

# 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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## SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

**T**he 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 archaeologists<sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> James Adovasio, *The First Americans: In Pursuit of Archaeology's Greatest Mystery* (Random House Publishing Group, 2009), pp. xiii-xiv; TD Dillehay, Ocampo C, Saavedra J, Sawakuchi AO, Vega RM, et al. (2015) New Archaeological Evidence for an Early Human Presence at Monte Verde, Chile. PLOS ONE 10(11): e0141923. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0141923>.

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,<sup>2</sup> wife of my ancestor Jean-Baptiste Réaume, interpreter and fur trader.

I descend from Symphorose through my maternal grandmother Anne Amiot (Amyot) Lohman (née Raymond); and Anne is descended from Symphorose through her paternal grandmother Mary Bondy (Douaire de Bondy). Mary was a matrilineal descendant of Symphorose; she inherited her mitochondrial DNA from her; but Mary 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

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<sup>2</sup> Susan Sleeper-Smith, *Indian Women and French Men* (University of Massachusetts Press, 2001), p. 45.

that had married, were both direct descendants of Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué. Symphorose was the third great-grandmother of Matilda Bondy as well as of Thomas Bondy, he having been descended from Symphorose through his mother Susanne Campau, who inherited her mitochondrial DNA from Symphorose.

Now, who were the ancestors of the Algonquians, and where did they come from? For answers to these questions, however satisfactory or unsatisfactory the answers 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 rather than specific, linguistics and genetics must lead the way.

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 nineteenth 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 Chaldaea 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 sesquipedalian 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 polysynthetism, 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 polysynthetism, 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 Pekin, 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 Korean languages, they are polysynthetic, would be to make the Asiatic immigrant *completely invert his order of thought*. 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.<sup>3</sup> [Italics added.]

The Algonquins, or Algonquians are, of course, originally from Asia, that is, Oceania; and, for reasons to be made clear below, I agree with Campbell: they must belong to the Malay-Polynesian family. In another paper, *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 Ilinoans 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 *ulnool*, 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,

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<sup>3</sup> John Campbell. "Origin of the Aborigines of Canada." Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, Sessions of 1880-81. Pages 61-93 ("Morning Chronicle" Office, 1880), pp. 65-74.

therefore, a line is to be drawn between Malay and Polynesian, it may be inferred that the Salishans are more Polynesian than Malay.<sup>4</sup> [Brackets added.]

Thus 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 one hundred percent Jewish (Ashkenazic), and the father of my grandmother was thoroughly French (Lawrence Charles Raymond dit 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 Malay and Polynesian peoples: her Illini ancestors, that is, the ancestors of Symphorose Ouaouagoukoué, 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.

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<sup>4</sup> John Campbell. "Origin of the Salishan Tribes of British Columbia and Washington." Proceedings of the Canadian Institute. New Series. Volume I. Pages 39-50 (Henderson & Company, 1898), p. 40.



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*A reference to further information about these genetic markers is listed under Further Reading on Page 6 of this report.*

### Autosomal STR Profile

**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>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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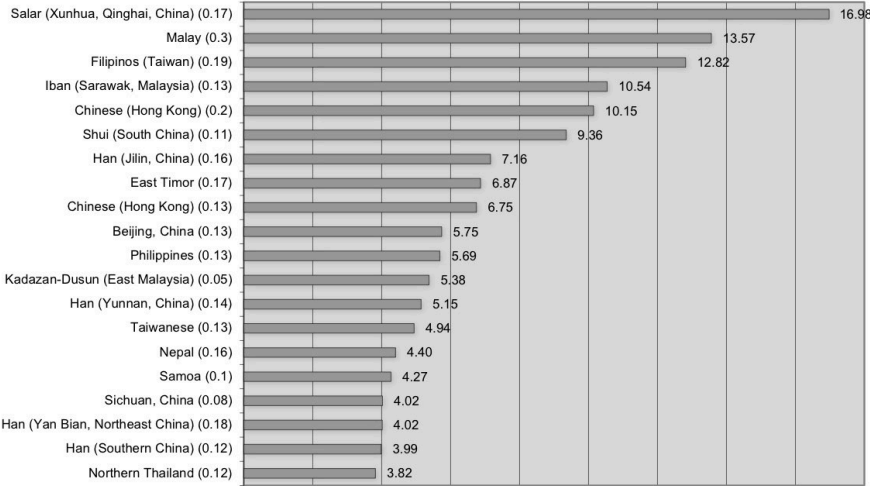
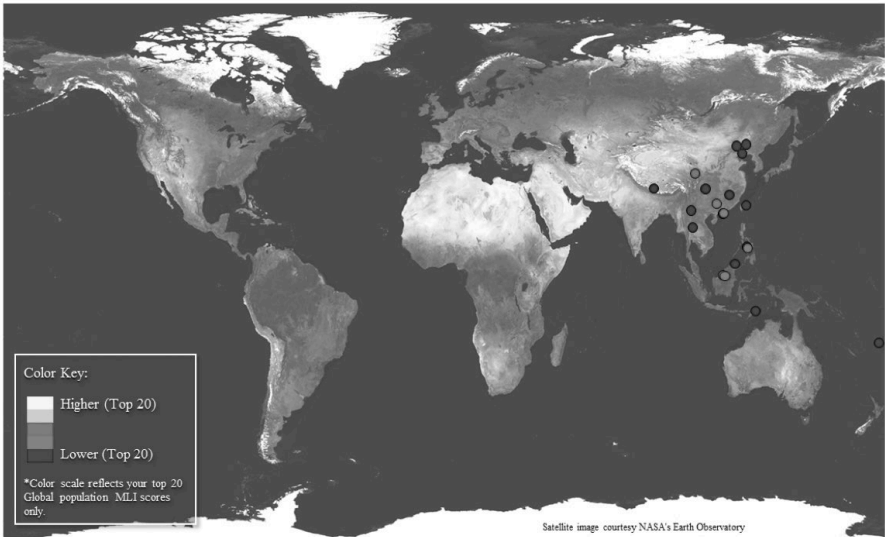
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# SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

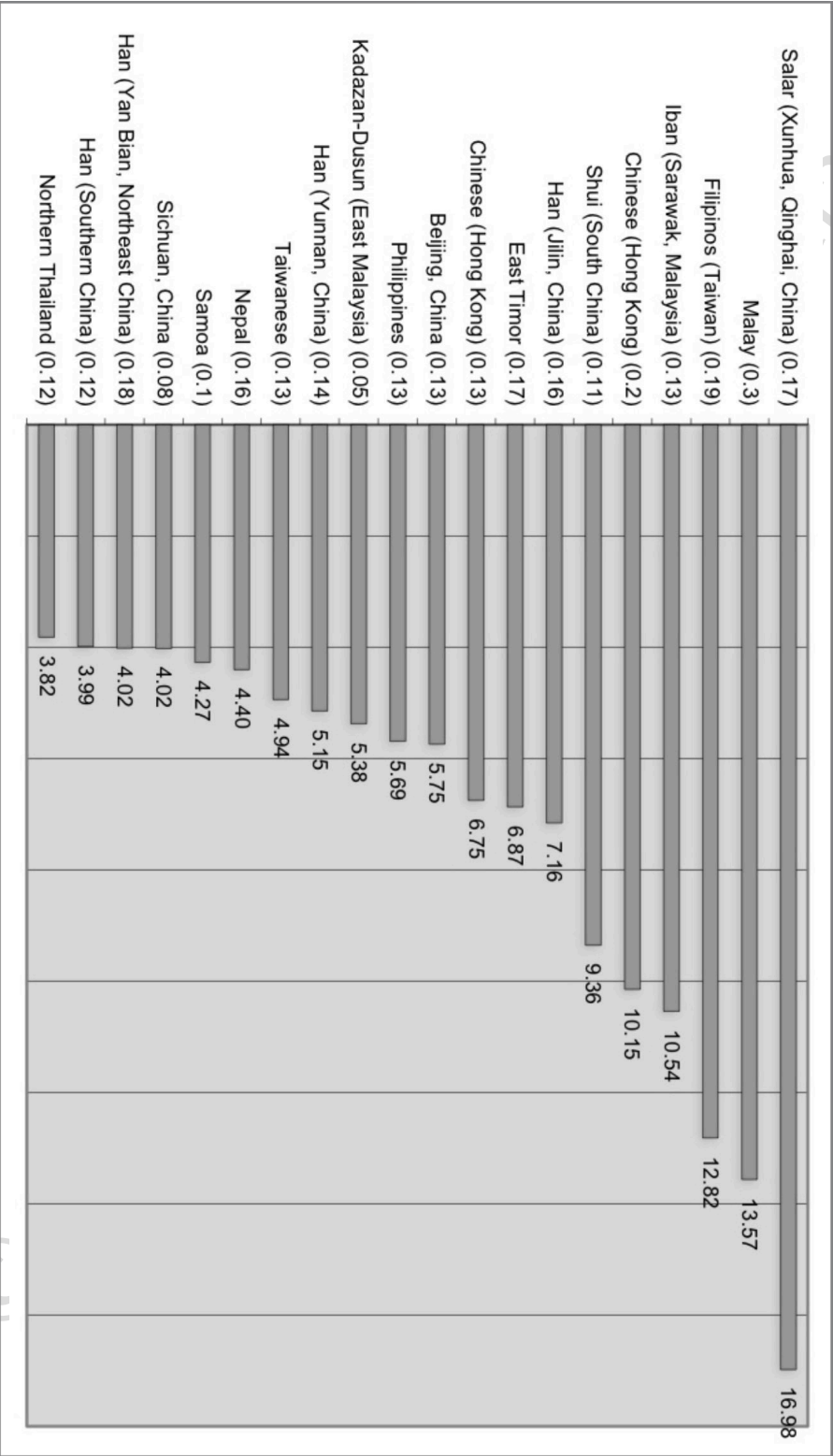


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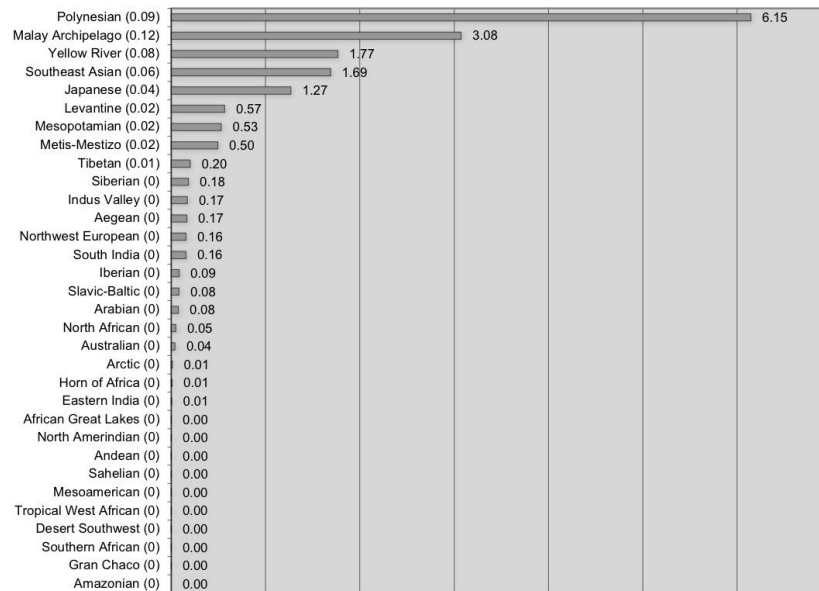
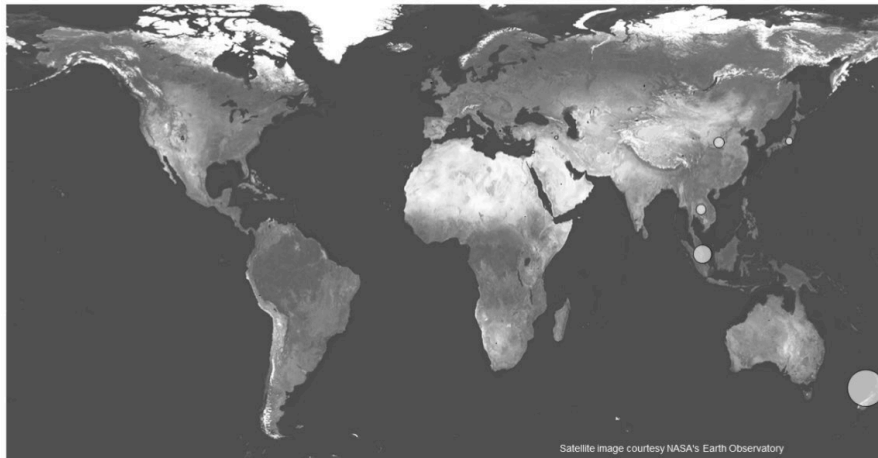


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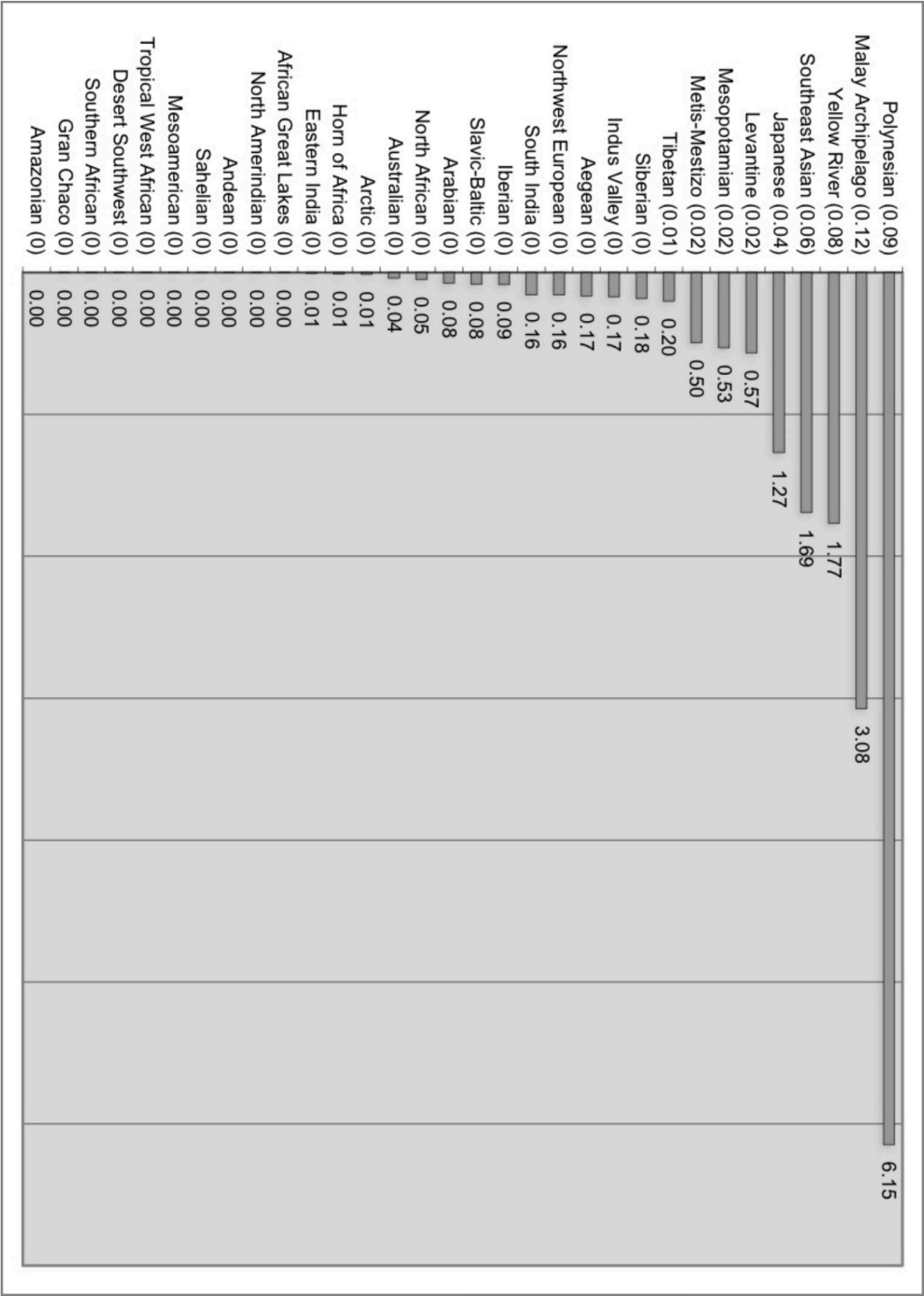


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### Autosomal STR Profile

9140902 ANNE A. LOHMAN

Locus	Allele 1	Allele 2
D3S1358	17	19
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
Amelogenin	X	

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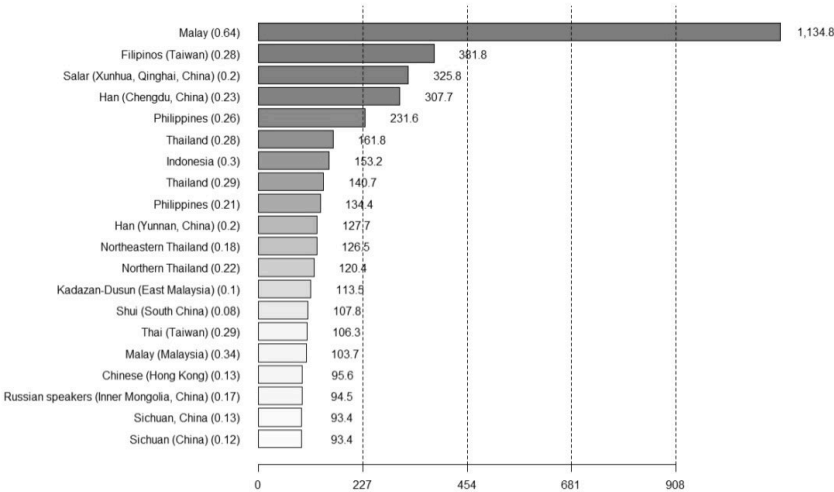
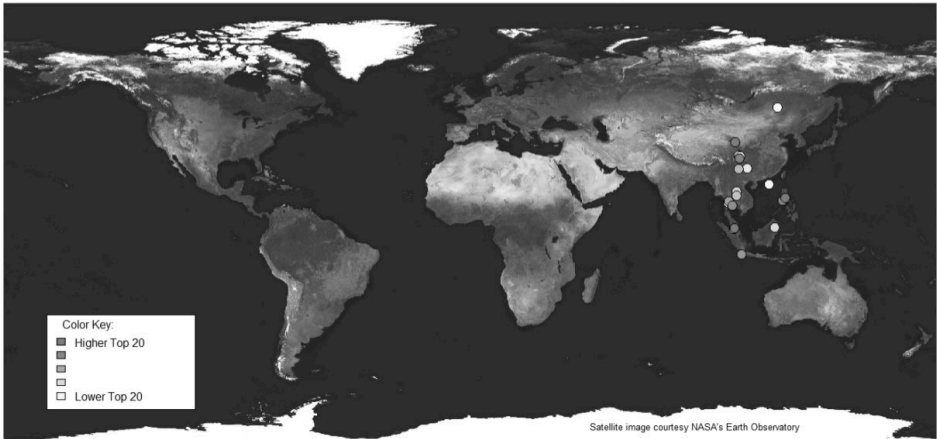
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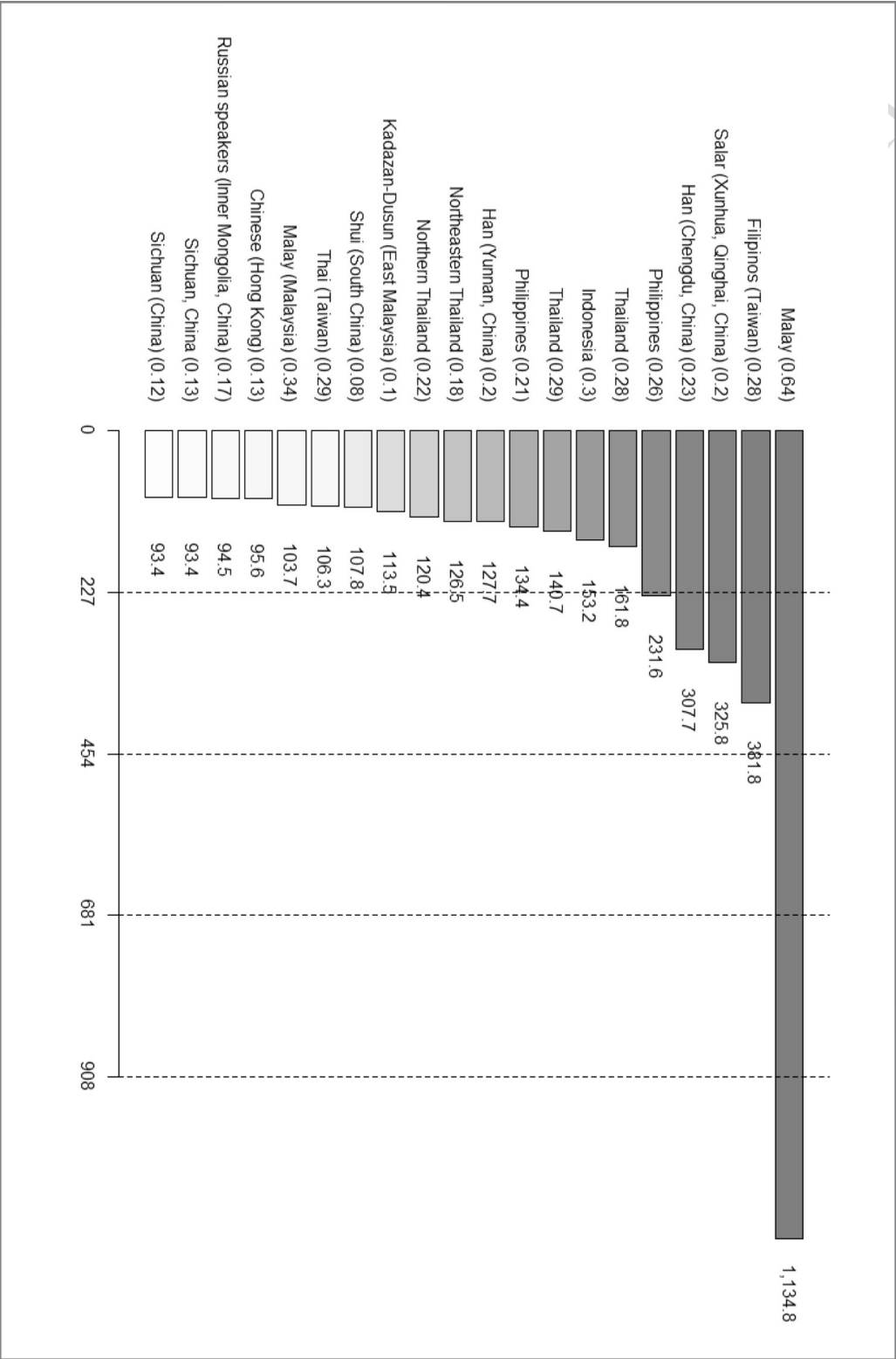


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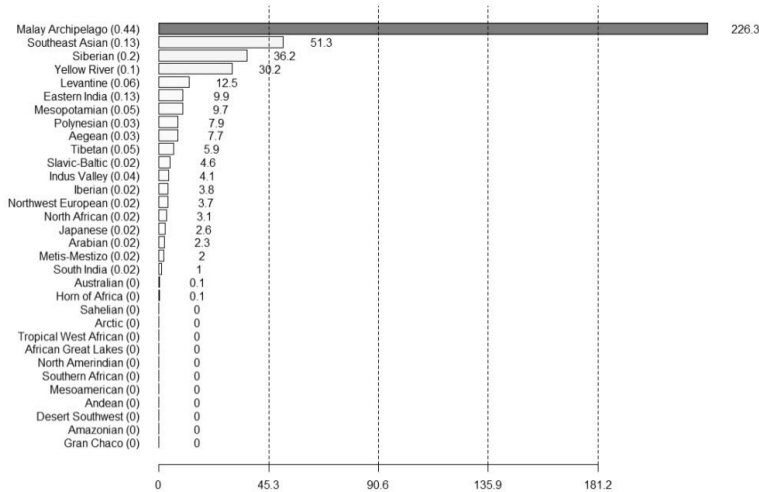
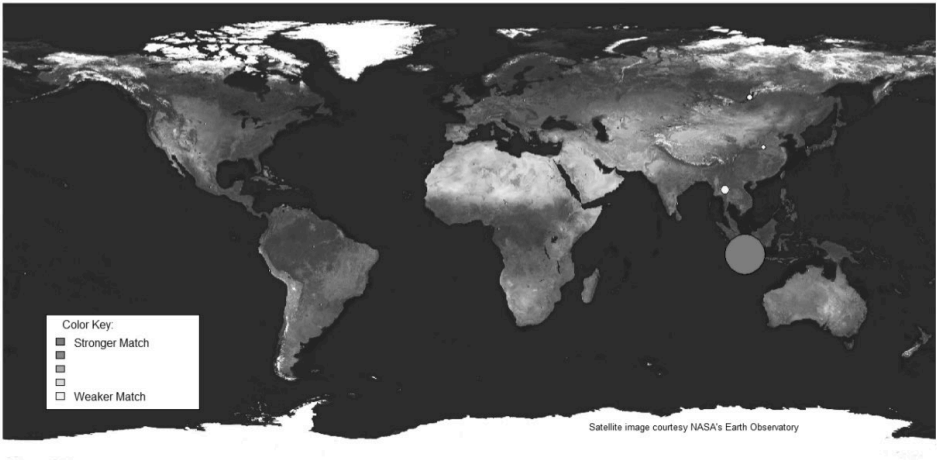


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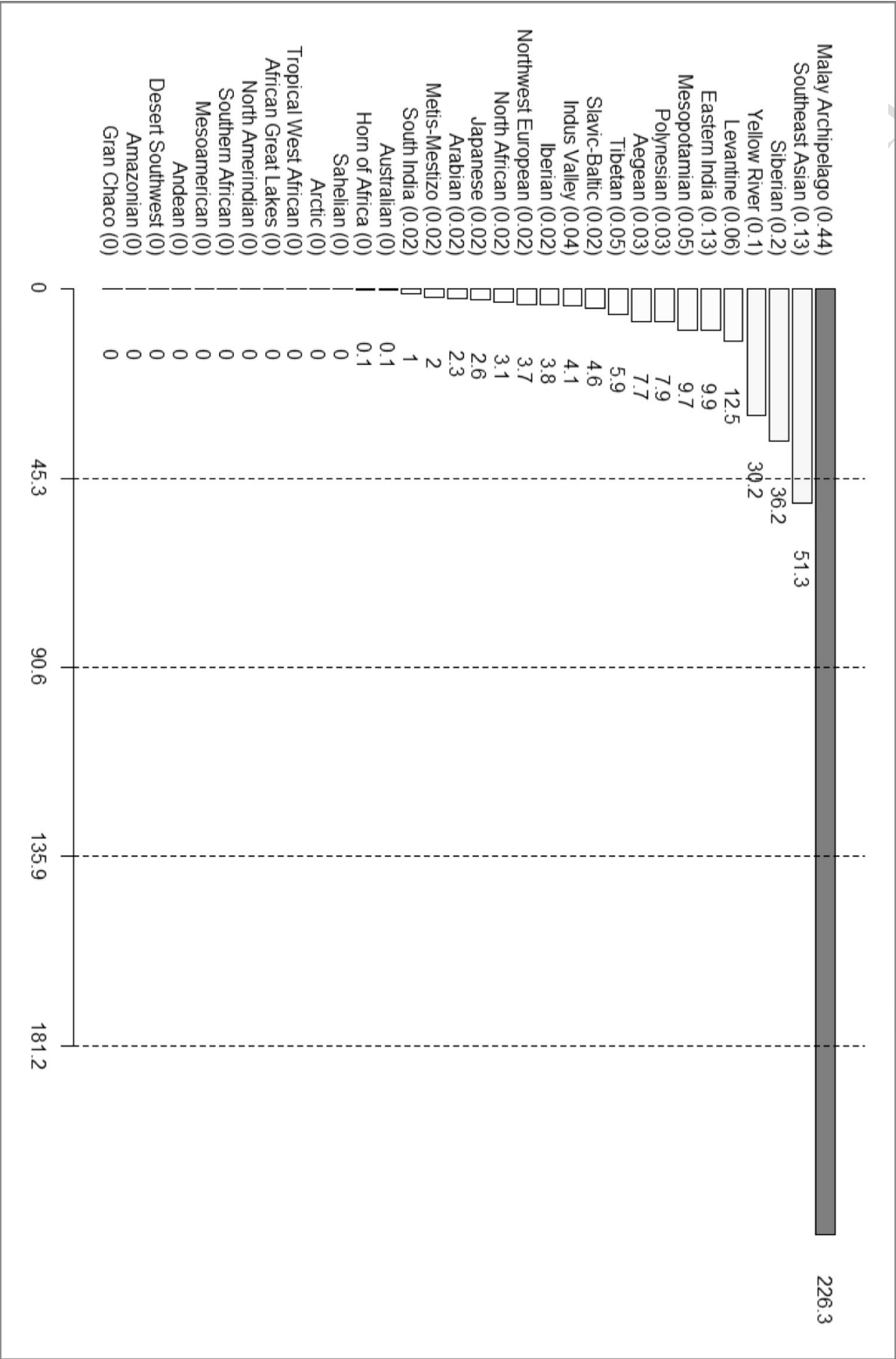


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## EHSTRAFD - Most Probable Geographical Origin

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

Date: 22 December 2009

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

Detailed Results						
Map No.	Population	Frequency	Rank	Location	Country	Project
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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)

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

Now, I realize that the Y-DNA and the mtDNA 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 of something important to remember about Y-DNA and mtDNA, namely, that they can tell us only about the origin and distribution of living lineages. One advantage, therefore, that autosomal DNA has over both Y-DNA and mtDNA, is that it can reveal the genetic input of 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.

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<sup>5</sup> Today the name of the Illinoans, or Lanuns, is regularly spelled Ilanun and Iranun.



An Illinoan (Lanun) (left) 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 Malayasia), on the island of Borneo.

The above image of the Illinoan pirate and the Saghai Dyak is thus described by J. G. Wood in *The Uncivilized Races, or Natural History of Man*:

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.<sup>6</sup>

Where the Tampasuk River flows in northeastern Borneo, or present-day Malayasia, is the Tampasuk region, where the Illinoans, or Lanuns, were most concentrated, as Spenser St. John tells us in *Life in the Forests of the Far East*:

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<sup>6</sup> J. G. Wood, *The Uncivilized Races, or Natural History of Man* (American Publishing Company, 1870), p. 456.

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.<sup>7</sup>

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, in *Memoir of the Life and Public Services of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles*, writes:

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

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<sup>7</sup> Spenser St. John, *Life in the Forests of the Far East* (Smith, Elder and Company, 1862), p. 370.

island of Biliton, the eastern coast of Borneo, but especially Sambas on the N.W. of Borneo.<sup>8</sup>

And J. Hunt, in *Some Particulars Relative to Sulo in the Archipelago of Felicia*, tells us:

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.<sup>9</sup>

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

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<sup>8</sup> Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, *Memoir of the Life and Public Services of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles* (J. Murray, 1830), p. 45.

<sup>9</sup> J. Hunt. "Some Particulars Relative to Sulo in the Archipelago of Felicia." *Malayan Miscellanies*. No. X. Pages 1-108 (Sumatran Mission Press, 1820), p. 73.



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 gone, 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 and Marie Mi'kmaq, 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.<sup>10</sup>

What island is Turtle Island of Algonquian lore? Is it Mindanao? Is it Borneo? We can of course only speculate about its identification, but we can be reasonably sure that Turtle Island is, or was, in the Pacific. At any rate, we know now that the Algonquians are of Malay origin, and that the Illini of North America were the Lanuns, or Illinoans, of the Philippines and Borneo.

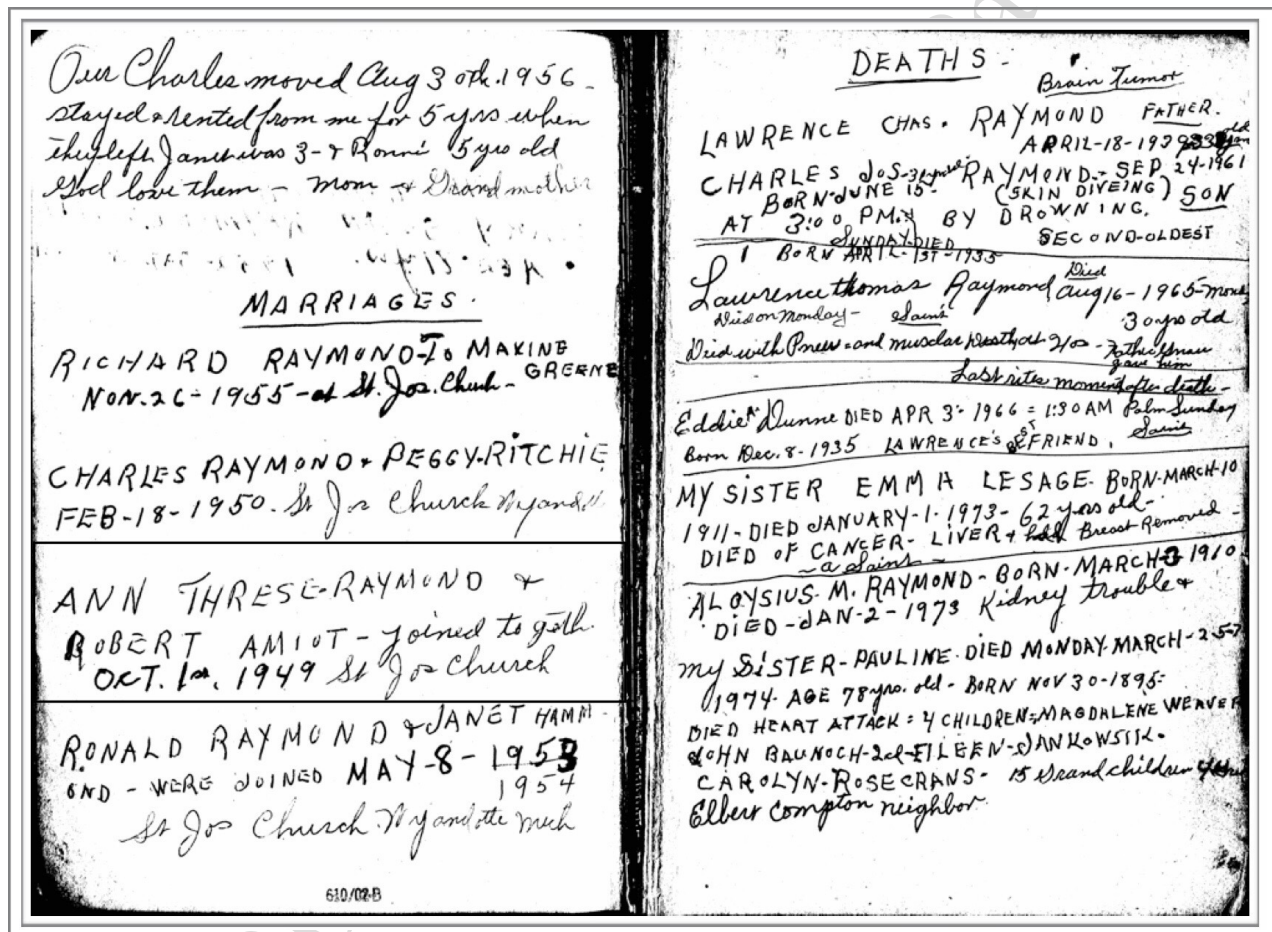
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<sup>10</sup>John Campbell, "Origin of the Aborigines of Canada," pp. 83-84.

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

LOCAL FILE NUMBER		438		MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH		CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH		121-		BIRTH NUMBER		HOUR	
CHILD-NAME		FIRST		MIDDLE		LAST		DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)		BIRTH NUMBER		HOUR	
1		Joseph		Robert		Pagen III		26		26		M	
SEX		THIS BIRTH - SINGLE, TWIN, TRIPLE, ETC. (SPECIFY)		IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH - BORN FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, ETC. (SPECIFY)		COUNTY OF BIRTH		26		26		M	
3		Male		Single		Wayne		26		26		M	
CITY, VILLAGE OR TOWNSHIP OF BIRTH		INSIDE CITY LIMITS (SPECIFY TIS OR NOI)		HOSPITAL - NAME		IF NOT IN HOSPITAL, GIVE STREET AND NUMBER		26		26		M	
5		Dearborn		Yes		[Redacted]		26		26		M	
MOTHER-MAIDEN NAME		FIRST		MIDDLE		LAST		AGE (AT TIME OF THIS BIRTH)		STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT IN U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY)		26	
6		Susan		Marie		Amiot		19		Michigan		26	
RESIDENCE-STATE		COUNTY		CITY, VILLAGE OR TOWNSHIP		INSIDE CITY LIMITS (SPECIFY TIS OR NOI)		STREET AND NUMBER		26		26	
7		Michigan		Wayne		Dearborn		165		[Redacted]		26	
FATHER-NAME		FIRST		MIDDLE		LAST		AGE (AT TIME OF THIS BIRTH)		STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT IN U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY)		26	
8		Joseph		Robert		Pagen II		19		Iowa		26	
INFORMANT		NAME		RELATION TO CHILD		26		26		26		26	
9		Susan Pagen		Mother		26		26		26		26	
I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE NAMED CHILD WAS BORN ALIVE AT THE PLACE AND TIME AND ON THE DATE STATED ABOVE.		DATE SIGNED		ATTENDANT - M.D., D.O., MIDWIFE, OTHER (SPECIFY)		26		26		26		26	
10		[Signature]		[Signature]		26		26		26		26	
CERTIFIER-NAME		(TYPE OR PRINT)		MAILING ADDRESS		STREET OR R.F.D. NO. CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP		26		26		26	
11		Dr. J. Jewell		26		26		26		26		26	
REGISTRAR-SIGNATURE		DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR		26		26		26		26		26	
12		[Signature]		26		26		26		26		26	
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH USE ONLY													
RACE-FATHER		EDUCATION-SPECIFY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED		PREVIOUS DELIVERIES-HOW MANY OTHER CHILDREN		ARE NOW LIVING		WERE BORN ALIVE-HOW DEAD		DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH		DATE OF LAST FETAL DEATH	
13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
RACE-MOTHER		EDUCATION-SPECIFY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED		DATE LAST NORMAL MENSTRUATION BEGAN		MONTH OF PREGNANCY PRENATAL CARE BEGAN FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, ETC. (SPECIFY)		PRENATAL VISITS TOTAL NUMBER (IF NONE, SO STATE)		LEGITIMATE (SPECIFY YES OR NO)		BIRTH WEIGHT	
20		21		22		23		24		25		26	
COMPLICATIONS RELATED TO PREGNANCY		(DESCRIBE OR WRITE "NONE")		BIRTH TRAUMA TO CHILD		(DESCRIBE OR WRITE "NONE")		COMPLICATIONS NOT RELATED TO PREGNANCY		(DESCRIBE OR WRITE "NONE")		CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OR ABNORMALITIES OF CHILD	
27		28		29		30		31		32		33	
COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR		(DESCRIBE OR WRITE "NONE")		DATE OF TEST		# BLOOD NOT TESTED, STATE REASON		LIVE BIRTHS		FETAL BIRTHS		26	
34		35		36		37		38		39		40	
I do hereby certify that this document is a true copy of the record on file in this office.		JUL 20 1995		Date		Registrar		26		26		26	
State of Michigan		County of Wayne		City of Dearborn		ss.		26		26		26	



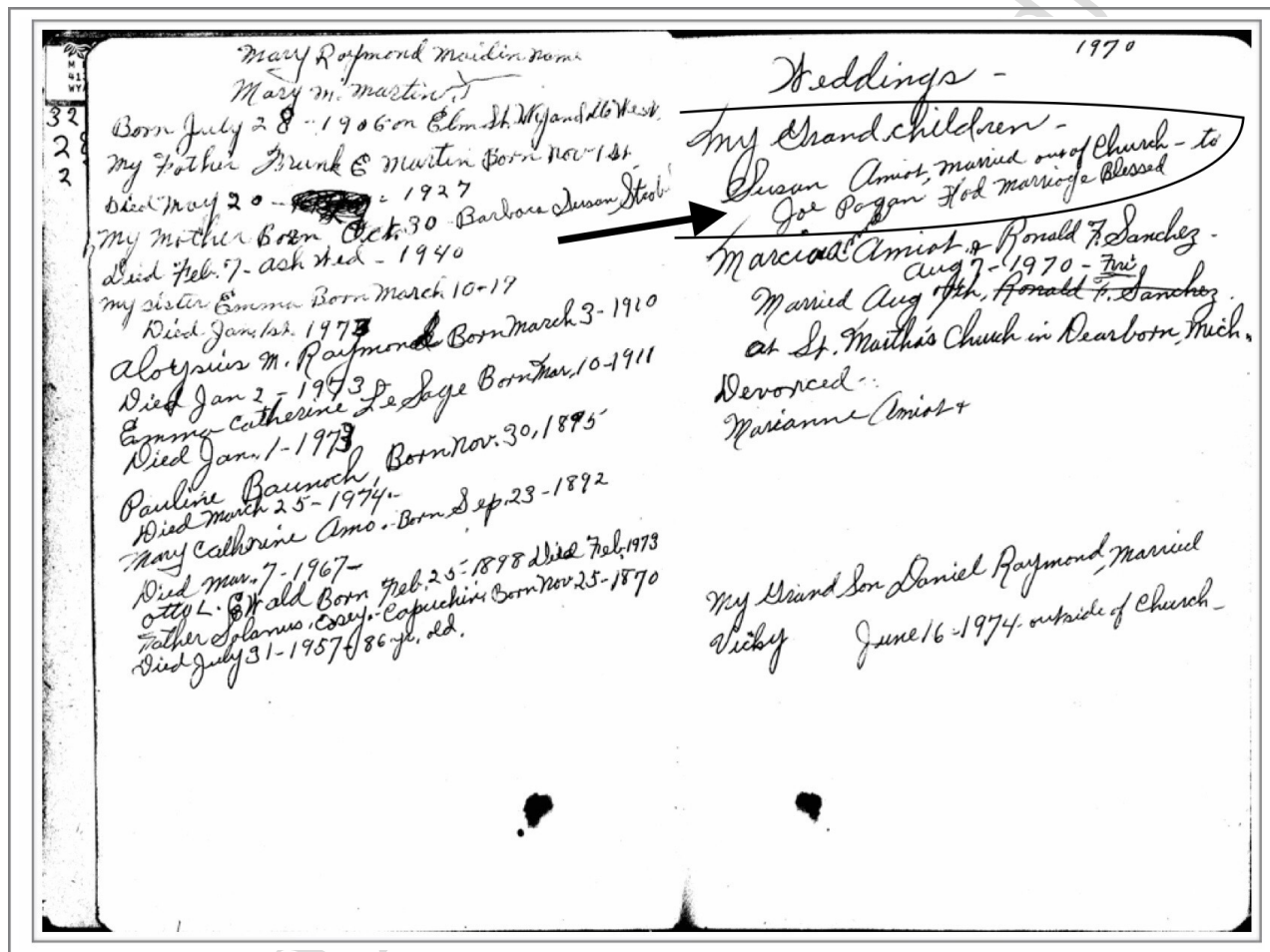
Bible of Mary Raymond (née Martin), mother of Anne Amiot Lohman (née Raymond), who was, again, the mother of Susan Marie Amiot, my mother. This record shows that my grandparents Robert Amiot and Anne (Ann) Therese Raymond married on 1 October 1949.



# SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

<p>JOSEPH RAYMOND JULY 5-1869  MARY S RAYMOND JUNE-22-1871  DANNY RAYMOND DEC-23-1954  RENE PATRICA-SUN. APR. 15-1956-230PM.  RHONDA RAYMOND Feb. 3-1960  Frank C</p> <p><b>RICHARDS FAMILY -</b>  FIRST BORN <del>JOHN</del> DEBORAH MARY-JUNE 25-1962-MIN.  BRYAN FRANCIS-NOV. 27-1958.  LINDA KATHERINE JAN 3-1961</p>	<p><b>DEATHS</b>  FRANK E. MARTIN- MAY 20-1927  BARBARA S. MARTIN FEB. 7. 1940  LAWRENCE C RAYMOND APR. 18-1939  JOSEPH RAYMOND-AUG-17-1947  MARY. SUSAN RAYMOND-JULY-19-1955  AGE: 81 yw. 1952-SAT. 6:30 AM</p> <p>CHARLES J. - Sep 24-1961-31 yds old.  BORN June 15-1930  DROWNED WHILE SKIN DIVING.  AT TORCH ON A  SUNDAY AFTER NOON</p> <p>LAWRENCE T. THOMAS RAYMOND  DIED AUGUST 16th 1965  MONDAY AT 8:30 WITH PNEUMONIA  BORN APR-1-1935</p> <p>PAULINE BAUNOCH BORN NOV. 30 1896  DIED MARCH-26-1974 ON A MONDAY -  EMMA LESAGE</p>
<p><b>ANNS FAMILY -</b>  MARCIA ANN AMIOT AUG. 13-1950  SUSAN MARIE AUG. 19-1951  GREGORY GERARD- FEB. 19-1953-STILL BORN  ROBERT JOSEPH- OCT 13-1954  MARY ANN JULY 4th -56  MICHELE NOV. 25-57  TOMMY MAY 2-1959  JULIE OCT 19-1960</p>	

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).



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

Source Citation for Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952

Ancestry Record
Citation Details
Associated Facts
Media

### Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952

View Record

<b>Name</b>	Ann Therese Raymond														
<b>Gender</b>	Female														
<b>Race</b>	White														
<b>Age</b>	17														
<b>Birth Year</b>	abt 1932														
<b>Birth Place</b>	Wyandotte, Michigan														
<b>License County</b>	Wayne														
<b>Marriage Date</b>	1 Oct 1949														
<b>Marriage Place</b>	Wyandotte, Wayne, Michigan, USA														
<b>Residence Place</b>	Wyandotte, Michigan														
<b>Father</b>	Lawrence Charles Raymond														
<b>Mother</b>	Mary Magdlene Martin														
<b>Spouse</b>	Robert Hubert Amiot														
<b>County File Number</b>	768420														
<b>State File Number</b>	446032														
<b>Household Members</b>	<table> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Age</th> </tr> <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> </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 Raymond and Robert Hubert Amiot, parents of Susan Marie Amiot, my mother.

# SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

No. 344770 **Marriage License** 1928  
**Wayne County, Michigan** 82 37815

To any person legally authorized to solemnize marriage,  
**Greeting:**  
**Marriage May Be Solemnized Between**

Mr. Lawrence Raymond and M. 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 and whose maiden name was  
 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 F. Farrell  
 County Clerk  
By J. J. Martin Deputy Clerk

**Certificate of Marriage**  
 Between Mr. Lawrence Raymond and M. 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 Byrd of Wyandotte  
 and Anna Weiner of Wyandotte  
 as witnesses.  
John F. Farrell  
 Name of Magistrate or Clergyman  
John F. Farrell  
 Official Title

This copy to be retained by the County Clerk until the original is returned; when it is to be completed by endorse-  
 ment 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 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> <u>1891</u>										527 for the Quarter Ending <u>January</u> A. D. 189 <u>2</u>										
Date of Marriage	Name of Groom	Age of Groom	Place of Birth	Name of Bride	Age of Bride	Place of Birth	Name of Minister	Name of Witnesses	Name of Parents	Date of Marriage	Name of Groom	Age of Groom	Place of Birth	Name of Bride	Age of Bride	Place of Birth	Name of Minister	Name of Witnesses	Name of Parents	
12586	Nov 10 1891	Charles C. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	The Frank Mich	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 11 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12587	Nov 10 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 13 1891	Adolph H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12588	Nov 10 1891	Alma Smith 18	Ill. No. R. 20	Alma Smith 18	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12589	Nov 10 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12590	Nov 11 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12591	Nov 11 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12592	Nov 11 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12593	Nov 11 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12594	Nov 11 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12595	Nov 11 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12596	Nov 11 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12597	Nov 11 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12598	Nov 11 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12599	Nov 11 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith
12600	Nov 11 1891	John R. Smith 27	Ill. No. R. 20	John R. Smith 27	18	New York	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Nov 15 1891	Edw. H. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	M. L. Horner	27	Ill. No. R. 20	Rev. Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith	Smith & Smith

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

TO THE HON. SECRETARY OF STATE OF MICHIGAN 336 Return of Births in the County of <i>Wayne</i>									
COMPLET									
DATE OF BIRTH	MONTH	DAY	YEAR	NAME OF CHILD	SEX	COLOUR	RESIDENCE	DATE OF RECORD	
3136	Nov	31	1872	Christine Babine	White	Female	Wayne City	Oct 24 1873	
3137	May	18	1872	Anna Mac	White	Female	Wayne City	Oct 24 1873	
3138	Oct	3	1872	Alexander Babine	White	Male	Wayne City	Oct 24 1873	
3139	Sept	28	1872	Jennie Ableson	White	Female	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
3140	Jan	22	1872	Mary Bondy	White	Female	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
3141	July	10	1872	Charles Campbell	White	Male	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
3142	April	28	1872	Charles Bondy	White	Male	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
3143	Nov	18	1872	Robert Belland	White	Male	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
3144	Oct	31	1872	Thomas Reed	White	Male	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
3145	Nov	19	1872	Mary Lamborn	White	Female	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
3146	Dec	5	1872	Mary Melcher	White	Female	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
3147	Nov	3	1872	Ernest Bailey	White	Male	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
3148	April	31	1872	Mary Bondy	White	Female	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
3149	Nov	10	1872	Alfred Valance	White	Male	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
3150	Nov	10	1872	Daniel Valance	White	Male	Brownstown	Oct 24 1873	
110									
15									
I hereby certify that the above Return of Births is a correct									
Transcribed from the Records of this Office									
1872									
210									
for the year ending December 31st, A. D. 1872									
PARENTS									
FULL NAME OF EACH	RESIDENCE	HEREPLACE OF EACH	OCCUPATION OF FATHER	DATE OF RECORD					
Charles Babine	Wayne City	Germany	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
George Mac	Wayne City	Prussia	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
John M. Babine	Wayne City	Prussia	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
Henry Ableson	Brownstown	Sweden	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
Thomas Bondy	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
Charles Campbell	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
William Bondy	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
Robert Belland	Brownstown	Ohio	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
Thomas Reed	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
Mary Lamborn	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
Mary Melcher	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
Ernest Bailey	Brownstown	Ohio	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
Alfred Valance	Brownstown	Germany	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
Daniel Valance	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 1873					
Thomas Bondy	Brownstown	Michigan	Farmer	Oct 24 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

[illegible]

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.

# SYMPHOROSE 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										for the Quarter Ending Dec 31 A. D. 1894									
Marriage Number	Date of Marriage	Place of Marriage	Name and Official Position of Minister of the Gospel	Name of Bride	Age of Bride	Name of Groom	Age of Groom	Place of Birth of Bride	Place of Birth of Groom	Marriage Number	Date of Marriage	Place of Marriage	Name and Official Position of Minister of the Gospel	Name of Bride	Age of Bride	Name of Groom	Age of Groom	Place of Birth of Bride	Place of Birth of Groom
1722	Nov. 5	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1723	Nov. 8	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1723	Nov. 8	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1724	Nov. 10	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1724	Nov. 10	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1725	Nov. 12	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1725	Nov. 12	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1726	Nov. 14	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1726	Nov. 14	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1727	Nov. 16	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1727	Nov. 16	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1728	Nov. 18	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1728	Nov. 18	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1729	Nov. 20	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1729	Nov. 20	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1730	Nov. 22	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1730	Nov. 22	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1731	Nov. 24	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1731	Nov. 24	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1732	Nov. 26	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1732	Nov. 26	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1733	Nov. 28	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1733	Nov. 28	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1734	Nov. 30	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1734	Nov. 30	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1735	Dec 2	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1735	Dec 2	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1736	Dec 4	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1736	Dec 4	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1737	Dec 6	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1737	Dec 6	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1738	Dec 8	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1738	Dec 8	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1739	Dec 10	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1739	Dec 10	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1740	Dec 12	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1740	Dec 12	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1741	Dec 14	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1741	Dec 14	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1742	Dec 16	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1742	Dec 16	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1743	Dec 18	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1743	Dec 18	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1744	Dec 20	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1744	Dec 20	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1745	Dec 22	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1745	Dec 22	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1746	Dec 24	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1746	Dec 24	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1747	Dec 26	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1747	Dec 26	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1748	Dec 28	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1748	Dec 28	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1749	Dec 30	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21
1749	Dec 30	1894	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21	1750	Jan 1	1895	Henry Taylor	Mary Taylor	44	Black Detroit Mich	21	Black Detroit Mich	21

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

T-224.

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

Township or other division of county Cass Name of Institution Rever Rouge Village Ward of city

Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division Rever Rouge Village

Enumerated by me on the 4 day of June, 1900, Theodore S. Barth Enumerator.

LINE	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION				SPEECH OF BIRTH
				Place of birth of this person.	Place of birth of father of this person.	Place of birth of mother of this person.			Years of schooling	Months of schooling	Days of schooling	Months of schooling	
72	72 72 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
73	73 73 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
74	74 74 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
75	75 75 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
76	76 76 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
77	77 77 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
78	78 78 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
79	79 79 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
80	80 80 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
81	81 81 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
82	82 82 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
83	83 83 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
84	84 84 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
85	85 85 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
86	86 86 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
87	87 87 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
88	88 88 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
89	89 89 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
90	90 90 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
91	91 91 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
92	92 92 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
93	93 93 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
94	94 94 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
95	95 95 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
96	96 96 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
97	97 97 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
98	98 98 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
99	99 99 Matty Bondy	Wife	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	
100	100 100 Matty Bondy	Head	W 20 July 1865-14	Michigan	Canada	Michigan		House Work	0	no	no	no	

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

211 STATE OF MICHIGAN.										COUNTY OF WAYNE 211									
Married	Place of Birth	First Name or Surname (as on Marriage)	Age	Place of Birth	Married	Place of Birth	First Name or Surname (as on Marriage)	Age	Place of Birth	Married	Place of Birth	First Name or Surname (as on Marriage)	Age	Place of Birth	Married	Place of Birth	First Name or Surname (as on Marriage)	Age	Place of Birth
46434	June 26, 1905	William C. Leiff	22	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	22	Michigan	June 27, 1905	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	22	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46435	27	Mark C. Leiff	26	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	26	Michigan	27	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	26	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46436	28	John M. Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	28	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46437	29	Carl J. Leiff	24	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	24	Michigan	29	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	24	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46438	30	Frank C. Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	30	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46439	31	John C. Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	31	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46440	32	Anna M. Leiff	20	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	20	Michigan	32	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	20	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46441	33	David J. Leiff	28	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	28	Michigan	33	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	28	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46442	34	Anna M. Leiff	24	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	24	Michigan	34	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	24	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46443	35	John C. Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	35	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46444	36	Anna M. Leiff	24	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	24	Michigan	36	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	24	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46445	37	John C. Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	37	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46446	38	Anna M. Leiff	24	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	24	Michigan	38	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	24	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46447	39	John C. Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	39	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	27	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
46448	40	Anna M. Leiff	24	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	24	Michigan	40	Michigan	Michigan	Leiff	24	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan

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

[illegible]

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.

# SYMPHOROSE 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 Tenth SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 14 SHEET NO. 14B

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920-POPULATION  
ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 2nd DAY OF February 1920

PLACE OF BIRTH	RACE	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE		OCCUPATION
							Place of birth	Mother tongue	
50 203 341	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
51 203 342	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
52 203 343	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
53 203 344	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
54 203 345	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
55 203 346	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
56 203 347	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
57 203 348	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
58 203 349	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
59 203 350	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
60 203 351	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
61 203 352	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
62 203 353	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
63 203 354	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
64 203 355	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
65 203 356	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
66 203 357	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
67 203 358	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
68 203 359	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
69 203 360	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
70 203 361	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
71 203 362	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
72 203 363	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
73 203 364	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
74 203 365	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
75 203 366	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
76 203 367	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
77 203 368	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
78 203 369	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
79 203 370	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
80 203 371	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
81 203 372	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
82 203 373	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
83 203 374	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
84 203 375	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
85 203 376	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
86 203 377	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
87 203 378	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
88 203 379	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
89 203 380	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
90 203 381	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
91 203 382	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
92 203 383	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
93 203 384	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
94 203 385	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
95 203 386	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
96 203 387	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
97 203 388	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
98 203 389	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
99 203 390	Raymond, Charles K.	Female	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police
100 203 391	Raymond, Charles K.	Male	22	1903	3	2	Polish	Polish	Police

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>301</u>	
Village		Eilbert Hospital		(No. (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)	
City <u>Wyandotte</u>		St. Ward		Ward	
2 FULL NAME <u>Tillie Bondy</u>					
a) Residence No. <u>50 Albion Ave.</u> St. Ward					
(Usual place of abode)					
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred <u>9</u> 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		
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.</u> 192 <u>5</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</u> , 19 <u>25</u> , to <u>Dec. 13</u> , 19 <u>25</u> , and that I last saw her alive on <u>Dec. 13</u> , 19 <u>25</u> , and that death occurred on the date stated above at <u>10:10 a.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</u>		
7 AGE Years <u>84</u>	Months <u>11</u>	Days <u>12</u> If LESS than 1 day... hrs. OR... min.	<u>Examination of body showed evidence of fractured skull due to auto accident.</u>		
8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work <u>Retired</u>			CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) <u>None</u>		
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) <u>90</u>			(duration) yrs. mos. ds.		
(c) Name of employer.			18 Where was disease contracted If not at place of death?		
9 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (state or country) <u>Rockwood Michigan</u>			Did an operation precede death? <u>Yes</u> Date of <u>Dec. 14</u>		
10 NAME OF FATHER <u>Unknown</u>			Was there an autopsy? <u>Yes</u>		
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) (state or country) <u>Rockwood Mich.</u>			What test confirmed diagnosis? <u>See above</u>		
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Unknown</u>			(Signed) <u>P. J. Raymond</u> M. D.		
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) (state or country) <u>Unknown</u>			<u>Dec. 14</u> , 19 <u>25</u> , Address <u>Wyandotte</u>		
14 Informant <u>Mrs. Mary Raymond</u> (Address) <u>Wyandotte Mich.</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.)		
15 Filed <u>Dec. 15</u> , 192 <u>5</u>			19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL <u>Ecorse Cemetery</u> Date of Burial <u>Dec. 16, 1925</u>		
			20 UNDERTAKER <u>W. J. Schmitt</u> Address <u>Wyandotte</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.<sup>11</sup> In 1840, where South Rockwood is now located, was Ash Township, Berlin Township not being organized out of Ash until 1867;<sup>12</sup> 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.<sup>13</sup> 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.

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<sup>11</sup> "Rockwood, Michigan," InfoMI, accessed May 12, 2015, <http://www.infomi.com/city/rockwood/>.

<sup>12</sup> John McClelland Bulkley, *History of Monroe County Michigan*, Volume 1 (The Lewis Publishing Company, 1913), pp. 492-493.

<sup>13</sup> "All 1850 United States Federal Census results for Matilda Bondy," Ancestry, accessed May 12, 2015, [https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/1850usfedcenancestry/?name=Matilda+Bondy&birth=michigan-usa\\_25&birth\\_x=1-0&count=50](https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/1850usfedcenancestry/?name=Matilda+Bondy&birth=michigan-usa_25&birth_x=1-0&count=50).

# SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

886 728

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

Dwelling-house number of inhabitants enumerated in this family		Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	Description.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Whether deaf and blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 11 12 13	
142 142		Baron Selmon	19	M				Mich.		
		Richard "	13	M				"		
		John Nelson	22	M		Cabman			/	
143 143		Joseph Colyer	31	M		Farmer	200	Canada	/	
		John "	24	M				Mich.	/	
		Joseph "	1	M						
		Margaret "	6	F						
		David "	1	M						
144 144		Frank Conplan	24	M		Cabman	100		/	
		Emily "	21	F					/	
		Frank "	3	M						
145 145		Joseph Conplan	22	M		Cabman	200		/	/
		Eliza "	17	F					/	/
146 146		Basil Bondie	24	M		Farmer	1000		/	/
		Elizabeth "	37	F					/	/
		Elizabeth "	25	F					/	/
		Joseph "	22	M		Cabman			/	/
		Alvin "	21	M					/	/
		Edward "	14	M						
		David "	14	M						
		Emily "	12	F						
		Matilda "	10	F						
		Emily "	8	F						
		Alvin "	5	M						
147 147		Frank Bondie	20	M		Farmer	200		/	/
		Mary "	21	F					/	/
		Elizabeth "	6	F						
		Mary "	7	F					/	/
		John Bondie	12	M					/	/
148 148		John Colyer	31	M		Cabman	100		/	/
		Mary "	23	F					/	/
		Calvin "	10	M					/	/
		John "	5	M						
		Mary "	2	F						
149 149		Joseph Bondie	45	M		Farmer	600	Mich.	/	/
		Stephen "	46	M					/	/
		Ann "	4	F					/	/
150 150		John Conplan	25	M		Farmer	100		/	/
		Stephen "	46	M					/	/
		Robert "	19	M		Cabman			/	/
		John Bondie	17	M					/	/
		Mary "	15	F					/	/

3640  
1850

1850 Census of Michigan showing the family of Basile Bondy (here spelled Basil 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.





March 27. Ad. C. of Monroe



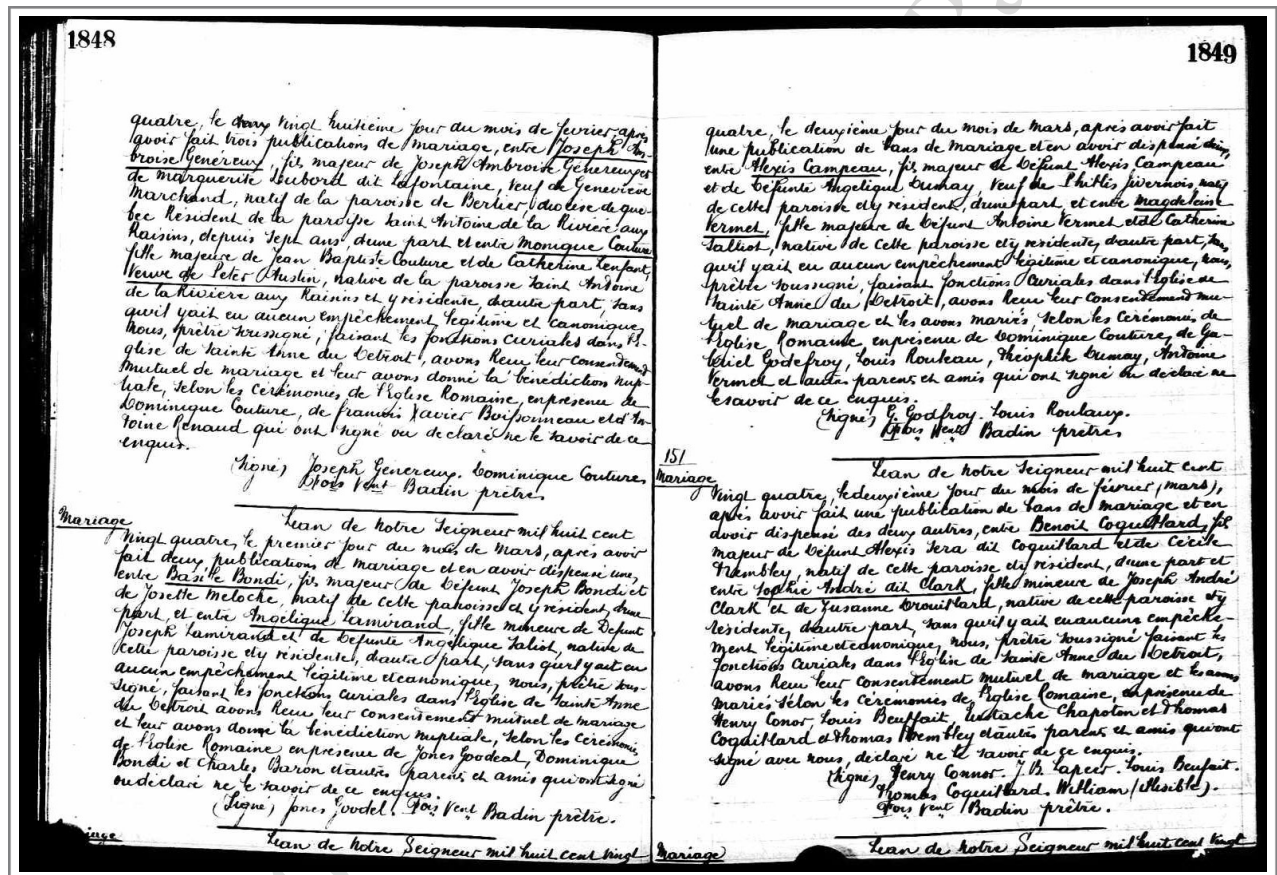
1 PLACE OF DEATH		MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		Division of Vital Statistics		58 1436	
County <u>Wayne</u>		TOWNSHIP <u>Monroe</u>		VILLAGE <u>Berlin</u>		Register No. <u>18</u>	
City <u>Monroe</u>		St. <u>18</u>		Ward <u>18</u>		(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)	
2 FULL NAME <u>Dave Bondy</u>		3 SEX <u>Male</u>		4 Color or Race <u>White</u>		5 Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced <u>Married</u>	
6 Residence No. <u>Turnpike Road Rockwood</u>		7 AGE <u>30</u> Years <u>34</u> Months <u>0</u> Days		8 DATE OF BIRTH <u>Sept. 25, 1905</u>		9 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Rockwood Mich.</u>	
10 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED		11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER <u>Wayne County</u>		12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Elizabeth Lemorand</u>		13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER <u>Monroe Co. Mich.</u>	
14 Informant <u>James Bondy</u>		15 Filed <u>10-19-1905</u>		16 DATE OF DEATH <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>	
18 Where was disease contracted		19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL <u>Rockwood Mich.</u>		20 UNDERTAKER <u>Frank Gallagher River Rouge</u>		21 CAUSE OF DEATH <u>Abscess of Prostate Gland</u>	

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.

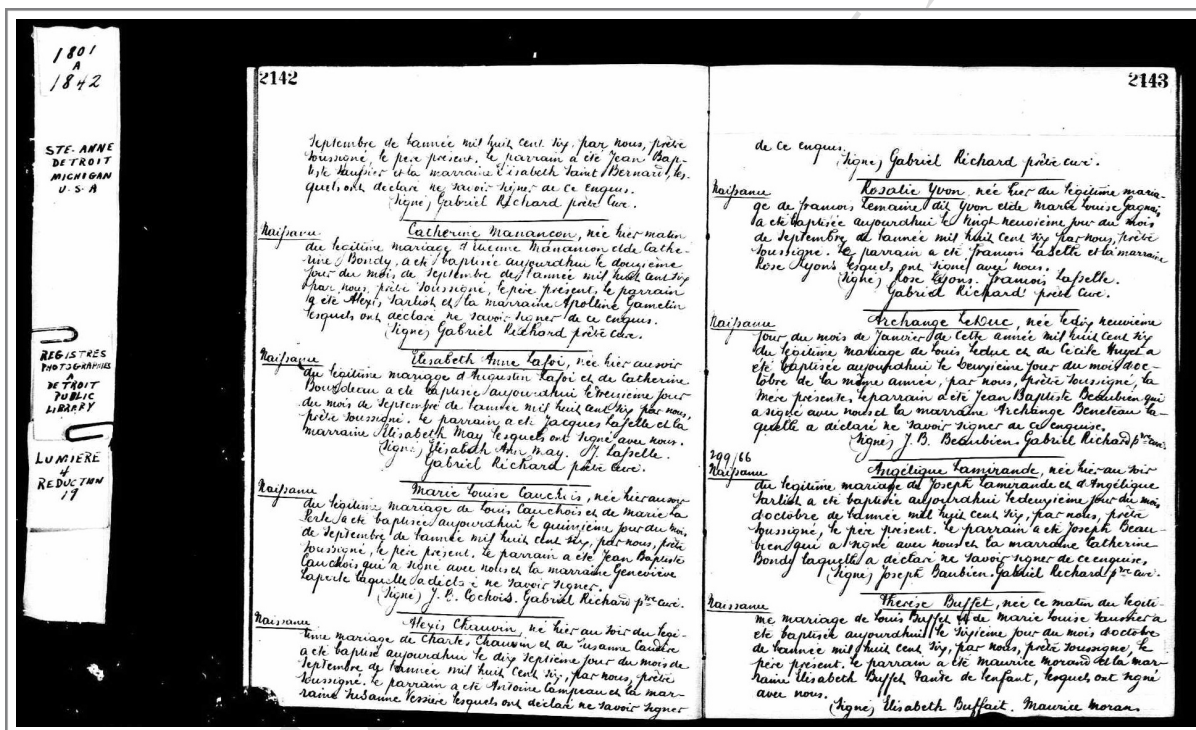
1437	1438
<p>nous, sous-signé, le dix février mil sept cent quatre vingt dix sept le parroissien a été Jean Baptiste Campeaux et la marraine Jeanne Beaudin qui ont signé avec nous.</p> <p>(Signé) J. B. Campeaux, Felicie Barthe, Levadour curé.</p> <p><u>Mariage</u>          Jean mil sept cent quatre vingt dix sept et le huit février après avoir publié le divorce ad présent, les bans de mariage et avoir dispensé de deux autres, entre la dispense du gouverneur du territoire, entre Antoine Onelle, fils majeur et légitime de feu Joseph et de Josephine Jean Louis et natif de la Ville de Québec, et Catherine Lécol, fille majeure et légitime de Jean Baptiste Lécol, et de Angélique Lavoie, de cette paroisse, nous, avons reçu leur consentement mutuel et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale, présents et consentans, Jean Baptiste Lécol, père de l'époux, Joseph Bondy, Jacob Roger.</p> <p>(Signé) Antoine Onelle, Jean Baptiste Lécol, Chabert Jouveaux, François Gamelin, Joseph Borrelly, Théophile Leloup, Théophile Leloup, André Bequindelle, Jacob Roger, Levadour curé, J. Godfroy.</p> <p><u>521. Mariage</u>          Angélique, née d'hier du légitime mariage d'Augustin Le Roy et de Catherine Bourdeau, a été baptisée par nous, sous-signé, le quatorze février mil sept cent quatre vingt dix sept, le parroissien a été Maurice Morand et la marraine Angélique Le Roy qui ont signé avec nous. Le parroissien a été, ne s'étant pas signé de ce qu'enquies.</p> <p>(Signé) Angélique Le Roy, Levadour curé.</p> <p><u>Mariage</u>          Veronique, née ce matin du légitime mariage de Pierre Hyak et de Josephine Meloch, a été baptisée par nous, sous-signé, le dix sept février mil sept cent quatre vingt dix sept, le parroissien a été Charles Rivard et la marraine Genevieve Dubeau qui ont signé avec nous. Le parroissien a été, ne s'étant pas signé de ce qu'enquies.</p> <p>(Signé) Charles Rivard, Levadour curé.</p> <p><u>Mariage</u>          Basile, né ce matin, du légitime mariage</p>	<p>de Joseph Bondy et de Marie Jeanne Meloche, a été baptisée par nous, le dix sept février mil sept cent quatre vingt dix sept, le parroissien a été Joseph Bondy et la marraine Angélique Godfroy qui ont signé avec nous ainsi que l'époux. Le parroissien a été, ne s'étant pas signé de ce qu'enquies.</p> <p>(Signé) Joseph Bondy, Angélique Godfroy, Levadour curé.</p> <p><u>Mariage</u>          Marguerite, née d'hier du légitime mariage de Bernard Lavoie et de Marguerite Lavoie, a été baptisée par nous, sous-signé, le dix sept février mil sept cent quatre vingt dix sept, le parroissien a été Joseph Roy et la marraine Marie Anne Martin qui ont signé avec nous. Le parroissien a été, ne s'étant pas signé de ce qu'enquies.</p> <p>(Signé) Joseph Roy, Levadour curé.</p> <p><u>Vieilles</u>          Veronique, fille de Pierre Hyak, âgée de deux jours, de cédée d'hier, a été inhumée dans le cimetière de cette paroisse, le dix sept février mil sept cent quatre vingt dix sept, par nous.</p> <p>(Signé) Levadour curé.</p> <p><u>Mariage</u>          Alexis, né ce matin du légitime mariage de Louis Cochois et de Françoise Laporte, a été baptisé par nous, sous-signé, le dix sept février mil sept cent quatre vingt dix sept, le parroissien a été Alexis Cochois et la marraine Rose Navarre, qui ont signé avec nous. Le parroissien a été, ne s'étant pas signé de ce qu'enquies.</p> <p>(Signé) Levadour curé.</p> <p><u>Vieilles</u>          Suzanne, fille de J. B. Toulouse, âgée environ dix jours, de cédée d'hier, a été inhumée dans le cimetière de cette paroisse, le dix sept février mil sept cent quatre vingt dix sept, par nous, sous-signé.</p> <p>(Signé) Levadour curé.</p> <p><u>Mariage</u>          Marie Anne, née le huit sept de cédée mil sept cent quatre vingt sept, du légitime mariage de Jacques Lavoie et de Catherine Lavoie, a été baptisée par nous, sous-signé, le dix sept février mil sept cent quatre vingt sept, le parroissien a été Jean Williams</p>

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.



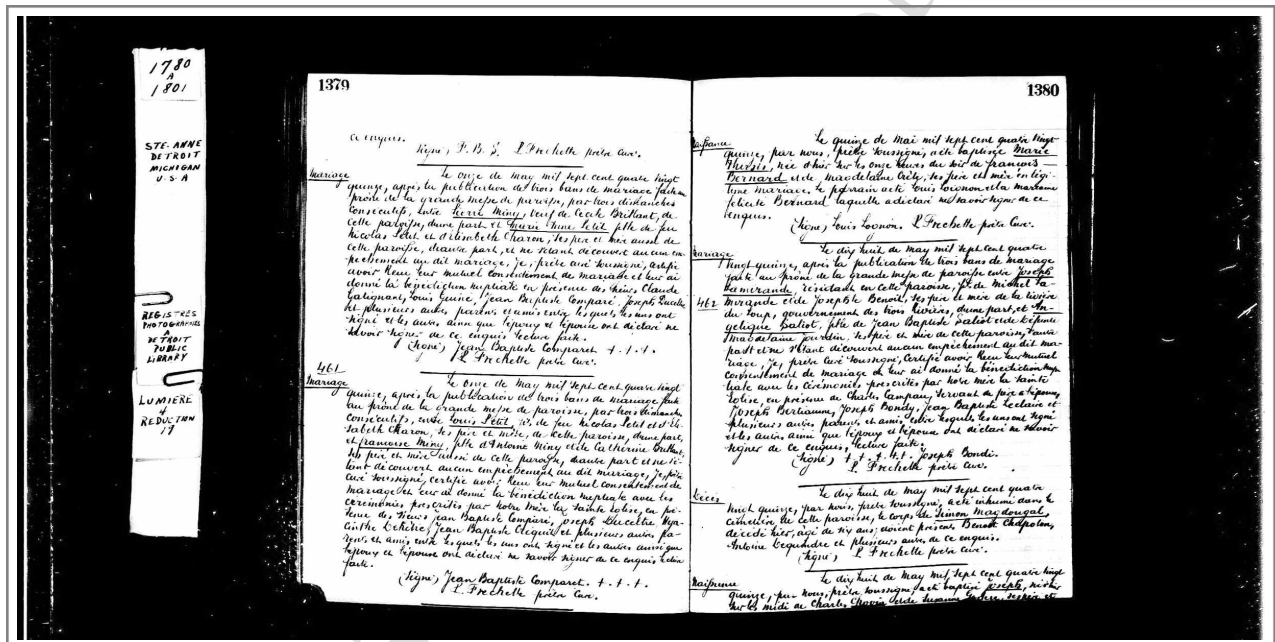


Marriage record of Basile (Douaire de) Bondy and Angelique Elizabeth (Dulignon dit) Lamirande, daughter of Joseph (Dulignon dit) Lamirande and Angelique Saliot.



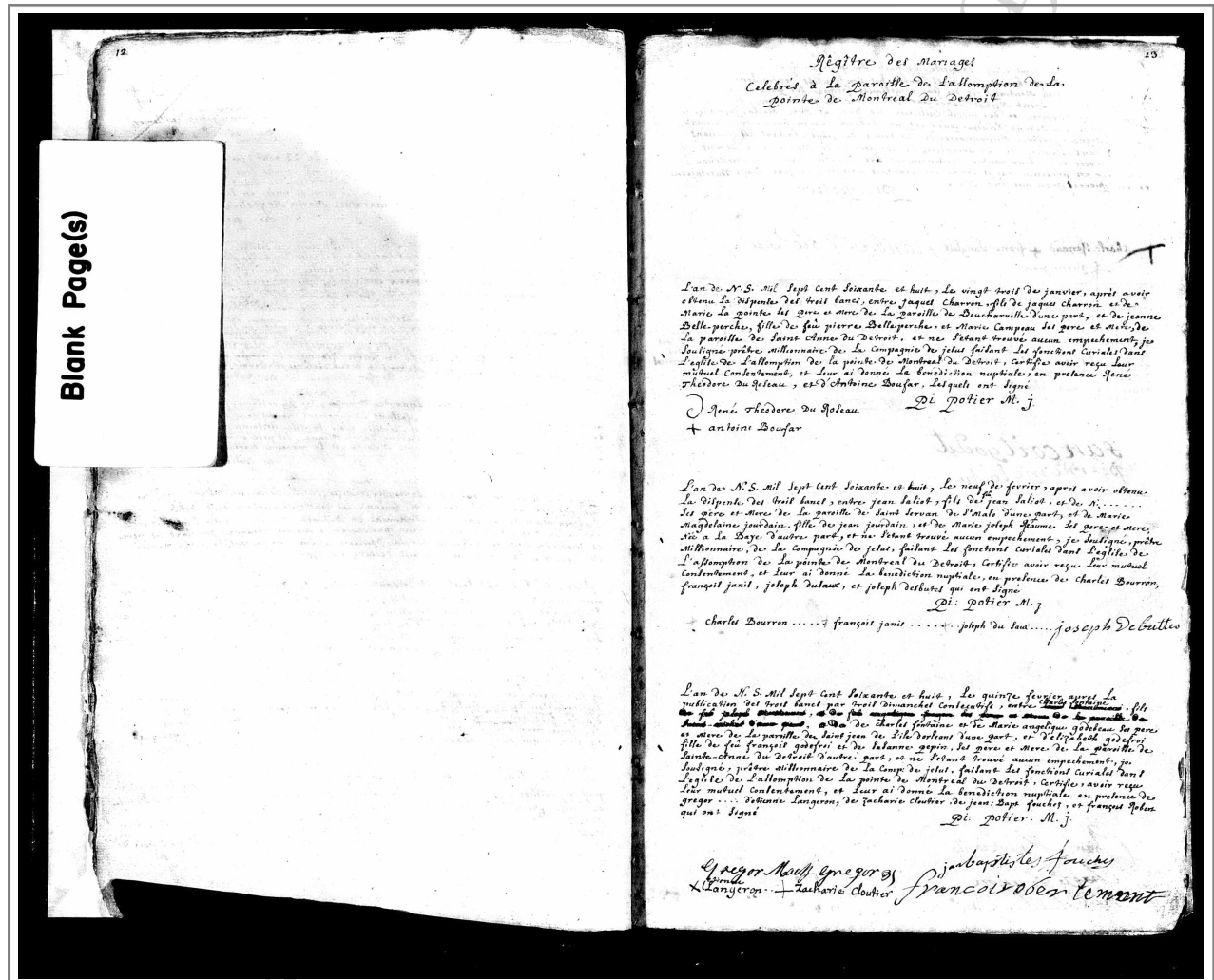
Baptismal record of Angelique Elizabeth (Dulignon dit) Lamirande, daughter of Joseph (Dulignon dit) Lamirande and Marie Angelique Saliot and mother of Matilda 'Tillie' Bondy, wife of Thomas Bondy.





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.

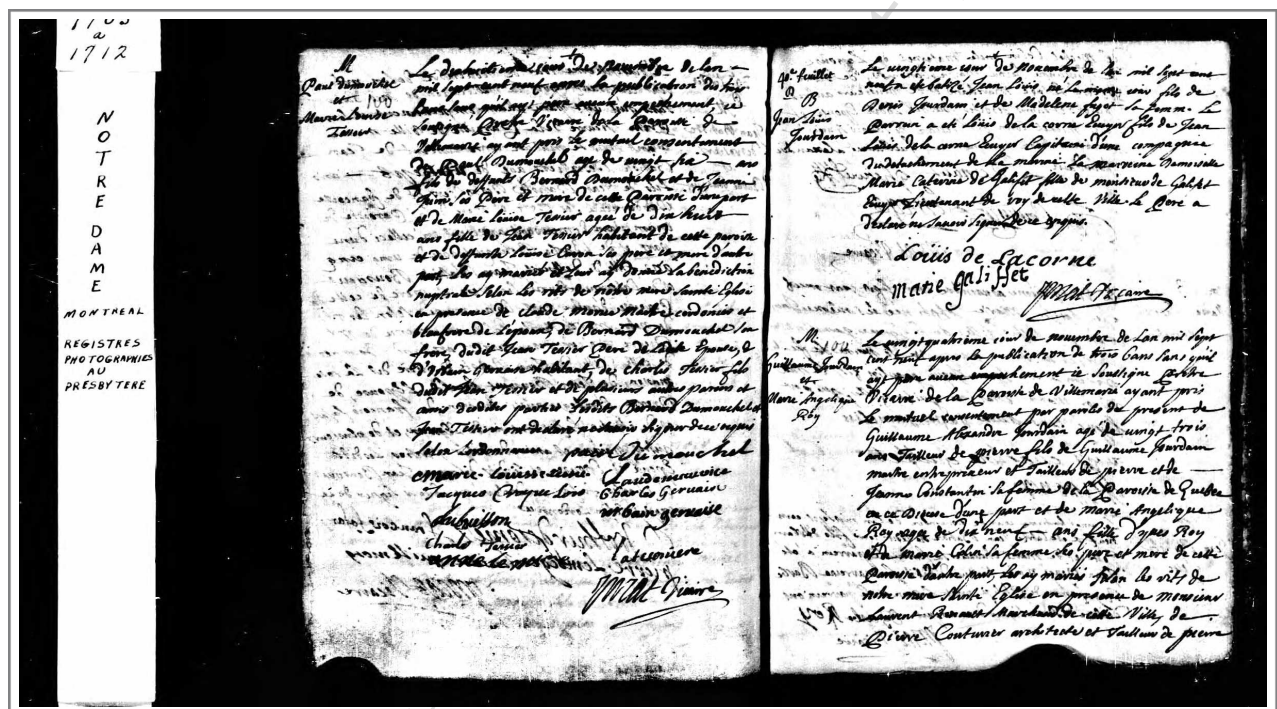
# SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI



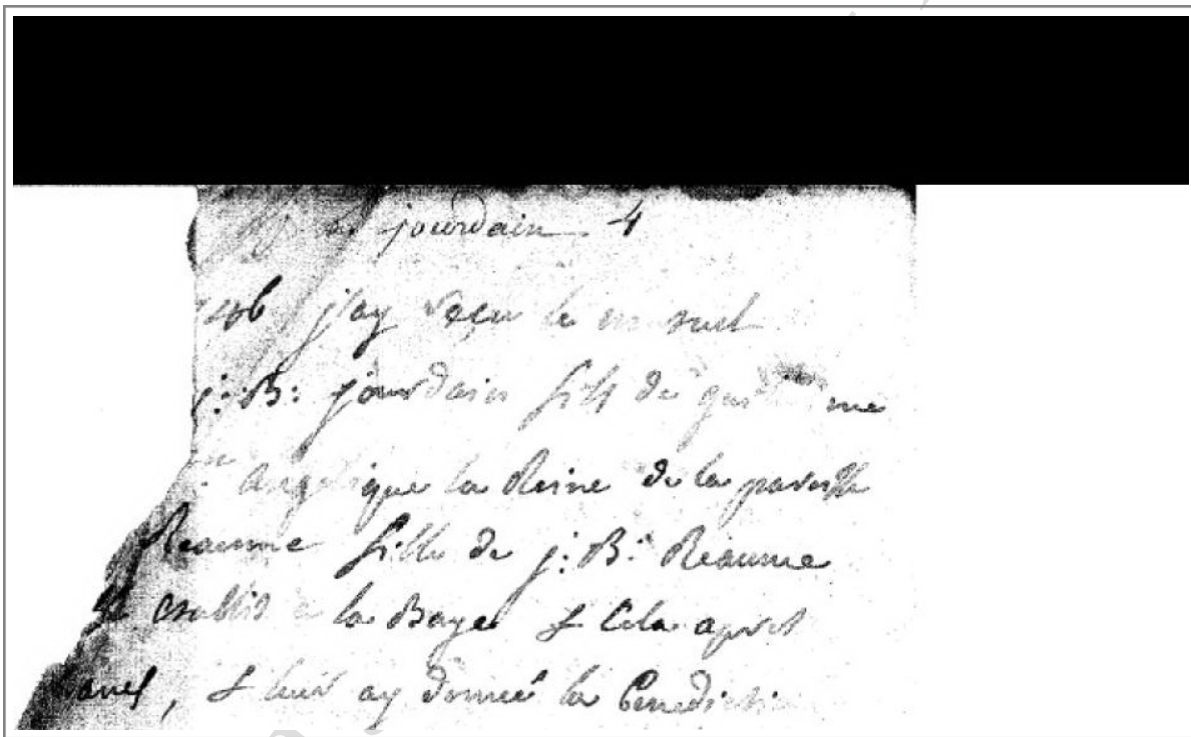
Marriage record of Jean(-Baptiste) Saliot and Marie Madeleine Jourdain. This record shows that the parents of Marie Madeleine Jourdain were Jean(-Baptiste) Jourdain and Marie Josephe Réaume. Note that in this marriage record, Jean(-Baptiste) Jourdain and his wife Marie Josephe Réaume are stated to have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







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 Josephe 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,<sup>3</sup> 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,<sup>4</sup> \* \* \*

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 Chaboiller, residents of this post, after dispensation from the publication of bans \* \* \*

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

Witnesses, NOYELLE, fils; DENYS;<sup>5</sup> PARANT; ANTOINE LA GUER<sup>DA</sup>; JAN MARI FILI; CHABOILLEZ; CLOUDE CELORE [?]; LEMOINE

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

[ 473 ]

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

Aujourd'hui  
 du mariage de Charles  
 de la fond & de Suzanne Réaume  
 & de Suzanne Réaume  
 Symphorose Ouagoukoué  
 de Band une par pour les  
 21 ans. Plus le pouvoir que j'en ay  
 la benediction nuptiale Plus et  
 présence des témoins Puffignel. Par  
 que de la. sp. du jany mil. d.  
 OUTHIOZ Baptiste  
 Coulonge  
 J. B. tell

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 Ouagoukoué. 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.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> 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 show 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 Amiot Lohman (née Raymond), mother of Susan Marie Amiot, who is, as I have already mentioned, 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 OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

T-294.  
TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

State Michigan County Wayne Township or other division of county Bloom Name of Institution River Rouge Ward of city Theresa, Lilliet

Supervisor's District No. 181 Sheet No. 4  
Enumeration District No. 181

Enumerated by me on the 4 day of June, 1900, Theodore Lilliet, Enumerator.

LOCATION.		NAME.	RELATION.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.		NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	SPEECH OF BIRTH.
18	19			DATE OF BIRTH.	20	21	22	23				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Charles St.	Cecily, Catherine	Daughter	W. F.	Aug. 1878	11	8	England	Ireland	England	1881/9	At Home
2		John	Son	W. M.	July 1881	19	4	Michigan			1881/9	Mill Labor
3		Mar	Son	W. M.	Dec 1883	16	1	Michigan				Clark Office
4		Myra	Daughter	W. F.	May 1887	13	5					At School
5		Ellen	Daughter	W. F.	Feb 1889	11	5					At School
6		Edna	Daughter	W. F.	Aug 1892	8	4					At School
7	63 63	Simkins, John	Head	W. M.	Apr 1858	42	3	Wisconsin	Canada	Canada	1850/20	Carpenter
8		Wife	W. F.	June 1857	45	3	4	Canada	Quebec	Canada		At Home
9		Frank	Daughter	W. F.	Oct 1878	22	5	Michigan				At Home
10		Francis	Son	W. F.	Aug 1889	11	5	Michigan				At Home
11		Albert	Son	W. M.	Apr 1885	15	5	Michigan				At Home
12	64 64	Manuel	Head	W. M.	May 1852	48	3	Canada	Canada	Canada	1852/30	Road Worker
13		Wife	W. F.	June 1854	46	2	3	Michigan				Mill Labor
14		George	Son	W. M.	Aug 1876	24	5					Mill Labor
15		Wife	W. F.	Aug 1878	22	5	5					At School
16		Harry	Daughter	W. F.	Sept 1881	19	5					At School
17		Julius	Son	W. M.	July 1886	14	5					At School
18		Charles	Daughter	W. F.								At School
19	65 65	Campbell, Robert	Head	W. F.	July 1857	43	5	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan		Carpenter
20		Wife	W. F.	Jan 1858	43	5	4					At Home
21		Edna	Son	W. M.	Nov 1881	19	5					At Home
22		William	Daughter	W. F.	Nov 1886	14	5					At Home
23		Henry	Son	W. M.	Sept 1891	9	5					At Home
24		Elizabeth	Daughter	W. F.	Feb 1892	8	5					At Home
25		Charles	Son	W. F.	Nov 1894	5	5					At Home
26		James	Son	W. M.	Aug 1899	1	5					At Home
27	66 66	Labelle, Felix	Head	W. M.	Mar 1850	50	6	Canada				R.R. Labor
28		Wife	W. F.	Nov 1848	52	7	1	Michigan				At Home
29		Charles	Son	W. M.	Aug 1884	16	1					At Home
30	67 67	Madour, Steve	Head	W. M.	Mar 1854	46	7					At Home
31		Wife	W. F.	Nov 1854	46	7	8					At Home
32		Charles	Daughter	W. F.	Mar 1882	18	5					At Home
33		Charles	Son	W. M.	Nov 1886	14	5					At Home
34	68 68	Guarneri, Sam	Head	W. M.	Aug 1854	46	1	Canada				At Home
35		Wife	W. F.	Sept 1858	42	7	1	Michigan	Michigan			At Home
36		Charles	Son	W. M.	Oct 1881	19	5					At Home
37	69 69	Abbott, Charles	Head	W. M.	Oct 1855	45	3	Canada	Canada			At Home
38		Wife	W. F.	Aug 1853	47	2	2					At Home
39	70 70	Barnon, David	Head	W. M.	Apr 1847	53	10	Michigan	Michigan			At Home
40		Wife	W. F.	Jan 1823	77	10	4					At Home
41		Charles	Daughter	W. F.	Oct 1871	29	1					At Home
42		Violet	Son	W. F.	Jan 1873	27	1					At Home
43		Russell	Son	W. M.	Jan 1876	24	1					At Home
44		Henriette	Son	W. F.	Apr 1878	22	1					At Home
45	71 71	Guarneri, Thomas	Head	W. M.	Apr 1854	46	1	Canada	Michigan			At Home
46		Wife	W. F.	Jan 1854	46	1	1					At Home
47		Charles	Son	W. M.	Aug 1878	22	5					At Home
48		Charles	Son	W. M.	Aug 1878	22	5					At Home
49		Charles	Son	W. M.	Aug 1878	22	5					At Home
50		Charles	Son	W. M.	Aug 1878	22	5					At Home

1900 Census of Michigan, Enumeration District 181, Sheet 4A showing the residents of Charles Street in the village of River Rouge. The purpose of sharing this record is to show that the families enumerated on Sheet 4B shown below, also lived on Charles Street.



# SYMPHOROSE OUAOUAGOUKOUÉ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE ILLINI

T-204.

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

State Michigan County Wayne Supervisor's District No. 181 Sheet No. 4

Township or other division of county Corse 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, Theodore Calbert Enumerator.

LINE	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION					SPEECH IF BIL.
				Place of birth of this person.	Place of birth of father of this person.	Place of birth of mother of this person.			Years of attendance in school.	Years of actual schooling.	Can read.	Can write.	Can speak English.	
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	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.**

[The Registrar should number each certificate received and enter the number below, beginning with "No. 1" of the first page in each year.] 390

**CERTIFICATE AND RECORD OF DEATH.**

Place of death: County Wayne, Township Ecorse, Village River Rouge, City Charles, Location Charles, Ward St.

Full Name Thos Bondy Date of Death Feb 23 1903

Single, married, widowed or divorced Married Sex Male Color White

If married, age at first marriage 20 years. Age 67 years

Parents of 12 children of whom 7 are living. Date of birth 1839 Sept 18

Occupation Labourer

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

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

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

Signature of undertaker T P Sullivan Address of undertaker 4141

**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 P 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

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 W Belanger

(Address) River Rouge

**Certificate of Reporter.**

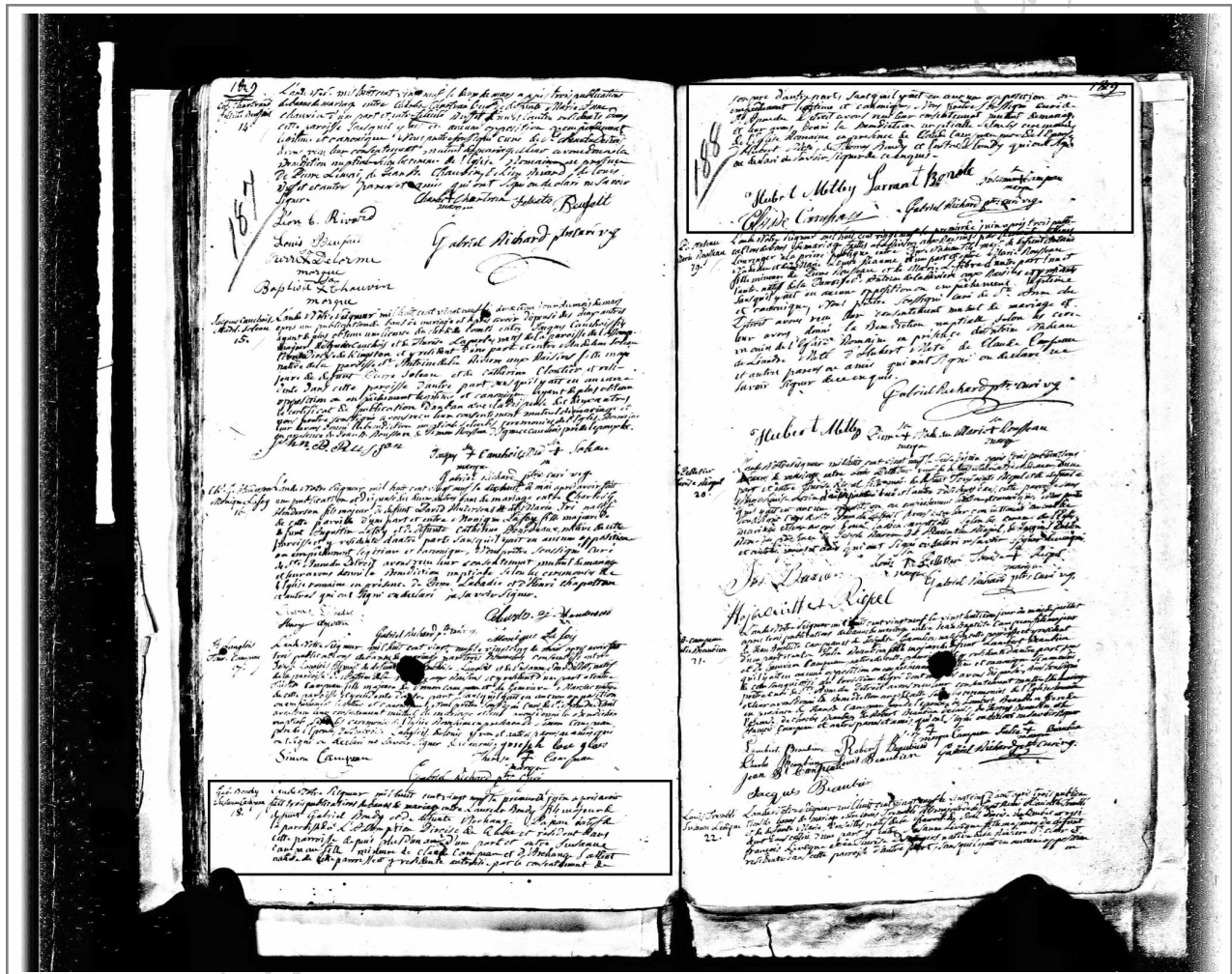
The personal and family particulars herein given relative to deceased are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) T Sullivan

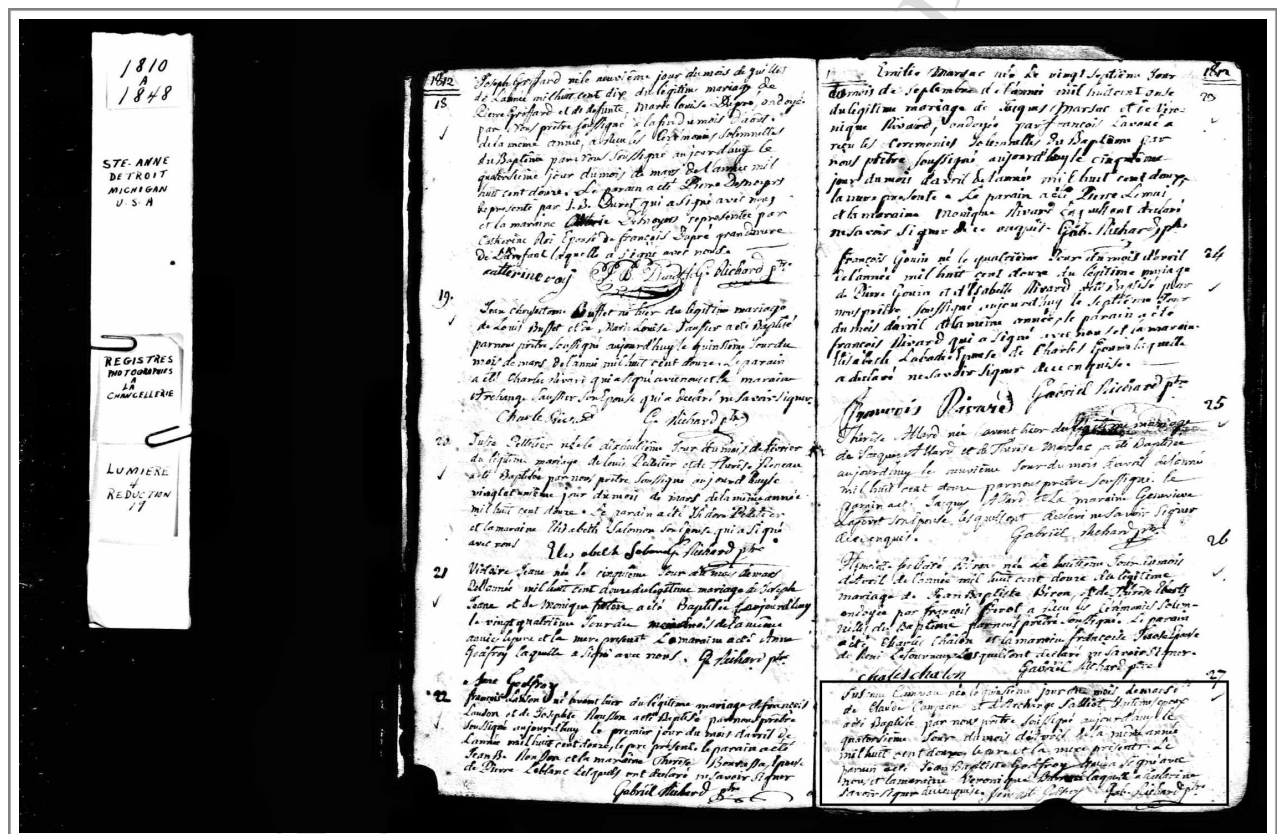
(Address) 4141

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.



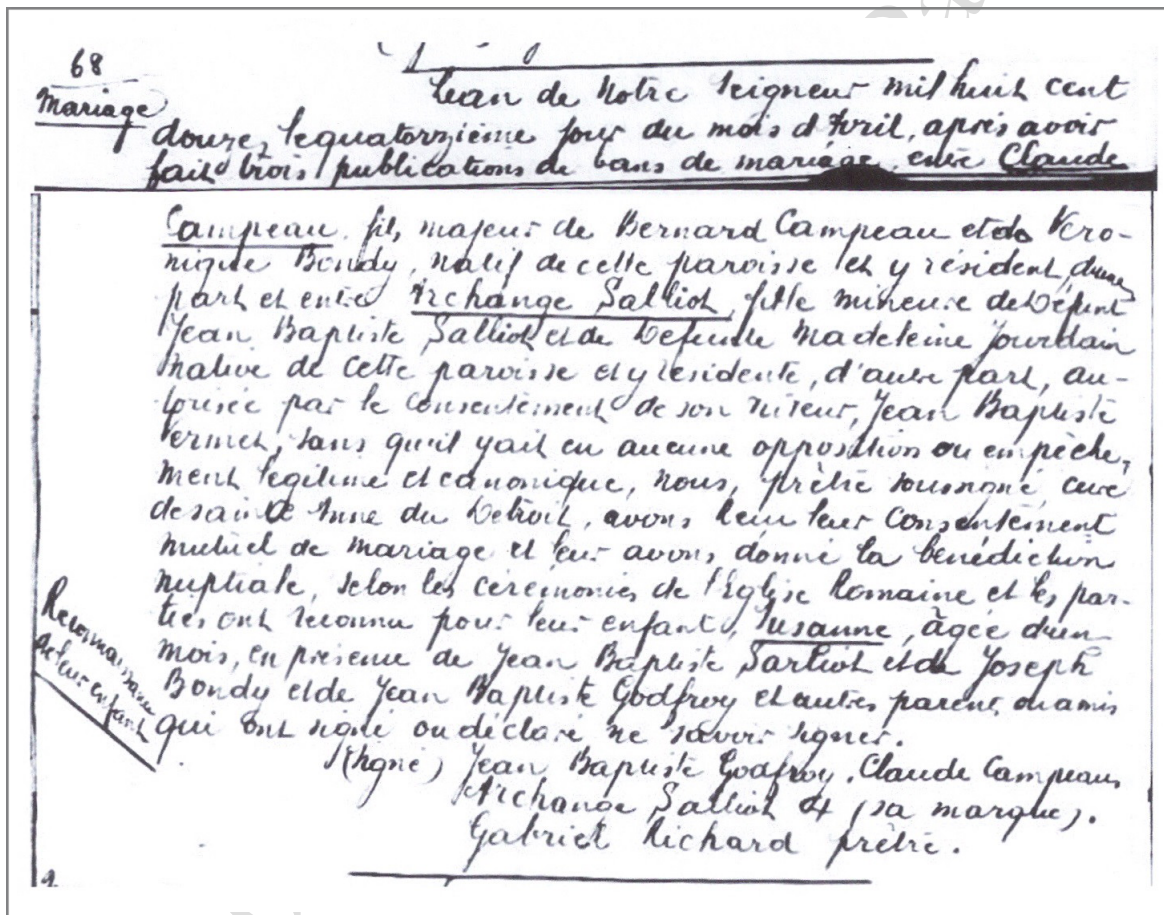


Marriage record of Laurence (Douaire de) Bondy and Suzanne Campau. This record shows that Laurence was the son of Gabriel Bondy (whose name was mistakenly written in the margin) and (Marie-)Archange Pageot; and it shows that Suzanne was the daughter of Claude Campau and Archange Saliot.



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.





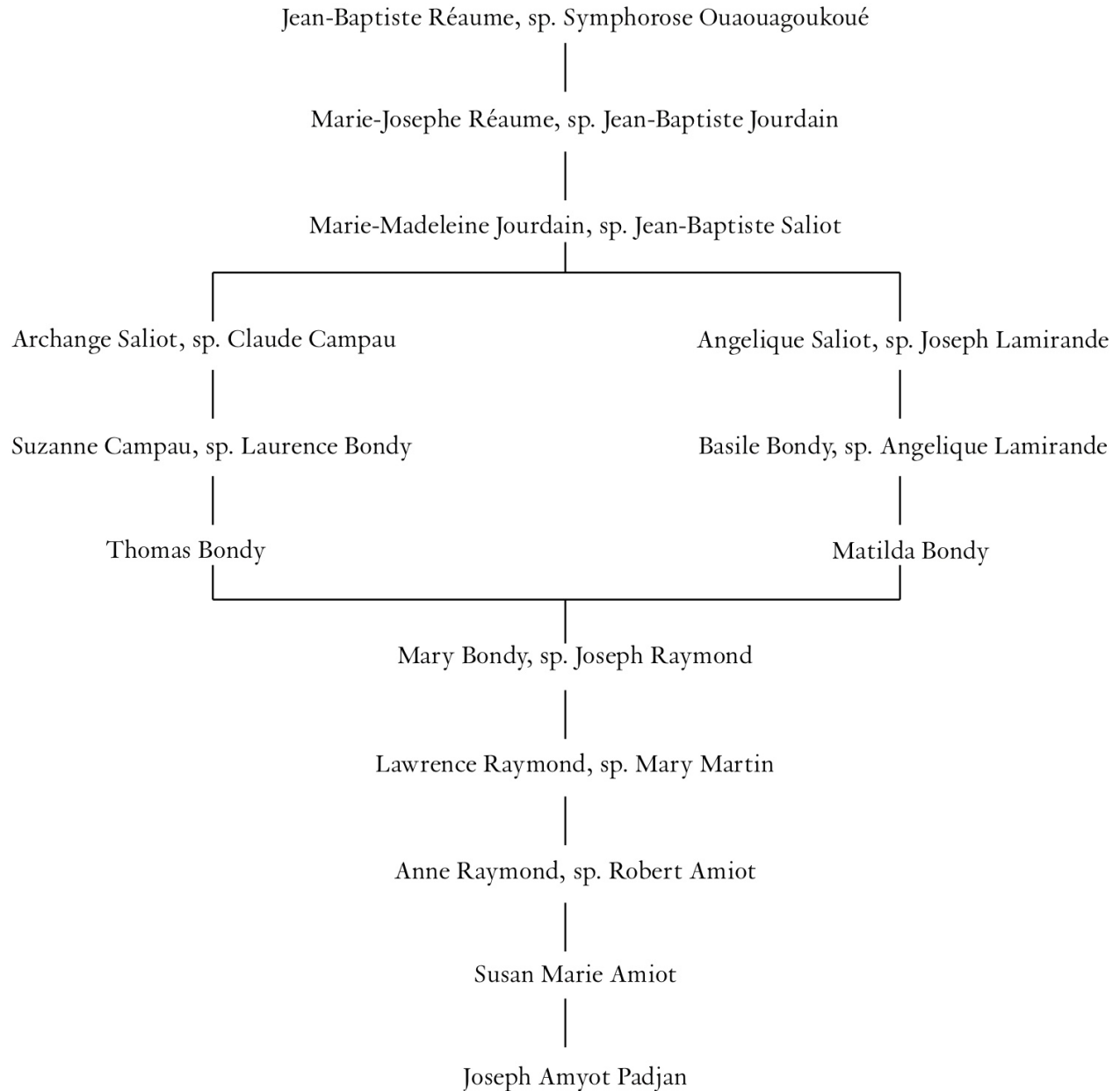
Marriage record of Claude Campau and Archange Saliot. This record shows that Archange was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Saliot and (Marie-)Madeleine Jourdain. As shown above, Jean-Baptiste Saliot and (Marie-)Madeleine Jourdain were also the parents of (Marie-)Angelique Saliot, wife of Joseph (Dulignon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

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