

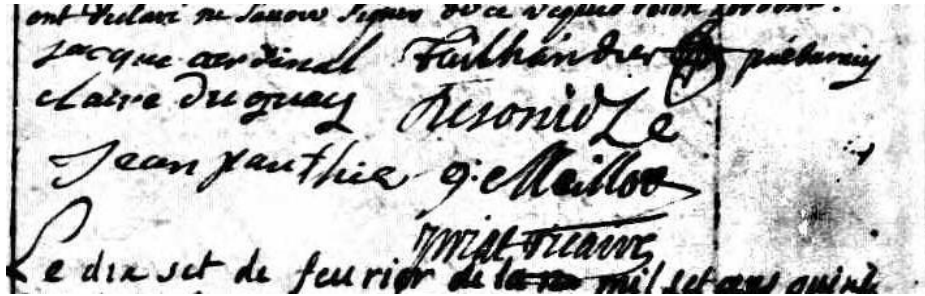
Slave Owners in the Détroit River Region Through 1762 – Cardinal to Cécire – Part 3
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See below for the sources used.¹

Cardinal – Dugué Family:

Jacques Cardinal, son of Jacques Cardinal and Louise Arrivé, was born 23 July 1685 in Montréal [Jetté, p. 197]. He married **Jeanne Duguay**, daughter of Jacques Duguay and Jeanne Beaudry, 17 February 1715 in Montréal [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, M, Montréal, Basilique Notre-Dame, 1713-1725, Image 71].

¹ Primary Sources: www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, [D, Détroit, Ste-Anne; Autres Registres, 1704-1744](#), hereafter *Ste Anne Register*; [D, Détroit, Ste-Anne, 1702-1780](#), hereafter *Ste Anne Register, part 2* – the records actually start in 1744; [D, Détroit, Ste-Anne, 1780-1801](#), hereafter *Ste Anne Register, Part 3*; [D, Détroit, L'Assomption de Sandwich de Windsor](#), hereafter *Assumption Register*; Marcel Trudel with collaboration of Micheline D'Aillaire, *Deux siècles d'esclavage au Québec and Dictionnaire Des Esclaves et De Leurs Propriétaires au Canada Français* (Montréal: Éditions Hurtubise, HMH ltée, 2004) – some of the slave owners have been misidentified because they relied on Russell for the identification of slave owners; Marcel Trudel and George Tombs (translator), *Canada's Forgotten Slaves – Two Centuries of Bondage* (Montréal: Véhicule Press: 2013); Secondary Sources: René Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec des origines à 1730* (Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal: 1983) ; Sharon A. Kelley, ed., *Marriage Records Ste. Anne Church 1701-1850* (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 2001); Christian Denissen, *Genealogy of the French families of the Detroit River Region, 1701-1936* (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, revised edition, 1987); Diane Wolford Sheppard and Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, *1762 Census of Detroit* – available on the Land and Census Information Page on the FCHSM website: <http://www.habitantheritage.org/french-canadian-resources/land-and-census-information>; Drouin Institute, *Lafrance*, (<http://www.genealogiequebec.com/>), hereafter *Lafrance* – links to the parish records are part of the subscription; Fichier Origine, Fédération québécoise des sociétés de généalogie, under the supervision of Marcel Fournier - <http://www.fichierorigine.com/>, hereafter *Fichier Origine*; *Programme de recherche en démographie historique de l'Université de Montréal online*: <http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/home> hereafter *PRDH-IGD*; Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, “Ste Anne Burials, Part I” and “Ste Anne Burials, Part II,” “Ste Anne Burials, Part III,” “Ste Anne Burials, Part IV,” “Ste Anne Burials, Part V,” “Ste Anne Burials, Part VI,” “Ste Anne Burials, Part VII,” “Assumption Burials, Part 1,” “Assumption Burials, Part 2,” “Assumption Burials, Part 3,” “Assumption Burials, Part 4” – these articles were originally published in *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, – and are now available on the Parish Records' Page on the FCHSM website: <http://www.habitantheritage.org/french-canadian-resources/parish-records>; Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, Suzanne Boivin Sommerville, and Diane Wolford Sheppard, PDFs of the Land and Census Presentation Materials that were used as a handout to the April 2014 FCHSM Meeting are available on the FCHSM website: <http://www.habitantheritage.org/french-canadian-resources/land-and-census-information>; Ernest J. Lajeunesse, editor, *The Windsor Border Region* (Toronto, Ontario: The Champlain Society for the Government of Ontario, University of Toronto Press, 1960, as reprinted by the Essex County Historical Society, 1972) – used primarily for coverage of slave owners in 1750; Denis Beaugard, *Genealogy of the French in North America* (St-Jolie, PQ, 2014 edition – CD-Rom); University of Toronto and Université Laval, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online*, (<http://www.biographi.ca/index-e.html>), hereafter *DCB*; Donna Valley Russell, ed., *Michigan Censuses 1710-1830 Under the French, British and Americans* (Detroit: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, Inc.: 1982), pp. 19-25 – misidentifies several individuals enumerated in the 1762 census; Trudel relied on Russell for the identification of many slave owners.

A black and white photograph of a handwritten document, likely a marriage record. The text is written in cursive and includes several names: 'Jacques Cardinal', 'Jeanne Duguay', 'Jean Pauthier', and 'J. Maillo'. There is also a date 'Le dix set de feurior de la se mil set cent cinquante' (February 17, 1750). The document is framed by a thin black border.

Signatures at the marriage of Jacques Cardinal and Jeanne Duguay

Jeanne Duguay was born *circa* 1694 or 1695 [Jetté, p. 378]. Jacques Cardinal and Jeanne Duguay had nine children, including four who were born in Détroit [Jetté, p. 198 – only covers the children born prior to 1730; Denissen, Vol. I, pp. 222-223]. Jacques Cardinal died 20 September 1763 in Détroit; he was buried the following day in Ste Anne’s Church at the age of about 77 [PRDH, #11896 – does not state that he was buried in the Church; *Ste Anne Burials, Part 2*]. When Jacques Cardinal was buried on 21 September 1763, he was described as a former *marguillier* (church warden), *commerçant* (merchant), and *bourgeois* who lived on his land *au Grand Marais* (Big Swamp) [*Ste Anne Register Part 2*, image 116 – his burial; Jetté, 197, 198; Denissen, I, 222-223]. Jeanne Duguay died 8 June 1778 [PRDH, #11896]. “Jeanne Duguée [Duguay], daughter of the deceased Jeacque Duguée, while living, a surgeon of the hospital and garrison of the city of Trois Rivieres in Canada, and the deceased Jeanne Bouche [*sic*]; widow of *sieur* [Jacques] Cardinal, while living, a *bourgeois* and merchant of this city; lived on the *coste du Nord Est*; 85 years, 10 June 1778, buried in church” [*Ste Anne Burials, Part 4*].

Occupation: Jacques Cardinal was a *voyageur* [Jetté, p. 197]. At his burial on 21 September 1763, the priest recorded the following information: a “former *marguillier* (church warden), *commerçant* (merchant), and *bourgeois* who lived on his land *au Grand Marais* (Big Swamp) [*Ste Anne Register Part 2*, image 116; *Ste Anne Burials, Part II*].

Land Ownership:

At some point, presumably in 1709 or 1710, Jacques Cardinal bought lot 6 on *rue Ste. Anne* from Pierre Leger *dit* Parisien next to Sr. [Pierre] Boucherville on one side and on the other side *rue St. François*. The site measured 20 *pieds* by 22 *pieds*. The rent was 40 *sols de cens et rente* and 10 *livres* for other rights which Cadillac gave up [Gail Moreau-DesHarnais, *Tracking Land Concessions in Detroit 1706 – 1710*]. Although we do not know the exact date of the sale, Pierre Léger had returned to Montréal by 11 August 1710 when he was godfather to Pierre Dugas - PRDH, #43660].

In 1736, Jacques Cardinal was granted land northeast of the fort [Suzanne Boivin Sommerville, *Land Concession Presentation*].

Jacques Cardinal and Jeanne Duguay also owned a 40-foot lot in the fort [1762 census].

1710 Census Information: Jacques Cardinal was listed as a bachelor in the 1710 census [Gail Moreau DesHarnais – 1710 Census].

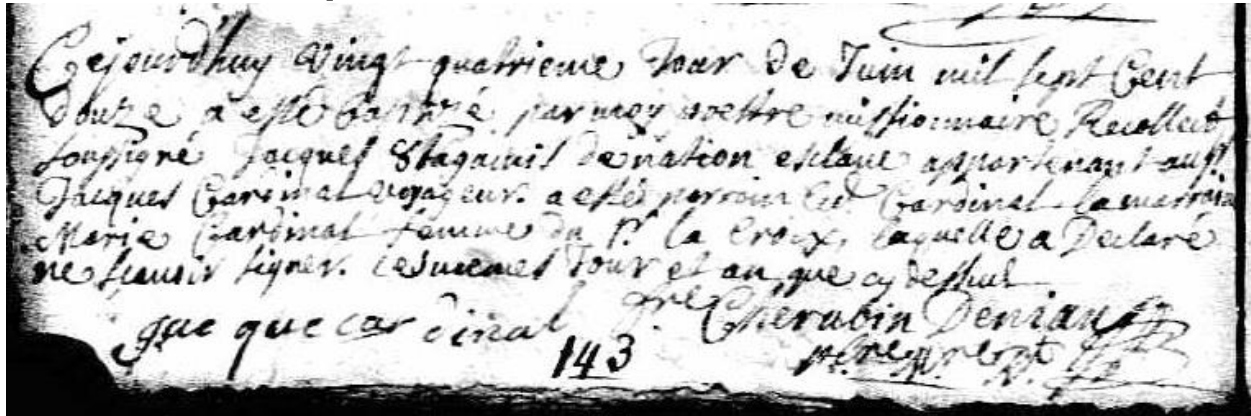
1750 Census Information: 1 woman; 3 boys 15 years and older; 1 girl 15 years and older; 50 *arpents* of land which produced 2,000 sheaves of wheat and 430 sheaves of oats. 2 *arpents* of land was planted with corn. Jacques Cardinal and Jeanne Duguay owned 4 horses; 4 oxen; 3 cows; 5 hogs; and 40 poultry [Lajeunesse, p. 54].

1762 Census Information: Cardinal *père*, age 70, born in Canada, 5 *arpents*, 1 boy, 0 girls, 0 slaves, 0 hired men, comfortable [Land east of the fort].

Cardinal *père*,² 40-foot lot, in the country (a la campagne),³ comfortable [a lot in the Fort].

Slaves owned through the 1762 census: All of the slaves listed in Trudel, p. 295 as being owned by Jacques Cardinal, *père*, husband of Louise Arrivé, were actually owned by Jacques Cardinal, *fil*s.

Jacques, an *stagamis* [Fox] owned by Jacques Cardinal, a *voyageur*, was baptized 24 June 1712. His godparents were Jacques Cardinal and Marie Cardinal, wife of Jacques Hubert dit Lacroix [*Ste Anne Register, Part 1, Image 74*; Trudel, p. 295, mistakenly states that Jacques was owned by Jacques Cardinal who married Louise Arrivé].



Baptism of Jacques

Jacques, a *panis* / *Renard* / Fox [*panis* at his baptism; *Renard* / Fox at his burial], owned by *bourgeois* Jacques Cardinal and his wife Jeanne Duguay, was baptized 28 August 1718 in Montréal at the age of 13 years. His godparents were Pierre Puybaro and Jeanne Duguay [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, M, Montréal, Basilique Notre-Dame, 1713 – 1725, Image 187; Trudel, pp. 62 – does not name the godfather; 295 – incorrectly states that he was baptized and buried in Détroit].

² Russell, 23 – identified him as Joseph Cardinal, but Joseph didn't marry.

³ In this part of the census, the enumerator used the expression *a la campagne*, which we have translated as “in the country.” Suzanne Boivin Sommerville had the following suggestion: in the countryside, as opposed to within the walls of the Fort. Although they owned a lot or house in the fort, they lived outside the Fort.

11
 B
 Jacques
 le même jour et au qui de fus
 a côté Baptiste par moi pasteur Jacques age de trois ans
 environ. Jeanne Paris a porteurat a Jacques cardinal et
 a Jeanne Dufre la femme. Le parrain a été prêtre
 messire Achas de qui. Le parrain Renard pasteur

Baptism of Jacques

Jacques was buried 1 February 1723 in Montréal at the age of about 18. At his burial, he was stated to be a Renard [Fox] [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, M, Montréal, Basilique Notre-Dame, 1713 – 1725, Image 320; Trudel, pp. 62; 295 – incorrectly states that he was baptized and buried in Détroit].

Baptiste
 Jacques Cardinal
 le premier jour de septembre
 Jacques Cardinal
 Baptiste

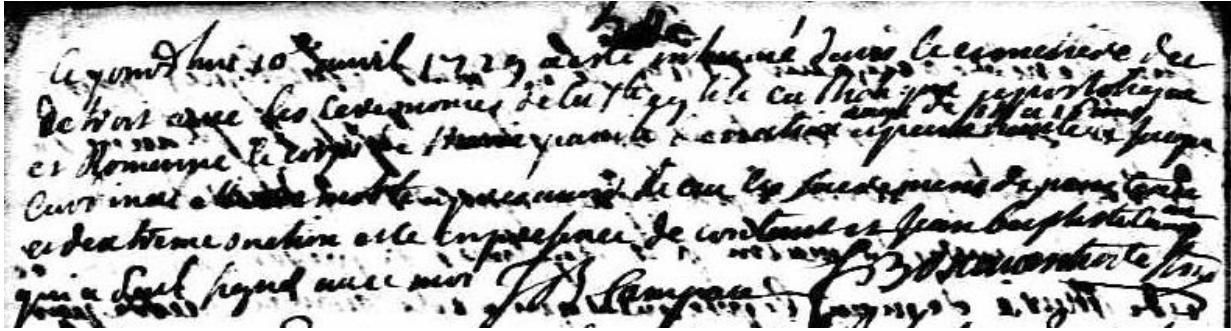
Burial of Jacques

Marie, a *panisse*, was baptized 1 September 1728 in Montréal at the age of about 12; her godparents were *Sieur* Jacques Langlois and Jeanne Duguay, Jacques Cardinal's wife [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, M, Montréal, Basilique Notre-Dame, 1726-1733, Image 124; Trudel, pp. 73, 295 – incorrectly states that she was baptized in Détroit; does not name her godfather].

B
 Marie
 le premier jour de septembre
 Marie jeune âgée de douze ans
 Cardinal. Le parrain est de *Sieur* Jacques Langlois et la marraine
 Jeanne Duguay femme de *Sieur* Jacques Cardinal qui a déclaré ne faire
 aucun aveu
 De laquesle
 J. N. Du Lesieur

Baptism of Marie

Marie, a *panisse*, owned by Jacques Cardinal, a *bourgeois*, was buried 10 April 1729 at the age of 14 to 16 in Ste Anne's cemetery having received the sacraments prior to her death [*Ste Anne Register, Part 1*, Image 111; Trudel, pp. 241, 295, mistakenly states that Marie was owned by Jacques Cardinal who married Louise Arrivé].



Burial of Marie

Joseph Cardinal:

Joseph Cardinal, son of Jacques Cardinal and Jeanne Duguay, was born 16 October 1720 in Montréal [Jetté, p. 198]. Joseph Cardinal never married. He was buried 12 June 1789 in Ste Anne’s Church *en bas de la rangée de margilliers* [Ste Anne Burials, Part V].

Land Ownership: Joseph Cardinal owned 3 *arpents* northeast of the Fort; his property was located between the property owned by Jacques Casse dit St. Aubin and Catherine Jean dite Vien, and the property owned by his parents, Jacques Cardinal [1762 Census].

Joseph Cardinal also owned a 20-foot lot in the fort. On 17 July 1767, when Nicolas Lenoir sold his home on *rue* St. Jacques in the Fort (above record), his neighbor on the northeast side was Joseph Cardinal [Burton Historical Collections, MS Nicolas Lenoir].

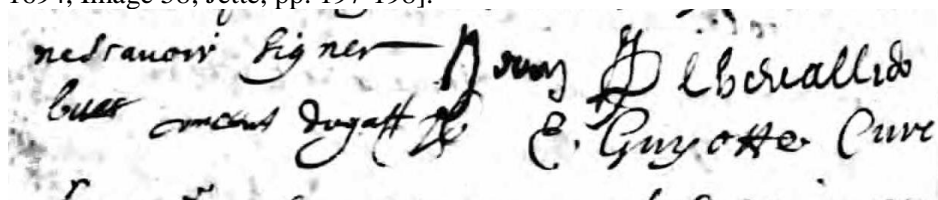
1762 Census Information: Joseph Cardinal, age 42, born in Canada, 3 *arpents*, 0 boys, 0 girls, 2 slaves, 0 hired men, comfortable [Northeast of the fort].

Cardinal, 20-foot lot, in the country, comfortable [Fort].

Slaves owned through the 1762 census: Joseph Cardinal owned 2 slaves, but their names are not known [Trudel, p. 295].

Cardinal – Matou Family:

Pierre Cardinal, son of Pierre Cardinal and Michelle Garnier, was baptized 31 May 1665 in Montréal. Pierre Cardinal married **Marie Matou**, daughter of Philippe Matou dit Labrie and Marguerite Doucinet, 17 September 1685 in Montréal [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, M, Montréal, Basilique Notre-Dame, 1681-1694, Image 58; Jetté, pp. 197-198].



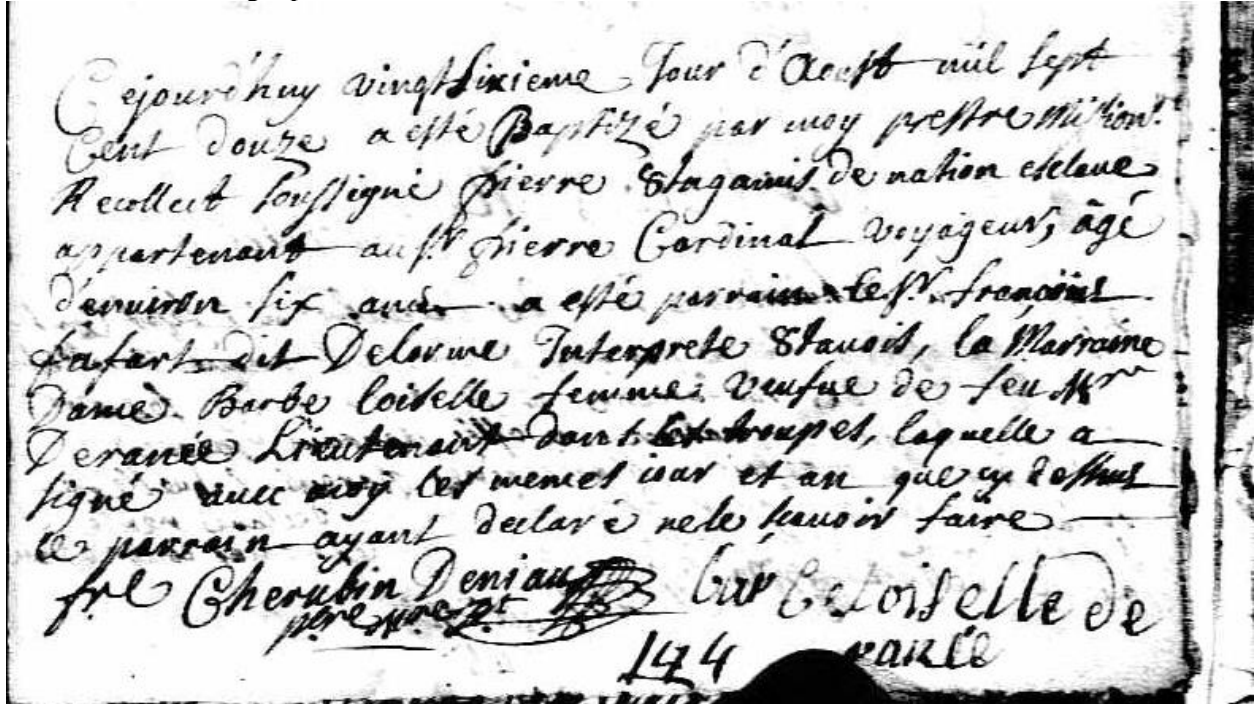
Signatures at the marriage of Pierre Cardinal and Marie Matou

Marie Matou was born and baptized 19 April 1668 in Québec [Jetté, p. 789]. Pierre Cardinal and Marie Matou had 16 children [Jetté, pp. 197-198]. There is no evidence that Marie Matou was ever in Détroit. Pierre Cardinal died 13 January 1747; he was buried 15 January 1747 in Lachine. Marie Matou died 31 August 1747 and was buried the following day in Lachine [Beauregard, Couple #5065].

Occupation: Pierre Cardinal was an *engagé* and *engageur*. On 13 May 1702, Charles Juchereau, *sieur* de Saint-Denis, hired Pierre Cardinal and several other men to establish Juchereau's tannery on the Mississippi [Jetté, p. 197; RAPQ1930, p. 207 – 1702 engagement].

Slaves owned through the 1762 census:

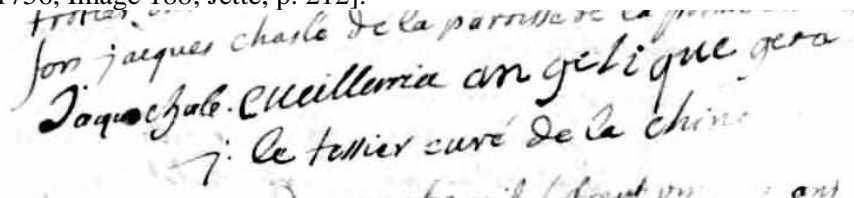
Pierre, an *Stagamis* [Fox], a slave owned by Pierre Cardinal, *voyageur*, was baptized 26 August 1712 at the age of about six. His godparents were *sieur* François Fafard dit Delorme, interpreter to the *Staois* [Ottawa], and *dame* Barbe Loïselle [Loisel] and widow of *monsieur* Derané [François LeGantier, *sieur* de Lavallée and Rasné], *lieutenant dans les troupes* [Ste Anne Register, Part 1, Image 74; Trudel, pp. 245 295 – does not name his godparents].



Baptism of Pierre

Cécire – Girard Family:

Jean Cécire, son of Claude Cécire and Marie Léger, was born 25 January 1698 in Lachine [Jetté, p. 212]. He married **Marie (Marguerite) Charlotte Girard**, daughter of Louis Girard and Marie Clémence Beaune, 8 October 1726 in Lachine [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, L, Lachine, Ste-Ange-Gardiens, 1676-1756, Image 188; Jetté, p. 212].



Signatures at the marriage of Jean Cécire and Marie (Marguerite) Girard

Marie (Marguerite) Charlotte Girard was born 11 December 1703 in Lachine [Jetté, p. 500]. They had seven children; three were born in Lachine [PRDH, #15576 – Jean Cécire and Marie (Marguerite) Charlotte Girard family and couple view]. Their son Armand was baptized 1 February 1734 at the Huron Mission [Toupin, p. 834; he is not listed in Denissen]. Three children were born in Détroit [Denissen,

Vol. 1, p. 236 – states his baptismal date is his birth date; states her baptismal date is her birth date]. Jean Cécire was buried 23 April 1767 in Ste Anne's Church *Ste Anne Burials, Part III*. Marie (Marguerite) Charlotte Girard died in the home of her daughter Félicité and son-in-law Jean Baptiste Chapoton; she was buried 28 September 1797 in Ste Anne's Cemetery [*Ste Anne Burials, Part VI*].

Occupation: On 16 July 1733, Jean Cécire agreed to work for Armand de La Richardie, S.J., the missionary to the Hurons, as a toolmaker and armorer [JR, Vol. 69, pp. 241-244 – translation of the contract].

Jean Cécire was a blacksmith [Denissen, Vol. 1, p. 236].

Land Ownership: Jean Cécire and Marie (Marguerite) Charlotte Girard owned a 50-foot lot on *rue St. Louis* [1762 Census – does not give the home's location; Denissen, Vol. 1, p. 236 – does not give the lot's dimensions].

In 1750, Jean Cécire and Marie (Marguerite) Charlotte Girard had 25 *arpents* of land under cultivation. Its exact location is unknown [1750 census].

1750 Census Information: 1 woman; 3 girls 15 years and over; 1 boy under 15 years; 1 girl under 15 years; 1 slave. Jean Cécire and Marie (Marguerite) Charlotte Girard had 25 *arpents* of land under cultivation which produced 510 sheaves of wheat and 130 sheaves of oats. 1 *arpent* was planted with corn. They owned 3 horses; 2 oxen; 14 cows; 6 hogs; and 40 poultry [Lajeunesse, p. 54].

1762 Census Information: Cecire, 50-foot lot, 1 boy, 1 girl, 1 slave, comfortable [1762 Census – Fort]

Slaves owned through the 1762 census: the names of the slaves owned at the time of the 1750 and 1762 census are not known. See Trudel, p. 297 for information regarding a *panisse* who was baptized and buried in 1769.

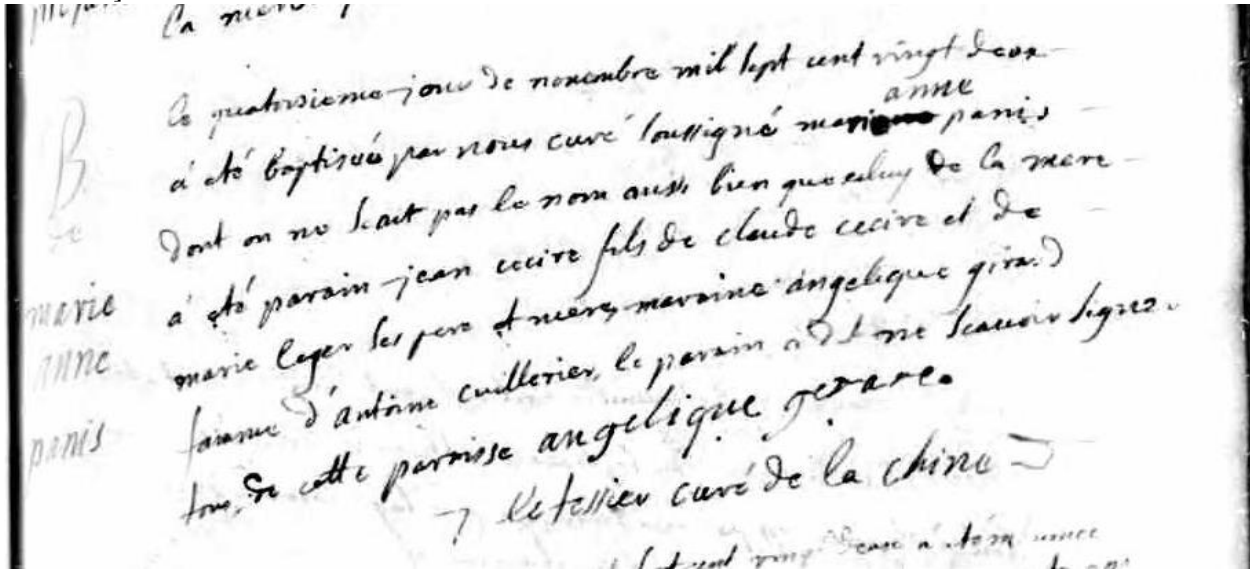
A *Panisse* was *ondoyée* at the home of Jean Cécire during an illness. She was buried 12 September 1722 in Lachine. Note that the act does not call her a slave, nor imply that she was a slave by saying the she was owned by Jean Cécire [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, L, Lachine, Ste-Anges-Gardiens, 1676-1756, Image 162; Trudel, p. 24].

Le pait
une
Sainyette
panis

Le douzième jour de septembre mil sept cent vingt deux à été
inhumée par nous curé l'indigne ou l'innocent dont on ne
connoit point le père et Casmere et qui n'a point de nom -
parce qu'il n'y a point eu de cérémonie de baptême
ayant été seulement ondoyée à la maison accusée de maladie
présent l'acte cecire le père et Jean cecire le fils che
qui elle est morte par son dit ne l'ayant signé
le curé de la chine

Burial of a *panisse* who had been *ondoyée* during her illness at the home of Jean Cécire

Marie Anne, a *parnisse*, was baptized 14 November 1722 in Lachine. The names of her parents were not known. Her godparents were Jean Cécire, son of Claude Cécire and Marie Leger, and Angélique Girard, wife of Antoine Cuillerier. Note that Marie Anne was not described as a slave, nor does the priest state that she was owned by Jean Cécire [www.ancestry.com, Drouin Collection, L, Lachine, Ste-Ange-Gardiens, 1676-1756, Image 163; Trudel, pp. 27 – names the godfather; 297 – notes that her ownership is uncertain].



Baptism of Marie Anne