sir Thomas Cochrane attacked both Pandasan and Tampasuk, which induced the most piratical portion to retire to the east coast. At present but few remain in Tampasuk; they are not considered to have more than 150 fighting men; they are essentially strangers, and unpopular.⁷ – Spenser St. John, *Life in the Forests of the Far East* [Brackets added.]

Further:

The name of Lanuns, accordingly, which was originally the appellation of those piratical adventurers from the Bay of Lano, in the great island of Mindanari [Mindanao], who formerly infested the coast of Borneo, has been extended to almost all the sea-rovers of the east, particularly to those which infest the straits of Banca and Sunda. The Lanuns, therefore, at present may be considered as an assemblage of the most daring and desperate adventurers from all the tribes of the east, and their principal haunts are the low eastern coast of Sumatra between Palembang and the Lampung country, the eastern part of the island of Banca, the island of Biliton, the eastern coast of Borneo, but especially Sambas on the N.W. of Borneo.⁸ – Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, *Memoir of the Life and Public Services of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles* [Brackets added.]

The other race frequenting and inhabiting the Sulo islands, are called Lanuns, or a race of men living solely by piracy from the provinces of Illinois and Lanow [Lanao], situated on Magindanao [Mindanao] to the northward of Bongo Bay; their roving depredations are directed in large fleets of small prows in the straits of Macasser, among the Moluccas, but more particularly in the southern parts of the Philippines ; the whole produce is sold at Sulo, which is the grand entrepot.⁹ – J. Hunt, *Some Particulars Relative to Sulo in the Archipelago of Felicia* [Brackets added.]

Thus the Lanuns, or Illinoans, of the Tampasuk area of Borneo were from the former province of Illinois on Mindanao, the southernmost large island of the

Philippines, although in even earlier times they may have been natives of Borneo that colonized Mindanao. In any case, the world apparently forgot that there was once a province named Illinois (and spelled as such) in the Philippines. And just as the name of the province of Illinois on Mindanao got its name from the Lanuns, or Illinoans, who lived there, so the State of Illinois got its name from the Illini, who are the descendants of the Lanuns, or Illinoans, of the Philippines and Borneo.

It is a long way from the Philippines and Borneo to the State of Illinois in North America, yet the seafaring ancestors of the Illini – the ancestors of Symphorose – made it all the way; and they made it by boat – an epic journey, or a series of epic journeys to be sure.

It is, by the way, difficult to imagine that such people, long accustomed to heat and to wearing a scanty amount of clothing, and not at all accustomed to cold weather, would have, or could have, made a journey from the Philippines or Borneo to North America by following a northern route around the rim of the Pacific. Had they taken such a route, they would have encountered weather far too cold for the kind of clothing that they wore, and conditions for which they had not the resources or experience to prepare themselves. I surmise they island-hopped across the Pacific in warmer latitudes from the Philippines or Borneo to the Americas. Since they were a

seafaring people, they were accustomed to life on boats, or in canoes, and as long as they did not stray from the warmer latitudes, they would have been able to live indefinitely on the water. Moreover, after leaving Borneo or the Philippines in deepest antiquity, perhaps tens of thousands of years ago, the Malays that became the Algonquian tribes may have been settled on an island in the Pacific that they had colonized before the sea rose at the end of the last Ice Age, an island as close to North America as, say, Hawaii, one that they had reached by hopping to it from other islands now gone as it is, one swallowed by the rising sea, a fate forcing the Malays to find a new home. I think that that is exactly what happened.

In sum, then, Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué was a Native American of the Illini tribe, who were of Malay origin, and who were, and are, descended from the Lanuns, or Illinoans, a people originally from the Philippines and Borneo. As for Marie Miteouamigoukoué, an Algonquin (Algonkin), and Marie Mi'kmaq, a Mi'kmaq (Micmac), they were likewise, in all probability, of Malay origin.

Campbell continues:

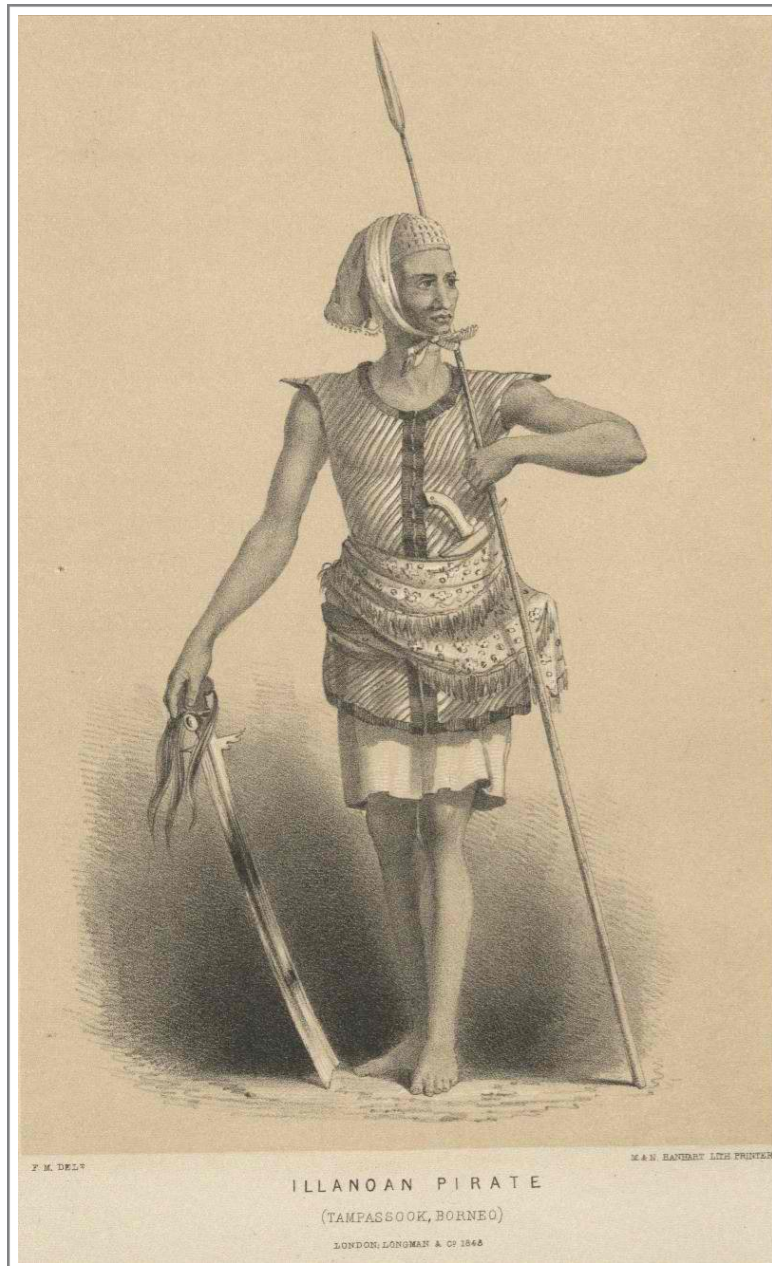
The Chippewas hang together with the whole Algonquin family. Physical appearance then and character tell the same story as grammatical constructions. Of the dress and

implements of the Algonquin I need not speak, because these he has borrowed from other tribes in order to adapt himself to the wants of a new country. But, in contrast to all the eastern tribes, he is essentially a man of the water, having changed maritime habits for the fluviate and the lacustrine. His story of the creation of the world is of an island drawn up out of the water, in connection with which, as Mr. Tylor has shown, Manitou is the counterpart of the Polynesian Maui. His heaven, as the Abbe Maurault says in his "Histoire des Abenakis," was no continent of happy hunting grounds, but "une île du grand lac (l'Océan Atlantique)." The Pacific Ocean and not the Atlantic must have been the original great lake. Like the Malay-Polynesians, the Algonquins did not worship the heavenly bodies; and, like them, they never practised the art of pottery. Their tradition of the creation of mankind out of trees and reeds is the same as that of the Islanders of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. They were originally idolaters and had idols of carved wood. They agreed with some Polynesian peoples in identifying the soul with the shadow, and Mr. Tylor draws attention to "the conception of the spirit voice as being a low murmur, chirp or whistle, as it were the ghost of a voice," a conception common to the Polynesians and the Algonquins. The extraordinary stretching of the ears that prevailed among the Shawnees is a Polynesian and Malay practice, and appears in Sumatra and in Easter Island. Their very copper colour is that of the people of the Philippines and Friendly Islands, the Ladrões and the Carolines. Sir John Lubbock finds the tree worship of Crees and Abenakis among the people of

the Philippines, of Sumatra and of Fiji. The veneration of many Algonquin tribes for the turtle is an indication of a Polynesian origin, for in the Tonga Islands and elsewhere the turtle plays an important part in mythology. It is also worthy of note that decapitation, not scalping, is the Malay-Polynesian's method of securing a trophy, and that, according to Dr. Gilpin of Halifax, the Micmacs, who had little opportunity of studying the Iroquois' arts of warfare, by similar procedure attested their Malay ancestry.¹⁰

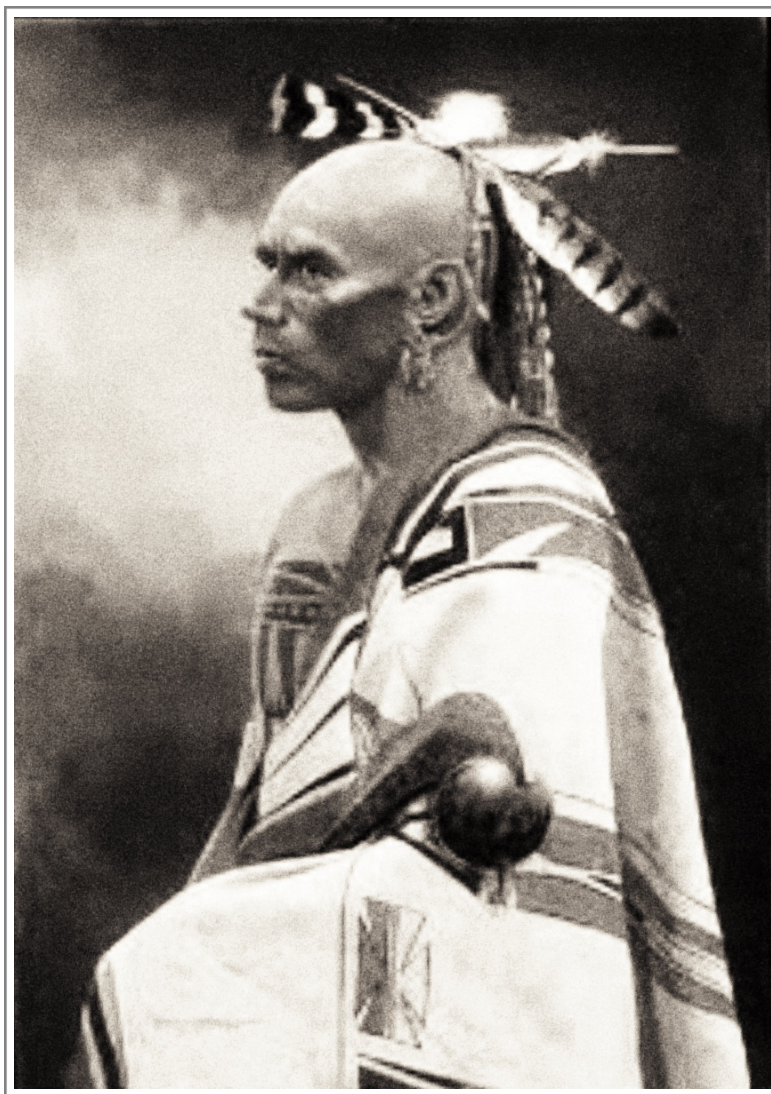
Is Turtle Island of Algonquian lore the island of Mindanao, or is Turtle Island Borneo? We can only speculate about its identification, but at least we now know that Turtle Island is, or was, definitely in the Pacific. As for me, I think that this home of the Malay ancestors of the Algonquians – Turtle Island – was a real island, and was probably near Hawaii, but is now, and has been for thousands of years, underwater. At any rate, we now know that the Algonquians are of Malay origin, and that the Illini of North America were the Lanuns, or Illinoans, that is, the Ilanuns (Iranuns), inhabitants of the Philippines and Borneo, and of islands erased from the face of the earth.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



Illanoan—Ilanun—Pirate

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



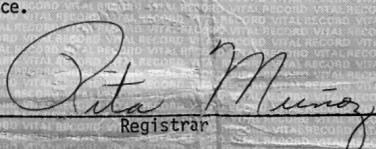
Illini Warrior

In the following pages are records that document my maternal grandmother Anne Raymond's descent from Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué, my mother's descent from Symphorose, as well as my descent from her. My legal name, at birth, and until I decided to change it to Joseph Amyot Padjan (the original spelling of each surname borne by my ancestors), was Joseph Robert Pagen III. My father is Joseph Robert Pagen II (he later changed his middle name to Berlin), and my mother is Susan Marie Amiot. Here is a copy of my birth certificate, to show proof of my parentage:

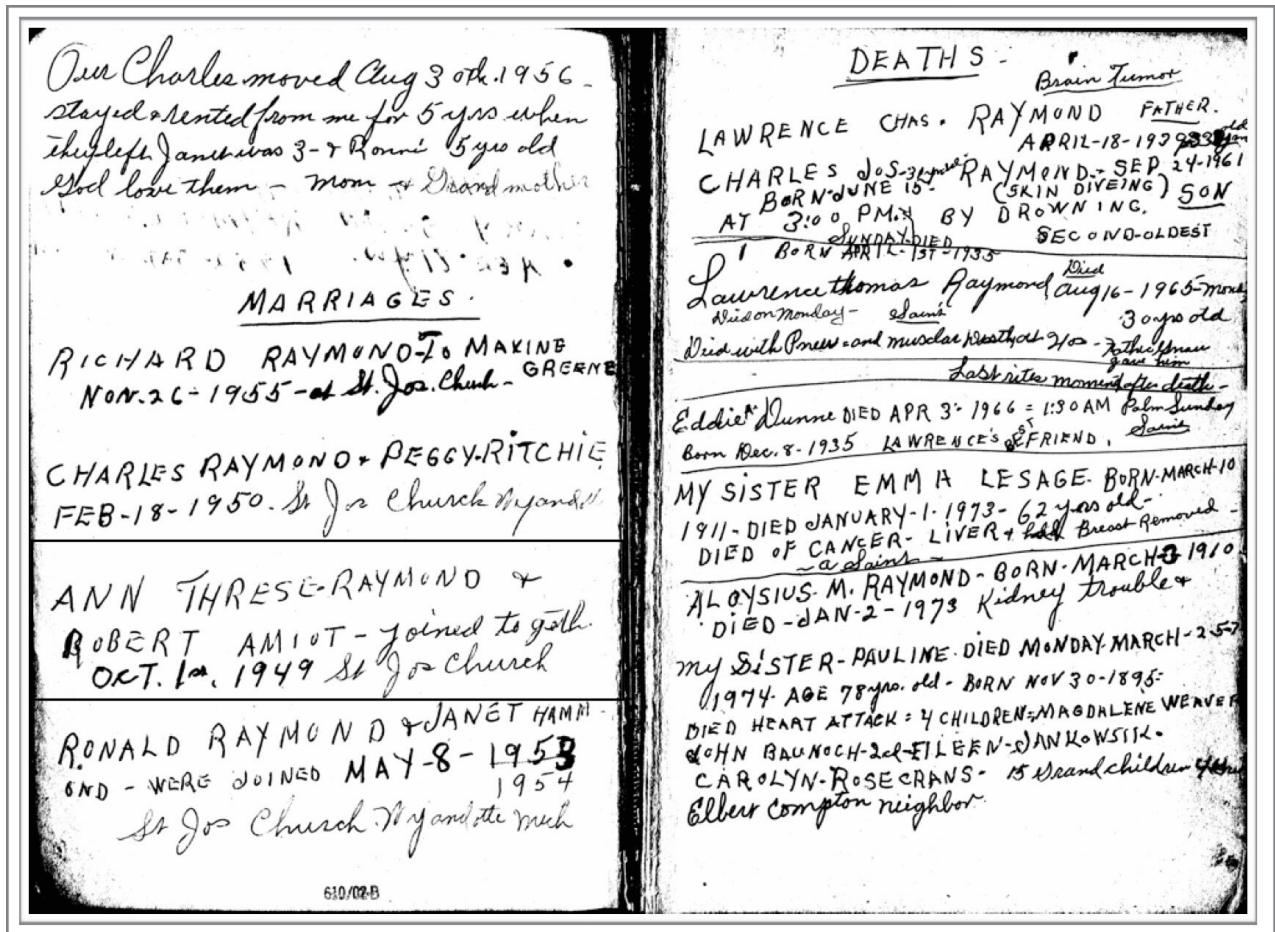
SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH 12: -

LOCAL FILE NUMBER **438** BIRTH NUMBER

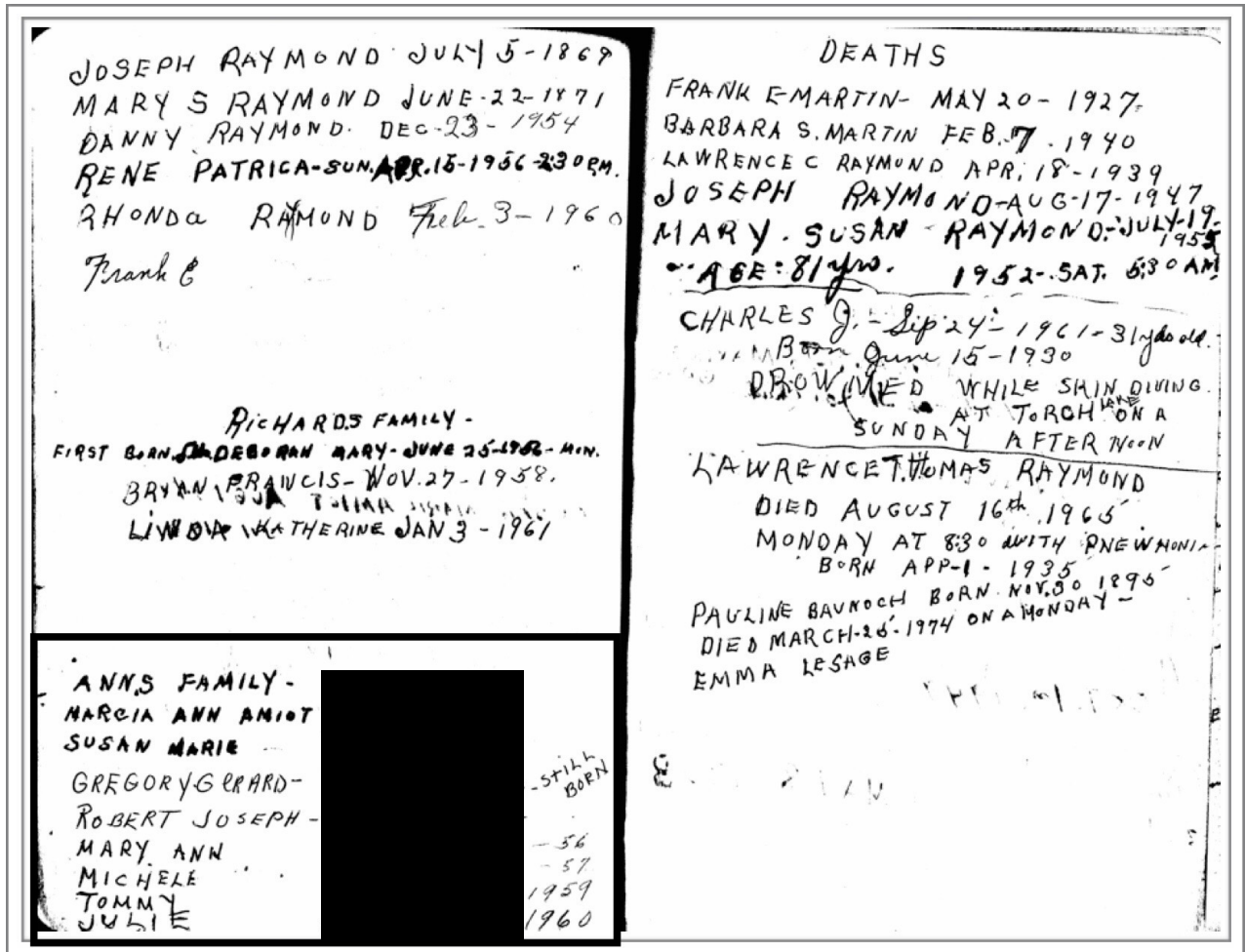
CHILD - NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST			DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)		HOUR
1 Joseph Robert Pagen III			2b [REDACTED]		M
SEX	THIS BIRTH - SINGLE, TWIN, TRIPLE, ETC. (SPECIFY)		IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH - BORN FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, ETC. (SPECIFY)		
3 Male	4a Single		5a Wayne		
CITY, VILLAGE OR TOWNSHIP OF BIRTH			HOSPITAL - NAME (IF NOT IN HOSPITAL, GIVE STREET AND NUMBER)		
5b Dearborn			5c Yes		
MOTHER - MAIDEN NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST			AGE (AT TIME OF THIS BIRTH)		STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT IN U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY)
6b Susan Marie Amiot			6c 19		6d Michigan
RESIDENCE - STATE COUNTY			CITY, VILLAGE OR TOWNSHIP		
7a Michigan Wayne			7b Dearborn		
INSIDE CITY LIMITS (SPECIFY YES OR NO)			STREET AND NUMBER		
7c Yes			7d [REDACTED]		
FATHER - NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST			AGE (AT TIME OF THIS BIRTH)		STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT IN U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY)
8a Joseph Robert Pagen II			8b 19		8c Iowa
INFORMANT			RELATION TO CHILD		
9a Susan Pagen			9b Mother		
I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE NAMED CHILD WAS BORN ALIVE AT THE PLACE AND TIME AND ON THE DATE STATED ABOVE.					
SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIER (TYPE OR PRINT)			DATE SIGNED (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)		ATTENDANT - M.D., D.O., MIDWIFE, OTHER (SPECIFY)
10a Dr. J. Jewell			10b [REDACTED]		10c [REDACTED]
REGISTRAR - SIGNATURE			MAILING ADDRESS (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP)		DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR
11a [REDACTED]			11b [REDACTED]		11c [REDACTED]
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH USE ONLY					
RACE - FATHER (SPECIFY)		EDUCATION - SPECIFY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED		PREVIOUS DELIVERIES - HOW MANY OTHER CHILDREN	
12 [REDACTED]		13 [REDACTED]		14a [REDACTED] 14b [REDACTED] 14c [REDACTED]	
RACE - MOTHER (SPECIFY)		EDUCATION - SPECIFY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED		DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH	
15 [REDACTED]		16 [REDACTED]		17a [REDACTED] 17b [REDACTED] 17c [REDACTED]	
DATE LAST NORMAL MENSTRUATION BEGAN (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)		MONTH OF PREGNANCY PRENATAL CARE BEGAN (FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, ETC. QUARTER)		PRENATAL VISITS TOTAL NUMBER (IF NONE, SO STATE)	
18 [REDACTED]		19 [REDACTED]		20 [REDACTED]	
LEGITIMATE (SPECIFY YES OR NO)		BIRTH WEIGHT (SPECIFY YES OR NO)		BIRTH WEIGHT (SPECIFY YES OR NO)	
21 [REDACTED]		22 [REDACTED]		23 [REDACTED]	
COMPLICATIONS RELATED TO PREGNANCY (DESCRIBE OR WRITE "NONE")					
24 [REDACTED]					
COMPLICATIONS NOT RELATED TO PREGNANCY (DESCRIBE OR WRITE "NONE")					
25 [REDACTED]					
COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR (DESCRIBE OR WRITE "NONE")					
26 [REDACTED]					
NUMBER OF CHILDREN PREVIOUSLY BORN WITH ONE PARENTHAL SOLUTION (SPECIFY VITALLY)					
27 [REDACTED]					
MOTHER'S BLOOD TESTED FOR SYPHILIS DURING PREGNANCY		DATE OF TEST		IF BLOOD NOT TESTED, STATE REASON	
28 [REDACTED]		29 [REDACTED]		30 [REDACTED]	
MOTHER'S BLOOD TESTED FOR SYPHILIS AT BIRTH		DATE OF TEST		IF BLOOD NOT TESTED, STATE REASON	
31 [REDACTED]		32 [REDACTED]		33 [REDACTED]	
MOTHER'S BLOOD TESTED FOR SYPHILIS AT DEATH		DATE OF TEST		IF BLOOD NOT TESTED, STATE REASON	
34 [REDACTED]		35 [REDACTED]		36 [REDACTED]	
MOTHER'S BLOOD TESTED FOR SYPHILIS AT TIME OF LAST VISIT		DATE OF TEST		IF BLOOD NOT TESTED, STATE REASON	
37 [REDACTED]		38 [REDACTED]		39 [REDACTED]	
State of Michigan) County of Wayne) ss. City of Dearborn)					
I do hereby certify that this document is a true copy of the record on file in this office.					
Date		 Registrar			
JUL 20 1995					

Birth certificate of Joseph Robert Pagen III (Joseph Amyot Padjan)



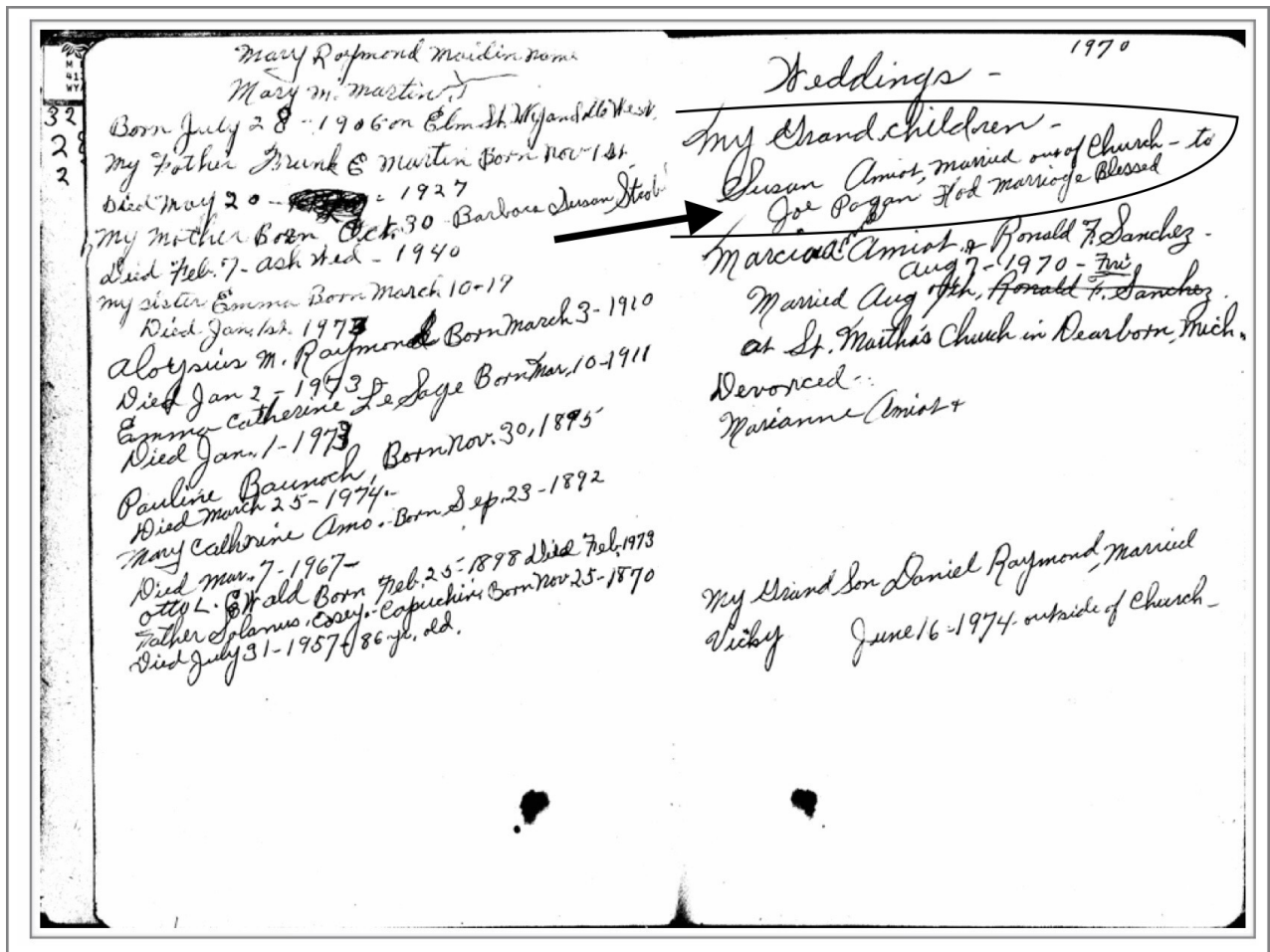
Bible of Mary Raymond (née Martin), mother of Anne Therese Amiot Lohman (née Raymond), who is the mother of Susan Marie Amiot, my mother. This record shows that my grandparents Robert Amiot and Anne (Ann) Therese Raymond married on 1 October 1949.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



Bible of Mary Raymond (née Martin). This record shows the name of my mother and the names of all her siblings, Ann(e) being, of course, their mother, wife of Robert Amiot. At the top left is the name Mary S. Raymond and her birth date. Mary S. Raymond was Mary Susan Bondy, who married Joseph Raymond; their daughter-in-law Mary Raymond (née Martin) was the mother of Anne Amiot Lohman (née Raymond).

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



Bible of Mary Raymond (née Martin). This page records the marriage of my mother and my father.

SYMPHROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

Source Citation for Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952

Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952

[View Record](#)

- Ancestry Record**
- Citation Details**
- Associated Facts**
- Media**

Name	Ann Therese Raymond														
Gender	Female														
Race	White														
Age	17														
Birth Year	abt 1932														
Birth Place	Wyandotte, Michigan														
License County	Wayne														
Marriage Date	1 Oct 1949														
Marriage Place	Wyandotte, Wayne, Michigan, USA														
Residence Place	Wyandotte, Michigan														
Father	Lawrence Charles Raymond														
Mother	Mary Magdlene Martin														
Spouse	Robert Hubert Amiot														
County File Number	768420														
State File Number	446032														
Household Members	<table><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Age</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Robert Hubert Amiot</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cecilia Lucille Fountain</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hubert Joseph Amiot</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ann Therese Raymond</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Mary Magdlene Martin</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Lawrence Charles Raymond</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Name	Age	Robert Hubert Amiot		Cecilia Lucille Fountain		Hubert Joseph Amiot		Ann Therese Raymond		Mary Magdlene Martin		Lawrence Charles Raymond	
Name	Age														
Robert Hubert Amiot															
Cecilia Lucille Fountain															
Hubert Joseph Amiot															
Ann Therese Raymond															
Mary Magdlene Martin															
Lawrence Charles Raymond															

Transcription of the marriage record of Anne Therese Raymond and Robert Hubert Amiot, parents of Susan Marie Amiot, my mother.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

No. 344770 **Marriage License** 192 8
Wayne County, Michigan 82 37815

To any person legally authorized to solemnize marriage.

Greeting:

Marriage May Be Solemnized Between

Mr. Lawrence Raymond and M^{rs}. Mary Martin

affidavit having been filed in this office, as provided by Public Act No. 128, Laws of 1887, as amended, by which it appears that said

Lawrence Raymond is 22 years of age, color is White residence is Wyandotte, Michigan and birthplace was Michigan occupation is Electrician father's name Joseph and mother's maiden name was Mary Bondy

has been previously married No and that said Mary Martin is 21 years of age, color is White residence is Wyandotte, Michigan and birthplace was Michigan occupation is None father's name Frank and mother's maiden name was Barbara Strobel and who has been previously married No time None and whose maiden name was None and whose Parent's or Guardian's consent, in case she has not attained the age of eighteen years, has been filed in my office.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto attached my hand and the seal of Wayne County, Michigan, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1928.

John J. Farrell
 County Clerk
By J. J. Farrell Deputy Clerk

L. S.

Certificate of Marriage

Between Mr. Lawrence Raymond and M^{rs}. Mary Martin

I hereby certify that, in accordance with the above license, the persons herein mentioned were joined in marriage by me at Wyandotte County of Wayne, Michigan, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1928, in the presence of Charles Pryor of Wyandotte and Anna Weiner of Wyandotte as witnesses.

John J. Farrell
 Name of Magistrate or Clergyman.
Pastor of St. Joseph Church
 Official Title.

This copy to be retained by the County Clerk until the original is returned; when it is to be completed by endorsement and forwarded at the first of the following month to the Michigan Department of Health.

Marriage record of Lawrence Charles Raymond and Mary Magdalene Martin, parents of Anne Therese Raymond. This record shows that Lawrence was the son of Joseph Raymond and Mary Bondy.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

527 To the Honorable Secretary of State of Michigan: Return of Marriages in the County of <u>Wayne</u> 161										527 for the Quarter Ending <u>Special</u> A. D. 1892.									
MARRIAGE NUMBER	DATE OF MARRIAGE			FULL NAME OF MARRIAGE AND THE NAME OF THE OFFICE OF RECORD	AGE OF BRIDE	ETHNIC ORIGIN OF BRIDE	EDUCATION OF BRIDE	RESIDENCE OF BRIDE	CITY OR TOWN OF BRIDE	NAME OF FATHER OF BRIDE	MARRIAGE NUMBER	DATE OF MARRIAGE			PLACE OF MARRIAGE	NAME AND OFFICIAL POSITION OF PRIEST BY WHOM MARRIED		WITNESSES TO MARRIAGE	
	Month	Day	Year									Month	Day	Year		Parish	NAME	OFFICE	NAME
12586	Nov	10	1892	Charles B. Smith 27 Alice M. Egan 20	27	"	The First Mich	New York	100 Bond Street England	Samuel H. Smith Herman Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	S. H. Horner Pastor	M. S. Horner Eugene H. Horner	Detroit Mich	"
12587	Nov	10	1892	John R. Smith 27 Kathleen M. Egan 26	27	"	First Mich	Michigan	Water Lane Cork	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Roselle	Edith Smith Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"
12588	Nov	10	1892	Minnie Smith 26 Alma Smith 18	26	"	First Mich	New York Mich	100 Bond Street New York	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	L. Gorman Pastor	Adolph Smith John Egan	New York Mich	"
12589	Nov	10	1892	Frank Smith 27 Alice Smith 27	27	"	First Mich	Germany	Labour Street Germany	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	H. H. Horner Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"
12590	Nov	11	1892	Edgar Smith 25 Elizabeth Smith 24	25	"	First Mich	New York England	Bar End, L. W. London Newcastle	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	H. H. Horner Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"
12591	Nov	11	1892	John Smith 25 Lillian Smith 17	25	"	First Mich	Michigan	100 Bond Street Michigan	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	H. H. Horner Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"
12592	Nov	11	1892	Thomas Smith 25 Alice Smith 21	25	"	First Mich	Germany	Centre Street Germany	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	H. H. Horner Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"
12593	Nov	11	1892	Frank Smith 25 Mary Smith 23	25	"	First Mich	Germany	Centre Street Germany	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	H. H. Horner Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"
12594	Nov	11	1892	Albert Smith 25 Anna Smith 21	25	"	First Mich	Germany	Centre Street Germany	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	H. H. Horner Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"
12595	Nov	12	1892	Joseph Raymond 24 Mary Bondie 22	24	"	First Mich	Michigan	Labour Street Michigan	Thomas Bondie Mary Bondie	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	S. H. Horner Pastor	Stephen Raymond Mary Bondie	Detroit Mich	"
12596	Nov	12	1892	Charles Smith 26 Louise Smith 21	26	"	First Mich	Michigan	Centre Street Michigan	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	S. H. Horner Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"
12597	Nov	12	1892	Henry Smith 24 Elizabeth Smith 18	24	"	First Mich	England	Centre Street England	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	S. H. Horner Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"
12598	Nov	12	1892	John Smith 24 Jane Smith 18	24	"	First Mich	England	Centre Street England	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	S. H. Horner Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"
12599	Nov	12	1892	Alexander Smith 24 Ethel Smith 18	24	"	First Mich	Michigan	Centre Street Michigan	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	S. H. Horner Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"
12600	Nov	12	1892	John Smith 26 Anna Smith 20	26	"	First Mich	Germany	Centre Street Germany	John Smith John Egan	14	Nov	15	1892	Detroit	S. H. Horner Pastor	John R. Smith John Egan	First Mich	"

Marriage record of Joseph Raymond and Mary Bondy (here spelled Bondie). This record shows that the father of Mary Bondy was Thomas Bondy; but it does not show the name of Mary's mother.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

CHILD.										PARENTS.				
NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.	SEX.	COLOR.	RESIDENCE.	FULL NAME OF EACH.	RESIDENCE.	BIRTHPLACE OF EACH.	OCCUPATION OF FATHER.	DATE OF RECORD.					
3136	Nov 21 1872	Male	White	Myrandotte City	Charles Baburel	Myrandotte	Germany	Merchant	Oct 24 th 1873					
3137	May 19 1872	Female	White	Myrandotte City	George May	Myrandotte	Prussia	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3138	Oct 2 1872	Male	White	Myrandotte City	Joseph H. Colcher	Myrandotte	Prussia	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3139	Sept 28 1872	Female	White	Brownstown	Henry Sherrigan	Brownstown	New York	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3140	June 22 1872	Female	White	Brownstown	Thomas Bondy	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3141	July 12 1872	Male	White	Brownstown	Frank Campana	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3142	April 25 1872	Female	White	Brownstown	William Bondy	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3143	Nov 18 1872	Male	White	Brownstown	John Bondy	Brownstown	Ohio	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3144	Oct 31 1872	Male	White	Brownstown	John Bondy	Brownstown	Ohio	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3145	Nov 19 1872	Female	White	Brownstown	William Lamborn	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3146	Dec 8 1872	Female	White	Brownstown	John Melcher	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3147	Nov 3 1872	Female	White	Brownstown	Samuel Bailey	Brownstown	Ohio	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3148	April 31 1872	Female	White	Brownstown	Fred Bonast	Brownstown	Germany	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3149	Nov 10 1872	Male	White	Brownstown	Napoleon Valance	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					
3150	Nov 10 1872	Male	White	Brownstown	Napoleon Valance	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 th 1873					

Birth record of Mary Bondy, wife of Joseph Raymond. This record shows that Thomas Bondy was the father of Mary; and it shows that the name of the mother of Mary was Samantha. The name of the mother of Mary Bondy, however, was actually Matilda Samantha Bondy (née Bondy). Note also that the birth date of Mary Bondy is 22 June 1872 in this record, and that it is 22 June 1871 in the Bible record above.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

(1-206)

B.

Page No. 68 Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.
 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
 Enumeration Dist. No. 247 Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Brownstones, in the County of Wagon, State of Michigan, enumerated by me on the 21st day of June, 1880. *John C. Lee*

Age	Sex	Name	Color	Status	Profession, Occupation, or Trade	Religion	Education	Native	Place of Birth	Place of Birth of Parents	Place of Birth of Grandparents	Place of Birth of Great-grandparents	Married		Married		Married	
													1879	1880	1879	1880	1879	1880
		Calvin A. Bondy	W	30	sup				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Colon	W	23	sup				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		John Campbell	W	20	sup				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		James	W	36	sup				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Eliza	W	30	sup				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		James	W	21	single				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Peter	W	12	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Mary	W	2	single				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Harold Mason	W	30	brother				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Elizabeth	W	23	sup				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Mary	W	22	sup				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Mary	W	15	sup				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Edwin	W	4	single				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		John	W	2	single				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Thomas Bondy	W	30	sup				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Matilda	W	22	sup				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Joseph	W	11	single				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Mary	W	9	single				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Philip	W	4	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	3	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Thomas	W	2	single				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Amelia	W	20	sup				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Thomas	W	18	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		Thomas	W	18	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	17	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	16	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		John	W	15	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	14	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	13	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	12	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	11	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	10	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	9	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	8	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	7	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	6	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	5	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	4	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	3	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	2	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						
		William	W	1	son				Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan						

NOTE 1.—In making entries in columns 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, an affirmative mark only will be used—either "/," except in the case of divorced persons, column 11, when the letter "D" is to be used.

NOTE 2.—Question No. 22 will only be asked in cases where an affirmative answer has been given either to question 18 or to question 11.

NOTE 3.—Question No. 23 will only be asked in cases where a marital separation has been reported in column 12.

NOTE 4.—In column 7 an abbreviation in the name of the mother may be used, as Jan., Apr., Dec.

1880 Census of Michigan showing Mary Bondy (later wife of Joseph Raymond) living with her parents Thomas Bondy and Matilda Samantha Bondy. Note that Mary Bondy had a brother named Philip.

SYMPHROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

470										470									
To the Honorable Secretary of State of Michigan:										for the Quarter Ending Dec 31 A. D. 1894									
Return of Marriages in the County of Wayne 132										for the Quarter Ending Dec 31 A. D. 1894									
MARRIAGE NUMBER	Date of Marriage			Full Name of Bridegroom and Maiden as given by Minister of Gospel	Age of Bridegroom	Age of Bride	Residence of Bridegroom	Residence of Bride	Domicile of Bridegroom	Name of Father of Bridegroom	Name of Mother of Bridegroom	Name of Bride	Date of Marriage	Place of Marriage	Name and Official Position of Pastor or other Minister	Witnesses to Marriage			
	Month	Day	Year													Name	Residence		
17727	Nov	5	1894	Henry Taylor Marion Murray	40	28	Black Detroit Mich	Canada	Sailor	Samuel Taylor Miami Mich	Hannah Buff Ann Arbor Mich	Mary Murray	Nov 5 1894	Detroit	A. J. Patton Pastor	M. A. Gains Mary Gains	Detroit Mich		
17728	"	8	"	Geo. L. Giza Mary Steiner	24	23	Black Detroit Mich	Germany	Laborer	Anton Giza Joe Steiner	Adelga Giza Agnes Steiner	Mary Steiner	" 19 "	Detroit	N. M. Glosinski Pastor	Anton Groginski Adelphi Samfiski	Detroit Mich		
17729	"	8	"	Geo. Stangor Adelphi Samfiski	24	23	Detroit Mich	Germany	Laborer	Anton Stangor Joe Stangor	Adelphi Stangor Mary Stangor	Mary Steiner	" 19 "	Detroit	N. M. Glosinski Pastor	Anton Groginski Adelphi Samfiski	Detroit Mich		
17730	"	9	"	Henry R. Simpson Ann B. Perkins	31	19	Detroit Mich	England	Scholar	Wm Simpson Perkins	Elizabeth Maltby Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	" 9 "	Detroit	S. O. Haines Pastor	Wm. Haines Corie S. Haines	Detroit Mich		
17731	"	9	"	Henry R. Simpson Ann B. Perkins	31	19	Detroit Mich	Germany	Laborer	John P. P. P. Ann B. Perkins	Elizabeth Maltby Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	" 9 "	Detroit	S. O. Haines Pastor	Wm. Haines Corie S. Haines	Detroit Mich		
17732	"	9	"	Philip Bondy Matilda Samantha Bondy	21	19	Detroit Mich	Michigan	Laborer	Thomas Bondy Joe Bondy	Matilda Samantha Bondy Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	" 9 "	Detroit	S. O. Haines Pastor	Wm. Haines Corie S. Haines	Detroit Mich		
17733	"	9	"	Philip Bondy Matilda Samantha Bondy	21	19	Detroit Mich	Michigan	Laborer	Thomas Bondy Joe Bondy	Matilda Samantha Bondy Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	" 9 "	Detroit	S. O. Haines Pastor	Wm. Haines Corie S. Haines	Detroit Mich		
17734	"	10	"	John Whitefield Polly Whitefield	24	21	Detroit Mich	Germany	Laborer	John Whitefield Polly Whitefield	Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	Nov 14 1894	Detroit	J. H. Hillier Pastor	Paul P. Hillier Mary Steiner	Detroit Mich		
17735	"	10	"	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	36	26	Detroit Mich	Michigan	Laborer	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	Nov 10 "	Detroit	M. A. Gains Pastor	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Detroit Mich		
17736	"	10	"	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	36	26	Detroit Mich	Germany	Laborer	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	" 15 "	Detroit	S. O. Haines Pastor	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Detroit Mich		
17737	"	10	"	Frank Sporn Stella Sporn	23	22	Detroit Mich	Germany	Laborer	Frank Sporn Stella Sporn	Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	" 15 "	Detroit	S. O. Haines Pastor	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Detroit Mich		
17738	"	10	"	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	36	26	Detroit Mich	Germany	Laborer	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	Nov 14 1894	Detroit	S. O. Haines Pastor	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Detroit Mich		
17739	"	10	"	Frank Sporn Stella Sporn	23	22	Detroit Mich	Germany	Laborer	Frank Sporn Stella Sporn	Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	" 19 "	Detroit	S. O. Haines Pastor	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Detroit Mich		
17740	"	12	"	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	36	26	Detroit Mich	Germany	Laborer	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	" 19 "	Detroit	S. O. Haines Pastor	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Detroit Mich		
17741	"	12	"	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	36	26	Detroit Mich	Germany	Laborer	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Ann B. Perkins	Mary Steiner	" 19 "	Detroit	S. O. Haines Pastor	John W. Ray Anna S. Ray	Detroit Mich		

Marriage record of Philip Bondy, son of Thomas Bondy and Matilda Samantha Bondy and brother of Mary Bondy. This record shows that the maiden name of Matilda (Tillie) Bondy was Bondy.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

7-224.

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

8312
B

State Michigan SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION. { Supervisor's District No. 181 } Sheet No. 4
 County Wayne { Enumeration District No. 181 }

Township or other division of county Course Name of Institution, _____
 Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, River Rouge Village Ward of city, _____
 Enumerated by me on the 4 day of June, 1900, Therese Calvert Enumerator.

IN CITIES.	LOCATION.	NAME.	RELATION.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.	NATIVITY.	CITIZENSHIP.	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	FREEDOM OF BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	
										Married.	Never married.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Elizabeth Garcia	Daughter	W. F. Nov 1873 7 8	Michigan	Canada	Michigan	House Work	0	you	you
		Betty	Sister	W. M. Feb 1881 7 5	Michigan	Canada	Michigan	Mill Labor	3	you	you
		John	Son	W. M. Feb 1881 7 5	Michigan	Canada	Michigan	at School		you	you
72	72	Emilly	Head	W. M. July 1848 35 14	Michigan	Mich	Carpenter	6	you	you	
72	73	Bondie	Head	W. M. Apr 1826 74	Michigan	Canada	Canada	mill Labor	3	you	you
		Matilda	Wife	W. F. Jan 1846 54 7	Michigan	Canada	Michigan			you	you
		George	Son	W. M. June 1871 29	Canada	Canada	Canada			you	you
73	74	Marcel	Head	W. M. July 1868 32 17	Michigan	Canada	Canada	mill Labor	1	you	you
		Elizabeth	Wife	W. F. Aug 1843 57 14 6 6	Michigan	Canada	Michigan			you	you
		Edward	Daughter	W. F. July 1864 36	Michigan	Canada	Michigan	at School		you	you
		John	Son	W. M. July 1864 36	Michigan	Canada	Michigan			you	you
		Joseph	Son	W. M. July 1864 36	Michigan	Canada	Michigan			you	you
		Charles	Son	W. M. July 1864 36	Michigan	Canada	Michigan			you	you
		Francis	Son	W. M. July 1864 36	Michigan	Canada	Michigan			you	you
		Betty	Son	W. F. Aug 1868 32	Michigan	Canada	Michigan			you	you
74	75	Mat	Head	W. M. June 1822 78 4	Michigan	England	France	Labor	3	you	you
		John	Son	W. F. June 1822 78 4	Michigan	England	France			you	you
		Julia	Wife	W. F. June 1822 78 4	Michigan	England	France			you	you
		Robert	Son	W. M. Nov 1838 62 5	Michigan	Michigan	Canada			you	you
		Carroll	Son	W. M. Dec 1871 29	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
75	76	Bizow	Head	W. M. Oct 1850 50 2 5	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	mill Labor	9	you	you
75	76	John	Wife	W. F. March 1851 49 7 3	Michigan	Canada	Michigan			you	you
		Willey	Son	W. M. June 1881 19 3	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
		Alfred	Son	W. M. June 1881 19 3	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
76	77	Lachar	Head	W. M. Feb 1821 79 8	Michigan	Canada	Canada	Labor	0	you	you
		Joseph	Wife	W. F. Nov 1821 79 8	Michigan	Canada	Canada			you	you
		John	Son	W. M. Jan 1823 77 4	Canada	Canada	Canada			you	you
		Charles	Son	W. F. Aug 1874 26 5	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
		Joseph	Son	W. M. April 1876 24 5	Canada	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
		Frank	Son	W. M. Jan 1881 19 3	Canada	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
77	78	McLean	Head	W. M. Sept 1868 32 2	Michigan	Canada	Canada	Business	4	you	you
		Caroline	Wife	W. F. April 1871 29 7 2 5 5	Michigan	Ireland	Michigan			you	you
		Edward	Son	W. M. Oct 1891 9 2	Michigan	Canada	Michigan			you	you
		John	Son	W. M. July 1873 27 5	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
		Mary	Daughter	W. F. Feb 1876 24 5	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
		Robert	Son	W. F. March 1878 22 5	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
78	79	Manore	Head	W. F. Dec 1820 79 0	Canada	Canada	Canada	mill Labor	6	you	you
		Thomas	Wife	W. F. Dec 1820 79 0	Canada	Canada	Canada			you	you
		John	Son	W. M. Oct 1825 74 15 8	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
		John	Son	W. M. Jan 1874 26 5	Michigan	Canada	Canada			you	you
79	80	John	Head	W. M. Oct 1814 86 4	Michigan	Canada	Canada	mill Labor	6	you	you
		Mary	Wife	W. F. April 1818 82 2 2 2	Michigan	Canada	Canada			you	you
		John	Son	W. M. Jan 1892 8 5	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
		Constant	Son	W. M. Feb 1899 1 1	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
80	81	Palmer	Head	W. M. June 1821 79 3 3	Canada	Canada	Canada	Carpenter	8	you	you
		Mary	Wife	W. F. Nov 1841 59 7 2 3 6 5	Canada	Canada	Canada			you	you
		Alena	Son	W. M. Jan 1839 61 2 3 3 3	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
		Charles	Son	W. F. Jan 1842 58 7 3 3 3	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
		Charles	Daughter	W. F. Jan 1842 58 7 3 3 3	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you
		Ed	Son	W. M. Nov 1883 17 5 3	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan			you	you

1900 Census of Michigan showing the family of Thomas Bondy and Matilda Samantha Bondy. This record shows that Mary Bondy had a younger brother named George.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

STATE OF MICHIGAN.										COUNTY OF WAYNE.									
Married Persons	Date of License	First Name of Bride	Last Name of Bride	Age of Bride	Place of Birth	Parents of Bride	Date of Marriage	Place of Marriage	Name and Official Station of Pastor or Other Minister	Name of Groom	Age of Groom	Place of Birth	Parents of Groom	WITNESSES TO MARRIAGE					
														Name	Residence				
46434	June 26 1905	William C. Leidy	Leidy	22	White Pine	Raymond, Fred Korke, Wm	June 27 1905	Wayne Co Mich	Rev J. M. Whiting Minister	William Knappe	27	Wayne Co Mich	Wm Knappe Wm Knappe	Wm Knappe	Wayne Co Mich				
46435	27	Wm C. Leidy	Leidy	26	Detroit Mich	New York State Hessorth, Mrs. Bridgman	27	Detroit	Edward L. Linn Minister	Keller, Dawson	27	Detroit	M. Linn	Detroit					
46436		Edw. W. Namara	Namara	25	Detroit Mich	Scotland			M. Mearle	Edw. W. Namara	27	Detroit	M. Mearle	Wayne Co Mich					
46437		Carl G. Johnson	Johnson	24	Memphis Tenn	Sweden			Wm. L. Roney	Louis St. Clair	27	Detroit	Wm. L. Roney	Detroit					
46438		Frank Body	Body	24	Detroit Mich	Michigan			Edw. L. Linn	Frank Body	27	Detroit	Edw. L. Linn	Detroit					
46439		Tom L. Bondy	Bondy	27	Detroit Mich	Michigan			Edw. L. Linn	Tom L. Bondy	27	Detroit	Edw. L. Linn	Detroit					
46440		Daniel S. Murphy	Murphy	28	England	Michigan			Edw. L. Linn	Daniel S. Murphy	27	Detroit	Edw. L. Linn	Detroit					
46441		Mathias Bell	Bell	27	Detroit Mich	Michigan			Edw. L. Linn	Mathias Bell	27	Detroit	Edw. L. Linn	Detroit					
46442		Edw. W. Namara	Namara	25	Detroit Mich	Scotland			Edw. L. Linn	Edw. W. Namara	27	Detroit	Edw. L. Linn	Detroit					
46443		George Bondy	Bondy	24	Detroit Mich	Michigan			Edw. L. Linn	George Bondy	27	Detroit	Edw. L. Linn	Detroit					
46444		Edw. W. Namara	Namara	25	Detroit Mich	Scotland			Edw. L. Linn	Edw. W. Namara	27	Detroit	Edw. L. Linn	Detroit					
46445		Edw. W. Namara	Namara	25	Detroit Mich	Scotland			Edw. L. Linn	Edw. W. Namara	27	Detroit	Edw. L. Linn	Detroit					
46446		Edw. W. Namara	Namara	25	Detroit Mich	Scotland			Edw. L. Linn	Edw. W. Namara	27	Detroit	Edw. L. Linn	Detroit					
46447		Edw. W. Namara	Namara	25	Detroit Mich	Scotland			Edw. L. Linn	Edw. W. Namara	27	Detroit	Edw. L. Linn	Detroit					
46448		Edw. W. Namara	Namara	25	Detroit Mich	Scotland			Edw. L. Linn	Edw. W. Namara	27	Detroit	Edw. L. Linn	Detroit					

Marriage record of George Bondy, son of Thomas Bondy and Matilda Samantha Bondy and brother of Mary Bondy, wife of Joseph Raymond. Like the above marriage record of Philip Bondy, this marriage record shows that the maiden name of Matilda Bondy was Bondy.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

STATE Michigan COUNTY Wyandotte SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT No. 797 SHEET No. 14 A

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Wyandotte City WARD OF CITY Fourth 797
 ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 31st DAY OF January 1920. Harold S. Nichols ENUMERATOR

NAME OF INSTITUTION _____

PLACE OF BIRTH	NAME	RELATION	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	FATHER				MOTHER				OCCUPATION
								Place of Birth	Race	Place of Birth	Race	Place of Birth	Race	Place of Birth	Race	
Poland	Joseph	Head	M	50	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none
Poland	Matilda	Wife	F	39	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none
Poland	Thomas	Son	M	17	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none
Poland	Joseph	Son	M	15	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none
Poland	Joseph	Son	M	13	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none
Poland	Joseph	Son	M	11	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none
Poland	Joseph	Son	M	9	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none
Poland	Joseph	Son	M	7	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none
Poland	Joseph	Son	M	5	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none
Poland	Joseph	Son	M	3	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none
Poland	Joseph	Son	M	1	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none
Poland	Joseph	Son	M	0	1912	Polish	8	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	Poland	Polish	none

Handwritten notes on the left margin: "Block #25", "Block #31", "Avenue".

1920 Census of Michigan (Sheet No. 14A) showing the family of Joseph Raymond and Mary Bondy (daughter of Thomas Bondy and Matilda Samantha Bondy) living at 50 Albion Street (Avenue) in Wyandotte, Michigan. From now on, I will refer to Matilda Samantha Bondy simply as Matilda Bondy or Tillie Bondy.

SYMPHROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

STATE: Michigan COUNTY: Wyandotte TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY: Wyandotte NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE: Wyandotte City WARD OF CITY: Fourth SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO.: 14 SHEET NO.: 14 B ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 2nd DAY OF February 1920. NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE: Wyandotte City WARD OF CITY: Fourth SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO.: 14 SHEET NO.: 14 B ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 2nd DAY OF February 1920. NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE: Wyandotte City WARD OF CITY: Fourth SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO.: 14 SHEET NO.: 14 B ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 2nd DAY OF February 1920.

PLACE OF BIRTH	MARRIAGE AND MOTHER YOUNGER	MARRIAGE		MOTHER YOUNGER	
		YEAHS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS
20 203 341 Raymond, Charles K. Boarder					
7 203 341 1/2					
51 203 341 Jean August Boarder					
52 203 341 1/2					
53 203 341 1/2					
54 203 341 1/2					
55 203 341 1/2					
56 203 341 1/2					
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99 203 341 1/2					
100 203 341 1/2					

Block # 29
Block # 29

1920 Census of Michigan (Sheet No. 14B) showing Charles Raymond also living at 50 Albion Street in Wyandotte. The name of Albion Street (or Avenue) is written more clearly in this record.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

1 PLACE OF DEATH		MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		882 1145	
County <u>Wayne</u>		Division of Vital Statistics			
Township		CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		Register No. <u>361</u>	
Village		Eilbert Hospital		St. Ward	
City <u>Wyandotte</u>		(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)			
2 FULL NAME <u>Tillie Bondy</u>					
a) Residence No. <u>50 Albion Ave.</u>		St., Ward		(If non-resident give city or town and state)	
(Usual place of abode)					
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred <u>9</u> yrs. mos. ds.		How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.			
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
3 SEX <u>Female</u>	4 Color or Race <u>White</u>	5 Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (Write the word) <u>Widow</u>	16 DATE OF DEATH (Month, day and year) <u>Dec. 13th. 1925</u>		
5a If married, widowed or divorced HUSBAND of (or) WIFE of <u>Thomas Bondy</u>			17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>Dec. 13, 1925</u> , to <u>Dec. 15, 1925</u> , and that I last saw her alive on <u>Dec. 13, 1925</u> , and that death occurred on the date stated above at <u>P. D. M.</u>		
6 DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day and year) <u>Jan. 1st. 1841</u>			The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: <u>Was dead when I saw her, 188.3 Examination of body showed evidence of fractured skull due to auto accident.</u>		
7 AGE	Years <u>84</u>	Months <u>11</u>	Days <u>12</u>	CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) <u>None</u> (duration) yrs. mos. ds.	
8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work <u>Retired</u>			18 Where was disease contracted If not at place of death:		
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) <u>90</u>			Did an operation precede death? <u>Yes</u> Date of		
(c) Name of employer.			Was there an autopsy? <u>Yes</u>		
9 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (state or country) <u>Rockwood Michigan</u>			What test confirmed diagnosis? <u>See above</u>		
10 NAME OF FATHER <u>Unknown</u>			(Signed) <u>P. J. ...</u> M. D.		
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) (state or country) <u>Rockwood Mich.</u>			<u>Dec. 14, 1925</u> , Address <u>Wyandotte</u>		
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Unknown</u>			*State the Disease Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. (See reverse side for further instructions.)		
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) (state or country) <u>Unknown</u>			19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL <u>Ecorse Cemetery</u> Date of Burial <u>Dec. 16, 1925</u>		
14 Informant <u>Mrs. Mary Raymond</u> (Address) <u>Wyandotte Mich.</u>			20 UNDERTAKER <u>J. J. ...</u> Address <u>Wyandotte</u>		
15 Filed <u>Dec. 15, 1925</u>					

Death record of Matilda ‘Tillie’ Bondy, wife of Thomas Bondy. Note that Matilda’s address was at this time 50 Albion Avenue (Street) and that the informant was Mary Raymond (née Bondy). Matilda, though not recorded as living with her daughter Mary Raymond in 1920, was, in fact, living with Mary and her husband Joseph Raymond at 50 Albion Street in 1920, or at least by 1925. The 1920 Census record shown above, the marriage record of Philip Bondy, the marriage record of George Bondy, the birth record of Mary Bondy, and the death record of Matilda Bondy, prove that the name of the mother of Mary Bondy (wife of Joseph Raymond) was Matilda Bondy or Matilda Samantha Bondy, better known as, and usually called, Tillie Bondy; and that Bondy was the maiden name of Matilda, wife of Thomas Bondy.

The above death record of Matilda (Tillie) Bondy shows that Rockwood was the birthplace of Matilda Bondy. When Matilda Bondy was born in 1840 (her birth year recorded in the 1900 Census of Michigan accords with her birth year indicated in the 1850 Census of Michigan, effectively ruling out 1841 as her birth year), however, Rockwood did not exist, nor did South Rockwood. It was not until after 1860 that one John Strong gave the name Rockwood to land on the north side of the Huron River, and the name South Rockwood to land on the south side of the Huron.¹¹ In 1840, where South Rockwood is now located, was Ash Township, Berlin Township not being organized out of Ash until 1867;¹² and where Rockwood is now, was, in 1840, if not Ash Township or regarded as such, Brownstown Township. Now, the 1850 Census of Michigan was taken when Matilda Bondy was ten years old. In 1850, as the census shows, there was no Matilda Bondy of any age living in Brownstown Township.¹³ The same census shows, however, that a ten-year-old (the original document shows that she was ten) Matilda Bondy was living in Ash Township. (In 1850, she was the only Matilda Bondy living in Ash Township.) That Matilda Bondy was the daughter of Basile Bondy and Angelique Elizabeth Lamirande; and it was that Matilda Bondy who married her second cousin Thomas Bondy.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in *Worth of Ash* **in the County of** *Washtenaw* **State**
of Michigan enumerated by me, on the *27* day of *Sept* 1850. *A. G. Baker* Ass't Marshal

1	2	3	Sex and Age			7	8	9	10 11 12			13
			Age	Sex	Color				Married within the year	Deaf and dumb	Blind	
122	122	<i>John Selton</i>	19	M				<i>Mich.</i>				
		<i>Richard "</i>	13	M				"				
		<i>John Nelson</i>	52	M		<i>Calver</i>						
152	153	<i>Joseph Colyer</i>	31	M		<i>Warren</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>Canada</i>				
		<i>John "</i>	24	M				<i>Mich.</i>				
		<i>Joseph "</i>	1	M								
		<i>Margaret "</i>	6	F								
		<i>David "</i>	1	M								
144	144	<i>Frank Confan</i>	29	M		<i>Calver</i>	<i>500</i>					
		<i>Emily "</i>	21	F								
		<i>Frank "</i>	3	M								
152	153	<i>Joseph Confan</i>	22	M		<i>Calver</i>	<i>200</i>					
		<i>Eliza "</i>	12	F								
116	116	<i>Bazil Bondie</i>	34	M		<i>Warren</i>	<i>1000</i>					
		<i>Elizabeth "</i>	37	F								
		<i>Elizabeth "</i>	25	F								
		<i>Joseph "</i>	22	M		<i>Calver</i>						
		<i>Alvin "</i>	21	M								
		<i>Edward "</i>	11	M								
		<i>David "</i>	14	M								
		<i>Charles "</i>	12	M								
		<i>Matilda "</i>	10	F								
		<i>Emily "</i>	8	F								
		<i>William "</i>	5	M								
127	127	<i>Frank Mervet</i>	29	M		<i>Warren</i>	<i>200</i>					
		<i>Mary "</i>	21	F								
		<i>Elizabeth "</i>	6	F								
		<i>Mary "</i>	7	F								
		<i>John H. "</i>	12	M								
151	151	<i>John Colyer</i>	31	M		<i>Calver</i>	<i>150</i>					
		<i>Maria "</i>	23	F								
		<i>Catherine "</i>	10	F								
		<i>John "</i>	5	M								
		<i>Martha "</i>	2	F								
147	147	<i>Joseph Bondie</i>	45	M		<i>Warren</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>Mich.</i>				
		<i>Stephan "</i>	41	M								
		<i>Ann "</i>	4	F								
160	160	<i>John Confan</i>	45	M		<i>Warren</i>	<i>100</i>					
		<i>Stephan "</i>	44	M								
		<i>Robert "</i>	14	M		<i>Calver</i>						
		<i>John H. "</i>	17	M								
		<i>Mary "</i>	13	F								

3640
1850

1850 Census of Michigan showing the family of Basile Bondy (here spelled Bazil Bondie) living in Ash Township. At this time, as said above, Matilda was ten years old. Note that ten years earlier, in 1840, Matilda was the only female in the family under five years of age (she was an infant in January 1840). Note also, as this census shows, that Matilda had a brother named David, who was fourteen at the time of the 1850 census (he was born in 1835). Lastly, note that the Elizabeth who was thirty-seven at the time of this census was the second wife of Basile Bondy, his first wife Angelique Elizabeth (Dulignon dit) Lamirande having died about 1843. His second wife was Elizabeth Beaubien; she was born in 1813.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Division of Vital Statistics

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

58 1436

1 PLACE OF DEATH
County: Wayne *Monroe*
Township: Monroe *Berlin*
Village:

City: (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)

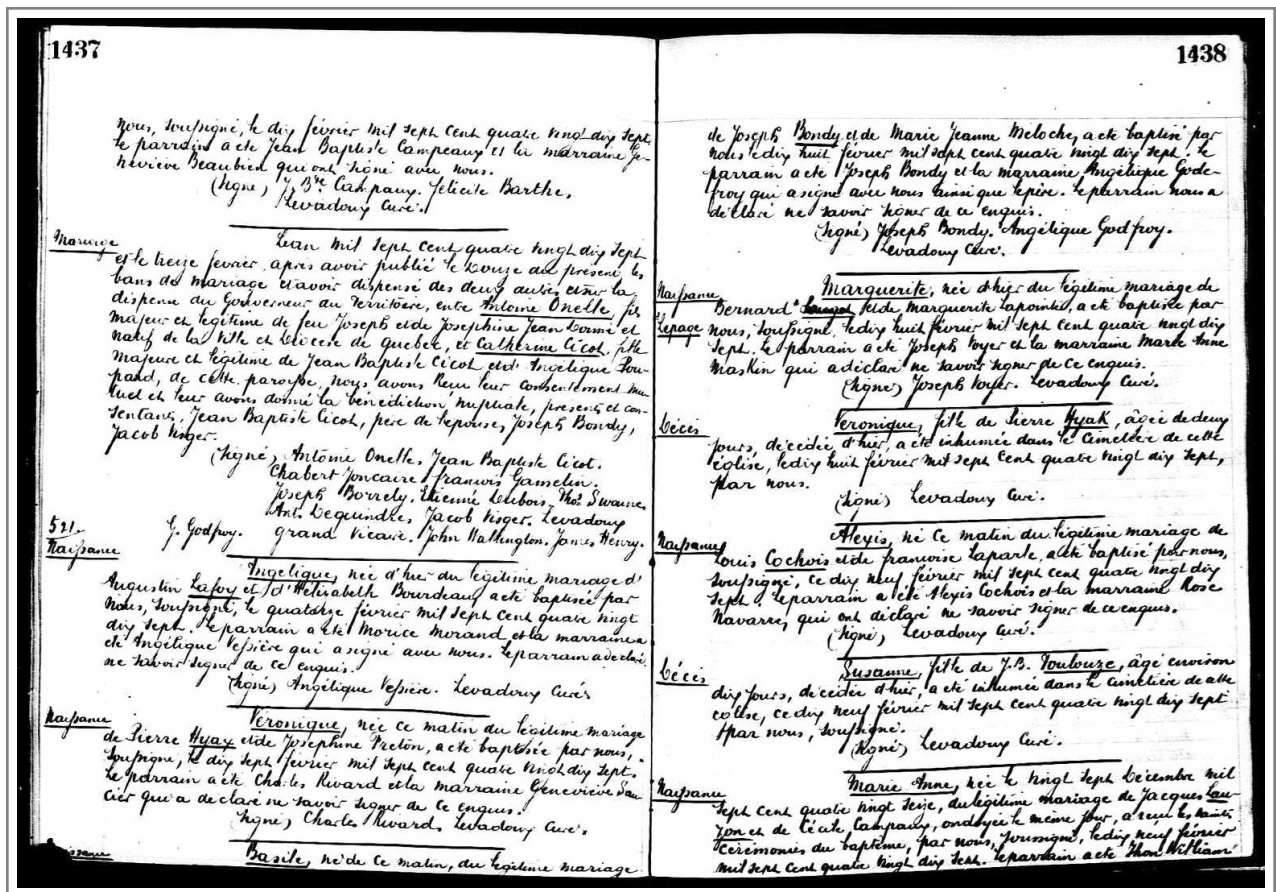
2 FULL NAME: Dave Bondy

3 Residence No. Turnpike Road Rockwood St. Ward.
(Usual place of abode)

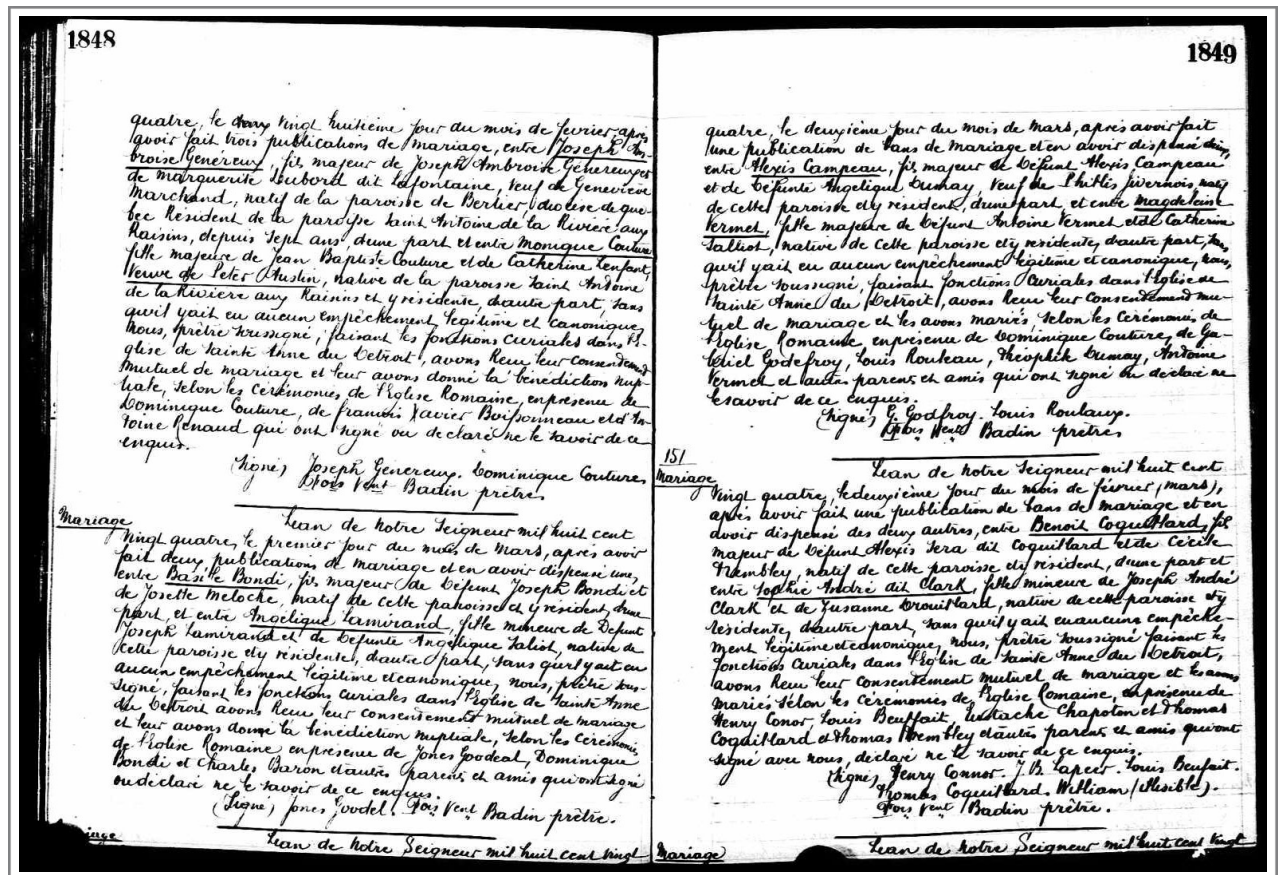
4 Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. (If non-resident give city or town and state)
How long in U. S. if of foreign birth! yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS				MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH			
5 SEX <u>Male</u>	6 Color or Race <u>White</u>	7 Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced <u>Married</u>	8 16 DATE OF DEATH (Month, day and year) <u>Oct. 18, 1925</u>	17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>Oct. 17, 1925</u> to <u>Oct. 18, 1925</u> that I last saw him alive on <u>Oct. 16, 1925</u> (and that death occurred on the date stated above at <u>6 A.M.</u> The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows: <u>Abscess of Prostate Gland</u>			
9a If married, widowed or divorced HUSBAND of <u>Philomanda Bondy</u> (or) WIFE of			18 Where was disease contracted If not at place of death,				
9b DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day and year) <u>Sept. 25, 1855</u>			19 Did an operation precede death? <u>no</u> Date of				
7 AGE Years Months Days If LESS than <u>69</u> <u>34</u> OR ... min.			20 Was there an autopsy?				
10 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work <u>FARMER</u> (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) (c) Name of employer. <u>0</u>			What test confirmed diagnosis?				
9 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (state or country) <u>Rockwood Mich.</u>			Signed: <u>P. H. Hadley</u> M.D. 19 <u>1925</u> Address <u>121st Street</u>				
11 NAME OF FATHER <u>Bozol Bondy</u>			*State the Disease Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. (See reverse side for further instructions.)				
12 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) (state or country) <u>Wayne County</u>			19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL <u>Rockwood Mich.</u> Date of Burial <u>Oct. 20, 1925</u>				
13 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Elizabeth Lemorand</u>			20 UNDERTAKER <u>Frank Gallagher River Rouge</u>				
14 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) (state or country) <u>Monroe Co. Mich.</u>							
15 Informant: <u>James Bondy</u> (Address) <u>Rockwood Mich.</u>							
16 Filed <u>10-19-25</u> 102 5 <u>Wm. A. H. ...</u> Registrar.							

Death record of David Bondy, son of Basile (here misspelled as 'Bozol') Bondy and Angelique Elizabeth (Dulignon dit) Lamirande (here misspelled as 'Lemorand') and brother of Matilda 'Tillie' Bondy. Note that the birthplace of David Bondy is specified as Rockwood, just as Rockwood was specified as the birthplace of his sister Matilda 'Tillie' Bondy.

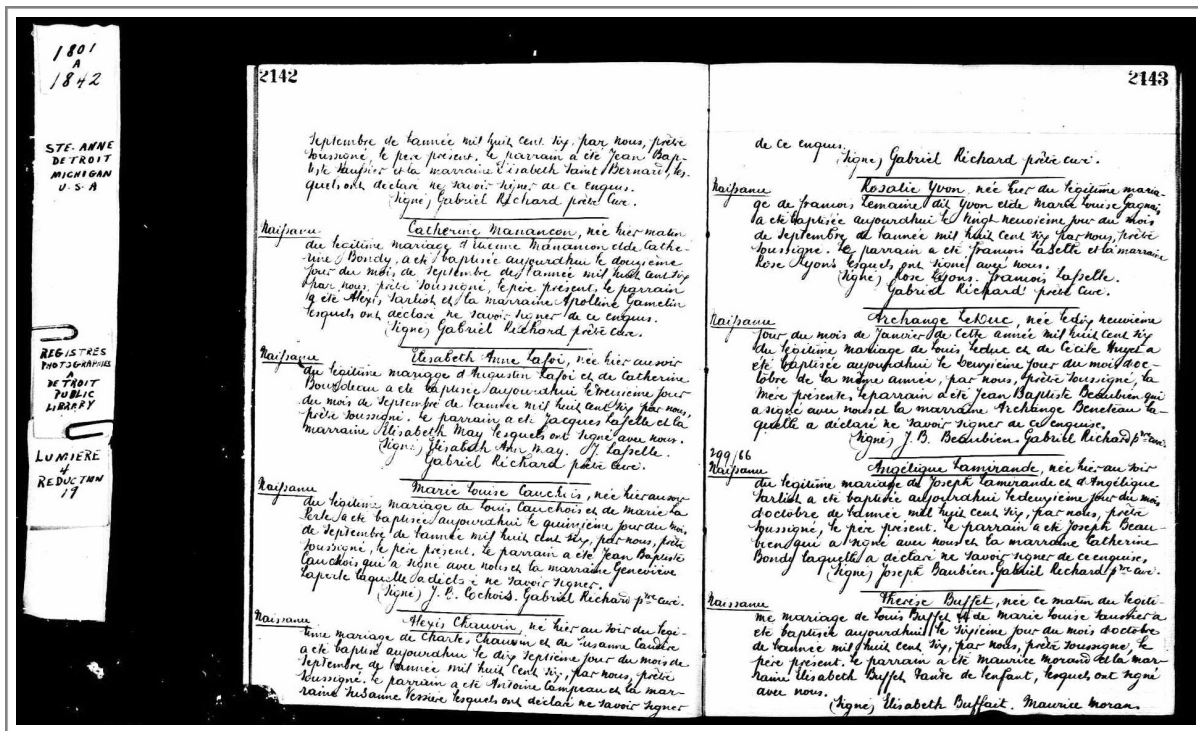


Birth record of Basile (Douaire de) Bondy, son of Joseph (Douaire de) Bondy and Marie-Jeanne Meloche and father of Matilda 'Tillie' Bondy, wife of Thomas Bondy.



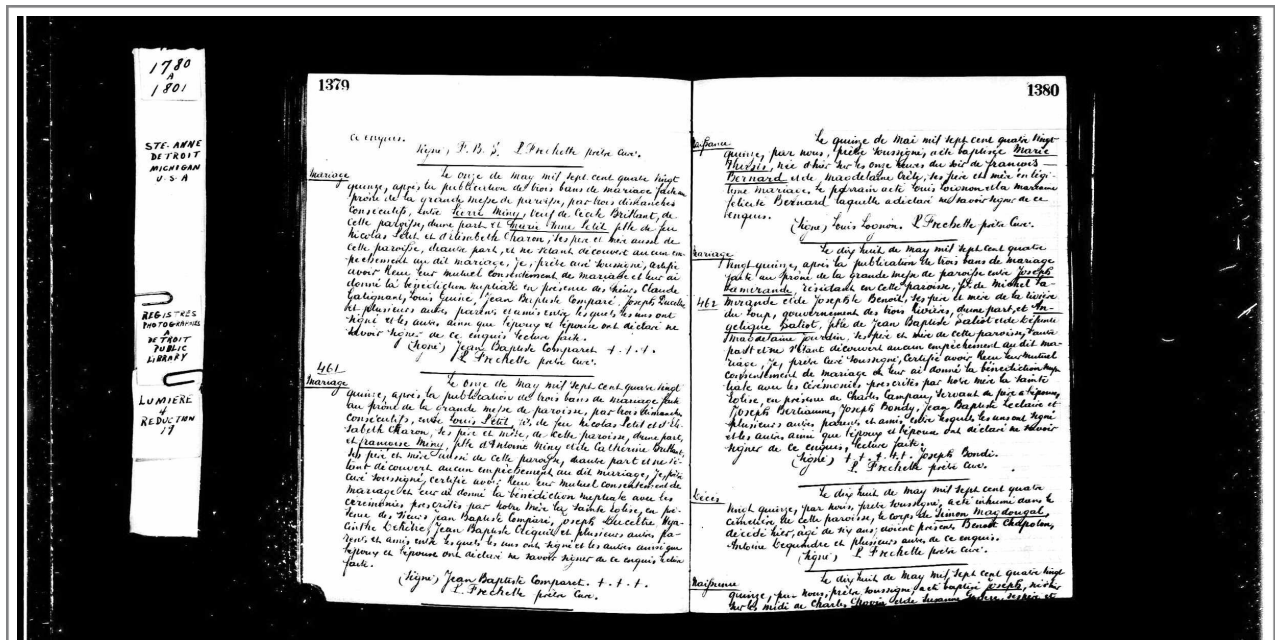
Marriage record of Basile (Douaire de) Bondy and Angelique Elizabeth (Dulignon dit) Lamirande, daughter of Joseph (Dulignon dit) Lamirande and Angelique Saliot.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



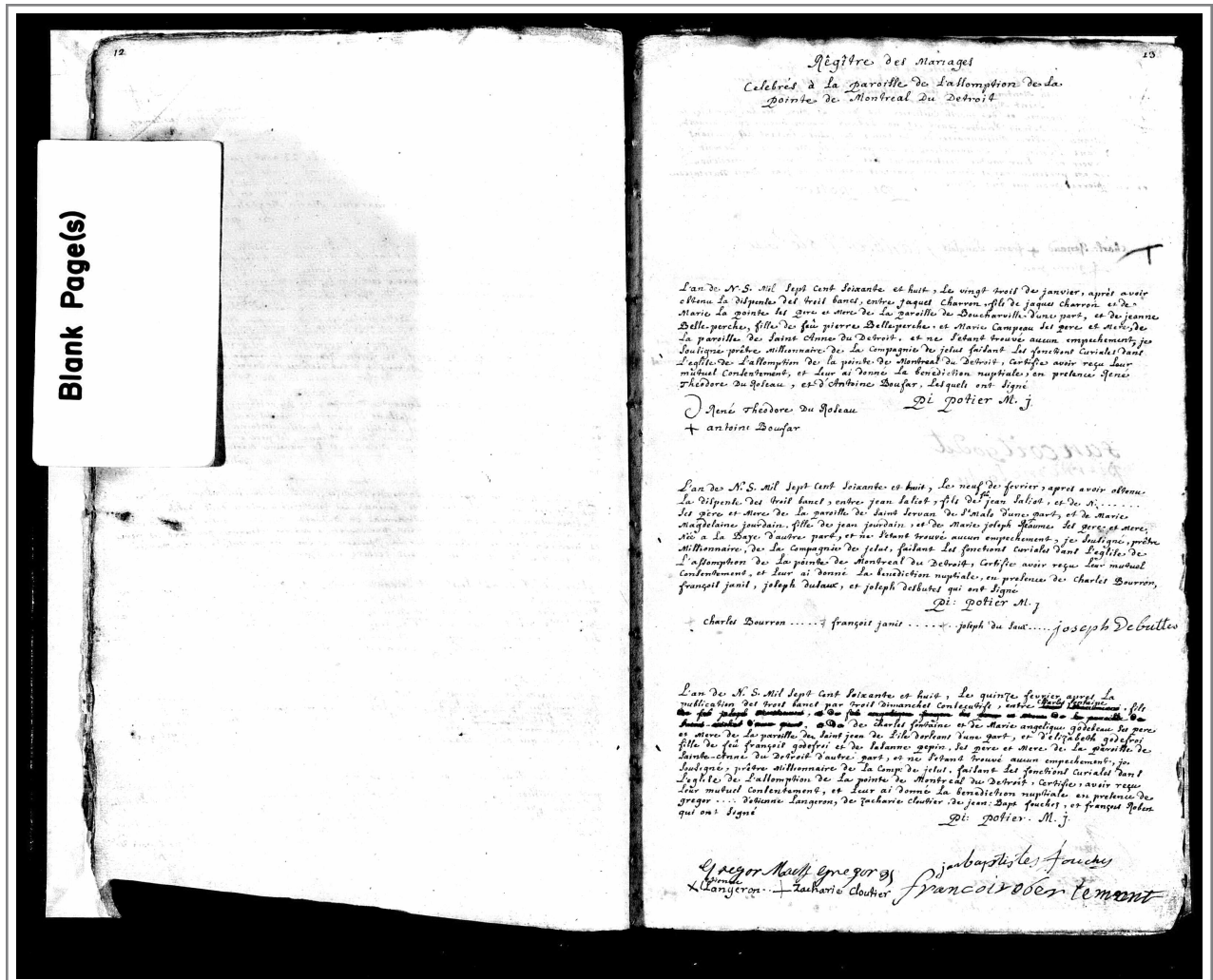
Baptismal record of Angelique Elizabeth (Dulignon dit) Lamirande, daughter of Joseph (Dulignon dit) Lamirande and Marie Angelique Saliot and mother of Matilda 'Tillie' Bondy, wife of Thomas Bondy.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



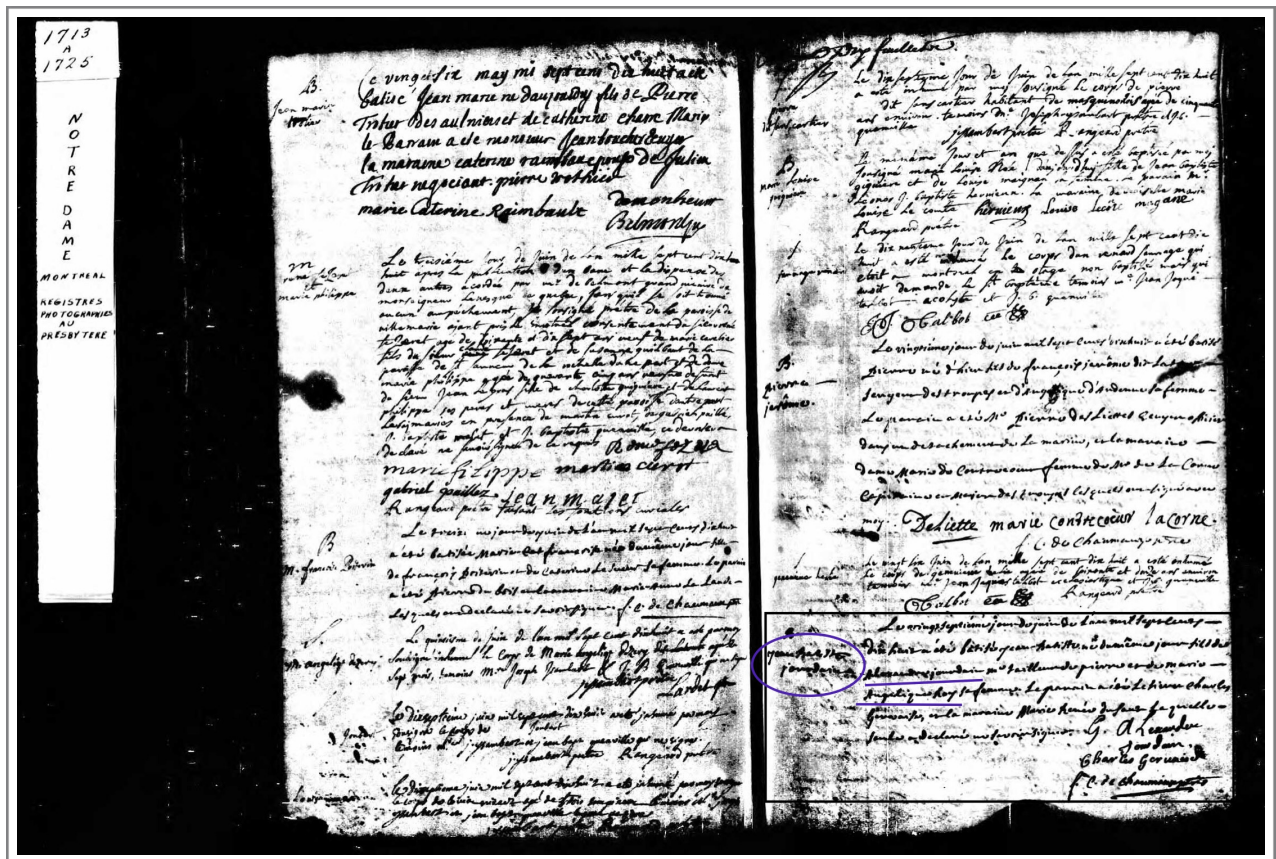
Marriage record of Joseph (Dulignon dit) Lamirande and (Marie-)Angelique Saliot. This record shows that the parents of Angelique Saliot were Jean-Baptiste Saliot and (Marie-)Madeleine Jourdain.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



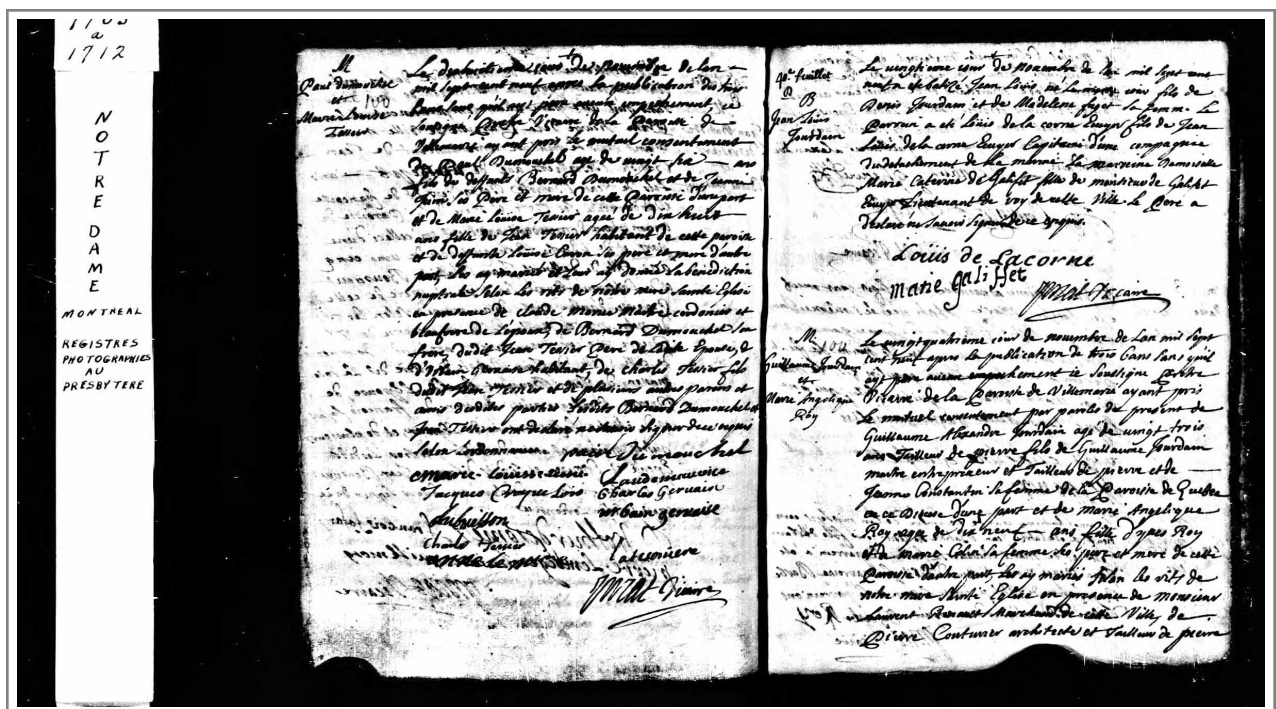
Marriage record of Jean(-Baptiste) Saliot and Marie Madeleine Jourdain. This record shows that the parents of Marie Madeleine Jourdain were Jean(-Baptiste) Jourdain and Marie Josephe Réaume. Note that in this marriage record, Jean(-Baptiste) Jourdain and his wife Marie Josephe Réaume are stated to have been residing at La Baye.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

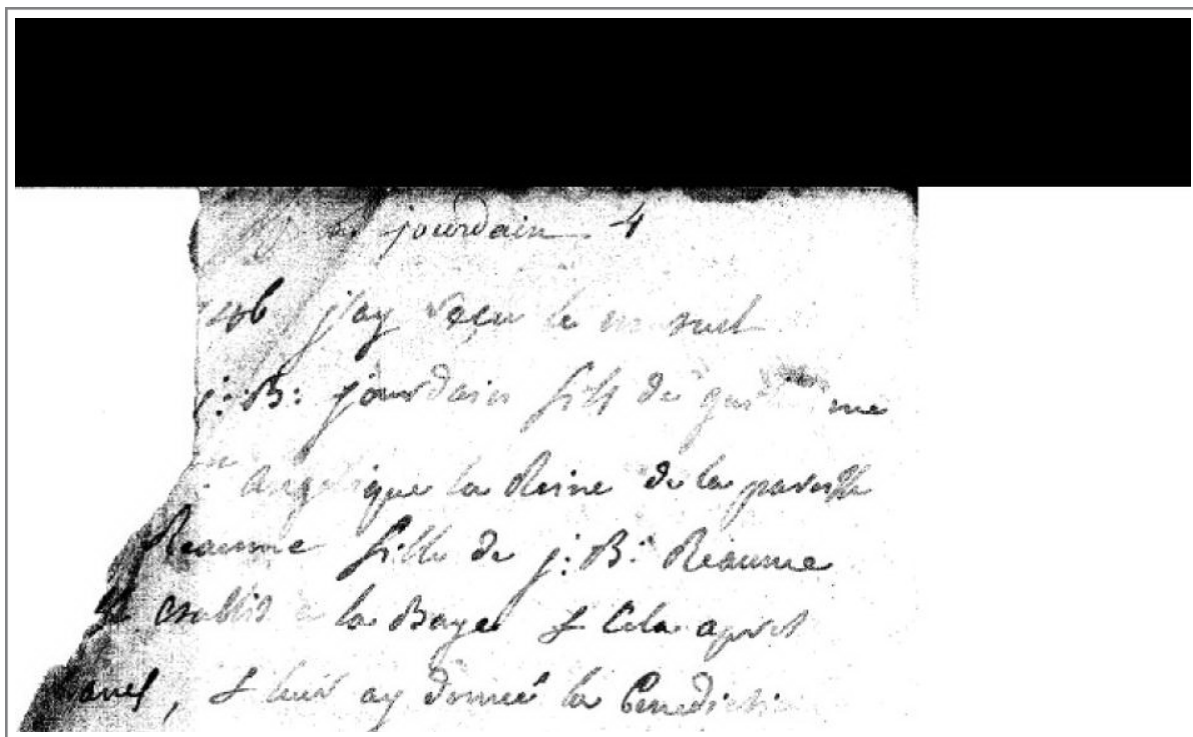


Baptismal record of Jean-Baptiste Jourdain, husband of Marie Josephe Réaume and son of Guillaume Alexandre Jourdain and Angelique Roy / La Reine. Note that Roy and Reine are exactly the same surname.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



Marriage record of Guillaume Alexandre Jourdain and Marie Angelique Roy / La Reine, parents of Jean-Baptiste Jourdain, who was, of course, the husband of Marie Joseph Réaume.



Marriage record of Jean-Baptiste Jourdain and Marie Josephe Réaume. This record shows that the parents of Jean-Baptiste Jourdain were Guillaume (Alexandre) Jourdain and Angelique Roy / La Reine; and that (Marie Josephe) Réaume was the daughter of J. B. (Jean-Baptiste) Réaume of La Baye.

1725-1821] Marriages at Mackinac

. . . 1746,³ I received the mutual [marriage] consent of [Jean] B. Jourdain, son of guillaume [Jourdain and of] Angelique la Reine, of the parish of . . . [and of] . . . Reaume, daughter of j. B. Reaume, residing at la Baye,⁴ * * *

P. DU JAUNAY, miss. of the Society of Jesus.
LOUIS PASCALE CHEVALIER.

. . . February, 1747. I Received the mutual marriage [consent] of Pierre Pelletier, son of pierre [Pelletier and] of charlotte arnaud, of the parish of Montreal; and of [fr]angoise Parent, daughter of Pierre Parent and of [an]ne Chaboil-ler, residents of this post, after dispensation from the publica-tion of bans * * *

P. DU JAUNAY, miss. of the society of Jesus.

Witnesses, NOYELLE, fils; DENYS;⁵ PARANT; ANTOINE LA GUER^{DA}; JAN MARI FILI; CHABOILLET; CLOUDE CELORE [?]; LEMOINE

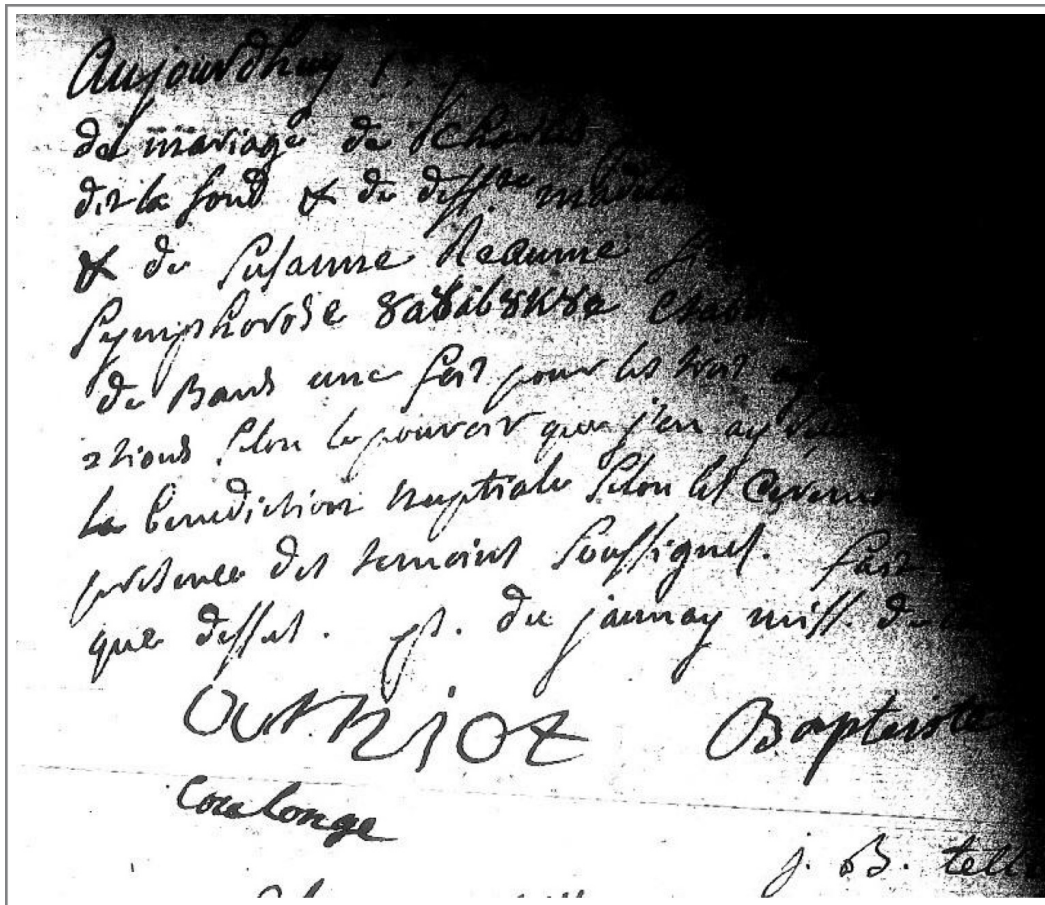
³ In the preceding entries we have given the complete phraseology, as found in the register—this, in order to exhibit the formal style of the original; but in the present and succeeding entries we have, to save space, eliminated mere repetitions of formal phrases, that convey no specific information concerning the event or the persons interested, and are the same for each entry. Such omissions are indicated by the use of three asterisks. In many of the succeeding entries, liberty has also been taken with the form of the date—the spelled-out style of most of the original entries being reduced to modern form: e. g., “the thirtieth day of the month of August of the year one thousand and seven hundred and forty-nine” is hereafter rendered, “August 30, 1749.” We have also, in our need of saving space in so bulky and repetitious a document, eliminated the name of the holy day, where occasionally given.—Ed.

⁴ These two families of Jourdain and Reaume appear to have been among the earliest permanent settlers at Green Bay.—Ed.

⁵ For these officers, the first of whom was commandant at Mackinac, and the second probably in command at Chequamegon, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, pp. 309, 462.—Ed.

Transcription of the above marriage record of Jean-Baptiste Jourdain and Marie Josephe Réaume.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



Marriage record of Suzanne Réaume and Charles Joseph Personne de la Fond (or Lafond Personne). This record shows that Suzanne was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Réaume and Symphorose Ouauagoukoué. Suzanne was the sister of Marie Josephe Réaume, wife of Jean-Baptiste Jourdain.

Wisconsin Historical Collections [vol. xviii]

July 1, 1747, I received the mutual marriage consent of Charles Personne de la Fond, son of the late Nicolas Personne de la Fond and of the late Madeline la Suse, of the parish of Montreal; and of Susanne Reaume, daughter of Jean Baptiste Reaume and of Symphorose ouaouaboukoue, residing at la Baye, after one publication of Bans instead of three, having granted dispensation from the two other publications * * *

P. DU JAUNAY, miss. of the society of Jesus.

AMIOT; BAPTISTE LE BEAUX; COULONGE, witnesses.

July 22, 1747, I Received the mutual marriage consent of Jean Baptiste Tellier de la fortune and of Marie Joseph, a ne-pissingue woman Baptized this morning, by which marriage were legitimized Antoine, 19 years old; François Xavier, 14 years old; Ann, ten years old; Ignace, 6 years old; Joseph, 3 years old; and Marie Joseph, 6 months old, their children * * *

P. DU JAUNAY, miss. of the society of Jesus.

JEAN BAPTISTE TELLIER; NOYELLE, fils; COULONGE; ANTOINE ST. GERMAIN.

September 5, 1747, I received the mutual marriage consent of Joseph Guillory, son of Simon Guillory and of Marie de la Chapelle, of the parish of Montreal; and of Louise Bolon, daughter of Gabriel Bolon and of Susanne Manard, residents of this post —after three publications of Bans * * *

PÈRE LAMORINIE, society of Jesus.⁶

⁶ Jean Baptiste de la Morinie was born in Aquitaine (1705), and joined the Jesuits in 1725. In 1736 he came to Canada, and the second year thereafter was sent to Detroit, where entries in the parish register show his name for two years. He seems to have removed soon after to Mackinac, where he belonged to the mission of St. Ignace. The first entry of his name in the register is in 1741, the last in 1752. It would seem therefore that in this latter year he removed to St. Josephs, where he was missionary among the Potawatomi. About 1760 or 1761, impelled by destitution, he retired to the Illinois, where he

Transcription of the above marriage record of Suzanne Réaume and Charles (Joseph) Personne de la Fond.

The above records prove that Marie Josephe Réaume was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Réaume and Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué; and that Mary Susan Bondy, wife of Joseph Raymond, was a direct (matrilineal) descendant of Symphorose through her daughter Marie Josephe Réaume. Mary Bondy was, as said above, the paternal grandmother of Anne Therese Amiot Lohman (née Raymond), mother of Susan Marie Amiot, who, as I have already mentioned, is my mother. This, then, is one line of our descent from Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué.

I will now proceed to show the documents that prove that Thomas Bondy, husband of Matilda 'Tillie' Samantha Bondy, was also descended from Symphorose.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

LOCATION				PERSONAL DESCRIPTION					SATIETY			CITIZENSHIP		OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION		EDUCATION				FREEDOM OF BIRTH									
IN CITIES				RELATION		DATE OF BIRTH					Place of birth of each person and parents of each person enumerated.			Year of immigration to this enumeration		of each person, TEN YEARS of age and over		Persons enumerated in this household				Persons for whom enumerated							
NAME				SEX AND AGE		MARRIAGE					Place of birth of this person			Year of immigration to this enumeration		Occupation		Grade completed				Place of birth							
of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family.				M		MARRIAGE					Place of birth of father			Year of immigration to this enumeration		Occupation		Grade completed				Place of birth							
Enter enumeration first, then the given name and middle initial, if any.				F		MARRIAGE					Place of birth of mother			Year of immigration to this enumeration		Occupation		Grade completed				Place of birth							
Enter sex and years living on June 1, 1900. For children born since June 1, 1900.				M		MARRIAGE					Place of birth of mother			Year of immigration to this enumeration		Occupation		Grade completed				Place of birth							
of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family.				F		MARRIAGE					Place of birth of mother			Year of immigration to this enumeration		Occupation		Grade completed				Place of birth							
Enter sex and years living on June 1, 1900. For children born since June 1, 1900.				M		MARRIAGE					Place of birth of mother			Year of immigration to this enumeration		Occupation		Grade completed				Place of birth							
72	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

1900 Census of Michigan, Enumeration District 181, Sheet 4B showing the residents of Charles Street. This record shows that Thomas Bondy and Matilda Bondy were living on Charles Street in 1900, in the village of River Rouge, and had living with them their son George Bondy.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANSING VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION. CERTIFICATE AND RECORD OF DEATH.

(The Registrar should number each certificate received according to the space below, beginning with "No. 1" for the first death in each year.)

County Wayne Township Ecorse Village River Rouge City Charles Location in City Charles Ward, No. St.

Full Name Thos Bondy Date of Death Feb 23 1903

Sex Male Color White

Age 67 6 9 (YEARS, MONTHS, DAYS)

Date of birth 1839 Sept 18 (YEAR OF BIRTH, MONTH, DAY)

Occupation Labourer

Name of father Laurence Bondy Birthplace of father (State or country) Canada

Maiden name of mother Suzanne Campau Birthplace of mother (State or country) Canada

Date of burial Feb 26 1903 Place of burial Ecorse or removal

Signature of undertaker J. P. Sullivan Address of undertaker W. H. Gray

Birthplace (State or country) Belgium

Certificate of Reporter.
The personal and family particulars herein given relative to deceased are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) J. P. Sullivan
(Address) W. H. Gray

Medical Certificate of Cause of Death.

I hereby certify that I attended deceased from July 5 1902 to Feb 23 1903
that I last saw him alive on Feb 23 1903 that he died on Feb 23 1903
about 11-30 o'clock 0 M., and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the CAUSE OF DEATH was as hereunder written:

DISEASE CAUSING DEATH * Cirrhosis of the liver 112

Immediate cause of death * exhaustion

Contributory causes or complications, if any * dropsy

Place where DISEASE CAUSING DEATH was contracted, if other than place of death.

Post-mortem

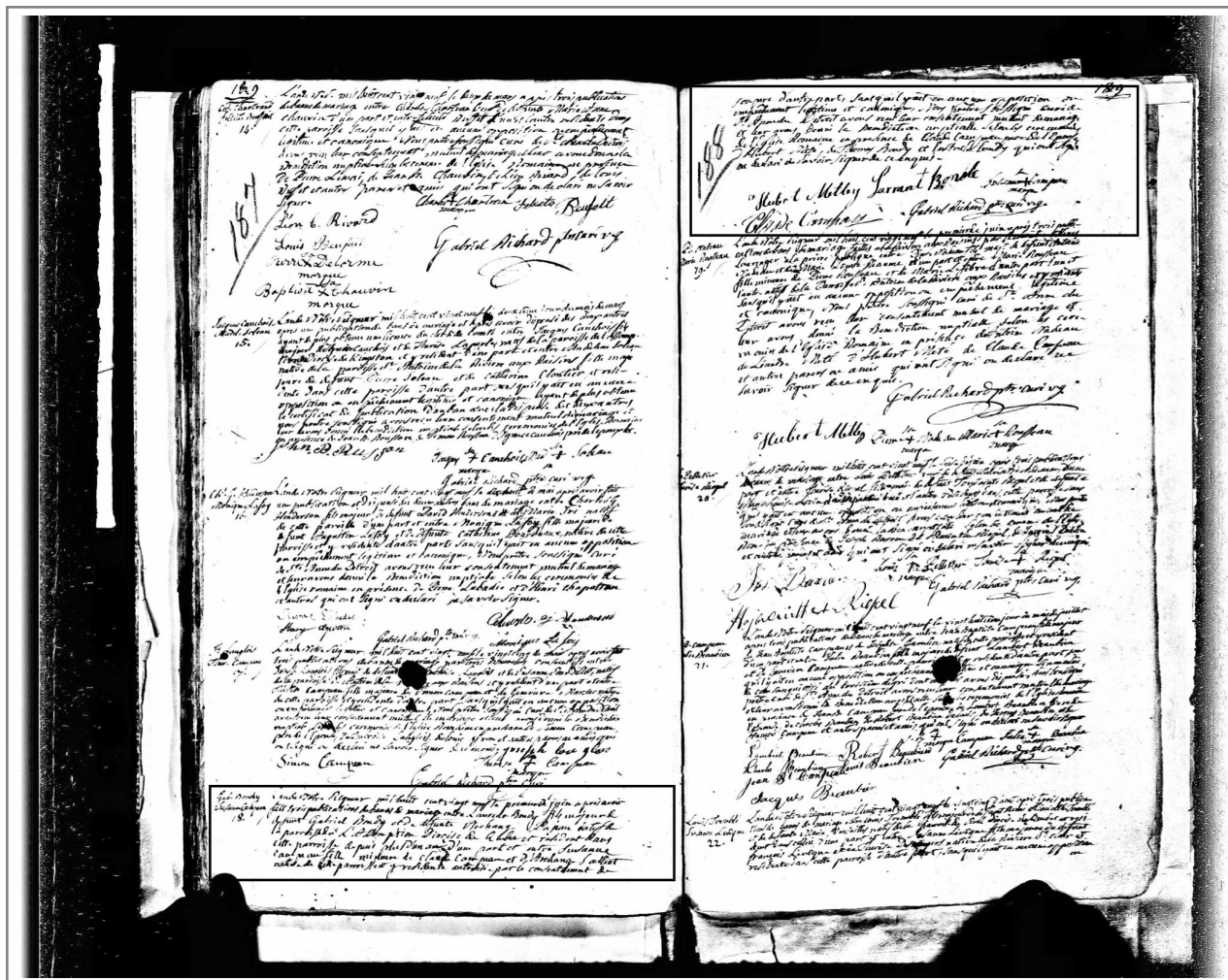
*Physicians are requested to note the "Suggestions to Physicians Relative to Statement of Causes of Death" on the back of this certificate.
In Violent Deaths, a different form of statement is necessary, as follows:
(1) Mode of injury and whether accidental, suicidal or homicidal;
(2) Nature of injury (immediate cause of death);
(3) Contributory causes.

Witness my hand this 24th day of Feb 1903

Signature of physician, health officer or coroner J. P. Sullivan
(Address) River Rouge

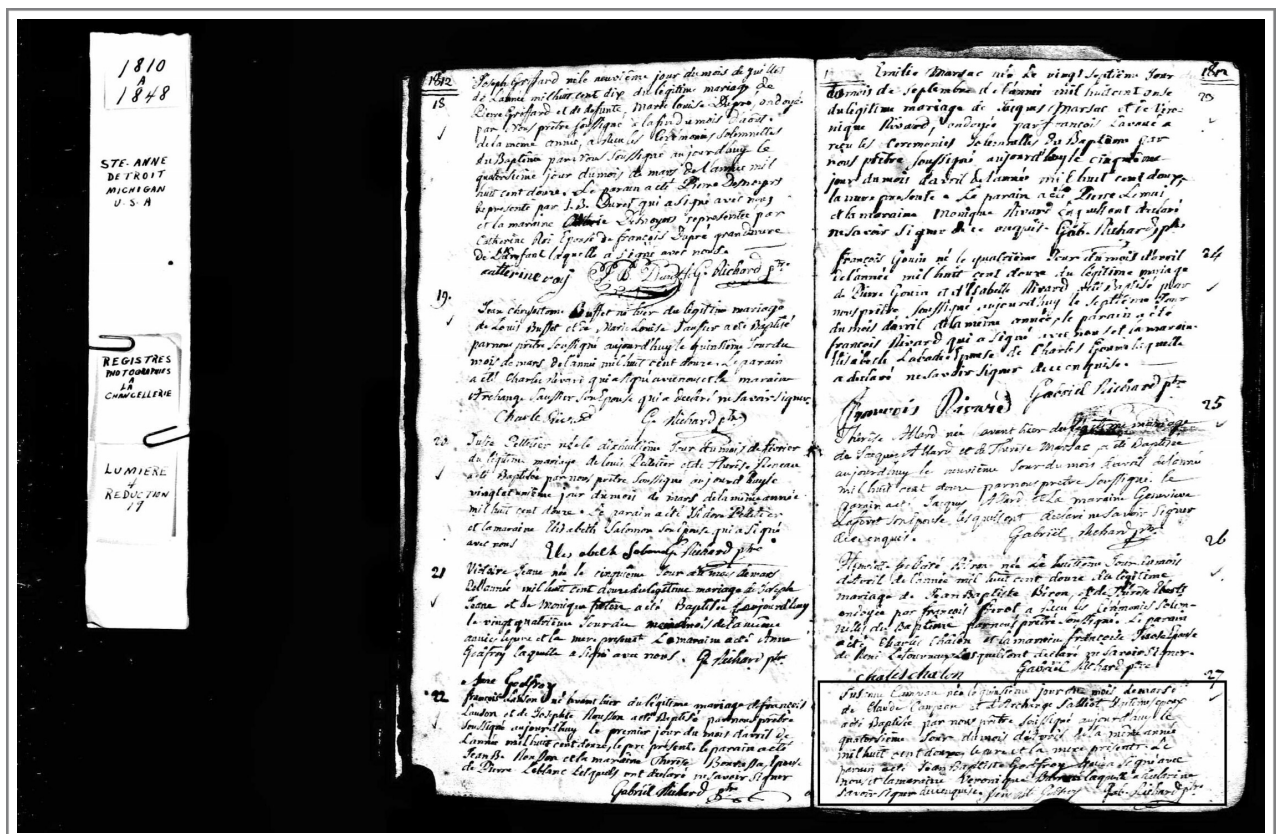
Death record of Thomas Bondy, husband of Matilda Bondy. This record shows that at the time of his death in 1903, Thomas was living in River Rouge on Charles Street, just as the 1900 census record above shows that he was living with his wife Matilda on Charles Street. This record also shows, of course, that Thomas was the son of Laurence Bondy and Suzanne Campau.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



Marriage record of Laurence (Douaire de) Bondy and Suzanne Campau. This record shows that Laurence was the son of Gabriel Bondy (whose name was mistakenly written in the margin) and (Marie-)Archange Pageot; and it shows that Suzanne was the daughter of Claude Campau and Archange Saliot.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



Baptismal record of Suzanne Campau, wife of Laurence Bondy. This record, like the marriage record just above, shows that Suzanne was the daughter of Claude Campau and Archange Saliot.

68
 mariage

Le 10^e jour de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent
 douze, le quatorzième jour du mois d'Avril, après avoir
 fait trois publications de bans de mariage, entre Claude
 Campeau, fils, majeur de Bernard Campeau et de Kro-
 nique Bondy, natif de cette paroisse et y résident, d'une
 part, et entre Archange Saliot, fille mineure de défunt
 Jean Baptiste Saliot et de défunte Madeleine Jourdain
 native de cette paroisse et y résidente, d'autre part, au-
 torisée par le consentement de son tuteur, Jean Baptiste
 Vermet, sans qu'il y ait eu aucune opposition ou empêche-
 ment légitime et canonique, nous, prêtre soussigné, curé
 de sainte Anne du Village, avons leur leur consentement
 mutuel de mariage et leur avons donné la bénédiction
 nuptiale, selon les cérémonies de l'église Romaine et les par-
 ties ont reconnu pour leur enfant, Suzanne, âgée deux
 mois, en présence de Jean Baptiste Saliot et de Joseph
 Bondy et de Jean Baptiste Godfroy et autres parents, amis
 qui ont signé ou déclaré ne savoir signer.

(Signé) Jean Baptiste Godfroy, Claude Campeau,
 Archange Saliot et (sa marque),
 Gabriel Richard prêtre.

Recevant pour
 de leur enfant

1.

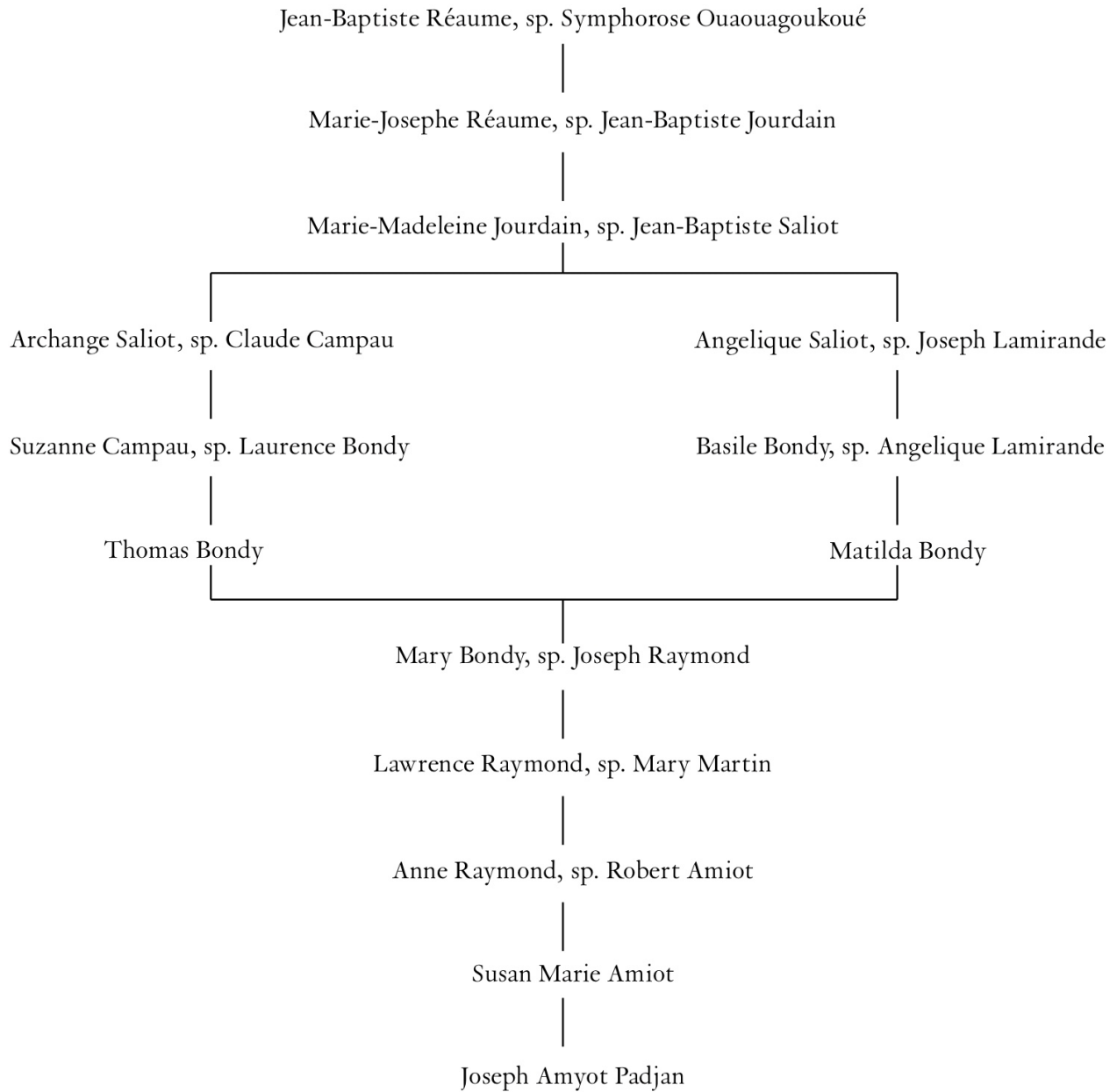
Marriage record of Claude Campau and Archange Saliot. This record shows that Archange was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Saliot and (Marie-)Madeleine Jourdain. As shown above, Jean-Baptiste Saliot and (Marie-)Madeleine Jourdain were also the parents of (Marie-)Angelique Saliot, wife of Joseph (Dulignon dit) Lamirande.

Marie Madeleine Jourdain, as shown above, was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Jourdain and Marie Josephe Réaume; and, as I have shown, Marie Josephe Réaume was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Réaume and Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué.

Thus Thomas Bondy, husband of Matilda Bondy, was also, like his wife Matilda, descended from Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué; and Thomas was descended from her through his mother Suzanne Campau.

Below is a pedigree showing the descendants of Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué discussed in this paper, those descendants of hers for whom I have provided documentation to show their descent from her.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



Anne Raymond first married Robert Amiot; she second married Jack Lohman; and her middle name is Therese. Thus, in this paper, I have written her name variously as 'Anne Therese Amiot Lohman (née Raymond),' and so forth. Also, as already mentioned in this paper, the full name of my Bondy ancestors was Douaire de Bondy; and the full name of my Lamirande ancestors was Dulignon dit Lamirandé. Later, Douaire was dropped, as was Dulignon.

SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



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General Introduction to Results

Thank you for choosing DNA Tribes® Genetic Ancestry Analysis. The results reported below indicate the places your DNA profile is most common in living populations around the world. Your results come in four parts: Autosomal STR Profile, Native Population Match, Global Population Match, and World Region Match.

Part A: Autosomal STR Profile: Your unique genetic profile includes your allele values for 26 genetic markers distributed throughout your autosomal chromosomes. At each locus, you have two values: one allele inherited from your father and one allele inherited from your mother, for a total of 52 dimensions used to compute your geographic ancestry. Values from all 26 marker systems are used to compute population and world region matches.

Part B: Native Population Match: These results list your Top 20 matches in a database of 964 native populations that have experienced minimal movement and admixture in modern history (approximately, the last 500 years). DNA matches do not necessarily suggest a recent family ancestor from each country listed and can express the genetic traces of more ancient relationships between populations through shared origins, migrations, and long term trade contacts in each part of the world. For people with mixed ancestry, DNA matches can also identify populations where similar mixes have taken place (such as native populations located near historical trade and migration routes between continents).

Part C: Global Population Match: These results list your Top 20 matches in a database of 1,255 global populations, including native peoples as well as modern communities that have mixed and/or migrated around the world within the past 500 years. Matches with diasporic populations can express genetic material shared with one or more of the ancestral source populations for that modern ethnic group. For instance, DNA matches in Latin America can express European, Native American, and/or African related ancestry shared with these modern populations. For people of with mixed ancestry, these matches can also include populations where similar mixes have taken place.

Part D: World Region Match: Ancestry from each part of the world is most robustly expressed by your regional DNA match scores in Part D. This comprehensive world region analysis complements more limited Part B - C comparisons to individual samples in our database (typically composed of 100-200 people each). Each of these world regions is a genetic cluster that is the product of long term patterns of migration and settlement over several millennia (predating the formation of modern nationalities).

The highest score indicates your primary geographical affiliation, and subsequent scores indicate secondary regions where your DNA profile can also be found. The regions where your DNA profile is most frequent are mapped as large circles, and other regions are plotted as circles visually scaled according to match scores.

The map on the next page illustrates the world regions distinguished by DNA Tribes® genetic ancestry analysis. World regions each retain genetic characteristics shared with neighboring and genetically related regions. For this reason, individuals with recent family origins from one region can have their strongest affiliation with another nearby region based on where their DNA profile is most frequent.

(Continued next page)

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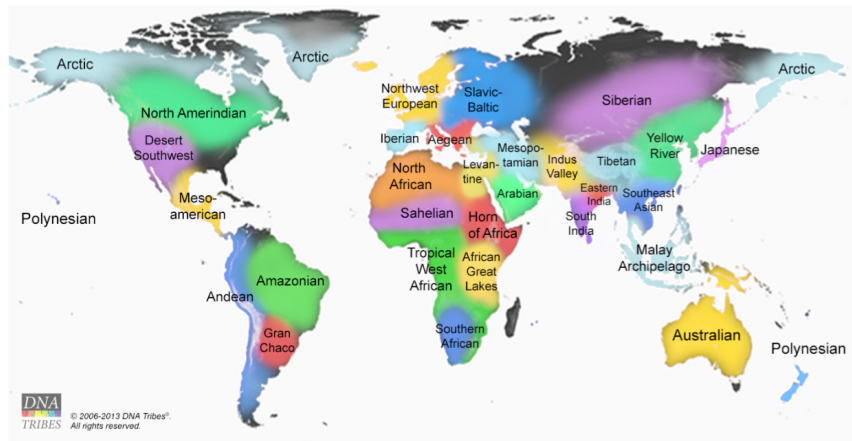
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About DNA Tribes® World Regions

The following pages describe the genetic regions identified in Part D of your report.
Each of these regions is identified on an objective mathematical basis and represents a genetic cluster or group of related populations shaped by historic and prehistoric human interactions.



European and Near Eastern Regions:

This group of related regions, sometimes described as the West Eurasian or "Caucasian" family of regions, includes populations of both Europe and the Near East.

- **Aegean:** The Aegean Islands, Sardinia, Italian Peninsula and Lower Danube River.
- **Arabian:** The Arabian Peninsula.
- **Iberian:** The Iberian Peninsula, Pyrenees Mountains, and Balearic Islands.
- **Levantine:** Egypt and Eastern Mediterranean.
- **Mesopotamian:** Anatolia, the Caucasus Mountains, and nearby parts of Western Asia.
- **North African:** Berber and Arabic speaking populations of the Atlas Mountains and Sahara.
- **Northwest European:** The British Isles, Scandinavia, and continental Western Europe.
- **Slavic-Baltic:** Slavic, Baltic, and Uralic speaking populations of Central and Eastern Europe.

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Native North and Central American Regions:

- **Arctic:** Paleo-Siberian, Athabaskan, and Eskimo-Aleut speaking cultures of Far East Siberia, Alaska, and Canada.
- **North Amerindian:** Athabaskan, Siouan, and Algonquian speaking cultures of North America.
- **Desert Southwest:** Athabaskan, and Uto-Aztecan speaking cultures of Oasisamerica, including the Southwestern United States and Western Mexico.
- **Mesoamerican:** Bribri, Mayan, Mixe-Zoque, Oto-Manguean, Purepecha, Totonacan and



Native South American Regions:

- **Amazonian:** Native cultures of the Amazon River Basin.
- **Andean:** Peoples of the Western South America, including the territories of the historical Inca Empire.
- **Gran Chaco:** Peoples of the Gran Chaco ("Great Hunting Land") of South America.

Modern Populations of Mixed Native American Ancestry:

The mixture of Native American ancestry with other ancestry (such as European or African) is expressed in match scores for **Metis-Mestizo** genetic grouping (*not shown*). This mixture is most typical of modern Latin America *Mestizo* ("mixed") cultures that have emerged since the period of European Colonialism, but can also be found in English and French speaking (Metis) populations of North America.

(Continued next page)

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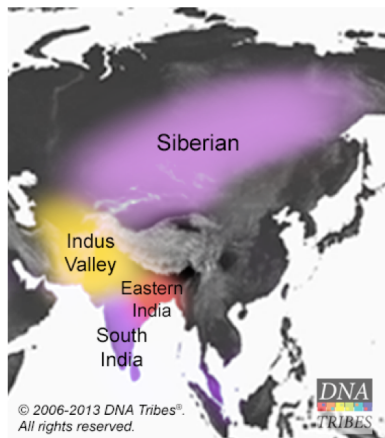
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Sub-Saharan African Regions:

This group of related regions includes African populations south of the Sahara Desert.

- **African Great Lakes:** The Great Lakes region surrounding the Great Rift Valley in eastern Africa.
- **Horn of Africa:** The eastern African lands along the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden that face the Arabian Peninsula.
- **Sahelian:** Populations near Lake Chad and the semi-arid Sahel, home to Sahelian societies that emerged along Trans-Saharan trade routes linking West Africa with the Mediterranean and Near East.
- **Southern African:** Khoisan and Bantu speaking populations of Southern Africa.
- **Tropical West African:** A large region including parts of West Africa facing the Gulf of Guinea and Atlantic Ocean, as well as the Bantu speaking cultures of Southeastern Africa.



Central and South Asian Regions:

Located midway along the land and sea routes connecting East and West, these regions have been contact points for mixture between West Eurasian (European and Near Eastern) and Asian-Pacific cultures since early periods.

- **Eastern India:** The eastern Indian Subcontinent.
- **Indus Valley:** The Northern Indian Subcontinent and Southern Central Asia, including homelands of the Bronze Age Indus Valley (Harappan) and Oxus (Bactria-Margiana) Civilizations.
- **Siberian:** Indigenous cultures of Siberia, including Turkic, Mongolic, and Tungusic speaking populations living between the Altai Mountains and Lena River.
- **South India:** The southern Indian Subcontinent, including the Dravidian speaking peoples of Tamil Nadu and many other cultures.

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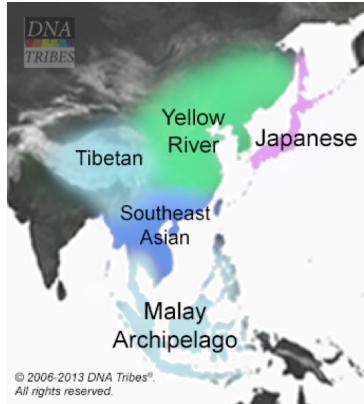
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East Asian Regions:

- **Japanese:** The Japanese Archipelago.
- **Malay Archipelago:** Island Southeast Asia, Thailand, and Cambodia.
- **Southeast Asian:** Peoples of Southeast Asia, including peoples of Thailand, Vietnam, and neighboring countries, as well as ethnic groups of southern China.
- **Tibetan:** The region including the Himalayan Mountains and the Tibetan Plateau and extends to the western provinces of modern China.
- **Yellow River:** Han speaking populations of present day China, as well as Koreans and other ethnic groups living near the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers of classical East Asian civilization.



Oceanian Regions: *This vast oceanic region includes two genetic regions only distantly related to continental Eurasian populations.*

- **Australian:** Aboriginal peoples of Australia and Papua New Guinea.
- **Polynesian:** Literally meaning "many islands," this region includes linguistically related populations living in a vast area of the Pacific Ocean encompassing Samoa and New Zealand in the west to Hawaii in the east.

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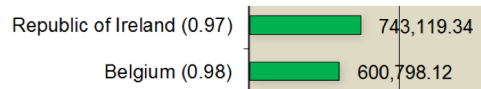
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Interpretation of Match Scores:As the example below illustrates, your analysis includes two scores for each ethnic group and world region: (1) your MLI score and (2) your TribeScore.



Above: Example of score presentation

MLI (Match Likelihood Index) Scores that are listed next to the bar graph for each population, measure how common frequent your DNA profile is in that population as compared to the world overall.

MLI scores locate the ethnic groups and regions where your DNA profile is most common.

For instance, a score of 743,119.34 for the Republic of Ireland (see example above) would indicate your total combination of alleles is 743,119.34 times as common in Ireland as in the world. All MLI scores can be compared against each other as odd ratios. For instance, if you obtain a score of 743,119.34 for Ireland and 600,798.12 for Belgium, this means your genetic profile is $743,119.34 / 600,798.12 = 1.24$ times as likely to be Irish as it is to be Belgian.

TribeScore:

Each match also includes a TribeScore in parentheses, listing your MLI score's percentile in that population.

TribeScores compares your MLI scores to members of each ethnic group and world region.

For instance, results listing "Republic of Ireland (0.97)" (see example below) would indicate that your MLI score is higher than 97% of scores from this Irish reference population, and lower than 3% of these Irish individuals. TribeScores of (0.05) and above are within the expected genetic range for that population; TribeScores of (0.25) and above are within the typical genetic range for members of that population.

Conclusion:The genetic ancestry analysis below documents genetic ancestry that dates back thousands of years. The information in your report below can complement what you already know about yourself, your family, and your genealogy by putting your ancestry in a global perspective using molecular genetics.

Further Reading:

Sample results with commentary on how results can be interpreted are available for several ethnic groups online at: <http://dnatribes.com/sampleresults.html>

Additional information about the autosomal STR markers listed in Part A of your report can be found online at: <http://www.cstl.nist.gov/biotech/strbase/>

A global survey using the DNA Tribes® World Region algorithm can be found at: <http://dnatribes.com/sample-results/dnatribes-global-survey-july2013.pdf>

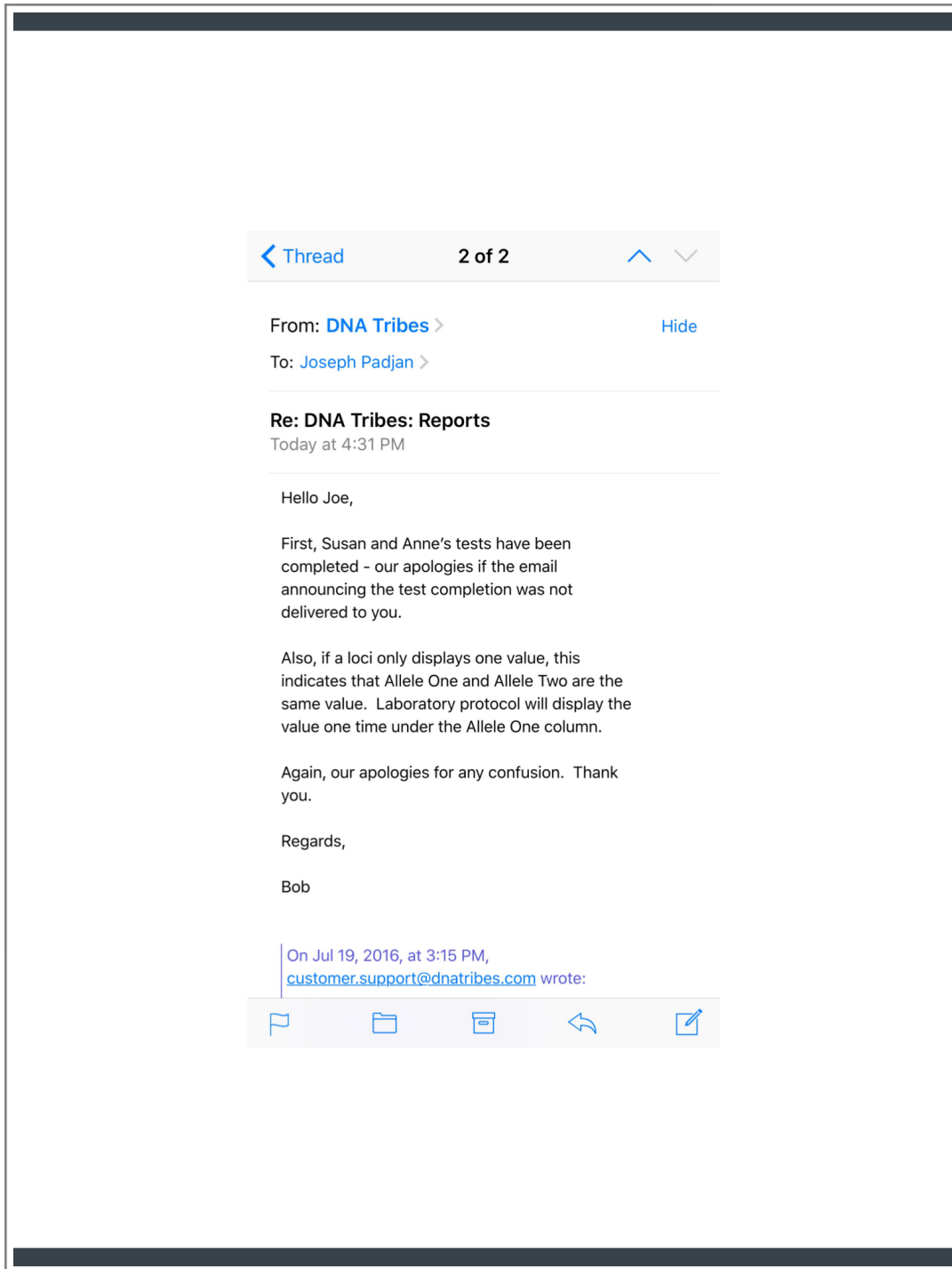
Our monthly DNA Tribes® Digest articles provide more detailed analysis of world genetic relationships and are archived online at: <http://www.dnatribes.com/library.html>

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