

Slave Owners in the Détroit River Region Through 1762 – Chapoton to Chauvin – Part 4
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See below for the sources used.¹

Jean Baptiste Chapoton, son of André Chapoton and Anne Lassaigne, was from St-Jean-Baptiste, Bagnols-sur-Céze, Nîmes, Uzès, Languedoc, France. Jean Baptiste Chapoton married **Marie Michelle dite Marie Madeleine Estève**, daughter of Pierre Estève and Marie Madeleine Frappier, 16 July 1720 in Ste Anne's [*Ste Anne Register, Part 1*, Image 86; Kelley, ed., p. 1].

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 Itée, 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.habitanteritage.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.habitanteritage.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.habitanteritage.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 Beauregard, *Genealogy of the French in North America* (St-Jolie, PQ, 2014 edition – CD-Rom); Robert Toupin, *Les Écrits de Pierre Potier* (Ottawa: Les Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1996); Michigan Works Progress Administration, Michigan State Library, and Daughters of the American Revolution Louise St. Clair Chapter, *Early Land Transactions Detroit and Wayne County, Michigan, Volumes A, B, and C* (Detroit (?): 1936), hereafter *Early Land Transfers*; 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 Censususes 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 photograph of a document with handwritten signatures. The names 'Chapoton' and 'Marie Michelle' are clearly visible in cursive script. There are other illegible signatures and text around them.

Signatures at the marriage of Jean Baptiste Chapoton and Marie Michelle *dite* Marie Madeleine Estève

Marie Michelle *dite* Marie Madeleine Estève, was born 21 November 1703 and was baptized in Québec 23 November 1703 [Jetté, p. 406]. They had 20 children; seven married [Denissen, Vol. I, pp. 244-245 - Chapoton]. Marie Madeleine Estève was buried 7 July 1753 in Ste Anne’s Church; Jean Chapoton was buried 12 November 1760 in Ste Anne’s Church. At his burial, the priest recorded the following in the register: “Jean Chapoton, *chirurgien major de cette ville et bourgeois, natif de la paroisse de Saint-Jean en la ville de Bagnolle en Languedoc, diocesse d’Uzes*, 12 November 1760, buried in church.” [Ste. Anne Burials, Part II].

Occupation: Jean Baptiste Chapoton was a soldier in Alphonse de Tonty’s Company and surgeon major for Fort Pontchartrain [Jetté, p. 225; DCB]. He gradually expanded his practice to include the residents of the area [DCB].

Jean Baptiste Chapoton was also involved in trading, selling grains, medicines, and building materials to the authorities in Détroit [DCB].

Huron Nickname: The Huron gave Jean Baptiste Chapoton the following nicknames: *hatetsens* and *atetsens* [Toupin, pp. 235, 262].

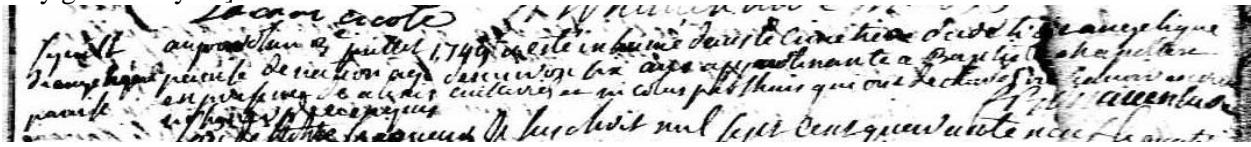
Land Ownership: On 16 June 1734, Charles de Beauharnois, *marquis de Beauharnois*, governor of New France and Gilles Hocquart, intendant of New France, on the recommendations of Henri Louis Deschamps de Boishébert, former *commandant* of Détroit and Jacques Hugues Péan, *commandant* of Détroit, granted concessions outside the fort to 17 people. Jean Chapoton received 3 *arpents ouest sud ouest* [west south west] next to Marsac [Suzanne Boivin Sommerville, *Land Concession Presentation*].

On 18 June 1743, Jean Chapoton received a concession southwest of the fort. “Jean Chapoton, *Chirurgien au Detroit du Lac Erie* saying that he has been obliged to sell a plot of land that we had granted at the said place of Detroit because he was too far away from the fort to be able to treat those who were sick whom he is obliged to treat as a surgeon, that he had decided to form a new establishment on another plot of land next to Charles Chauvin which belonged formerly to the man named Philis [Jacques Desmoulins dit Philis] who has since abandoned it, that he had built on the said land a house, barn, and stable, cleared considerable land, for which he asks us to grant him the two arpents in frontage [of land] previously belonging to Philis by forty arpents in depth, and an augmentation of two arpents also in front of the same depth, the said four arpents joining on the east north east side to Charles Chauvin, and on the west south west to land not yet conceded.” [Suzanne Boivin Sommerville, *Land Concession Presentation*].

1750 Census Information: 1 woman; 3 boys 15 years and over; 1 girl 15 years and older; 1 boy under 15 years; 2 girls under 15 years. Jean Chapoton and Marie Madeleine Estève had 50 *arpents* under cultivation which produced 1,200 sheaves of wheat and 303 sheaves of oats. They owned 3 horses, 4 oxen, 13 cows, 2 hogs, and 30 poultry [Lajeunesse, p. 55].

Slaves Owned through 1760:

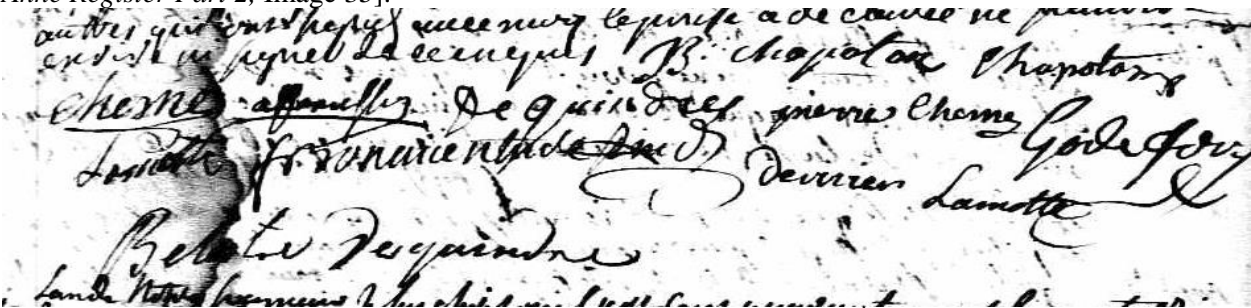
Angélique, a *panisse*, belonging to Jean Chapoton was buried 3 July 1749 in Ste Anne’s Cemetery at the age of about six years [*Ste Anne Register, Part 2, Image 34; Ste Anne Burials, Part 1; Trudel, p. 300* – only gives the year].



Burial of Angélique

Chapoton – Godefroy and Chapoton – Cécire Family:

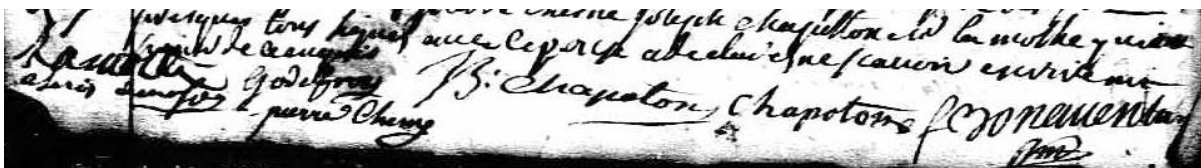
Jean Baptiste Chapoton, son of Jean Chapoton and Marguerite Estève, was baptized 17 June 1721 in Détroit [*Ste Anne Register, Part 1, Image 86*]. He married **Élisabeth Godefroy dite Mauboef**, daughter of Jacques Godefroy dit Mauboef and Marie Chesne, 10 September 1749 in Ste Anne du Détroit [*Ste Anne Register Part 2, Image 35*].



Signatures at the marriage of Jean Baptiste Chapoton and Élisabeth Godefroy

Élisabeth Godefroy was born 30 September 1728 in Détroit and baptized the following day in Ste Anne’s [*Ste Anne Register, Part 1, Image 108*]. Élisabeth Godefroy gave birth to a son who was *ondoyé* by Jean Chapoton (his grandfather). The baby was buried 20 July 1750 in Ste Anne’s Church. His mother was buried 23 July 1750 [*Ste Anne Burials, Part I*].

Jean Baptiste Chapoton married **Félicité Cécire**, daughter of Jean Cécire and Charlotte Girard, 22 September 1755 in Ste Anne du Détroit [*Ste Anne Register Part 2, Image 62*].



Signatures at the marriage of Jean Bapsite Chapoton and Félicité Cécire

Félicité Cécire was baptized 20 December 1737 in Détroit [*Ste Anne Register, Part 1, Image 154*]. Jean Baptiste Chapoton and Félicité Cécire had ten children. Jean Baptiste Chapoton was buried 22 January 1803 in Ste Anne’s Cemetery [*Ste Anne Burials, Part V*]. Félicité Cécire was buried 7 June 1809 from Ste Anne’s [Denissen, Vol. I, p. 245].

Occupation: On 2 December 1761 when his Jean Baptiste Chapoton’s son Joseph Benoît was baptized, his father was described as a *bourgeois commerçant* (merchant), militia officer, and *marguillier* (church warden) [*Ste Anne Register, Part 2, Image 105*].

Land Ownership: Jean Baptiste Chapoton and Félicité Cécire owned a 60-foot lot and a 40-foot lot in the fort. One of those lots was located in *rue Ste Anne* [1762 census].

On 1 September 1770, Jean Baptiste Chapoton and Félicité Cécire sold a house and lot in the fort on *rue Ste Anne* to Daniel Campbell and Samuel Tyms [*Early Land Transfers*, p. 44].

1762 Census Information: Chapoton, 60-foot lot, 2 boys, 1 slave, 1 hired man, comfortable [Fort].

Chapoton, 40-foot lot, comfortable [Fort]

Slaves owned through the 1762 census: The name of Jean Baptiste Chapoton and Félicité Cécire's slave owned at the time of the 1762 census is not known. [See Trudel, p. 300 for information regarding their slaves in 1769, 1772, and 1782. Trudel does not note that the couple owned a slave at the time of the 1762 census].

Jean Baptiste Chapoton's role in Pontiac's Rebellion: On 10 May 1763, Pontiac called a council between the French and Native-American leaders at Antoine Cuillerier's house. Pontiac planned to make Cuillerier *commandant* of the fort once he had driven the British out of Détroit. While many of the French were sympathetic to Pontiac, they hoped to hide their collaboration with him in case the British were able to take revenge on the Native Americans. In addition to Cuillerier, the names of five French-Canadians who later took part in the negotiations with the British that resulted in the capture of Captain James Campbell and Lieutenant George McDougall were Jean Baptiste Chapoton, Pierre Chesne dit Labutte, Laurent Gamelin, Jacques Godefroy, and Thomas Gouin [Peckham, pp. 137-139].

Chauvin – Casse dite St. Aubin Family:

Charles Chauvin, son of Jacques Chauvin and Marie Cochon, was born 3 November 1702 in Québec [Jetté, p. 242]. He married **Marie Anne Casse dite St. Aubin**, daughter of Jean Baptiste Casse dit St. Aubin and Marie Louise Gauthier, 27 October 1726 in Ste Anne du Détroit [*Ste Anne Register, Part 1*, Image 101].



Signatures at the marriage of Charles Chauvin and Marie Anne Casse dite St. Aubin

Marie Anne Casse dite St. Aubin was born 5 October 1710 and baptized the following day in Détroit [Jetté, p. 207]. Charles Chauvin and Marie Anne Casse dite St. Aubin had 11 children [Denissen, Vol. I, pp. 264-265 – gives Marie Anne Casse's baptismal date as her birth date]. Charles Chauvin was buried 17 August 1772 in Ste Anne's Church. At his burial, the priest noted the following in the register: "Charle Chauvin, former *bourgeois* of this city and church warden of this parish; son of the deceased Jeacque Chauvin and Marie Cochon, while living, in the parish of Sainte Famille, city, bishopric, Government of Quebec; husband of Marie Anne Casse dit Saint Aubin; about 60 and some years, 17 August 1772, buried in church" [*Ste Anne Burials, Part III*]. Marie Anne Casse dite St. Aubin was buried 17 January 1789 Ste Anne's Church *en l'allée du banc d'oeuvre* [*Ste Anne Burials, Part V*].

Occupation: Charles Chauvin was a master *forgeron* [blacksmith] and a lieutenant of the militia [*Ste Anne Register Part 2*, image 102 – 2 May 1761 marriage of Charles Chauvin, *fils* to Louise Boyer].

Huron Nickname: *choïn ok8istonniak* and *Choïn ok8istonniak* [Toupin, pp. 235, 262].

Land Ownership: In 1762, Charles Chauvin and Marie Anne Casse dite St. Aubin owned three pieces of property northeast of the fort: 4-½ arpents; 4 arpents, and 2 arpents [1762 census].

The 2-arpent lot was granted on 16 June 1734. Following is Suzanne Boivin Sommerville's translation of this grant:

Having regard for this [and] considering the *Lettres Patentes* of His Majesty given at Paris in the month of April 1716 registered with the *Conseil Superieure* the following December [which cancelled all concessions at Detroit], the decrees [*arrets*] of the *Conseil d'Etat du Roy* of 19 May 1722, We in the name of the King have given, accorded, and ceded, give, accord, and cede, under title of *cens et rentes* from now until forever to **Chauvin** on *le detroit two arpents* in front by **forty** in depth, on one side toward the E N E [East North East] as far as the land of [fol. 191] the man named Fafard Delorme, who holds it from *Sr Delamothe Cadillac* by contract of 10 March 1707, bordered by a line N N O [North North West] to S S E [South South East] and on the other side by the land not yet conceded [in 1734], in front by *Le Detroit du Lac Erie* and in its depth by a line E N E [East North East] and O S O [West South West] joining in the same way the land not yet conceded [in 1734], to be enjoyed, developed, and disposed of by the said Chauvin, his heirs, and those having cause, under the charges, clauses, and conditions stated below, *Scavoir* [as follows]:

that the said Chauvin, his heirs, and those having cause will be held to carry their grains to be milled at the common windmill [*Moulin* banale] when they will have produced them, under pain of confiscation of the grains and any arbitrary penalty [*arbitraire*, not fixed by law, subject to change and the will of the Sovereign]; to hold and to have held *feu et lieu* [establish a residence and dwell there] within a year at the latest; recognize [and respect?] the land cleared [*deserts*] by his neighbors, as needed [for them] to cultivate the land; and the said Chauvin to allow [*souffrir*] [Fol. 191v] the roads that will be found necessary for the good of the public; build fences [*mitoyant*, separating the properties] as it will be ordered; to pay each year to the **Receveur du Domaine** [tax collector] of his Majesty in this country or to the clerk [*commis*] of the *Receveur* who will reside *au detroit*, one *sol* of *cens* for each *arpent* at the front, and twenty *sols* of *rente* for each twenty *arpents en superficie* [in circumference], amounting to, for the said two *arpents* by twenty [*arpents*] in depth, **four livres of rente**, and in addition a *demi-minot de bled froment* [about a half bushel of wheat]¹⁰ for the said two *arpents* in front, all of this payable each year on the day of the feast of St. Martin, for which the first year will be due 1st November 1735 and will continue year to year, the said *cens* subject to *lods* and *ventes* [costs when the property is sold, and] penalties for default or infractions [*portent profit de lods et ventes default et amende*], with all other Royal and *Seigneurial* rights when due according to the *Coutume de la Prevosté et Vicompte de Paris* [Custom of Paris, which regulated all legal matters.] It will nevertheless be permissible to pay [fol. 192] the said **four livres of rente** and the *sol* of *cens* in *Pelletries* [animal furs or skins] at the price [existing] at Detroit, until the time that there will be a currency [type of cash money] established [there]. Reserving in the name of the King all the standing woods on the habitation that His Majesty [*Sa Majesté*, feminine in French] might have need of for carpentry and the construction of *batiments* [buildings, boats, or ships] in such a manner that [*elle*, His Majesty] will establish hereafter, as well as His [the King's] property, mines, metals [*minieres*], and minerals, if any are found in the area of the said concession; and the said Chauvin, his heirs, and those having cause will be held to make a survey immediately of the alignment, the extent, and the boundaries of the said Concession in all of its width and depth at his expense, and to execute all of the clauses contained in this present **Title**, and to take a *Brevet* of Confirmation from His Majesty [letter from the King confirming the concession] within two years, all of this

under penalty of nullification of these presents. Made and given at Montreal sixteen June 1734
signed *Beauharnois* and *Hocquart*

Translation by Suzanne Boivin Sommerville [Suzanne Boivin Sommerville, *Land Concession Presentation*].

Charles Chauvin and Marie Anne Casse *dite* St. Aubin also owned a 40-foot lot in the fort [1762 census – see the entry below in the 1762 census for the sale of this lot].

1750 Census Information: 1 Woman; 1 Boy 15 years and older; 4 boys under 15 years; 2 slaves. Charles Chauvin and Marie Anne Casse *dite* St. Aubin had 60 *arpents* of land under cultivation which produced 2,050 sheaves of wheat and 430 sheaves of oats. 3 *arpents* was planted with corn. They owned 5 horses; 16 oxen; 20 cows; 8 hogs; and 50 poultry [Lajeunesse, p. 54].

1762 Census Information:

Land northeast of the fort:

Chovin, age 61, born in Canada, 4-½ *arpents*, 3 boys, 0 girls, 1 slave, 1 hired man, comfortable.

Chauvin, 4 *arpents*, comfortable. Annotations: **Charles Chauvin**. See earlier reference in this section.

Chauvin,² 2 *arpents*, comfortable. Annotations: **Charles Chauvin**. See earlier reference in this section.

Lot in the fort:

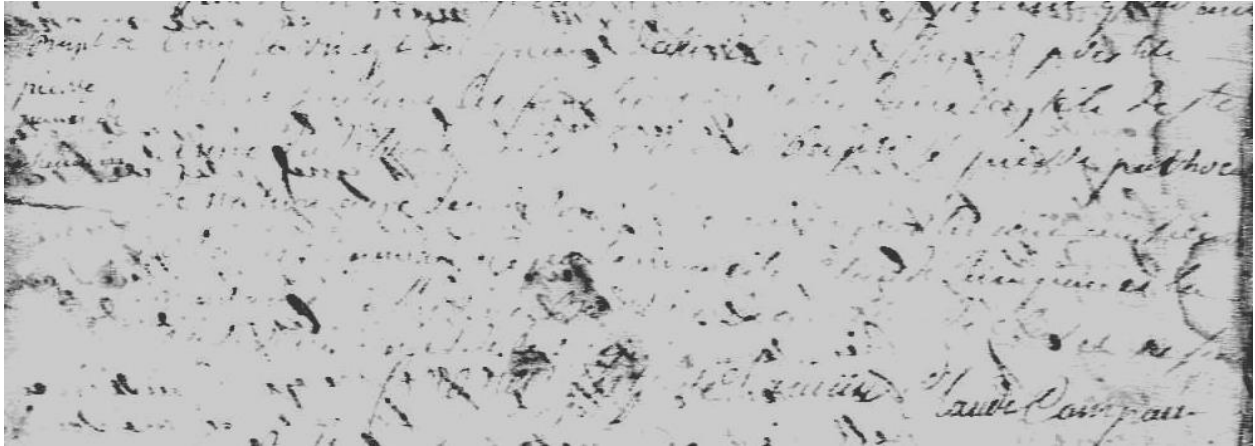
Chauvin, 40-foot lot, in the country, comfortable. Annotations: This is probably a reference to Charles Chauvin, *père*. See the entry with his family in the section east of the fort. On 7 September 1762, Charles Chauvin and his wife Marie Anne Casse *dite* St. Aubin sold a house and lot in the fort to Jean Baptiste du Berge/Duberger *dit* Sanschagrin and his wife Marie Louise Courtois (see below) [*Early Land Transfers*, p. 81].

Slaves owned through the 1762 census:

Pierre and an unnamed *panisse* were probably the slaves owned at the time of the 1750 census. Marie Anne or her daughter Catherine may have been the slaves owned at the time of the 1762 census.

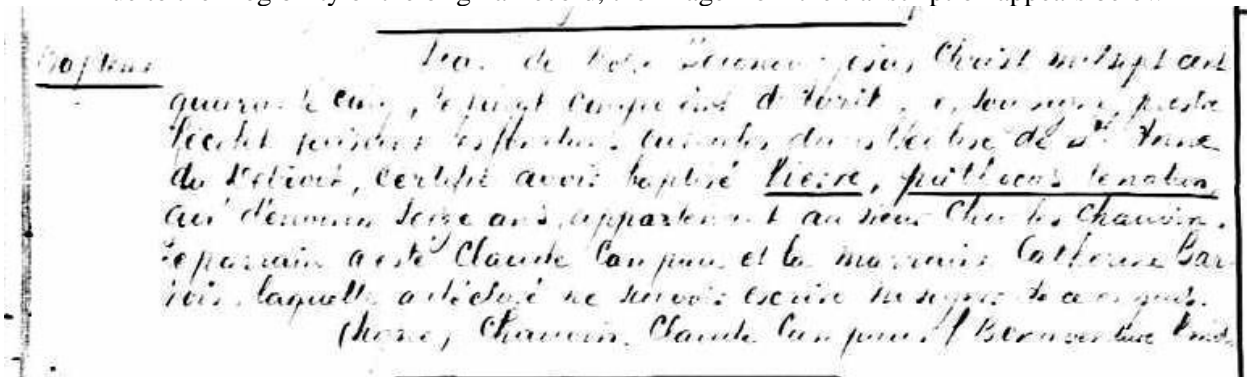
Pierre, a *pathacas*, owned by *sieur* Charles Chauvin was baptized 25 April 1745 at the age of about 16. His godparents were Claude Campeau and Catherine Lotman *dite* Barrois [*Ste Anne Register, Part 2*, Image 19; www.ancestry.com, D, Détroit Ste Anne, 1704-1780, Image 130; www.ancestry.com, D, Détroit Ste Anne, 1704-1780, Image 130 – transcription; Trudel, pp. 246 – states that he was a *panis*, does not name Pierre's godparents; 302].

² Russell, 21 – did not transcribe this entry.



Baptism of Pierre

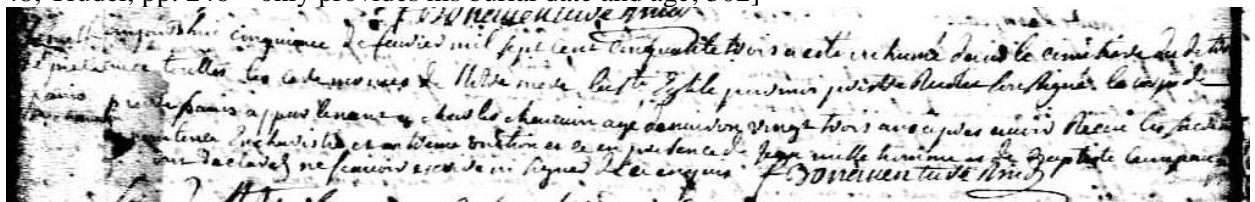
Due to the illegibility of the original record, the image from the transcription appears below



Transcription of Pierre's baptism

Pierre was a father by a *panisse* to Bonaventure who was baptized in 1751 – see below.

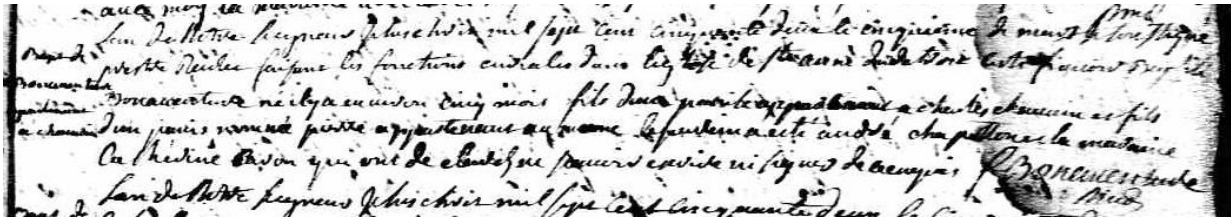
Pierre, a *panis*, owned by Charles Chauvin was buried 5 February 1753 at the age of about 23 in Ste Anne's cemetery, having received the last sacraments prior to his death [*Ste Anne Register, Part 2, Image 48; Trudel, pp. 246 – only provides his burial date and age; 302*]



Burial of Pierre

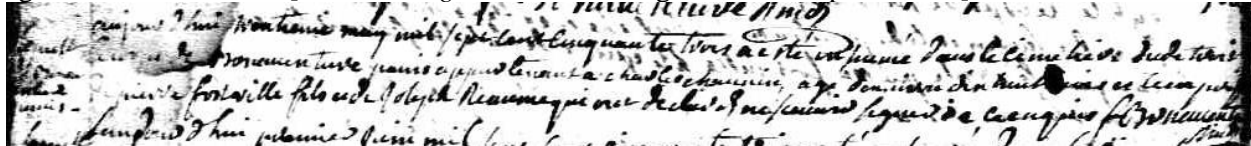
A *panisse*, owned by Charles Chauvin, was a mother to Bonaventure who was born in 1751 and baptized in 1752 [*Trudel, pp. 227, 302*].

Bonaventure, a *panis*, son of Pierre and an unnamed *panisse*, owned by Charles Chauvin, was baptized 5 March 1752 at the age of about five months. His godparents were André Chapoton and Catherine Caron [*Ste Anne Register, Part 2, Image 44; Trudel, pp. 227 – does not name the godparents, 302*].



Baptism of Bonaventure

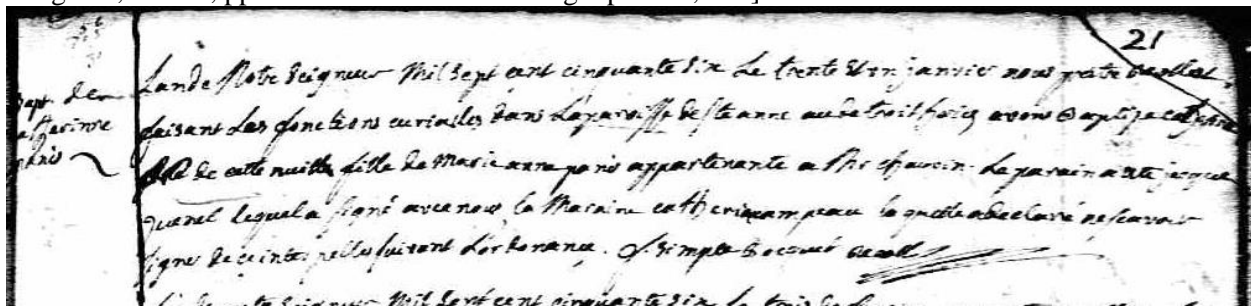
Bonaventure, a *panis*, owned by Charles Chauvin, was buried in Ste Anne’s cemetery 30 May 1753 at the age of about 18 months [*Ste Anne Register, Part 2, Image 49; Trudel, p. 227, 302*].



Burial of Bonaventure

Marie Anne, a *panisse*, was the mother of Catherine who was baptized in 1756 [Trudel, pp. 243, 302 – notes that Marie Anne could have been the unnamed *panisse* who was the mother of Bonaventure].

Catherine, daughter of Marie Anne a *panisse*, who was owned by M^r. Chauvin, was born and baptized 31 January 1756. Her godparents were Jacques Quesnel and Catherine Campeau [*Ste Anne Register, Part 2, Image 64; Trudel, pp. 243 – does not name her godparents, 302*]



Baptism of Catherine

Jean Chauvin – based upon Lajeunesse [p. 54] or Russell, Trudel, on p. 302 identifies a Jean Chauvin as being the owner of two slaves in the 1750. However, the only Jean Chauvin living in Détroit in 1750 was Jean Baptiste Chauvin, son of Charles Chauvin and Marie Anne Casse dite St. Aubin; he was born 24 March 1740 and baptized the following day in Ste Anne’s; therefore, he could not have been the individual enumerated in the 1750 census [*Ste Anne Register, Part 1, Image 164*].

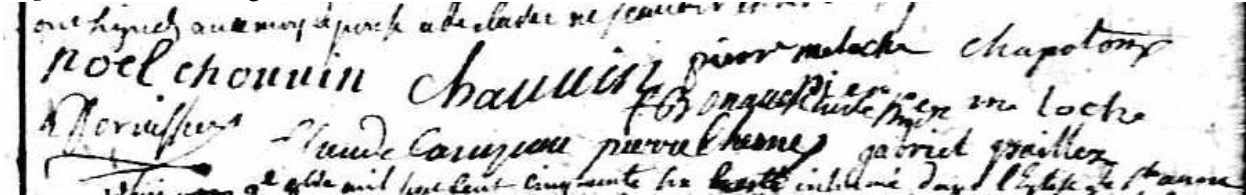


Portion of the 1750 Census of Détroit downloaded from Library and Archives Canada:
<http://collectionsCanada.gc.ca/lac-bac/search-recherche/arch-adv-elab.php?Language=eng> Enter Mikan # 2318899 in the search screen.

The first person listed is Paul Campau followed by Charl Campau, and Jean. Examining Jean’s surname compared to the “C” used for the Campaus reveals that his surname was not Chauvin. Full details regarding this individual will be found under Jean Unknown.

Chauvin – Meloche Family:

Noël Chauvin (or Noël Étienne Chauvin), son of Charles Chauvin and Marie Anne Casse dite St. Aubin, was born 16 January 1732 in Détroit [*Ste Anne Register*, image 118]. He married **Jeanne Meloche**, daughter of Pierre Meloche and Jeanne Caron, 13 September 1756 in Ste Anne du Détroit [*Ste Anne Register, Part 2*, Image 66].



Signatures at the marriage of Noël Chauvin and Jeanne Meloche

Jeanne Meloche was born 9 June 1742 in Détroit [*Ste Anne Register Part 2*, image 113]. Noël Chauvin and Jeanne Meloche had 16 children [Denissen, Vol. I, p. 265]. Jeanne Meloche died in River Rouge and was buried 21 October 1801 in Ste Anne’s Cemetery [*Ste Anne Burials, Part VII*]. Noël Chauvin was buried 27 November 1809 from Ste Anne’s [Denissen, Vol. I, p. 265].

Their surviving children were Charles and Suzanne. On 19 February 1763, when their daughter Marie Anne Chauvin was baptized, her father was described as a *laboureur* living on his land on the *coste du Nord Est*. The name of Noël Chauvin’s slave is unknown [*Ste Anne Register*, images 118, 173; *Ste Anne Register Part 2*, image 113 – Marie Anne’s baptism; Kelley, ed., 11; Trudel, 302; Denissen, I, 265 – states Noël Chauvin was born 18 January].

Occupation: *habitant* [*Ste Anne Register, Part 2*, Image 88 – 25 July 1759 Suzanne Chauvin’s baptism]. *Laboureur* [*Ste Anne Register Part 2*, image 113 – Marie Anne Chauvin’s baptism].

Land Ownership: Noël Chauvin and Jeanne Meloche owned land north east of the fort [1762 census].

Based on the baptisms of their children after 1776 at Assumption, Noël Chauvin and Jeanne Meloche may have owned land in present-day Essex County, Ontario [Denissen, Vol. I, p. 265].

1762 Census Information: Chovin *fils*, age 32, born in Canada, 3 *arpents*, 1 boy, 1 girl, 1 slave, 0 hired men, comfortable [Land north east of the fort].

Slaves owned through the 1762 census: The name of the slave owned by Noël Chauvin and Jeanne Meloche is not known [1762 Census; Trudel, p. 302]