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ARTISANS / TRADESMEN OF NEW FRANCE

By Joyce Banachowski

Tradesmen were an important part of the seventeenth century migration to New France. It is estimated that 3,900 of the 10,000 who settled in New France were tradesmen. In the Recruitment of 1653, all of the men came as tradesmen engagés. In 1716, The Company of One Hundred Associates required that every ship of sixty tons of cargo provide passage for three contracted settlers, and for each ship carrying one hundred tons of cargo, six contracted settlers were to be brought. Tradesmen were counted as two people. The charter of the company of One Hundred Associates also stated that if a tradesman worked at his trade for six years in New France, he could return to France as a master in his trade and allowed to open his own shop. In France, it was nearly impossible to assume the level of master of a trade. It is estimated that about 90% of those who claimed a trade when they left France had no real experience in that trade. Some were young and may have merely served apprenticeships.¹

Well-to-do colonists or agents of French shippers hired workers and tradesmen in France under three year contracts. The indentures of these engagés were then sold to colonists. These engagés were often nicknamed *trente-six mois*. Their passage and board were paid by the person who recruited them. Their annual salary was usually 75

livres per year.² During the time of their contracts, engagés were under total control of their owners--going wherever and doing whatever was asked of them. Tradesmen and journeymen could have their contracts specify that they could only work at their trades, but there were few of these contracts.³ Between 1720 - 1740 this system of indenture was the primary means of supplying engagés for

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month at the Community Room, G110, at Mayfair Shopping Mall. Meetings begin at 7:30. Doors open at 6:30 for library use. Enter by the Northeast door to the mall. Take the stairs or elevator down one level.

April 13: Don Cayen: Report of 1999 Acadian Family Reunion in Louisiana

May 11: Bring and Share a memento or memorabilia of your family

June 8: Bill Fulcer, computer specialist at Bureau of Land Management, Milwaukee: Land grants and records

¹ Trudel, Marcel, *Introduction to New France*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Toronto, pp. 136-137.

² *Ibid.*, p. 136

³ Dechêne, Louise, *Habitants and Merchants in Seventeenth Century Montreal*, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, p. 27.

Canada. After 1740, more and more craftsmen were needed for the new businesses. They were not necessarily the best qualified.⁴ After their contract was up, many settled on land granted to them in the seigneuries and became farmers. The system adopted was for trading companies or individuals to enlist indentured labor for the colony. They were to pay for their crossing, provide their keep, and pay their wages. The hope was that profits would be made for them, by these men whose skills would be in demand by the colonists already there. The system worked out for Quebec. Prior to 1655 in Montreal, however, there were no masters. After 1659, the system worked equally as well in Montreal.⁵

⁴ Miquelon, Dale, New France 1701-1744: A Supplement to Europe, McClelland & Stewart Inc., Toronto, p. 221.

⁵ Dechêne, op. cit., pp. 21-22.

With the influx of tradesmen into New France, Talon had hopes of developing industries in the colony. However, the French government had a mercantilist attitude about colonies, and his hopes were never achieved. Like other European countries, France's position was that the colonies were to provide the raw materials to the mother country so that they could develop industrially, but the colonies were forbidden to develop any industry which might be in competition with those of France. The lack of specialized workmen were a detriment to planned projects.⁶

The tradesmen were part of the working class. Craftsmen were at the bottom of the pyramid along with peasants and laborers. Craftsmen within a trade, were a close knit group. They were often bound by ties of

⁶ Trudel, op. cit., p. 68.

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marriage and/or apprenticeship.

Apprenticeships

French tradesmen who emigrated to New France in the seventeenth century were attracted to others of the same trade. They worked in small shops and had no feeling of their being of the working class. Religious celebrations often gave them an opportunity to show their attachment to the traditions of their trades. In 1645, at Christmas eve mass, the Quebec toolmakers revived the tradition of *pain-benit*, "a blending of the Eucharist with the symbolic feeding of the poor." Each trade had its patron saint. The craftsmen of that craft would then sponsor a high mass on the feast day of their saint. This was usually followed by celebrations with food and drink. In 1646, in Quebec, at the Feast of Corpus Christi procession, the precedence of the order of honor of the trades was relaxed and the two oldest craftsmen--Jean Guyon, mason, and Zacharie Cloutier, carpenter--were allowed to come first. Each artisan carried a torch. Jean Guyon decorated his with the emblems of his trade--a hammer, a compass and a rule.⁷

There were no guilds in New France. At first people worked as they pleased. There were no guilds and therefore, no guild masters. There were no examinations, no certificates, no apprenticeships absolutely required--no formal proof of craft mastery. All that was necessary was that a man claim knowledge of his ability. Craftsmen who had completed their apprenticeships were masters and free to set up their own shops. They were free to practice their trade without a mastery certificate.⁸ They did not have to work as journeymen in the shops of other masters of their trade.

Some tradesmen took on apprentices and

⁷ Moogk, Peter N., "In the Darkness of a Basement....", *Canadian Historical review*, v. 57 no. 4, 1976, p. 402.

⁸ The exception to this rule were surgeons.

taught them the skills of their craft. Apprentices were often the sons of craftsmen, surgeons, or merchants. As the trades were expanding, there were a few apprentices who came from the rural areas. One of the sons of a well to do habitant might find himself in one of the trades. Usually the only thing required of his parents was the cost of his clothing. A boy went in as an apprentice between the ages of twelve to nineteen. The average age was 16-17. Apprenticeship usually lasted three years. Conditions were hard especially in the iron and leather trades which were more profitable than others.⁹ Many of the apprentices never achieved a level higher than apprentice.

In France, apprentices paid for their training in services and cash or goods to the master. In New France free apprenticeships were the policy. In fact from 1685 on, masters paid wages, equivalent to those of laborers or household servants, to apprentices. The cash given was often 30 or more livres a year. By the early years of the eighteenth century, masters were clothing, feeding and sheltering the apprentices they were training. At times, the apprentice received cash instead of clothing. As the years of an apprentice's indenture went on, his salary increased. The apprentice had replaced the journeyman in the shop of a master tradesman.

Some of the profitable or more highly respected trades--merchants, silversmiths, gunsmiths and armourers--did expect some payment for training an apprentice in less than two years. Between 1680 - 1730, shoemaking was one of the most popular trades. An apprentice in that trade at that time might pay six minots (bushels) of grain for a two and a half to a three year apprenticeship. In New France, often times at the completion of his training, an apprentice was given a new outfit, some tools or a cash bonus. Not having to pay a master's fee, opened apprenticeships to the poor of rural

⁹ Dechêne, *op. cit.*, p. 225.

areas.¹⁰

In France, trades generally stayed in the same family with father training sons in their trades. New France did have some traditional tradesmen where sons followed their father's trade, but that trend was weakening in the New World. There often was the hope that one son would carry on the family trade. Sons generally tried to get into trades that would be economically or socially better.

Children of rural habitants tended to go into masonry and metal working trades. Sons of merchants and armoueurs entered trades like carpentry and surgery. All social levels went into shoemaking. Quebec and Montreal were the centers for apprenticeships for the rural populations. The building trades were important in all of New France--especially masons and stone cutters. The construction of stone fortifications and government buildings and the fear of fires created a need for apprenticeships in masonry. Quebec had more trades men in the luxury trades. In Montreal, apprentices were more likely to be trained as weavers, millers, sabotiers, carpenter-cartwrights and tanners. Montreal was less dependent on imported clothing than Quebec. Therefore, about a third of the apprentices in Montreal went into the clothing and leather trades.¹¹

Without guilds there was no control of the number of apprenticeships a master craftsman could have nor were there any standards set for the quality of training the apprentice was to receive. The master craftsman was obligated to train the apprentice as best he could. Masters still had control of their apprentices. The apprentice was not free to travel without his master's permission, nor could he bind himself by contract. Laws were passed by the Conseil Souverain against

runaway employees and apprentices.

Although apprentices were bound to obey their masters, by contract, many apprentices were exempt from servile jobs outside of the work of their craft.¹²

Usually a master had one or two apprentices. If a craftsman generally had two apprentices at one time, their terms would be at different stages of their training. The exception was a few master builders who also employed a few journeymen as was the practice in France.¹³ Stonemasons, because of their need for labor, sometimes had three apprentices and/or journeymen. Apprentices who served more than two years, usually received a clothing allowance and sometimes a small salary. With no fixed laws for working standards, it was up to the employer to establish his demands for quality.¹⁴ Some craftsmen went from village to village, offering the household utensils, they had produced, in exchange for a little cash, room, and board. Since no permission was necessary to open a shop or practice a trade, anyone who could do odd jobs or had some skill could set himself up. Work was often carried on in the home. When Peter Kalm came to New France in 1749, he noted that a great number of houses in a village belonged to artisans.

As stated before, the government did not permit guilds or the monopolistic controls the guild masters imposed. Regulations of 1673 and 1676 had proposed the establishment of Master Inspectors for each of the trades. It appears these never came into existence. The government kept the control of manual trades for itself. They felt they knew what was best for the public. In May 1729, the master roofers of Quebec petitioned the Conseil Superieur seeking a roofing monopoly for themselves. The petition was rejected.¹⁵

¹⁰ Moogk, Peter N., "Apprenticeship Indentures: A Key to Artisan Life in New France," Canadian Historical Association: Historical Papers, vol. 1971, Historic Society of Canada, pp. 67-68.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 75.

¹² Ibid., p. 69.

¹³ Miquelon, op. cit., pp. 209-211.

¹⁴ Douville, op. cit., p. 86.

¹⁵ Moogk, "In the Darkness...." pp. 403-405.

After an apprenticeship, a tradesman served as a journeyman only as long as it took him to accumulate enough money to set up his own business. The artisan felt it was necessary to be self employed as a craftsman than to work for someone else. In New France, it was possible after serving an apprenticeship. Apprenticeships, whether by private craftsman or family training, were the primary source of craftsmen in New France.

In Quebec, the Lower Town had the largest variety of trades. A tradesman seldom was able to make a living from his trade alone. As a result, one person often practiced other trades without being required to have gone through a period of apprenticeship. A sawyer might be a carpenter and/or a joiner; a locksmith might be an edge tool maker or an armourier at the same time. In addition, an artisan usually had a piece of ground he worked, a garden and often times a few animals.¹⁶

Partnerships

Many of the immigrants to New France saw this as a chance at self-employment. Respectability was associated with self employment in New France. If one trade was not satisfactory, another would be attempted. The idea of loyalty to a family craft was lost in the new world. The chance for advancement and the freedom to change trades in a short time helped to weaken trade unity. There developed a number of commercial partnerships between two craftsmen. It was economical to share a shop and tools. They could share being producer and seller, and they had the advantage of their combined capital to expand.¹⁷

These partnerships continued into the eighteenth century. Craft partnerships usually were made for one to three years. Seldom

were they renewed after their time elapsed. Partners usually went on to self employment.

There were two forms of partnership in New France --the *societe generale* or *societe ordinaire* and the *societe en commandite*. The *societe generale* or the *societe ordinaire* was an agreement where the partners were equal contributors, and they both shared equally in the work, profits and losses. The *societe en commandite* was between two partners who would share in proportion to their investment. These were established by a royal ordinance, the Code Marchand, in March 1673.¹⁸

In New France, a typical craft workshop employed the craftsman, his family and possibly one or two apprentices. The tannery and seasonally, the construction trades were the exception. In the eighteenth century the only two places which hired craftsmen by large numbers were the ironworks of St. Maurice in the 1730's and the royal shipyards of Quebec.¹⁹

The royal shipyards were the location of the first strike by skilled workers in New France. The strikers were all French immigrants. "The French immigrants felt that if the weather were bad enough to justify the laying off of the Canadians, who were paid by the day, then they too ought to be exempt from labour." The Canadians were not sympathetic to the cause, and the magistrates were intolerant of worker's groups. The Canadians were not willing to change royal policy, and the only model they had for banding together were the confreries.²⁰

The Confrerie

The *confrerie* was the only worker's organization which was permitted in New France. The *confrerie* was a kind of religious confraternity. Its only permitted functions

¹⁶ Douville, Raymond and Casanova, Jacques, *Daily Life in Early Canada*, MacMillan Company, New York, 1968, pp. 85-86.

¹⁷ Moogk, 'In the Darkness ...', pp. 419-420.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 425.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 435-436.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 437.

were to have an annual mass and dinner. As long as they were limited to religious devotions and meals, they were tolerated. By keeping guilds and craft organizations out of the colony, the crown felt the disunity among the tradesmen would make it easier to spread the skills and would encourage more competition. There were three such confreries in New France--Le Confrerie de Sainte-Anne, La Confrerie de Saint-Crepin et Saint-Crepinien, and Confrerie de Saint-Eloi.

*La Confrerie de Sainte-Anne*²¹

The Confrerie de Sainte-Anne was founded by the wood sculptors and joiners of Quebec in the early 1650's. Jean Levasseur dit La Vigne, a joiner of Paris and member of the Confrerie de Sainte-Anne in Paris, was the push behind the organization. He served as the director for the first thirty years of its existence. To honor their group, he rented a pew in the chapel and offered to make a decorated bench. An attempt at establishing a constitution for the group was made. There were to be twelve offices. However, only five were filled. In October 1678, a new constitution was approved by Bishop Francois de Laval. It provided for two *maîtres-confreres*, elected for staggered two year terms. The outgoing *maître-confrere* was to manage the receipts and accounts of the group. Actually, the clergy controlled the confraternity and its assets. The alms and dues were designated in advance for payment of religious services and the decoration of the chapel. Additional charitable services were limited to funeral services and high masses for deceased members. It further opened membership to other persons of honor and good morals. Women were also included. In 1683, when the membership roll was taken, there were a large number of tradesmen of all kinds and their wives. In fact, the number of women outnumbered the number of men, and the woodworkers were a minority in the group. The organization was no longer a craft confraternity.

²¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 408-410.

*Confrerie de Saint-Eloi*²²

The charter for the Confrerie de Saint-Eloi of metalworkers was drawn up in Montreal on 4 December 1676. In it they stated their intention to celebrate the feast of St. Eloi with a mass followed by a banquet. They then drew lots to determine the order in which each member would act as organizer for the year's mass and banquet. There were no offices although Pierre Gadois, being the oldest had seniority. The dues were enough to cover the mass and feast. The membership never seemed to go beyond the original five members--Pierre Gadois (son), Rene Fezeret, Simon Guillory, Jean Bousquet and Olivier Quesnel--although there were more than twelve metalworkers in or around Montreal. The confreres were more interested in the social rather than the religious aspects. They generally ended their annual feast of food and drink with a brawl. In 1677, Fezeret was to have been the host, but his wife was hostile to it, and the meal was at the home of Pierre Gadois. At the meal, Gadois goaded Fezeret into an argument by telling him that the members were doing him an honor by putting up with him. The argument went no further than words.

The following year, 1678, Guillory was the last to receive communion at the high mass. He and others believed that Fezeret had a hand in arranging this insult. Later, after dinner, Fezeret lost at a game of cards. The others mocked Fezeret. A fight broke out between Fezeret, Guillory, Bousquet and their wives. Fezeret was blamed for the trouble and two days later, they expelled Fezeret from the group. The expulsion came to the attention of the court in Montreal in the winter of 1680. Fezeret claimed he had been libeled against and wanted a public retraction, damages, and reinstatement into the confraternity. In 1679, there had been no celebration because Guillory was negligent of his responsibility. At the court, Gadois tried to force Guillory to do his duty, to reconcile Fezeret and the others, and to assure the

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 410-414.

judge, Megion de Branssat, that the religious observances would continue. The judge was not convinced. The churchwardens felt the dues would be better spent on the church than on the banquets. They blamed the suppers for the difficulties. In February 1681, De Branssat passed judgment. The group was to provide for the religious obligations as their charter stipulated. (This was to be enforced by the church wardens.); Fezeret was to be reinstated; the three leaders of the expulsion were fined six livres each to be paid to the church building fund; they were charged court costs; they were no longer allowed to have any disciplinary authority over any of their members, and they no longer could hold their festive celebration. There are no references to the group after that.

*Confrerie de Saint-Crepin et Saint-Crepinien*²³

The Confrerie de Saint-Crepin et Saint-Crepinien was a confraternity of Montreal shoemakers. It had no charter. It was not subordinated to the church. They held one gathering a year. In October 1728, three representatives of the brotherhood--Jean Ridday dit Beauceron, Edme Moreau, and Jacques Viger-- requested that the royal court at Montreal compel a fellow member to provide the *pain-benit* for a mass on St. Simon's day since he had not done so on the feast day of their patron saint. The defendant said he was willing to pay his share. The court ruled that he pay his share and that the membership pay theirs as well, if they wanted the organization to continue.

This group seems to have been more than a religious brotherhood. In 1712, a petition was presented to the Conseil Superieur. They asked for permission to have shoe leather delivered to their shops on Sundays and holy days after mass so that they could begin work early the following day. The petition was rejected. In August, 1729, Ridday, Moreau and Viger were again before the Montreal court with a petition signed by

twenty-three shoemakers of the town. The petition was in regards to the violation of the intendant's ordinance of 20 July 1706 which ordered the separation of the trades of butchering, tanning and shoemaking. Their petition was against a local butcher, Joseph Guyon Despres, who was also engaged in tanning and shoemaking. They felt this gave him an unfair advantage because he could control prices and raw materials, and he put independent shoemakers out of work. The petitioners were: Edme Moreau; Jean Ridday dit Beauceron; Louis Menard; Jacques Viger; Joseph Dumay; Pierre Dubois; Pierre Brossard; Joseph Guerin; Jean-Baptiste de Sève; Joseph de Sève; Charles Laprise; René Laprise; widow of Maurice Lafantaisie; Baptiste Yvon; Jean-Baptiste Bourg dit Lachapelle; Jasinte Reaume; Francois Lamarche; Jean La Rivière; Pierre Darcy; Pierre Cardinal; Cardinal the younger; and two who signed but were not listed in the petition --J. G. Maurice; and René LaRivière. The lieutenant did not want to give in to the shoemakers, but he had to enforce the law. He referred the situation to the intendant. There does not appear to be a written record as to his decision.

TRADESMEN IN NEW FRANCE

Blacksmiths

Blacksmiths had a profitable trade. There was a demand for tools and guns in the colony and in the west. Some seigneurs and merchants had completely furnished forges of their own which they rented in exchange for goods they ordered. This trade, however, was not easily available to many. It required skills and a financial investment in tools and equipment.

The blacksmith was the most important tradesman at the western and interior outposts. He not only produced and repaired the basic tools of settlement (axes, shovels, files, knives, fish hooks etc.), but many also survived as *armuriers* (maker of gun parts and repairer of guns) for settlers, traders and Native Americans. The Jesuits had a monopoly over blacksmithing during the

²³ *Ibid.*, pp. 414-417.

mission era which was throughout the French regime. One of these well known blacksmiths, Jean-Baptiste Amiot, was at Michilimackinac 1727-1763. In 1737, Amiot had quarreled with Father Du Jaunay who then took his tools and replaced him with Pascal Soulard. Commandant Celoron de Blanville, realizing the need for blacksmiths, arranged for Amiot to continue working at the fort, but half of Amiot's profits went to the Jesuits. After the British takeover in 1760, the need for blacksmiths was even greater.²⁴

Some locksmiths worked as blacksmiths as well. The locksmith provided the hardware for a house. Hinges and bolts were needed for window sashes and pins for door and window frames. They made ring and thumb latches, spring and cross bolts, hinges, keys and locks, and hardware and hooks for cupboards. Locksmiths were forbidden to duplicate keys without the owner's permission.²⁵ As time went on, the fixtures became more refined, elaborate and affordable.

Carpenters / Joiners

Carpenters usually signed their contracts in fall. That left winter for the time when timber would be cut for the beams. The client was often responsible for getting his own timber. If the carpenter was responsible, it was usually from the land of the client. Trees were dressed in the woods and dragged to the building site by oxen or horses. Seasoned wood was seldom used. If there was seasoned wood available, it would be used for flooring. In March or April, a wood frame would be built on a stone foundation. A few foundations were of colombage. It was necessary to have two or three men to raise a house frame. Wall plates were made and lifted. Roof trusses were built on the ground

²⁴ Morand, Lynn L., Craft Industries at Fort Michilimackinac 1715-1781, Mackinac State Historical Parks, Michigan, 1994, pp. 17-19.

²⁵ Moogk, Building a House in New France, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, 1977, p. 85

and raised with ropes and poles and braced. When the roof was on, the walls and gables were complete, and the ceiling and floor joists were in place, the carpenter's job was finished. Up to this point, no nails were used. Everything was held together with wooden pegs and interlocking joints. The client took over the completion of his house.²⁶

Carpenter tools were the axe, chisel and adze. He seldom used a plane. The joiner used the plane. He would give a more finished look to ceiling beams, the upper surface of floors, and visible sides of panelling and partitions. These were not painted or stained. All of their planing produced piles of wood shavings. In 1710, joiners and coopers were ordered to clean up their wood shavings at the end of each day as a fire prevention precaution.²⁷

There were no full time cabinet makers in New France. Furniture which was produced in the colonies usually was done by joiners. Turning and wood sculpture were considered as a part of joinery work.

In the seventeenth century, sawyers cut boards by pit sawing. In the eighteenth century, boards were cut at a water-powered sawmill and not by hand. It was faster and cheaper. The specialized job of sawyer began to disappear.

Roofers

In New France, the roofer generally was given a pattern for the size and shape of a shingle, and he was to make the shingles out of cedar. Earlier at Louisbourg, they had been made of tree bark, then pine. The client specified the size, and the roofer and his assistant slit them from a block and tapered them with a draw knife. Contracts usually stated that two nails be used to hold each shingle. When a new roof was replaced, it was usually stated in the contract that the

²⁶ Moogk, Building...., pp 39-42.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 104.

nails be removed and used again. Handwrought nails were expensive. A roofer was usually paid by the square toise. Special prices were agreed upon for roofing dormers. In 1727, roofers were forbidden to use shingles for roofs because of their fire danger. Instead, tongue and groove boards were placed with a second layer of boards running in the opposite direction. The board roofs were laid by carpenters. This put many roofers out of jobs.²⁸

During the French regime, slate was imported from France to use as roofing material for religious and civil administrative buildings. In 1647, Robert Pepin, *piqueur d'ardoise* (dresser of slate), was paid for installing slate and shingles on the second Ursuline convent. In 1749, Peter Kalm stated that slate was used on most of the official buildings of Quebec. After the Montreal fire in 1721, there were efforts to extend the use of slate to private buildings. Between 1728-1733, there was an attempt to open a roofing slate quarry at Grand Etang. The quality of slate proved to be inferior. The use of slate roofing gradually stopped and was not revived until the mid nineteenth century.²⁹

Local slate for roofing was discovered in the 1840's but did not gain popularity until the 1880's. It continued to be used until the 1930's. By the mid nineteenth century, the slate roofer was also doing the jobs of plumbers and ironworkers if it had anything to do with the roof.³⁰

During the 1730's and 1740's, *fer blanc* (tinplate), was imported and used on the Intendant's Palace. By the 1790's, tinplate had become a popular fire proofing roof on churches. *Ferblantiers* (tin workers who did roofing) had developed a method of preventing rusting by folding tin corners over

the nails. During the British regime, tin roofing continued primarily because the English were the primary supplier of tin plate in North America.³¹

Masonry

Masonry in New France involved a number of workers unknown to the person who hired him. The mason was important. He drew contracts from the government for fortifications and from institutions for large stone buildings. Large-scale contractors appeared in Quebec at the end of the seventeenth century. House contracts were secondary for them. Some masons served as architects as well. Architectural handbooks and neighborhood houses served as models for his drawings. Military engineers often provided the specifications.³²

The masons of Quebec made use of a variety of stones from the Quebec area. Some were of better quality than others. Local Quebec limestone was considered inferior. One contract stated it was "unfit for a good bond." Limestone from Beauport, Cap Rouge and Cap Saint-Claude was used for facing, window and door casings, and decorative carving. They called it *Pierre de gres*, (sandstone).³³ Brick was generally not used for building construction, but was used for construction of the baking ovens.

Quarrymen extracted the stone with hammers, picks, points, wedges and gunpowder. The best stone came from far below the surface. After extraction, the stone had to be roughly squared for the builder. They were paid by the cubic toise. They were also responsible for the transport of the stone to the town or St. Lawrence shore. It was generally transported by *chaloupes*, flat-bottomed boats with sails. Stone which was quarried in the town or that

²⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 101-104.

²⁹ Cullen, Mary, *Slate Roofing in Canada*, Parks Service, Ottawa, 1990, p. 11.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 45.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

³² Moogk, *Building....*, pp. 88-89.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 90.

which came from the excavations for the foundations was used as fill between the inner and outer walls. Sand was free, but transportation costs had to be paid. River sand was preferred because clay and soil deposits had been washed away. Soon, sand deposits were being depleted. In the eighteenth century, sand gathering on the Petite Rivière Saint Charles near Quebec, was restricted and eventually forbidden.³⁴

In order to survive, masons were *maçons et tailleurs de pierres* (stone cutters) as well. In warm weather they laid masonry, and in the winter months, they cut and dressed stone. The mason was given samples as a model or a drawing of a molding, which he was to copy and have ready for the coming spring. He was to prepare dressed stone for windows, doors and fireplaces. He was paid by the linear *pie*d (foot) for cut stone, the more complex the work, the higher pay.³⁵

Masons started at the ground level with a thick foundation which gradually tapered. Masonry buildings were taller than wood buildings. As the wall was built up, ladders, scaffolds, and boards provided a platform from which the mason worked. Each course of quarry stone was placed on the smoothed mortar. Each stone was examined by eye and trimmed if necessary before it was placed on the mortar. A plumb line was used to assure that the wall was straight. The exterior walls were built with special care. Depending on his contract, the mason might plaster the joints over or cover the entire wall with a coat of roughcasting.³⁶

Builders of stone houses started in early spring when the snow melted-- by the 15th of May at the latest. The masonry walls and gables were ready for woodwork by the end of June (24 June, Feast of St-John Baptiste) or the beginning of July; the house would be

completed and roofed by the end of September (29 September, St-Martin's Day)-- by 1 November (All Saints Day) at the latest. Religious feast days were convenient time marks that coincided with farming and weather.³⁷

Unskilled workers and country peasants furnished the labor for providing wood to builders; they were the limeburners and sand carriers. They mixed the sand and lime in wooden troughs. They carried the water for the mixture, climbed the ladders with the mortar for masons, cleaned and washed the trowels, sharpened the cutting tools and pounded the plaster.

Often, a building contract called for the inspection by some knowledgeable person before completion. In New France, the extent of a builder's liability for inferior work was uncertain. In some cases, it might be stipulated in the contract. Generally it was confined to the first few years after completion. In Quebec, a roofer insured his work for a year. In Louisbourg, he ensured it for a year and a day. Most of the lawsuits concerning builder and client were for payment when the work was done, for completion of work which had been contracted, against suppliers for non delivery of materials, for demands of employees for wages and food, for disagreements of builder and client over form and/or method of payment, and differences over quality of workmanship.³⁸

In the eighteenth century, leading masons became mason-builders. As builder, the mason assumed the responsibility for the construction of the entire house. He hired other craftsmen as subcontractors. Often times, the masonry-builder was a partnership of two masonry-builders. The expenses were too great for a single individual to undertake. By the mid eighteenth century, the population was wealthier, and contractors were building

³⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 91-92.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 94-95.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 62.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 111-112.

larger structures. Many of these contractors already had more money after working for the crown building fortifications.³⁹

One of the problems of a contractor and his foreman was to keep men on the job and out of the taverns. Masons, carpenters, joiners, carters and laborers were bound by their contracts to work on the job without a break until the job was completed. If they were negligent, they had to pay damages. In 1676, a law stated that tavernkeepers could not give food or drink to any mason, carpenter, joiner or other worker under contract during the work hours without the permission of the employer or the client. Workers were not permitted to leave their jobs when work was possible without permission. For each violation, the contractor had to pay a fine of three livres a day to his client. Three livres was the average daily wage of a mason. In 1727, in both Quebec and Montreal, workers, hired by the month or year, who left their jobs before completion, would not receive any wages. A worker who was absent from work, would have a day's pay withheld, and he would receive no pay if the job was incomplete.⁴⁰

Tanners

In Montreal, the tanning industry was one of the most profitable. At the beginning of the eighteenth century there were two firms in Montreal employing five or six workmen and three shoemakers each. This was by an order of the intendent, Raudot, on the 20 July 1706. He issued this edict to prevent the butchers and tanners from forming an association which would have included the shoemakers as well. The shoemakers remained independent. They continued on a small scale.⁴¹

EARLY MASON--ARCHITECTS OF NEW FRANCE

Many of the early masons of New France served as stone cutters and dressers, investors and architects as well. There were some engineers who made plans for fortifications, houses and churches. Some of these early masons used these as guides for their work as architects.

When M. de Maissonneuve first came to Montreal, the only building workmen who accompanied him were Nicolas Godé with two of his sons, Nicolas and Francois. They were *menuisiers* (joiners). A carpenter, Guillaume Boissier arrived in August 1642, but he was killed by the Indians in June 1643. In 1647, he was replaced by Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne. In the Recruit of 1653, three masons came to New France--Michel Théodore dit Gilles, Urbain Brossard and Michel Bouvier. Michel Théodore was killed by the Iroquois in 1664. In 1659, four more masons came. In 1741, there were fourteen masons and stone cutters at Montreal and in 1754, their numbers had passed seventeen.

The following mason-architects were responsible for most of the construction in New France:

Urbain Brossard: He was born in 1634 and came to Montreal with the Grand Recruit of 1653. In 1658, he built a stone structure for Lambert Closse near l'Hotel Dieu. The 19 April 1660, he married Urbaine Audiau. Fifteen days earlier, he had formed an association with Francois Bailly. They did masonry work and shared the profits.

On 11 February 1665, Brossard formed an association with Michel Bouvier to construct a large house for Pierre Chauvin. On 22 February 1672, another important contract was made. The masons, Gilles de Vennes, Urbain Brossard, and Michel Bouvier were to construct a large house near the fort of old Lachine for Jean Milot-- seigneur, merchant and edge tool artisan. It was to be 50 pieds in the front by 19 pieds deep and 23 pieds to the front peak. It was to have two floors plus an attic or loft. Each floor was to have

³⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 60-61.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 100.

⁴¹ Dechêne, *op. cit.*, p. 224.

fireplaces. At ground level a well and a forge were to be constructed as well. The structure was to have the appearance of an old home which stood out and could be seen from a distance. Brossard designed the plan of the house project. Urbain Brossard died and was buried at Montreal 10 April 1710.

Michel Bouvier: Michel was originally from la Fleche and arrived in Montreal in the 1653 Recruit. He married Mathurine des Bordes in 1663. He was known as a master architect--mason. He died in an accident 5 August 1703 when he fell from the scaffold of a house which was being built by M. de Senneville.

Francois Bailly dit Lafleur: Bailly arrived in Montreal in 1659 with his wife, Marie Fonteneau. He led the work project for Notre Dame Church to start 19 June 1672. On 3 December 1683, Francois Bailly and Michel Bouvier, master architect-masons, were hired to construct a bakery.

Bailly was involved in other positions. In 1667, he was a sergeant of the hussiers of the bailliage of Montreal. He was sergeant royal, jailer and concierge of the prison in 1683. He died in July 1690.

Francois de La Joue: He was born in 1656 and married at Quebec in 1689. He was known as a master stone cutter, architect and bourgeois. La Joue and Hilaire Bernard de Larivière were involved in the construction of Saint-Jean Gate at Quebec.

Hilaire Bernard de Larivière: He was at Quebec about 1692. He was a huissier of the Council, a notary, a land surveyor and an architect. He was buried at Quebec 1 December 1729.

Pierre Janson LaPalme: LaPalme was a native of Paris who was living at Quebec from 1688-1708 when he moved to Montreal. In 1693, he, with architect, Le Rouge, constructed the Saint-Louis Gate at Quebec. On 23 January 1712, LaPalme with R. P. d'Avaugourt agreed to construct a church on a Jesuit site. The building was to be 92 pieds

by 30 pieds. It was destroyed by fire in 1754.

In June of 1721, he was one of the experts who estimated the extent of the damages caused by the fire which destroyed a large part of Montreal. He was buried at Montreal 13 February 1743.

Jean Le Rouge: He was a marble cutter, a land surveyor and an architect. He was in a partnership with Pierre Janson La Palme when they constructed the Saint Louis Gate in Quebec in 1693.

Jean-Marie-Josué Boisberthelot de Beaucours: He was born in 1662 and came to New France in 1688. About 1693, he was working on the redoubt at Cap du Diamant and on the gates of the city of Quebec. At this time he was the chief engineer of New France. In 1707, he worked on the new fortifications of Quebec. In 1712, he again was in the position of chief engineer. In 1733, he was governor of Montreal. He died at Montreal 9 May 1750.

Pierre Gay: In 1694, Gay, stone cutter and mason, was in charge of the construction of a church 54 pieds by 26 pieds. It was next to the building of the Sisters of the Congregation.

Pierre Couturier: He married Marguerite Payet at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal in 1700. On 29 June 1707, Couturier was hired by the representative of Intendant Raudot to construct a prison at Montreal from the plans designed by M. Boisberthelot de Beaucours. On 8 June 1712, Couturier agreed with Pierre Raimbault to construct a bridge on rue St-Paul. He died January 1715. He had also been a land surveyor from 1708-1715.

Gilbert Maillet: In the 1703 records of Montreal, Maillet is noted as a mason. At his burial he also had the title of architect. He was buried 30 June 1711 at the age of 55.

Gaspard Chaussegros de Lery: He married Mlle. Le Gardeur de Beauvais in 1717 at Quebec. During much of the forty years he was alive, he worked on the fortifications of

Quebec, Montreal and other locations. In 1722, he drew the sketch for the facade of the church of Notre Dame de Montreal. He also gets credit for the plan for the Cathedral of Quebec.

Paul Tessier Lavigne: Paul Tessier was born in Montreal in 1701. He was a mason, stone cutter, and masonry businessman. He was involved in constructing many houses. One of the most important was a contract with M. de Ramezay 7 October 1740. Francois Chastel was hired as carpenter. On 24 August 1756, he signed a contract with M. Fleury Deschambault to restore and enlarge the hotel of the Compagnie at Montreal. The building was to be 92 pieds long by 48 pieds.

Paul Tessier married Jeanne Lefebvre in 1728. He died in October 1773 at Longue-Pointe.

Dominique Janson Lapalme: He was born at Quebec in 1701 and was the son of Pierre Janson, mentioned before. He was credited with the plan for the frontpiece of the church of Notre Dame de Montreal. Later, he supposedly did other pieces. Between 1734-1735, he was in charge of the construction of the fort of la Pointe-a-la-Chevelure (Crown Point). At Montreal, he hired several workers to do the work. He died at Quebec the 29 May 1762.

Charles Guilbault: He married twice in 1727 and 1737 in Quebec. Shortly after his second marriage, he moved to Montreal. About 1752, he was involved in the construction of

the church of Sault-au-Recollet. He remained at this parish. He died 16 June 1766.

Pierre Deslandes Champigny: He was born in 1698 at Montreal. He was a mason and stone cutter. On 2 March 1744, he obtained from the church wardens of Notre Dame a contract to construct a sacristy.

Antoine Cirier: He was baptised at Montreal 10 August 1718 and married 10 October 1740 to Marie-Joseph Lenoir at Longue-Pointe. He worked for four abbots. He directed some work on the church and seminary of the Sulpicians. He made the plan for the l'Hotel Dieu. It measured 130 pieds by 31 pieds and had three floors. It is also possible he made the plans for the house and chapel of the Sisters of the Congregation. He was the architect of the seminary of rue Notre-Dame and of the fort de la Montagne. He was also credited with the reconstruction, in stone, of the parish of Champlain and of the restoration of the convent of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame in 1702.

J. B. Testard de Montigny: On 7 January 1754, de Montigny made an agreement with Jacques Roy, master mason of the faubourg of Saint-Laurent, for the work of masonry, carpentry, roofing, cabinet making, locksmithing etc, to follow the plans laid out by sieur de Montigny.

Information for the previous article was extracted from Massicotte, E. Z., "Macons, Entrepreneurs, Architectes," in Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 35, no. 3, March 1929, pp. 132-142.

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Building Trades--Masons, Carpenters, Roofers

The building trades--masons, carpenters, and roofers-- were important trades in New France. Yet, they were among the lower paid trades, and they did not live well. There were a number of rural and semi-rural, part-time carpenters and masons. In the seventeenth century, in order to get contracts, many of them underestimated the costs of a job. They often were sued for not completing their work, and they in turn often were suing to get their money from town dwellers. If an opportunity came up to work in the royal outposts, where wages were higher, they often left their construction sites.

During the seventeenth century, the more competent of the building tradesmen were in Quebec. There, they were working at constructing churches, convents, mills, fortifications, boatyards and large buildings. During this time, there were few major contractors in Montreal. Eventually, many of those from Quebec moved to Montreal and trained a labor force.

There were many different skilled craftsmen involved in the general trades of carpentry, masonry and roofers. For example, among those who were skilled in working with wood were *tonneliers* (coopers), *charpentiers de navire* (shipwrights), *charrons* (wheel wrights), and *facteur d'orgues* (organ makers). Among the woodworkers who were in the building trade were *tourneurs* (lathemen), *charpentiers* (carpenters who built buildings), *menuisiers* (joiners who did planing and finishing work and built cabinets and furniture), *sciars* (sawyers), and *sculpteurs*, (wood carvers). Many of the early tradesmen found it difficult to earn a living with just one trade. Therefore, they often took on a second and/or a third trade at the same time. Some of these second and third trades were in related trades. Others were not.

Listed below are names of tradesmen in New France who at some time were in the building trades. Many of them were in more than one trade. Their name is given, followed by a number or numbers in brackets [] which represent the trade or trades they were in. The list of trades follows the list of names. The letter in parentheses () indicates the source from which the name was extracted.

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<i>Carpenters & Related Trades</i>		
Alarie or Alary, René [1] (J,L)	Bédard, Jacques [1] (J) (son of Isaac)	Villeneuve, Élie [1, 35, 36, 59] (J)
Archambault, Laurent [1] (J)	Bédard, Louis [1] (J) (son of Isaac)	Bourbeau, Simon [1] (J)
Armand, Laurent [2, 53] (J)	Bélair, Jacques [2] (J)	Bourhis dit Le Breton, Jean [2, 3] (J)
Arnaud, Antoine [2] (J)	Belleperche, Denis [2] (J)	Bourhis, Jean-Baptiste [2] (J) (son)
Arnaud, Joseph [2] (L)	Belliveau, Jean [1] (W)	Boutet, sieur de Saint- Martin, Martin [2, 52, 60] (J)
Arnois, Joseph [2] (L)	Benôit dit LaRuine, David [1] (J)	Boutret dit Dubois, Jacques [2] (J)
Aubuchon dit Le Loyal, Jacques [1] (J)	Benôit dit Nivernois or Livernois, Paul [1] (J)	Boyer, Nicolas [1] (J)
Auchu de la Marechaussee [2] (L)	Bercier, Louis [2] (J)	Brideau, Jean [1] (J)
Auchu, Philippe [2] (L)	Bergevin [2] (L)	Brossard, Sieur de [6] (L)
Aucoin, Martin [2] (W)	Bériaud dit Poitevin, Vincent [2] (J)	Brunet, Pierre [2] (L)
Aucoin, Antoine [1] (W)	Berriault or Breault dit Potvin, Joseph [2] (L)	Caddé, Antoine [2, 57] (J)
Auger dit Grandchamps, Julien [1, 64] (W)	Bertrand, Clément [1] (L)	Caille dit LePicard, Jean [1] (J)
Badeau, Francois [1] (J)	Bibet, Louis [1] (J)	Caissie, Jean [1, 2] (L)
Badeau, Louis [2] (L)	Bidard, Pierre [1, 48] (J)	Camanne, Étienne [2, 1, 9] (L)
Baillargé, Jean [2] (L)	Bienvenu, Philippe [2] (J)	Caron, Joseph [1] (J)
*Balaire, Bertrand [1] (J)	Biron, Pierre [1, 2] (J)	Carpentier, Claude [1] (J)
Barbier dit LeMinime & LeNivernais, Gilbert [1] (J)	Bisson or Buisson, Antoine [1] (J)	Castenguay, Jean-Baptiste [2] (L)
Baron dit Lupien Pierre [1] (J)	Biville dit LePicard, Francois [2] (J)	Cavelier, Jean-Baptiste [2] (J)
Barré, Jacques [2] (J)	Blais, Jacques [2] (J)	Chaboillé, Charles [2,4] (J)
Baston or Badson, Jean [1] (J)	Bodiau, Louis [2] (L)	* Chalifou or Chalifour, Paul [1] (J)
Bau or Lebeau, Jean [2] (J)	Boissel, Claude [1, 65] (L)	Chapelain dit LeTourneur, Louis [2, 3] (J)
Bau or Lebeau dit Lalouette, Louis [2] (J) (brother of Jean)	Boissier dit Guillin, Guillaume [1] (J)	Chapelain, Jacques [2, 3] (J) (son)
Baudry, Pierre [1] (W)	Boivin, Charles [1] (J)	Chaperon, Jean [2, 30] (J)
Baudry, Pierre [1, 2] (W)	Boivin dit Bontemps, Francois [1] (J)	Chaperon, Pierre [1, 2] (J)
Bauve, Pierre [1] (J)	Boivin, Guillaume [1] (J)	Chapleau, Noël [1] (J)
Beauchamp dil Le Grand Beauchamp, Jacques [1] (J)	Botquin dit Saint-André, Pierre [2] (J)	Charlery dit Lavaleur, Francois [1] (J,L)
Beauchamp, Pierre [1] (J) (son)	Boucher, Gaspard [2] (J)	Chauvin, Jean [1] (J)
Beauchamp, Pierre [1] (J)	Boudrot, Francois [6] (L)	Chefdeville dit La Garenne, Jacques [2] (J,L)
*Bédard, Isaac, [1] (J)	Boudrot, Charles dit Charlot [1, 58] (L)	Chénier, Jean [1] (J)
	Boudrot dit Miquetau, Michel [6, 58] (L)	Chevalier, Jacques [1] (J)
	Bourbeau, Sieur de	Chevalier, David [2] (J)

Chevalier, Joseph [2] (J)
 Chevalier, Louis [1] (L)
 Chevrefils dit Bélisle, Louis
 [1] (J)
 Chiasson or Giasson, Jean
 [2] (L)
 Choret, Robert [1] (L)
 Cirier dit Argenteuil, Martin
 [2] (J)
 Cliche, Claude [2] (J,L)
 Cloutier, Jean [1] (J)
 Cloutier, Zacharie [1] (J)
 Cloutier, Charles [1] (J)
 (brother of Jean &
 Zacharie)
 Cochu, Pierre [1] (J)
 Cognac, Pierre [2] (J,L)
 Cognac, [2] (J)
 Collet, Sieur de Cargray &
 Noiselle, Nicolas [1]
 (J)
 Cormier, Thomas [1] (L)
 Coron, Jean [3] (J)
 Coste, Francois [1, 58, 66]
 (L)
 Couillard, Pierre [2] (J)
 Couillard, Guillaume [1, 37]
 (J)
 Couture, Guillaume [1, 46,
 36] (J)
 Crépeau, Jacques [1] (J)
 Créquy, Léonard [2] (J)
 Custeau, Jean [2] (J)
 Dalleray, Marin [2] (J)
 Dancosse or Dancause,
 Pierre [1, 28] (J)
 Danis dit Tourangeau,
 Honore [1] (J)
 Danis, Jean [1] (J) (son)
 Danis, Honore [1] (J) (son)
 Danis, Nicolas [2] (J) (son)
 Dauphin, Jean [2] (L)
 Deloeil, Francois [2] (J,L)
 Delorme or Delome, Joseph
 [1] (L)
 Delquel, Jean [2] (L)
 Delugerat dit Desmoulins,
 Pierre [1, 2] (J)
 Demers or Dumets, Etienne
 [1] (J)
 Derome dit Descarreaux,
 Michel [1] (J)

Descompt or Descombs dit
 Labadie, Pierre [2]
 (J)
 Desmarais, Nicolas [1] (J)
 Desmares, Robert [2] (J)
 Desnoyers, Noël [1, 2] (J)
 Desorson, Zacharie [1, 6]
 (J)
 Dessaux, Jacques [2, 3] (J)
 Dessourchy, Pierre [1] (J)
 Detcheverry, Dominique de
 Salé [1, 39] (L)
 Dodier, Sébastien [1] (J)
 Doucet, Charles [1, 58] (L)
 Drouet, Pierre [1] (J)
 Drouet, Jacques [6] (J)
 Dubois dit Jolicoeur,
 Francois [2] (J,L)
 Dubreuil, Pierre [2] (J)
 Dubreuil, Étienne [2] (L)
 Ducharme dit Lafontaine,
 Fiacre [2] (J)
 Dufault, Gilles [1, 58] (J)
 Dugs, Abraham [1, 58] (L)
 Dugas, Joseph [6, 58] (L)
 Dumesnil dit Lamusique,
 Pierre [2, 43, 44]
 (J)
 Dupil, Rémi [1] (J)
 Dupont, Francois [1] (J)
 Dussault, Gabriel [1] (L)
 Duval dit Borromée, Pierre
 [2] (J)
 Étienne, Philippe [1] (J)
 Faucher dit Saint-Maurice,
 Léonard [1] (J)
 (apprentice)
 Faveron or Favron, Noël [2,
 4] (J)
 Feuillon or Fillion, Antoine
 [1] (J)
 Filiau dit Dubois, Jean [2]
 (J)
 Filiau dit Dubois, Jean-
 Baptiste [2, 47] (J)
 (son)
 Filiau dit Dubois, Francois
 [2] (J) (son)
 Fiset, Pierre [2] (L)
 Fontaine dit Juron & Le
 Petit Louis, Louis [6]
 (J)

Fontenelle dit Champagne,
 Jean [1] (J)
 Forest, Marin [2] (J)
 Forestier dit Lafortune,
 Antoine [2] (J)
 Foucher, Jean [2, 42] (J)
 Fourré dit Vadeboncoeur,
 René [2] (J,L)
 Frappier dit Hilaire, Antoine
 [2] (J)
 Fréchet or Frichet, Francois
 [1] (J)
 Gagnie, Jean [1] (L)
 Galet or Galais dit Lafleur,
 Joseph [2] (J)
 Galipeau, Antoine [1] (J)
 Gariépy, Francois [2] (J)
 Garigue, Claude [2] (J)
 Gauthier, Jacques [1] (J)
 Gauthier dit Rabot, Pierre
 [2] (J)
 Gauthier, Jean [6] (L)
 Gauthier dit Bachan, Sieur
 Marc [2] (L)
 Gauvin, Pierre [2] (J)
 Gélinas, Étienne [1, 67] (J)
 Genaple, Sieur de
 Bellefonds, Francois
 [2, 54, 35, 61] (J)
 Gentil, Denis [2] (J)
 Gibault, Étienne [2] (J)
 Gibaut, Gabriel [2] (J)
 Godé, Nicolas [1] (J)
 Godin dit Châtillon, Pierre
 [1] (J,L)
 Gonthier, Bernard [2, 24]
 (J)
 Goulet, Charles [2] (J)
 Grandmaison, Jean-Baptiste
 [1] (L)
 *Grimard, Élie [1] (J)
 Grouval, Martin [1, 38] (J)
 Guay or Guyet, Jean [2] (J)
 Guay or Gastonguay, Jean-
 Baptiste [2] (J,L)
 Guay or Gastonguay, Jean-
 Baptiste (son) [2]
 (J,L)
 Guay, Raymond [1] (J)
 Guenet, Thomas [6] (J)
 Guéret dit Dumont, Jacques
 [6, 48] (J)

Guillet dit Lajeunesse, Pierre
[1, 2] (J)
Guillot dit Boisguillot, Jean
[1, 45] (J)
Guyon, Simon [1] (J,L)
Haché dit Gallant or Larché,
Michel [1, 58] (W)
Haguenier, Paul [2] (J)
Haguenier, Louis [2] (J)
(son)
Haguenier, Pierre [2] (J)
(son)
Hains or Hins, Joseph [2,
62] (J,L)
Harbour, Michel [1, 22, 17,
48] (J,W)
Harnois, Joseph [2, 1] (J,L)
Hunault, Gabriel [3] (J)
Inard dit Provencal, Jean [1]
(J)
Isabel, Guillaume [1] (J)
Janot dit LaChapelle, Marin
[1] (J)
Jetté, Urbain [6, 9] (J)
Joannes de Fagary [1] (J)
Jodoin, Claude [1] (J)
Jourdain dit Labrosse, Denis
[2] (J)
Jourdain dit Labrosse, Paul-
Raymond [2, 4, 29]
(J) (son)
Jourdain, Denis [2] (J) (son)
Jouineau or Juneau,
Bathelemi [1] (J,L)
Lacelle or Laselle, Jacques
[2] (J)
Lacroix, Jean [1] (J)
Lafleur dit Chevigny, Jean
[2] (L)
Lafond, Étienne [1] (J)
*Lalague dit Charpentier,
Joseph [1] (J)
Lamothe dit Laramée,
Francois [6, 48] (J)
Landry, Jean [1] (W)
Langlois dit Boisverduin,
Jean [1] (J)
Lapointe, Charles [2] (L)
Larchevêque or Larche,
Henri [1] (J)
Lareau, Jacques [2] (J)
Lareau, Francois [2] (J)

(son)
Larocque, Jacques [2] (J)
Lavalée dit Petit-Jean, Jean
[2] (J)
Lavictoire, Sieur de [1] (L)
Lavigne, Joseph [2] (L)
Leblanc, Jean [1] (J)
Leblond dit LePicard, Michel
[2] (J)
Leclerc, Robert [1] (J)
Leclerc, Jean-Baptiste [1, 2]
(J) (son)
Leclerc, Pierre [1] (J) (son)
Lecomte, Jean [2] (J)
Lecomte, Joseph [2] (J)
Ledoux dit LaTreille, Nicolas
[1, 2] (J)
Leduc, Jean [6] (J)
Lefebvre, Pierre [1] (J,L)
Lefebvre dit LaSiseraye,
Michel [1, 25] (J)
Lefebvre dit Angers, Jean-
Baptiste [1, 25] (J)
Lefebvre, Jean-Baptiste [1]
(J)
Lefebvre dit Lacroix, Louis
[2, 45] (J)
Légal, Noël [2] (J)
Lehoux, Jean [1] (J)
Le Large, Pierre [1, 62, 63]
(W)
Lemarché or Lemerché dit
Laroche, Jean [2]
(J)
Lemelin dit Le Tourangeau,
Jean [2] (J)
Lemire, Jean [1] (J)
Lenoir, Vincent [2] (J)
Lepine dit Lalime, Jean-
Baptiste [2] (L)
Leroux dit Rousson, Jean
dit Jean-Baptiste [2]
(J)
Lesage, Joseph [2] (L)
Lescarbot dit Beauceron,
Jean [1] (J)
Letendre dit Laliberté, Pierre
[2] (J)
Levasseur dit Lavigne, Jean
[2, 54] (J)
Levasseur dit Lespérance,
Pierre [2] (J)

(brother of Jean)
Levasseur dit Lavigne, Noël
[2] (J) (son of Jean)
Levasseur dit Lesperance,
Pierre [2] (J) (son of
Pierre)
Levasseur, Noël [4] (J,L)
Levasseur dit Chaverlange,
Francois [2] (J,L)
Levasseur, Noël dit Pierre-
Noël [4, 25] (J,L)
Levasseur, Pierre [2] (J)
Levasseur, Francois [4] (L)
Lévesque, Robert [1] (J)
Levitre, Pierre [1] (J)
Longtin or Lonquetin,
Jerome [1] (J)
Lorrain dit LaChapelle,
Pierre [6] (J)
Maddox, Joseph-Daniel [2,
8] (J)
Magnan dit LaGeauge, Jean
[1] (J)
Major dit Lacroix, Sébastien
[1] (J)
Malherbe, Francois [2, 46]
(J)
Mallet, Denis [2, 4] (J)
Marchand, Jean [1] (J)
Marchand, Étienne [1] (J,L)
Marcheteau dit Desnoyers,
Joseph [2] (J)
Marcil or Marsil dit
L'Espagnol, André
[1] (J)
Maroist, Charles [2] (L)
Martin dit Jolicoeur, Nicolas
[2] (J)
Martin dit Jolicoeur,
Nicolas-Étienne [2]
(J) (son)
Martin, Nicolas [2] (J)
Massault dit Saint-Martin,
Jean [2] (J)
Mattemasse, Jean [1] (J)
Ménage or Mesnage, Pierre
[1] (J,L)
Ménard dit Lafontaine,
Louis [1] (J)
Mercereau, Pierre [1] (J)
Mercereau, Pierre [1, 2] (J)
(son)

Merceron, Jacques [1] (L)
 Millet dit LeBeauceron,
 Nicolas [1] (J)
 Miville dit Le Suisse, Pierre
 [2] (J)
 Miville dit Le Suisse,
 Francois [2] (J)
 (son)
 Moineau, Michel [2, 42] (J)
 *Mongeau, Pierre [1] (J)
 Monin dit Lafleur, Gilles [1]
 (J)
 Morand dit Lagrandeur,
 Nicolas [1] (J)
 Morand, Jean-Louis [1] (J)
 Morin, Jacques [1] (L)
 Mousseau dit Laviolette,
 Jacques [6] (J)
 Nafrechou, Laurent [1] (J)
 Nicolas, Guillaume [2] (J,L)
 Noblesse dit Picard, Martin
 [2] (J)
 Normand or Lenormand,
 Gervais [1] (J)
 Normand, Jean [1] (J) (son)
 Normand, Jean [1] (J)
 (brother of Gervais)
 Nuiratte, Alexandre [6] (W)
 Pagé dit Carsy or Quercy,
 Raymond [2] (J)
 Pailé, Léonard, [1] (J)
 Pailé, Charles [1] (J) (son)
 Pailé, Gabriel [1] (J) (son)
 Paire, Francois-Joseph [2]
 (J)
 Panier dit LaPlante, Daniel-
 Joseph [1] (J)
 Paquet, René [2] (J)
 Paquet, René [2] (J) (son)
 Paquin, Nicolas [2] (J)
 Paré, Robert [1] (J)
 Paré, Jean [1] (J)
 Paré, Louis [2] (L)
 Parent, Mathurin [1] (J)
 Parent, Jean-Baptiste [2,
 31] (J) (son)
 Parent dit Parisien, Michel
 [2] (J)
 Parent, Guillaume [1] (J)
 Parent, Pierre [1] (L)
 Paris, Jean [2] (J)
 Paulet or Poulet, Antoine

 [1] (J)
 Pavie, Charles [2] (J)
 Péladeau dit Saint-Jean,
 Jean [1] (J)
 Pelletier, René [1] (J)
 Pelletier, Nicolas [1] (J)
 Pelletier, Jean [1, 5, 26,
 34] (J)
 *Petit, Gaspard [1] (J)
 Petit, Francois [2] (J)
 Petit, Jean-Baptiste [2] (J)
 Petitpas, Nicolas [1, 48]
 (W)
 Philibot, Gabriel [1] (L)
 Picard dit Lafortune,
 Hugues [6] (J)
 Pichou dit Duvernay,
 Antoine [1] (J)
 Picot dit Labrie, Jacques [6]
 (J)
 Pilet. Francois [1] (J)
 Pillet, André [2] (J)
 Pilote, Joseph [2] (L)
 *Pinel, Nicolas [1, 6] (J)
 Pinet, Antoine [1] (W)
 Pinet, Noël [1, 37] (W)
 Piron, Pierre [6] (J)
 Plumeteau, Antoine [3] (J)
 Poirier, Jacques [6, 58] (W)
 Poitras, Louis [1] (J)
 Poitras or Poidras, Jean [2]
 (J,L)
 Poitras, Francois [2] (L)
 Poulin or Poulain, Claude [1]
 (J)
 Pouliot, Charles [1] (J)
 Quenet, Jean [1, 49, 33]
 (J)
 Racine, Étienne [1] (J)
 Racine, Pierre [1] (J) (son)
 Racine, Jean-Baptiste [1] (J)
 (son of Pierre)
 Racine dit Sainte-Marie,
 Pierre [1] (J) (son of
 Pierre)
 Racine Clément [1] (L)
 Raimbault, Claude [2] (J)
 Rainville, Jean [1] (J)
 Rasset or Racet, Jean [2]
 (J)
 Rault, Alexandre [1] (J)
 Raymond, Francois [1] (W)

Réaume, René [1] (J)
 Réaume, Robert [1] (J)
 (son)
 Reiche or Resche, Francois
 [1, 2, 41] (J,L)
 Renaud, Charles [2] (J)
 Ride or Reid, Jean [2] (J)
 Rivière, Pierre [2] (J)
 Rouillard dit La Rivière,
 Antoine [1] (J)
 Rousset, Nicolas [1] (L)
 Roy or Leroy dit Ody or
 Audy, Siméon [1]
 (J)
 Roy or Leroy dit LaPensée,
 Jean [1] (J)
 *Roy or Leroy dit
 Desjardins, Pierre
 [1, 2, 8, 39] (J)
 Roy, Jean-Baptiste [1] (L)
 Saint-Yves, [2] (J)
 Samson, Gabriel [1, 6, 58]
 (W)
 Sédilot, Sieur de Brisval,
 Adrien [1] (J)
 Sénéchal, Francois [1] (J)
 Sévigny, Joseph [2] (L)
 Simon dit Boucher, Pierre
 dit Pierrot [1, 48]
 (W)
 Simon dit Delorme, Joseph
 [1] (J,L)
 Soucy, Pierre [1] (J)
 Soulard, Mathurin [1] (J)
 Soulevant or Soulauvin,
 Thomas [1] (W)
 Spar or Haspart, Jean [1]
 (W)
 Suire dit Saint-Fort,
 Jacques [3] (J,L)
 Tapin, Joseph [2] (L)
 Tartre dit LaRivière,
 Guillaume [1] (J)
 Tauret, Sieur de [2] (L)
 Terrenoire, Pierre [2] (J)
 Terrien, Francois [3] (L)
 Tesserot or Tessereau,
 Antoine [1] (J)
 Tessier or Texier dit
 Lavigne, Urbain [6]
 (J)
 Testard dit Paris [1, 58] (W)

Thibault, Louis [1] (J)
 Thibault, Denis [2] (J)
 Titasse, Jean (Negro) [2] (J)
 Touchet, Thomas [1] (J)
 Toulon de Basquerie,
 Joannis (Jean) [1]
 (W)
 Trefflé dit Rotot, Francois
 [1] (J)
 Trottain dit Saint-Surin,
 Francois [2] (J)
 *Trottier, Jules [1, 32] (J)
 *Trudeau, Étienne [1] (J)
 Trudeau, Louis [1] (J) (son)
 Trudeau, Joseph [1] (J)
 (son)
 Turcot, Jacques [1, 36] (J)
 Vacher dit Saint-Julien,
 Sylvestre [1] (J)
 Vacher dit Lacerte, Jean-
 Guy [2, 40] (J)
 Vallière, Francois [2] (L)
 Vanchy, Pierre [2] (J)
 Vandandaigue dit Gatebois
 or Gadbois, Joseph
 [2] (J)
 Vautour, André [1] (J)
 Verrier dit la Solaye, Pierre
 [1] (J)
 Vézina, Jacques [2] (J)
 Vézina, Pierre [1] (L)
 Viger, Charles [1] (J)
 Vigneau, Maurice [1] (W)
 Villeneuve, Étienne [1] (L)

* worked at large scale jobs

Masons & Related Trades

Aide dit Créquy, Jean [9]
 (J)
 Aide dit Créquy, Louis [9]
 (J)
 Allais or Halay, Pierre [9,
 10] (J)
 Allard, Thomas [9] (L)
 Arrivé, Maurice [9] (J)
 Baillif, Claude [9, 10, 20,
 21] (J)
 Bailly dit La Fleur,
 Francois or Jean [9,
 21, 54] (J)

Baneau, Mathias [9] (J)
 Bareau dit Laviolette,
 Mathias [9] (J)
 Beaudinor Baudin, René [9,
 10] (J)
 Beaudon dit LaRivière,
 Jacques [9] (J)
 Béland, Joseph [9] (L)
 Bélanger, Francois [9] (J)
 Bélanger, Pierre [9] (L)
 Bénassis, Guillaume [9, 10]
 (J)
 Bercy dit Beausoleil,
 Thomas [9, 10] (J)
 Bernard Sieur de La Rivière,
 Hilarie [9, 25, 54,
 20, 21] (J)
 Bertrand, Jacques [9, 10]
 (J)
 Bérubé, Damien [9] (J)
 Bizet, Paul-Daniel [9] (J)
 Blénier dit Jarry, Bernard [9]
 (J)
 Boissel, Jacques [9, 51] (J)
 Boivin, Pierre [9] (J)
 Bonneau dit La Bécasse,
 Joseph [9] (J)
 Boucher, Marin [9] (J)
 Boucher, Jean-Galleran [9]
 (J)
 Boucher dit Belleville, Jean
 [9, 21] (J,L)
 Bouchet dit St-Amour,
 Jacques-Hyacinthe
 [9, 10] (J)
 Boudart, Jean [9, 10] (J)
 Bouvier, Michel [9, 20] (J)
 Bouvier, Urbain [10] (J)
 Brassard, Antoine [9] (J)
 Brossard, Urbain [9] (J)
 Brossard, Claude [9] (J)
 Bussières, Joseph [9] (L)
 Caillé, Jacques [9] (J)
 Camanne, Étienne [9, 1] (L)
 Campeau, Étienne [9] (J)
 Carpentier, Antoine [9, 20,
 21] (J,L)
 Castonguay, Sieur de [9] (L)
 Chapeau, Jean [9] (J)
 Charrier, Jacques [9, 10]
 (J)
 Charpentier, Paul [9, 10] (L)

Charron, Martial [9] (J)
 Chevalier, René [9, 10] (J)
 Coiteux, Francois [9] (J)
 Colin dit Laliberté, Mathurin
 [9] (J)
 Corneau, Jean [9] (J)
 Courteron or Coutron,
 André [9] (L)
 Cousineau, Jean [9, 10] (J)
 Couturier dit Bourguignon,
 Pierre [9, 20] (J)
 Dametré, Jean [9] (L)
 Danis, Pierre [9] (J)
 Danis, Jean [10] (W)
 Dasilva dit Portugais, Jean-
 Marie [9] (L)
 Dasilva, Dominique [9] (L)
 Dasylva dit Portugais,
 Nicolas [9, 10, 21]
 (J,L)
 Dauvier, Simon [9] (J)
 Daveluy dit Larose, Jean-
 Paul [9] (J)
 Daveluy, Jean [9, 10] (J)
 (brothers)
 Daviau, René [9] (L)
 Deguire dit Lorose, Jean-
 Baptiste [9, 10] (J)
 Deguire dit Larose, Francois
 [9] (J) (brother)
 Deguire, Guillaume [9, 21]
 (J)
 Deguire, Guillaume [9, 21]
 (J) (son)
 Deguire, Jacques [9, 21]
 (J,L) (son)
 Deguise dit Flamant,
 Jacques [9, 21] (L)
 Deguise dit Flamant,
 Guillaume [9] (L)
 Delestre dit Beaujour, Pierre
 [9, 21] (L)
 Demarts, Jean [9] (J)
 Demoliers, Jacques [9] (L)
 Deniau dit Destailis, André
 [9] (J)
 Deslandes dit Champigny,
 Jean [9] (J)
 Deslandes dit Champigny
 [9] (J) (son)
 Deslandes dit Champigny,
 Pierre [9] (J) (son)

Desmonts dit Perigord,
Léonard [10] (J)
Devesne dit Chagnolet,
Gilles [9, 10] (J)
Doucet, Pierre [9] (W)
Drouin, Robert [12] (J)
Dubois, Jean [9, 10] (J)
Dubois dit Laviolette,
Antoine [9] (J)
Dubuc, Michel [9, 13] (J)
Ducarreau, Francois [9] (J)
Duchesneau, René [9] (J)
Dufault, Francois [9] (J)
Dumas, Gabriel [9] (J)
Dumas, Francois [9] (J)
Dumas, Francois [10] (J)
Dumont, Jean [9] (J,L)
Duplais, Louis [9] (J)
Duplais, Sylvain [9] (J,L)
Duprac, Jean-Robert [9] (J)
Dupuis, Guillaume [9] (L)
Faubert, Jacques [9] (J)
Flamand or Flamant,
Jacques [9, 21] (L)
Fluet, Guillaume [9] (L)
Gateau, Jean [9] (J)
Gauthier, Francois [9] (W)
Gendreau dit LaPoussière,
Pierre [9] (J)
Girard dit Langevin, Urbain
[10] (J)
Giroux, Jean [9] (L)
Gougeon, Pierre [9] (J)
Gratis, Pierre [9] (J,L)
Grenat dit Lachapelle,
Sébastien [9] (J)
Grossiau, Charles [9] (J)
Guay or Gastonguay dit
Frenière, Mathieu
[9] (J)
Guenet or Ganet, Pierre [9,
48] (J)
Guillimin, Charles [9] (L)
Guyon, Jean [9] (J)
Hatbe dit Lirlandois, Jean
Kery [9] (W)
Hay, Pierre [9, 10, 4] (J)
Hévé, Francois [9, 10] (J)
Houde, Louis [9] (J)
Huet dit Dulude, Michel [9]
(J)
Janson dit LaPalme, Pierre

[9, 10, 20,21] (J)
Janson dit LaPalme,
Dominique [9, 20]
(J) (son)
Janson, Louis [10] (J) (son)
Jean dit Denis, Jacques [9,
10] (J)
Jette, Urbain [9, 6] (J)
Jourdain, Guillaume [9, 10]
(J,L)
Jourdain, Guillaume-
Alexandre [9,
10, 20] (J) (son)
Jourdain, Michel [9, 21] (L)
Lafaye, Pierre or Pierre-
Joseph [10] (J)
Lafleur dit Sévigny, Antoine
[9] (L)
Laforest dit Lauvergnat,
Pierre [10] (J)
Lagrange, Mathieu [9] (J)
Lajoue, Francois [10, 25,
20, 45] (J)
Lambeye or Limbé dit
Larose, Pierre [9] (J)
Landry, Hilarion [9] (L)
Laniel, Jean-Baptiste [9] (J)
Lapalme, Charles [9, 21] (L)
Larchevêque dit
LaPromenade, Jean-
Baptiste [9] (J)
Larchevêque, Philip [9, 10]
(J) (brothers)
Lavergne, Francois [9] (J)
Lavergne, Louis [9, 10] (J)
Leblanc, Léonard [9] (J)
Lecouty dit LaDouceur,
Nicolas [9] (J)
Lerouge, Jean [9, 25, 11]
(J)
Lévesque, Louis [9] (J)
Loriot or Lauriot, Jean [9]
(J)
Luce dit La Croix, Claude
[9] (W)
Maheu or Maheust dit
Point-du-Jour,
Zacharie [9] (J)
Maillet, Gilbert [9, 20] (J)
Mailloux dit Desmoulins,
Joseph [9, 10, 20]
(J,L)

Mailloux dit Desmoulins,
Jean [9, 20, 21]
(J,L) (brothers)
Mailloux, Vital [9] (J,L)
(son)
Malouin, Jean [9] (L)
Marchand, Charles [9] (J)
Marcoux or Marcou, Pierre
[9] (J)
Marcoux, Germain [9] (J)
Martin dit
LaMontagne, Olivier
[9] (J)
Martin dit Langevin,
Francois [9] (J)
Martin dit L'Angoumois,
Pierre [9] (J)
Masta, Mathurin [9, 10] (J)
Ménard, Jacques [9] (J,L)
Ménard, Pierre [9, 21] (L)
Michelon or Michelson,
Pierre [9] (L)
Mons dit Lamontagne,
Pierre [9] (W)
Montfort, Jean [9] (J)
Moreau, Francois [9] (L)
Morin, Pierre [9] (J)
Niof dit LaFrance, Georges
[9] (J)
Nony dit Larose, Pasquier
[10] (J)
Orillon dit Champagne,
Charles [9] (W)
Paquet dit LaVallée,
Francois [9, 27] (J)
Paquet, René [9] (J,L)
Parent, Étienne [9] (L)
Parent, Jean [9] (L)
(brothers)
Payet dit Saint-Amour, Jean
[9, 10] (J)
Pepin, Jean [10] (J)
Pepin, Sieur de [9] (L)
Pepin, Louis [9] (L)
Périnault dit Lamarche,
Jacques [9] (J)
Périneau dit Lamarche,
Toussaint [9] (J)
Périneau dit Lamarche,
Nicolas [9] (J) (half
brothers)
Petit or Lepetit, Pierre [9]

(J)
 Piton dit Toulouse, Simon [9] (J)
 Poliquin or Policain, Jean [9] (J)
 Ponsart, Benoît [9] (J)
 Rainville, Noël [9, 21] (J,L)
 Ranger dit Paquet, Pierre [9] (J)
 Renfret dit Malouin, Jean [9, 21] (L)
 Renaud dit LeTambour & Larose, Antoine [9] (J)
 Renaud dit Canard, Michel [9] (J)
 Renaud dit Canard, Pierre [9] (J) (son)
 Resout, Francois [9] (J)
 Richard dit Larose, Jacques [9] (J)
 Rocheron or Rochon, Gervais [9] (J)
 Roger, Jean [9] (J)
 Rollandeau, Pierre [9] (J)
 Rouillard, Joseph [9] (L)
 Routier, [9] (L)
 Roy, Mathurin [9] (J)
 Roy or Leroy, Étienne [9] (J)
 Sarault or Sareau dit Laviolette, Jean [9] (J)
 Sarault dit Laviolette, Pierre [9] (J)
 Savary, Francois [9, 10] (W)
 Senet dit Frappedabord, Esprit [9] (J)
 Serail, Francois [9] (J)
 Serat dit Coquillard, Pierre [9] (J)
 Sévigny, Antoine [9] (L)
 Simard or Smart dit Lombrette, Pierre [9] (J)
 Stems, Georges [10] (J)
 Tabault, Alexis [9] (J)
 Tellier or Letellier, Étienne [9] (J)
 Tessier dit Lavigne, Paul [9, 10] (J)
 Théodore dit Gilles, Michel

[9] (J)
 Toupin, Antoine [9] (L)
 Vachon, Paul [9] (J)
 Valade, Guillaume [9] (J)
 Valade, Charles [9] (J)
 Valade, Jean-Baptiste [9] (J) (3 brothers)
 Valcour, Sieur de [9] (L)
 Vallée, Charles [9, 21] (L)

Roofing Trades

Basquien or Bastien, Pierre [15] (J)
 Beaudry or Baudry, Toussaint [13] (J)
 Bouvier, Charles [13] (L)
 Brion, Alexandre [13] (L)
 Dron, Pierre [14] (J)
 Dubeau dit St. Godard [13] (L)
 Duboc dit Saint-Godard, Guillaume [13] (J)
 Gadiou dit Saint-Louis, Jean-Baptiste [13] (J,L)
 Gatien dit Tourangeau, Pierre [13, 14, 16] (J,L)
 Gatien dit Tourangeau, Pierre [13] (J) (son)
 Gatien, Francois-Lucien [13] (J) (son)
 Gendron dit LaRolandière, Guillaume [13] (J)
 Guerin, Pierre [13] (L)
 Hervé dit Saint-Jean & Laliberté, Jean [16, 56] (J)
 Jacquet, Francois [14] (J)
 Lajoie [15] (L)
 Loiseau or Lozeau, Jean [15, 17, 19] (J)
 Mavré, Francois [15] (J)
 Normand, Charles [13] (J)
 Pellot dit Lafliche [13] (L)
 Pepin, Robert [14] (J)
 Sauvage, Gilles [13] (J)
 Sire, André [13, 14] (J)
 Tournois, Jean [13] (J)
 Voyer, Robert [13] (J)

Voyer, Pierre-Gervais [13] (L)

Trades

1. carpenter
2. joiner
3. turner, lathman
4. sculptor (carver of wood)
5. ship's carpenter
6. sawyer (of boards)
7. contractor
8. cooper (barrel maker)
9. mason
10. stone cutter
11. marble cutter
12. brick maker
13. roofer
14. slate roofer
15. tin roofer, worker with tin sheets
16. chimney sweep/ roofer
17. blacksmith
18. maker of gun parts & gun repair
19. lock smith, metal worker
20. architect
21. construction investor
22. edge tool maker
23. tanner
24. shoemaker
25. surveyor
26. charcoal worker
27. carter
28. wheelwright
29. organ builder
30. cobbler
31. maker of pewter ware
32. raiser of beef
33. controller, superintendent
34. clearer of land
35. notary
36. judge
37. seaman
38. shipmaster
39. master of beached boats
40. artist
41. bowman, guard

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 42. farmer; in charge of a department for controlling prices, taxes etc. | 49. merchant | 59. tax collector |
| 43. mechanic, worker | 50. fur merchant | 60. teacher |
| 44. musician | 51. meat seller | 61. registrar, official recorder |
| 45. bourgeois | 52. tailor | 62. clerk |
| 46. interpreter | 53. surgeon | 63. tavern keeper |
| 47. clock maker | 54. official of the court; bailiff | 64. inn keeper |
| 48. fisherman | 55. warehouse guard | 65. boat master |
| | 56. weaver | 66. pilot |
| | 57. in charge of a hotel | 67. saugier |
| | 58. ship navigator | |

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Due to increased costs of printing of our Quarterly, the anticipated costs of publication of our book and possible costs for speakers, our dues will be increased to \$20 per year per individual or family. The dues increase will take effect at the end of our fiscal year, June/ July 2000.

NEWS NOTES

From Memoires de la Societe, Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, vol. 50, no. 1, Spring 1999: There is an article which includes a list of the 25 passengers on Le Prudent which arrived in the Gaspé in 1755. Another article traces the ancestry of Antoine Roy back to Joigny, France. A third article compares statistical information in Jette, Tanguay and microfilms of church records. It is interesting to see the discrepancies, and enforces the need to carefully verify all our information.

American-Canadian Genealogist, Issue 82, vol. 256, no. 4, 1999 has an informative article tracing Catherine Baillon to Charlemagne.

The Minnesota Genealogical Society has

consolidated with the Czechoslovakian Genealogical Society International, the Northwest Territory and French Heritage Center, the Norwegian-American Genealogical Association, and other branches and moved to a new library. It is located at 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014.

From Connections, vol. 22, no. 2, Dec 1999: In January 2000, the Quebec National Archives at Montreal moved to a new location. It has moved from Mullins Street to 535 Viger Street East.

From The Newsletter, Chippewa County Genealogical Society, vol. 19, no. 1, Jan/Feb 1999: FHL volunteers are in the process of setting up a database of 17 million immigrants who entered Ellis Island between 1892 - 1924. The information will include names, the ships they arrived on, ports of origin, departure and arrival dates, and marital status. The first phase is expected to be completed by the end of 2000. Print outs will be possible. Eventually, they hope to include additional years and other ports.

From Voyageur, vol. 15, no. 2, Winter/Spring 1999: There is an interesting article by Sandra J. Zipperer entitled "Sieur Charles Michel de Langlade: Lost Cause, Lost Culture."

COMING UP

12 May 2000, 2:00 - 4:30: "Family Roots Online: Genealogy in the Information Age", Fitchburg Community Center (just south of Madison). Dawn Knauff, Dane County US Gen Web site coordinator and Jack Brisse, WSGS president, will team up to present this workshop. Learn to use your computer better to do family history. The cost is \$7.50, and is limited to the first 30 applicants. Contact:

Rollie Littlewood
5109 Coney Weston Pl.,
Madison, WI 53711
(608) 273-0211 or
rklittle@facstaff.wisc.edu

12-14 May 2000: Seminar 2000, "Migration Mosaic", sponsored by Ontario Genealogical Society, Ottawa Congress Centre, Ottawa, Ontario. They will be featuring 8 workshops, tours, 45 sessions and a marketplace for vendors. For Information:

OGS Seminar 2000
Merivale Postal Outlet
P.O. Box 65087
Nepean, Ontario K2G 5Y3

<http://www.cyberus.ca/~ogsottawa/sem2000.htm>

E-mail: ogsottawa@cyberus.ca

13 May 2000: "Putting Your Ancestors in Their Place" Exhibition Hall, Dane County Expo Center, Madison, WI Spring 2000 Seminar, hosted by the South Central Chapter of the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society. Michael J. Leclerc, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society will speak on the following three topics--Finding Your Ancestors' Homes: Deeds, Maps, and Other Records; "Other" Sources for French-Canadian Research; and From Pens to Pentiums: Genealogy of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow. Contact:

WSGS Spring Seminar
c/o Kathy Gosz

2757 Sandra Ln.
Waukesha, WI 53188

31 May-3 June 2000: NGS Conference in the States, Rhode Island Convention Center, Providence RI: hosted by the New England Regional Conference. For information contact:

2000 NGS Conference
4527 17th Street
North Arlington, VA 22207-2399

19-22 July 2000: Celebrating the Century Genealogical Conference: Fort Wayne Convention Center, Fort Wayne, IN. There will be 90 lectures and 40 speakers, exhibits, and vendors. For information:

The Millenium Conference
Allen County Public Library,
Historical Genealogy Dept.
P.O. Box 2270
Ft. Wayne, IN 46801-2270

6-9 Sept 2000: FGS Conference, Salt Palace Convention Center, Salt Lake City, Utah. For information contact:

Federation of Genealogical Societies
P.O. Box 200940
Austin, TX 78720-0940

Items For Sale

Back Issues of QUARTERLY, \$3.00 each, plus \$1.50 postage and handling
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Nous Nous en Souvenons, (alphabetical listing of descendants of French Canadians and Acadians which have been contributed by our members) \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

We Remember, (Vol. II of the above) \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling
QUARTERLY INDEX for the First Six Years, \$3.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling
QUARTERLY INDEX for vols. 7-10, \$3.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling

Loiselle Search--One marriage from Loiselle Index, \$2.00 plus S.A.S.E.



FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

Volume 14 No. 4

Summer 2000

THE POOR OF NEW FRANCE AND FRENCH CANADA

Joyce Banachowski

*A parish entry for Hugues Le Blanc
buried at Lotbiniere in 1750--
"Poor beggar, about 60 years old, who went
from parish to parish seeking alms." ¹*

It would be nice for us to think of our ancestors who came to New France as being strong, determined, successful, hardworking, talented, adventurers who were out to conquer whatever should face them. However, as the colony grew, reality set in. There were those who would be unable or unwilling to cope. There would be those who would find the work too difficult; there would be those who would be too old or too ill to handle the demands of everyday life. There would be those who would have bad luck. Droughts, frosts, and insects led to crop failures. For poor small farmers, there was nothing to fall back on. Many had farms which were only partly cleared which in normal times, barely supported a family. When a man lost his crop or his job, he depended on his neighbors and friends for help. When that failed, he had to go begging in the neighboring parishes or the towns. Quebec attracted a number of poor--asking for bread to feed their families. In the town of Quebec, the religious institutions--the seminary, the convents, the hospital--were usually willing to give a bit of money or food. In the towns, there were more funerals. By custom, if the poor accompanied a corpse to the cemetery and prayed for his soul, 20 sols

from the deceased estate would be distributed among them.² As the colony grew, it was evident that the poor of Quebec were a growing problem.

In 1663, New France became a royal colony.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meetings are held every second Thursday of the month at the Community Room, G110, at Mayfair Shopping Mall. Meetings begin at 7:30. Doors open at 6:30 for library use. Enter by the Northeast door to the mall. Take the stairs or elevator down one level.

June 8: Bill Fulcer, computer specialist at Bureau of Land Management, Milwaukee: Land grants and records.

July 13: Lemonade and popcorn roundtable session: Share your new finds, successes, and failures.

August 10: Jeane Dalton, owner of Designing Genies: Picture Layouts using computers; bring your photos for ideas.

September 14: Leslie Heinrichs, Academic Archivist at Milwaukee Urban Archives; an explanation of their holdings

¹ Cliche, Marie-Aimée, "Beggars' Beat," *Horizon Canada*, v. 4, 1987, p. 1152.

² *Ibid.*, p. 1149.

From that point on until the English conquest, the basic attitude of the king toward his colony was a paternalistic one. Jean Talon, the first Intendant, was directed to assist the population and encourage them in all ways possible. It was up to those in control to implement the policy and to solve the problems of daily existence. Land was to be distributed under the seigneurial system; the colony was to have a rapid population increase. Prices and distribution of goods were regulated. Settlers were expected to clear the land and bring it into production. Once they were established, they were expected to care for members of their own families. Children were to look after parents who were too old or too weak to work. The Iroquois were a constant problem.

In 1639, the nursing sisters of Dieppe came

to Quebec. They established the first Hôtel Dieu of New France in Lower Town, Quebec. They had hoped to care for the sick and the poor. On 15 August 1658, they opened the first wing of a permanent stone hospital. For over a hundred years, the Hôtel Dieu was extremely important to the town and colony of Quebec. They cared for victims of the plagues and for wounded soldiers; they cared for new immigrants, and they cared for the sick, crippled, and poor. With more coming into the colony, the Hôtel Dieu became more crowded and their expenses greater.³

In 1672, four or five women came into Quebec from the surrounding area, and

³ Reid, Allana G., "The First Poor-Relief System of Canada," The Canadian Historical Review, v. 27, no. 4, Dec 1946, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1946, p. 424.

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Our objectives are to foster and encourage interest and research in French Canadian and Acadian genealogy, heritage, and culture.

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started to make their living by begging. Others from Quebec and the surrounding area followed their example. By 1676, it was estimated there were more than three hundred poor living at the public's expense in the town of Quebec.⁴ Intendant Jacques Duchesneau and the Sovereign Council felt that many of these people were merely lazy. In 1676, the Sovereign Council issued an order. Begging from door to door was forbidden under pain of corporal punishment. All able-bodied beggars were to return to their grants of land on pain of punishment. A fine of ten livres was placed on any person who gave alms to a beggar who came to the door. In cases of extreme hardship, the deserving poor people were allowed to beg, but they had to have a certificate signed by their parish priest or a judge. It gave their address, and that information was given to the lieutenant general and the king's attorney. The order was renewed in 1677 and 1683.⁵ It is not known how long this order was enforced or how effective this order was.

Many could not make a living. The beggars came back in greater numbers and began to live in little huts outside the town of Quebec. Comments were made about the eyesore they created. After the large fire in Quebec in 1682, the number increased with inhabitants who had lost everything in the fire and did not have the money or energy to begin again. An economic depression also hit. Punishment for the first offense of begging was for the offender to be placed in the stocks. A second offense brought the punishment of flogging. Punishment by the pillory or whipping did not have any effect. The Hotel Dieu could no longer care for the poor because they were filled with the sick. It was suggested that a Hopital-General, similar to that in Paris, be set up to care for the poor. The authority in France refused.⁶

In 1684, a tertian ague (a malaria like fever) epidemic struck, leaving many poor widows and orphans. In addition, the Iroquois Wars had prevented the furs from the west to arrive in Montreal for three years. This caused an economic hardship. The number of poor was increasing dramatically in Quebec, Montreal, and Trois Rivières.⁷

To deal with the problem, Intendant Jean Bochart de Champigny called a special meeting of the Sovereign Council on 8 April 1688. The council had three goals--to prevent anyone from starving, to find work for all who were capable, and to end the public annoyance of the numbers of begging poor.⁸ The Sovereign Council, again forbid begging but set up a committee to attend to the poor relief of every town and parish of Quebec. They were known as the *Bureau des Pauvres*. In Quebec, the Bureau was made up of the priest of the Quebec parish, who was to provide information about the poor, and three lay directors. One director was to preside at the committee meetings, keep track of each applicant, and to bring together laborers and employers. The second director acted as treasurer and kept track of everything received and spent. The third director kept the minutes and the poor-relief registers. In Quebec, the first directors were Messr. Ruette D'Auteuil, attorney-general; Paul Dupuy, Prevote Court judge; and Peuvret de Mesnu, clerk of the Council. Directors were all equal in importance. They all could express their opinion, and majority ruled for decisions. A new director was elected at each September, January, and May meeting. All ex-directors were to attend meetings and could also vote. In time, the group grew to a number of important men of the community.⁹ In the other cities and rural areas, Bureaus des Pauvres were to be set up following these

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 425.

⁵ Cliche, *op. cit.*, pp. 1149-1150.

⁶ Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 425.

⁷ Eccles, W.J., "Social Welfare Measures and Policies in New France," *Essays on New France*, Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1987, p. 42.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 43.

⁹ Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 426.

same guidelines.

On 3 June 1698, the first Bureau des Pauvres of Montreal met. Dollier de Casson, of the seminary of St-Sulpice, Paris; M. de Breslay, of parish of Ville Marie; Father Leblanc; M. le Marquis Crisafy, lieutenant of the king in the city; M. Deschambaut, procureur of the king in the jurisdiction of the Isle of Montreal and lieutenant-general; Jacques Le Ber and Pierre Lamoureux of St-Germain, merchants of the city, and Anthoine Adhemar de St-Martin, greffier and royal notary, were present. LeBer, Lamoureux and Adhemar were made directors of the bureau. They decided to meet each Monday at 2 o'clock. Mme de Maricour and Mlle. de Repentigny were the first appointed to collect donations within the limits of the parish of the city. The poor who were sick were to be cared for, and poor children were to be put into apprenticeships to work. On 9 December 1698, it was decided there was need for a second collection for the poor. Mme. Juchereau of St-Denis and Mme. d'Argenteuil were in charge of the collection in the city and surrounding suburb area. Sieurs Dupre and La Morille were placed in charge of the poor of Lachine and of the River St-Pierre. Sieurs Pothier and Prudhomme were placed in charge of the faubourg of Notre Dame de Bonsecours and Julien Blais was at Montagne.¹⁰ Outside of the towns, each seigneurie was to take care of its own poor without any other help.

Following the Conseil Souverain's order of 8 April 1688, the seigneur, cure and habitants of the parish of Sainte-Famille L'île d'Orleans met in the parish church the 22 February 1698. By voice vote they chose Francois Lamy, cure of the parish, Louis de Niort, sieur de la Noraye, Nicolas Catrin for secretary, Nicolas Paquin for *directeur des passants*, and Jacques Bilodeau for *directeur receveur* (treasurer) as their Bureau de Pauvres. At their meeting 1 April 1698, the Bureau des Pauvres chose Marie Aubert, wife of Jean

Premont, Marie Plante, wife of Nicolas Paquin, Marie Loignon, wife of Nicolas Drouin, and Marie Lerloux (Lehoux), widow of Joseph Renaud, to collect donations for the poor from the parish. By the meeting on the 5 April, the ladies had collected eighteen minots of wheat. On the 17 April 1699, the parish elected Robert Gaulin *comme directeur secretaire*, Gervais Rochon *comme directeur receveur*, and Nicolas Drouin *comme directeur des passants* to replace Nicolas Catrin, Nicolas Paquin and Jacques Bilodeau when their term expired.¹¹

Anyone who had lived within the town of Quebec for three months could be eligible for help if his need and worth were proven. In order to provide them with what they needed and what they deserved, all of the poor were divided into three classes. The old and the sick were to be provided with money, food and a place to live if possible. The lazy were to be whipped as punishment and forced to work. If they refused, they could be thrown into prison on bread and water. The unfortunate were to be provided with jobs or with tools to carry on their trade. They were to be given food, clothing and a place to live until they were on their feet again.¹² The directors made wage agreements with those who offered employment, and the poor had to accept. If the poor looked for a job on their own, they were told what wages they could ask for, dependent on how capable they were. Tavern keepers and others were forbidden to purchase tools and supplies from the poor, and the poor were forbidden to sell their tools for any reason.¹³ Again, in extreme situations, families would have permission to beg. Orphans and children of destitute families were to be put to work, under contract to better-off families, until they were 18 years old. Foundlings were to

¹⁰ Bellemare, Raphael, "Le 'Bureau des Pauvres' de Montreal," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 5, 1899, pp. 279-281.

¹¹ Roy, Pierre-Georges, "Le Bureau des Pauvres de la Sainte-Famille de L'île d'Orleans," Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, v. 33, no. 10, Oct 1927, p 578-579.

¹² Reid, op. cit., p. 426.

¹³ Eccles, op. cit., p. 43.

be given to wet-nurses for the first eighteen months of their lives, and then indentured to some family. These contracts were to be drawn up by a notary. Their lives were often miserable. They suffered a mortality rate three times higher than legitimate children.¹⁴

Money had to be raised to provide these services. Boxes were to be placed in the churches and chapels of the town so that the citizens could place their charitable offerings. Two women were to go from door to door each month to solicit money, food, and clothing contributions. A servant was to accompany them to carry the contributions. Occasionally, there were royal subsidies. The Council laid fines which were to go into the poor fund for the Bureau des Pauvres.¹⁵ The colonists of New France were generous. Many felt it was a religious duty to help the poor. It is estimated that 44% made provisions in their wills to help the needy.¹⁶

Not having a home where the sick and aged could be cared for was another problem. In 1686, Bishop St. Vallier had bought a house near the Cathedral of Quebec. It had been given to the Sisters of the Congregation from Montreal to establish a residential school for poor girls to be given a Christian upbringing. In 1688, St. Vallier suggested, that since the Maison de Providence was not being entirely used for the school, the Bureau des Pauvres use half as a poor house. For over a year this arrangement was in existence.¹⁷

St. Vallier felt that the Bureau des Pauvres should be replaced by a Hôpital Général which would be run by the religious. In 1692, the Recollets offered to sell him their monastery on the St. Charles River in exchange for permission to move into town. The king agreed to issue letters patent to establish an

Hôpital-Général in the town of Quebec. Four nuns from Hôtel Dieu were to staff the hospital. The Bureau des Pauvres sent their inhabitants, and members of their committee were made directors of the hospital. With the establishment of the Hôpital-Général, the Bureau des Pauvres no longer existed.¹⁸ The Hôpital-Général was primarily for men and women who were elderly, crippled or mentally ill, but beggars were welcomed as well. The poor were given work in the hospital's workshops and farmlands, and they helped to care for the chronically ill.¹⁹ Bishop Saint-Vallier felt that poverty stricken young women might turn to prostitution. One ward was established for women of low morals. He hoped that later, there would be arrangements for them to be married. Poor families were given blankets so they would not have to sleep together. The nuns saw the hospital as a chance to not only help the needy, but to save souls. Daily, the nuns would preach to their patients, lead them in group prayer and urge them to look for a holy purpose for their situation. Saint-Vallier invited one of the poor to eat with him each day. On special occasions, Saint-Vallier and other officials served meals to the poor at the Hôpital-Général.²⁰

By 1698, the Indian wars with the Iroquois had ended, and a royal edict had forbidden fur traders to go to the west. In February, the Sovereign Council was again facing the problem of beggars again annoying the population by going door to door begging rather than working. Ruelle D'Auteuil protested against Saint-Vallier and the Hôpital-Général taking care of the poor. He appealed to the king to dissolve the Hôpital and reinstitute the Bureau. He thought of the Hôpital-Général as a threat to the king and his officials. He felt the clergy were gaining too much power in Quebec. The king must have agreed. On 22 February 1698, the *Bureau*

¹⁴ Cliche, *op. cit.*, p. 1150.

¹⁵ Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 427.

¹⁶ Cliche, *op. cit.*, p. 1152.

¹⁷ Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 427.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 428.

¹⁹ Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

²⁰ Cliche, *op. cit.*, pp. 1151-1152.

des Pauvres was re-established by the Sovereign Council. Local priests and four other directors in the towns were to see to the feeding of the deserving poor by following the regulations of 1688. The directors of the Hôpital Général resigned in April, returned the hospital to St. Vallier, and resumed their duties as members of the committee of the Bureau des Pauvres.²¹ At a meeting 14 July 1698, the decision to meet once a month was made. Usually six to eight cases were determined at each of these meetings.²²

Bishop St. Vallier returned to France to plead his case. As a result, in May 1701, the king issued an order to establish an order of nuns at the Hôpital-Général. Their only purpose was to care for the poor of the town. Between October 1699 and May 1701, the Bureau des Pauvres had taken charge of the poor relief of Quebec and the Hôpital Général had taken care of the sick and old. After the king's order in May 1701, the Bureau des Pauvres began to gradually disappear.²³

The years 1698-1699 saw an increase in the number of poor in New France. There had been eight years of Iroquois wars; the fur trade had suffered, and there was a crop failure in 1698. In the spring of 1699, the Bureau des Pauvres gave two to four bushels of wheat to fifteen individuals for the spring planting. The seed grain was to be repaid to the Bureau after the harvest. Fifteen livres were given to the parish church of Vercheres. Two ecus were given to the Hunault family who were suffering. The father had just returned from a period of captivity by the Iroquois.²⁴ Wheat was given to individuals, cloth to women in need, and milk to women with children. Many times, these items were given for a month until a relative could be found and made to assume his

responsibility.²⁵

In 1692, the Hôpital- Général of Montreal was established by Jean-Francois Charon de La Barre. The associates formed a community called the Freres Hospitaliers also known as the Freres Charon. They were to attend to poor and disabled men. On 28 October 1688, Francois Dollier de Casson, Sulpician and superior of the seminary of Montreal had granted nine arpents of land at Pointe a Calliere to the community to establish their hospital. On 31 August 1692, the Sovereign Council granted permission to begin work. It took a while to become operational. On 1 June 1694, Jean-Francois Charon de La Barre and a group of lay brothers--Pierre Le Ber, a painter; Jean-Vincent Le Ber du Chesne and Jean Fredin, the secretary to the intendant--established a Hôpital Général in Montreal. On 15 April 1694, the king had approved Charon's project and granted him letters patent and urged him to set up a trade school. In October 1694, Bishop St-Vallier approved the community of men taking the name, *Freres Hospitaliers de St. Joseph de la Croix*, (The Brothers Hospitaliers of the Cross and of St. Joseph). This was the first religious community for men. By 1698, it was functioning well. Orphaned boys and sick, crippled or elderly men who could not make a living were taken in. Orphans and the poor were also provided training in skills of a trade so they would be able to produce saleable manufactured goods. In 1700, King Louis XIV granted Charon 1000 livres a year. By 1701, there were six lay brothers. Through their efforts and with a sixty thousand livre endowment, they were able to build a chapel.²⁶

Francois Charon and six other brothers chose to say provisional vows to the Rule of St. Augustin on 17 May 1702. Monsieur de la Colombiere and Father Francois de Belmont

²¹ Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 428.

²² Eccles, *op. cit.*, pp. 45-46.

²³ Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 430.

²⁴ Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 45.

²⁶ Wyczynski, Michel, "New France's Angels of Mercy," *The Archivist*, vol. 15 no. 6, Nov-Dec 1988, pp. 2-3.

were present. This greatly upset the king. He was in favor of the project but did not want a new religious community. The king's feelings were conveyed to Charon, and in 1708, the king issued an ordinance forbidding them to take vows. Some left the community, but Charon continued to institute new projects. In 1700, he had hoped to establish a hospital at Detroit, but the project was rejected. He opened a brewery and built a mill. The brewery failed and the mill was opposed by the Sulpicians who refused to give up their seigneurial privilege of building and controlling mills. He went to France in 1717 and 1719 to recruit schoolmasters. In 1719, Francois Charon died on the ship returning from LaRoche. In 1721, the Charon brothers were managing schools in the General Hospital in Montreal, at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Boucherville, Longueuil, Batiscan and Trois Rivières.²⁷

By 1747, there were only two lay persons surviving, and the hôpital-général was in a sad state. In 1747, it was open to women as well, when Mother Marguerite d'Youville and the Sisters of Charity took control. In 1755, Pontbriand approved their wearing a grey habit. From then on, they were known as the Sisters de la Charite or Soeurs-Grises (Grey Nuns). The buildings were repaired; debts were paid, and they extended their services. They cared for men and women alike. They cared for the poor, the sick, the orphans and the abandoned children. The hôpitals-général of Quebec and Montreal were financed through donations from the public, from income from their own lands, and from government subsidies.²⁸

In 1738, 1744 and 1751, famines struck New France and compounded the problem. The government became concerned about civil disorder, and the clergy were concerned about the moral evils which could be brought about by the increased number of poor. Some relief was supplied through government

funds. The bishop helped to distribute supplies. In 1742, Bishop de Pontbriand, last bishop of New France, noted that the numbers were steadily increasing, coming from as far away as 60 leagues into the town of Quebec. Stealing, violence, a break down in morals, and farms left unattended were feared. In 1743, it was noted that several people lost their lives in a crush at the bakers' shops in Quebec. In 1744, Bishop de Pontbriand drew up a list of the poor of Quebec and informed the various religious communities which ones they were responsible for feeding. He, himself donated eighty loaves of bread a week.²⁹

Approximately two-thirds of those who went to the Hôpital-Général in Montreal were women. They were more susceptible to poverty. A woman whose husband was sick or who had abandoned her made her solely responsible for her family, and she fell into poverty rapidly. In the 18th century, she could go to religious communities and hope for help. Sometimes, the government might give small pensions to widows of war veterans or loyalists. By the beginning of the 19th century, female poverty increased in the towns. There were unmarried women, orphans, unemployed women, and those suffering from chronic diseases. The 1830's brought Irish Immigrants. Women who immigrated with their families were generally poor. Few jobs were available. Women lacked specialized training; they were responsible for small children, and their salaries were about half of that of men. A woman without an inheritance was hardly able to support herself.³⁰

By the 19th century the problem of poverty had grown to the point where the nuns and individual charities could not handle it. Well-to-do women began to take an interest in helping other destitute women. In 1817, the

²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 1151-1152.

³⁰ Dumont, Micheline, Jean, Michele, Lavigne, Marie and Stoddart, Jennifer, *Quebec Women: A History*, The Women's Press, Toronto, 1987, p. 101.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

²⁸ Cliche, *op. cit.*, p. 1151.

bourgeois women of Montreal organized the Female Benevolent Society which established the Montreal General Hospital in 1821. In Quebec in 1822, the Female Compassionate Society was established to help married Catholic and Protestant women in childbirth, and in Montreal in 1822, the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum was established by some Protestant ladies. Two years later, the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society began to aid destitute women and children.³¹

The further one got into the 19th century, the worse the poverty problem became. Large families left women alone with their children when accidents, sickness or death struck their husbands. Natural disasters and economic crises compounded the problem. In 1832, 10% of the population of Montreal was killed by the cholera outbreak. In 1845, two fires in Quebec left 20,000 homeless. In 1847, a typhus epidemic broke out. In 1852, 1/6 of the population of Montreal was out of work, and in 1866, 1500 homes in Quebec were razed. It was estimated that about half of the population was classified as poor--in need of food, clothing, shelter, and firewood.³²

A number of charitable organizations were attempted. Two orphanages were built--the Catholic Orphanage of Montreal by the Dames de la Charitie and the Anglo-Protestant Orphanage by the Ladies Benevolent Society. Marie Fitzbach Roy was in charge of a shelter for women ex-prisoners which was set up by Saint Vincent de Paul of Quebec. A widow, Rosalie Cadron Jette, took in single women who were pregnant and destitute. In 1848, the Saint Anne Pelagie hospice for fallen girls--to help them to return to a better life, and to assure their children would be baptised and receive a Christian education--was established. Another widow, Emilie Tavernier-Gamelin, spent her money and time organizing shelters and hospitals for sick, poor, and aged women. Private contributions

and bazaars provided the finances for these charitable works.³³

As the numbers of poor grew, financial and organizational problems developed. The problem was alleviated when religious orders took over the charities. The Catholic Orphanage of Montreal was handled by the Grey Nuns. In 1840, when Emilie Tavernier-Gamelin was unable to get the French sisters to take over the Asile de la Providence, she founded the Soeurs de la Providence to continue her work. In 1851, Rosalie Cadron-Jette's volunteer women became the Soeurs de la Misericorde. In 1865 in Quebec, the director of Asile du Bon-Pasteur, Marie Fitzbach-Roy, founded the Soeurs du Bon-Pasteur. Twenty-one new communities were founded between 1840 and 1902. The Anglo-Protestants continued to depend on women's organizations, homes and orphanages to handle charity.³⁴

Foundlings

Of special interest to the crown were foundlings. Authorities always attempted to find the parents of abandoned children. Women who hid their pregnancy and gave birth were dealt with in the courts, often times receiving a death sentence. Children, however, were often found on the steps of the church or a private home. They then became the responsibility of the royal officials. In 1726, Intendant Begon ordered that abandoned children were the responsibility of the seigneurie where they were found rather than the crown. However, by 1736, the crown was accepting responsibility. If the father was known, a legal proceeding was held and he was to pay for the support and education of the child. However, the father was usually "unknown". An ordinance was issued by Intendant Gilles Hocquart on 9 June 1736 stating that the crown would pay seven livres a month for the care of abandoned, illegitimate children

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 102.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 170.

³³ *Ibid.*, pp. 170-172.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 172.

between the ages of eighteen months and four years. By that time, families were to be found who would assume responsibility for their care.³⁵

After 1700, civil authorities accepted volunteers who would adopt and care for the illegitimate and abandoned children. The notary, Adhemar, on 9 March 1709 noted that the procureur of the king, Pierre Raimbault, ordered Jacques Séguin and his wife, Marie Badet, to raise a foundling, Francois de Boisguibert, born on 20 November 1707. They were to raise him properly until the age of 18. For this they were to be compensated by the officer of justice with 80 livres. In another case, on 23 May 1726, Pierre Raimbault agreed to give to Jean Brau dit Pomainville and his wife, Elizabeth Brunet, of Lachine a foundling by the name of Joseph who was about six months. They promised to feed and care for the child in illness and instruct him in the Catholic religion until the age of twenty. In 1754, Mere d'Youville began to collect legitimate, natural children as well. Many of these children were abandoned, orphaned, or exposed to the streets and roads of the city in all seasons as a result of the war. By the time of the death of Mother d'Youville in 1771, three hundred twenty-eight abandoned children had benefited by her and her Grey Sisters' care.³⁶

In March 1748, Hocquart issued another ordinance for the foundlings of Montreal. A number of deaths of these children had occurred there. Many of these infants died because they were undernourished, ill, and having to face the weather elements when they were left at a gate or doorstep. As a result, regulations were laid. The local royal prosecutor was to be sure that wet-nurses who received infants were capable of nursing them. A designated midwife was to be hired

to act as consultant. She was to be paid 60 livres a year and was to be exempt from billeting of soldiers. Wet-nurses were to be paid 45 livres for the first three months for each child until the child was eighteen months. They were to be paid in advance. Hopefully, by eighteen months, these children would have been taken in by some family who would assume responsibility for them until they were eighteen or twenty years of age. These foster families were to be given a grant of 45 livres for taking and caring for the child. Children who were not taken in by the age of eighteen months were to remain with the nurse. She would then be paid 7 livres 10 sols per month for their care. Every three months, the royal prosecutor was to send the intendant a list of children who were cared for by the crown, a second list of those who were privately cared for and by whom, and a final list of those who had died with the date of their death.³⁷

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the rate of illegitimate pregnancies was rising. More women immigrants were crossing the ocean. Troops were billeted near towns. Servant girls were victims of sexual harassment. Children abandoned by prostitutes and girls who were seduced were filling the hospitals. At the beginning of the 19th century, the growth in trade with England caused a rapid growth in towns. The population was more unsettled. There were more unmarried males, soldiers, sailors, immigrants, engagés and day laborers. The rate of illegitimate births increased rapidly. In 1801, the Legislative Assembly in Lower Canada modified its laws. Before this change, a woman having an illegitimate child had only two choices--kill the child and be accused of infanticide or leave the child at the door of a church or religious community hoping it would be picked up. Some money was given to the Grey Nuns to pay for the care of abandoned children. The Grey Nuns opened missions, hospitals and homes or shelters for the orphaned and poor throughout Quebec and other parts of Canada.

³⁵ Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

³⁶ Massicotte, E.Z., 'Comment on Dispositif des Enfants du Roi,' *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, v. 37, 1931, pp. 51-54.

³⁷ Eccles, *op. cit.*, p. 48.

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DES SOEURS DE LA CHARITE (SOEURS--GRISES) WHO DIED BETWEEN 1737-1879

In 1737, Madame d'Youville with Louise Thaumur-Lasource, Catherine Demers, and Catherine Cusson formed an association and dedicated their lives to serving the poor. Their order, the Sisters of Charity or the Grey Nuns as they were called, continued to grow and serve the poor, the sick, the crippled, the orphaned and the abandoned children throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

The following chart gives the names of the Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns) who died at the Hôpital-Général of Ville Marie (Montreal) from their founding in 1737 to 1879. The name of the sister, the date of her death, her age at the time of her death and the number of years she was in religious life are given. If other information is known about these women, it is included in the miscellaneous column. The information for this chart was extracted from:

Annuaire de Ville-Marie, Origine, Utilite et Progres des Institutions Catholiques de Montreal: Hôtel-Dieu--Hôpital-Général, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Livraison of the second volume, J. Chapleau & Fils,

Imprimurs et Relieurs, Montreal, 1879, 1880, and 1882. (Reproduced on microfiche as part of the Canadian Institute of Historical Reproductions (CIHM Collection), Ottawa, (Microfiche nos. 32983, 32984, and 32986.)

Name	Date of Death	Age	Yrs. R	Miscellaneous Information
Catherine Cusson	20 Feb 1741	34	7	b. 16 Feb 1709 (Jean Cusson & Marguerite Aubuchon) at Montreal; one of first to join
Catherine Huet dit Dulude	24 June 1743	23	1	novice
Agathe Véronneau	20 Apr 1764	58	18	joined in 1755 and cared for the ill in the smallpox and typhus epidemics
Madeleine Celoron	10 Dec 1768	20	2	novice
Thérèse Beaufrere	29 Apr 1769	48	16	
Marie Marguerite de Lajemmerais (Madame d'Youville)	23 Dec 1771	70	34	foundress of the order; b. 15 Oct 1701 at Varennes (Christophe Dufrost de Lajemmerais & Marie-Renee de Varennes); at age 10 she was a boarder for 2 yrs. with the Ursulines of Quebec; m. 12 Aug 1722 to Francois-Madeleine You of Montreal
Antoinette Arelle	15 Apr 1777	55	34	one of the first associates of the foundress
Madeleine Pampalon	18 May 1776	34	14	
Louise-Thérèse Thaumur de LaSource	13 Sep 1778	71	33	b. Oct 1706 (Dominique, surgeon, & Jeanne Prud'homme); was first with Congregation of Notre Dame with the name Ste. Cecile; she was part of the formation of the Society of The Sisters of Charity and assistant to Madame d'Youville.
Suzanne-Amable Benoit	17 July 1780	28	9	
Thérèse Lassère dit Laforme	13 May 1783	70	39	chosen 27 Dec 1771 as director of novices until her death
Catherine de Rainville	29 Nov 1783	73	42	chosen 18 Sep 1778 as assistant to the superior until her death
Catherine Demers dit Dessermont	21 Aug 1785	87	48	

Thérèse Lemoine dit Despins	6 June 1792	70	43	b. 23 Mar 1722 (Rene-Alexandre & Marie-Renee Le Boulanger) at Boucherville; 2 July 1739, at age 17, she became a boarder at hôpital-général; 27 Dec 1771-6 June 1792, 2nd superior of the order
Joseph Bernard Bourjoly	23 Jan 1796	71	50	chosen 3 Dec 1783 assistant superior until her death
Marie-Catherine Eury de la Peronnelle	3 Nov 1797	74	27	wd. of Pierre-Joseph Celoron de Blainville; b. in Louisbourg; 2 daughters, one at the Hôtel Dieu and the other with the Grey Nuns
Joseph Gosselin	22 Aug 1803	66	53	
Angélique Dussault	7 Feb 1809	72	53	chosen 28 Jan 1796 assistant superior until her death
Joseph Demers	3 July 1811	36	20	
Louise Lanouillier de Bois--clair	28 Sep 1812	81	58	
Marie-Anne Varambourville	22 May 1813	79	57	
Angélique Bonnet dit Métras	30 Aug 1815	64	38	
Geneviève Gosselin	11 Oct 1815	82	59	
Charles Raizenne dit Anson	10 July 1816	43	22	
Apolline Boucher	4 June 1818	62	41	
Catherine Pepin dit Barolette	19 Sep 1818	68	45	
Véronique Breguier	15 Jun 1821	25	2	
Barbe Prud'homme	20 Feb 1821	73	58	29 yrs. hospitalier for men; chosen 12 June 1809 as assistant superior until her death
Thérèse-Geneviève Coutlee	17 JULY 1821	79	59	23 Nov 1742 (Louis & Marie-Genevieve Laboussi) at Ville-Marie (Montreal); 14 Oct 1762, noviciate; 24 Oct 1764, professed; 9 June 1792-17 July 1821, 3rd superior of the order
Angélique Legault	21 May 1822	21	4	

Elizabeth Bonnet	12 Mar 1824	73	57	entered as novice 19 July 1767; professed 27 Oct 1769; for 30 yrs. had office of hospitalier of women
Marie-Louise O'Flaherty	18 Mar 1824	69	50	a young Irish girl who was rescued from Indians by Father de Lavaliniere and turned over to Mme. d'Youville to raise; 19 Dec 1776 she professed
Charlotte Lemonde	22 May 1824	20	4	
Anne Bréguier(S. Croix)	4 May 1827	22	6	
Catherine Boucher dit Montbrun	6 Apr 1829	70	52	entered the community 14 Oct 1777; sister to Apolline Boucher; 6 Nov 1797-2 Jan 1825, director of novices
Véronique MacDougall	10 Apr 1829	20	3	
Joseph Turgeon	25 Apr 1829	61	31	18 May 1828-25 Apr 1829, director of novices
Clothilde Raizenne	20 Aug 1829	60-63	42	23 Feb 1827-18 Mar 1828. chosen assistant superior; founded mission at Sandwich, Ontario where she died
Euphrosine Sabourin	10 Oct 1829	43	25	4 Jan 1825-10 Oct 1829, director of novices; died of apoplexy
Emélie Lallier	25 Jan 1830	21	6	
Madeleine Lamprohon	30 Jun 1830	40	19	
Catherine Millet	3 July 1831	68	47	
Isabelle Forbes dit MacDonnell	21 July 1832	32	9	
Victoire Gravel	20 Aug 1832	22	6	
Angélique Leduc	25 Oct 1832	38	21	
Joseph Sabourin dit Laplante	28 Aug 1835	42	20	
Angélique Magnan	10 Jun 1836	42	20	
Sophie Goulet	15 Dec 1837	26	6	
Marguerite Lemaire dit St. Germain	12 Apr 1838	69	53	b. 14 May 1766 (Ignace & Louise Castonguay) at Lac-des- deux-Montagnes; 24 Nov 1785, noviciate; 24 Jan 1788, professed; 20 July 1821-3 Sep 1833, 4th superior of the order

Apolline Ducharme	7 June 1840	23	5	
Louise Lapellé dit Mezière	8 June 1842	81	51	She did a portrait of Madame d'Youville and one of Father Claude Poncin which are conserved by the community
Angélique Hainault	6 May 1845	54	30	1 May 1829-10 Oct 1836, assistant superior
Esther Bohémier	14 Jan 1846	23	3	
Rose-Virginia Allard	17 Mar 1846	17	1	
Marie-Anne Nobless	4 Aug 1847	72	46	died of typhus brought to Canada by an Irish immigrant ship
Odile Simard (St. Joseph)	10 Mar 1847	21	4	died in typhus epidemic
Adéline Limoges	10 July 1847	20	1	novice; died in typhus epidemic
Angélique Chevretils dit Primeau	14 July 1847	20	1	died in typhus epidemic
Janet Collins	16 July 1847	20	1	novice; died in typhus epidemic
Rose Barbeau (Ste. Marie)	21 July 1847	45	23	died in typhus epidemic
Alodie Bruyère	23 July 1847	20	8 mo	postulant; died in typhus epidemic
Charlotte Pominville (Ste. Croix)	31 July 1847	36	10	died in typhus epidemic
Marguerite-Dorothée Trottier de Beaubien	11 Aug 1848	50	32	b. 29 Jan 1798 (Alexis Guay-Trottier de Beaubien & Marie-Marguerite Durocher) at Nicolet; 12 July 1816, novice; 17 July 1818 professed; 4 Sep 1833-29 Sep 1843, 5th superior of the order; founder of mission d' Ottawa
Michel-Archanges Thuot	5 Mar 1850	62	46	15 Oct 1829-8 Oct 1838, director of novices; 10 Oct 1838-5 May 1840, assistant superior; founded the mission of St. Hyacinthe where she died.
Angélique Le Blanc	16 Mar 1850	30	7	
Angélique Brazeau (St. Alp.)	30 Jan 1850	44	26	
Heinriette Moreau	5 Oct 1851	19	3	
Elmire Clément	2 Jan 1852	22	5	

Ursule Caron	18 Feb 1852	22	6	
Marguerite Ouimet	18 Mar 1852	26	8	
Rose Ladurantaye	10 Mar 1853	51	30	
E. Caroline Kollmeyer	1 Apr 1853	21	5	daughter of J.S. Kollmeyer, merchant-tailor; raised as a Protestant; abjured, baptised and noviciate in 1846; 19 Mar 1850, took her vows; died of tuberculosis
Joseph Hardy	9 Apr 1853	71	54	
Marcelline Macé	15 Aug 1853	19	2	
Clothilde-Denise Lepailleur	27 Sep 1853	26	6	
Eléonore Turcot	1 Feb 1854	33	15	
Elmire Bourret	23 Feb 1854	31	4	
Julie Pilon	16 Feb 1855	30	10	
Emérance Cinq-Mars	26 May 1856	29	12	
Elizabeth-Wilhelmine Devins (St. Patrice)	17 July 1856	23	3	b. 26 Jan 1833, (Peter Devins & Anna-Maria Hallahan) at Montreal; Irish; raised at the Congregation of Notre Dame until she was 20 when she became a novice 2 May 1853 in Sisters of Charity; She took her habit the 6 May 1854 and professed 24 May 1855. She was the sister of Marguerite-Amalle Devins of the same community. She was in charge of the orphans at asile St. Patrice and young blind children at asile Nazareth.
Catherine Holland	21 Jan 1857	20	3	
Suzanne Monarque	15 Mar 1858	22	5	
Sophie Sylvestre (St. Roch)	7 Oct 1858	36	14	
Sophie-C Primeau	18 Apr 1859	20	3	
Eulalie Lagrave	4 Aug 1859	54	38	
Onésime Maréchal	30 Oct 1859	29	12	
Adélaïde Ceoffroy	18 May 1860	37	15	

Eléanore Frerault	10 July 1860	22	3	
Louise Valade	13 May 1861	52	34	
Odile Lachapelle	11 July 1861	23	4	
Célanire Beaudry (Sr. Regmier)	25 July 1862	21	6	
Marie-Louise Crooks	29 Sep 1863	21	5	
Pétronille Clément (Xavier)	14 Apr 1864	39	20	
Céleste Séguin	8 June 1864	81	59	
Aimée Gagnon	9 Feb 1865	26	8	
Catherine Hurley	20 Apr 1865	65	36	
Antoinette Howard	6 May 1865	45	26	
Rose Brown (St. Patrice)	19 May 1865	23	6	
Eléonore Dugal	29 June 1865	37	13	
Marguerite Bannon	3 July 1865	27	9	
Constance Girouard	12 Mar 1866	26	9	
Anastasie Pontbriand	2 Nov 1866	35	16	
Philomène St. Armand	2 Feb 1867	22	3	
Louise Lanthier	19 May 1867	29	1	novice
Adéline Bayeur	23 June 1867	21	2	
Marguerite Limoges	10 Nov 1867	29	13	
Emélie Chèrrier	15 Dec 1867	72	53	b. at St. Denis, Riviere Chambly; Benjamin Cherrier was her father; 20 June 1814, she entered the community; 24 June 1816, professed
Adele Bélanger	27 July 1868	33	14	
Philomène Beaudry (St. Charles)	9 Aug 1868	32	11	
Anne Ralph	29 Apr 1869	27	11	
Mathilde Denis (St. Joseph)	14 July 1869	46	24	
Elizabeth Bannon-Hoy	18 Dec 1869	27	9	

Celina Labelle dit Cloutier	15 Jan 1870	25	8	
Christine-Genève Sullivan	15 Jan 1870	26	5	
Rachel Lecomte	7 May 1870	21	4	
Marie-Henriette Blondin	3 Dec 1871	45	23	
Marie-Elizabeth Woods	3 Jan 1872	44	27	
Mary-Rachel Clément	23 Apr 1872	21	4 mo	
Jane-Mary Slocombe	22 June 1872	52	29	b. 29 Oct 1819 at Tawnton, England; 28 July 1840, noviciate; 16 July 1842, professed; director of novices for 10 years; 5 Oct 1863-22 June 1872, 9th superior
Marie-Constance O'Donoghue	15 Aug 1872	38	16	
Denise Houle (Sr. Depaillieur)	11 Dec 1872	28	2	
Justine Séguin (Sr. Quesnel)	7 Mar 1873	39	8	
Marie-Rose Roque	13 Apr 1872	25	2	
Celanice Lamy (Sr. Jeanne de Chantal)	21 Apr 1873	24	3	sister of 4 religious: Helene Lamy, (Sr. Beaubien of hôpital-général; Marie Lamy (Sr. Victor) Sisters of Charity; Eliza Lamy (Sr. de l'Interieur de Jesus) Congregation of Notre Dame, and Odile Lamy (Sr. Eutychnienne) Congregation of Notre Dame; (daughters of Calixte Lamy of Yamachiche & Hermine Beaubien)
Elizabeth Hughes	5 No 1873	65	44	
V. Depin (Sr. du Sacré-Coeur)	13 Nov 1873	29	10	
Isabelle Brazeau (Sr. Ste. Germainie)	20 Feb 1874	21	1	
Marguerite McCullough	13 Apr 1874	24	3	
Marie-Euphrasie Chenier	3 Nov 1874	80	57	

Elizabeth Forbes (Sr. McMullen)	7 Apr 1875	69	50	b. 12 Feb 1806 (John & Ann McDonnell) at St. Andre, Ontario; 21 Feb 1823, noviciate; 22 Feb 1825, professed; 2 Oct 1843-24 Sep 1848, 6th superior
Salomé Bricault (Sr. Prevost)	29 Apr 1875	43	15	
Suzanne Versailles	21 Aug 1875	42	23	26 Aug 1872-27 Mar 1874, director of novices
Marie Hethman	21 Oct 1875	68	27	
Scholastique Gosselin	5 Oct 1876	70	48	
Louise Ryan	14 Nov 1876	44	11	
Caroline-Catherine Houle	26 Mar 1877	27	9	
Catherine Forbes	28 Mar 1877	73	52	
Marie-Rose Coutlée	9 apr 1877	63	44	b. 16 Nov 1814 (Louis & Rose Watier) at aux Cedres; 7 Aug 1830, noviciate; 10 Aug 1832, professed; 2 Oct 1848-29 Sep 1853, 7th superior; was first superior of Hospice St. Joseph
Josephine Pivin (Sr. Bulter)	28 Apr 1877	42	13	
Caroline Terriault (Sr. Janson)	16 June 1877	22	3	
Marie-Anne Brennan	4 Nov 1877	40	21	
Marie-Hedwidge Dandurand	8 Nov 1877	40	21	
Ellen Carroll (Sr. Sweny)	4 Mar 1878	26	1 mo	
Melina Roussee	30 Mar 1878	28	8	
Marie-Victoire Gaudard	18 Aug 1878	56	24	
Josephine Cardinal (Sr. Lenoir)	8 Jan 1879	23	4	
Salomé Briault	16 Jan 1879	49	22	
Athalie Prevost (Sr. Ste. Elizabeth)	22 Feb 1879	29	10	
L. Angéline Watts	17 Aug 1879	33	8	

Albina Cummings	22 Aug 1879	21	4	
Louise Masson	8 June 1879	26	3	
Anne Meagher	20 June 1879	21	3	

*Angelique-Elizabeth Dupuis was 10th superior of the order from 26 Aug 1872 to 28 Sep 1877.
Marie-Julie Hainault dit Deschamps was made 8th superior of the order on 1 Oct 1877-?
These two do not appear on the chart because they had not died by the end of 1879.

HÔPITAL-GÉNÉRAL, MONTREAL CENSUSES

On December 31 of the years 1853, 1863, and 1878, a census was taken of the Hôpital Général, Montreal which was run by the Sisters of Charity. Below are the results given in The Annuaire Ville-Marie, 5th Livraison of the 2nd volume, J. Chapleau & fils, Montreal, 1882; CIHM microfiche no. 32986.

	1853	1863	1873
Number of orphans	374	924	146
Number of infants abandoned	60	188	242
Number of infants d'asiles (asylums)	---	823	1543
Number of blind at Nazareth	---	8	41
Number of crippled and/or infirm	169	298	291
Number of poor seeking a home	---	1418	2030
Number of old and sick	---	300	---
Number of free consultations at the dispensary	---	---	6511
Number of prescriptions and medicine	---	---	13,342
Number of religious (professed, novices or postulants) at Montreal	71	134	168
Number of religious professed at missions	60	100	168
Number of missions	4	16	28

REGISTER OF THE POOR HÔTEL DIEU, MONTREAL

In July 1672, notary Basset presented copies of two extracts from the register of the Hôtel Dieu, Montreal at the court of Montreal.

The first was dated 7 August 1666: Jacques Berio, age 24, of the parish of St-Sulpice, Poitou in the bishopric of Poitiers was received at the hospital Sunday the 24th of August 1660 to Sunday 26 April 1661.

The second: Jacques Berias age of about 26 of St-Sulpice parish, Poitou, bishopric of Poitiers entered the hospital 20 October 1661. He died the 6th of December.

Attached to the register was a civil case on the death of the same person. The date was 7 December 1671--Jacques Brias dit le Soldat, age 28 years.

The information above was extracted and translated from Massicotte, E. Z., "Le Registre des Pauvres de L'Hôtel-Dieu de Montreal," Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, vol. 27, 1921, p. 149.

FOUR POOR ADMITTED TO HÔPITAL--GÉNÉRAL, MONTREAL

In the 14 September 1747 registre of the Hôpital-Général, the following poor and sick were listed.

Louis Aumeau, age 100, native of Rouen, Normandy--He was present at the hospital for twenty-five years. He died 15 Jan 1720.

Mathurin Langevin, age 89, native of Lude, Anjou--He entered the hospital 10 May 1718. He was buried the 20 May 1747 in the hospital cemetery.

Louis Girard, age 80, of the parish of St. Florent, Poitou-- After 34 years of service to the king, and major of troops at Montreal, he was admitted 27 Jan 1721.

Pierre Leboeuf, age about 72, parish of Montreal--he was admitted 7 March 1746.

*Information for the above article was extracted from Annuaire de Ville-Marie, p. 93.
(See full citation in introduction to chart on Sisters of Charity)*

Irish Emigrant Ship To Arrive in Milwaukee

On September 7, a replica of the bark, the Jeanie Johnston, a 19th century Irish emigrant ship, will arrive in Milwaukee. The replica has been under construction in Tralee, Ireland since 1998. It is constructed of Irish oak and Austrian birch. The project began in the mid 1990's. Money was raised to reconstruct the replica. The project cost 7.5 million dollars. Half was paid by the Irish government and the Elan Pharmaceutical Company. The other half was raised through private donations and sponsorships. Young people from Europe and the United States are involved in the rebuilding project.

The original Jeanie Johnston made sixteen voyages to America during the Great Potato Famine between 1847-1858. The original ship had a crew of seventeen and carried two hundred passengers. Many believe that the

passengers of the original Jeanie Johnston were bound for Wisconsin and other Midwestern states. The original three masted ship was 150 feet long.

Many of the passenger and crew records have been lost or destroyed. Part of their goal is to find descendants of those who traveled on any of the sixteen voyages between 1847 and 1858.

The Jeanie Johnston replica is scheduled to arrive in Milwaukee on September 7. It will remain here until September 11. It is expected to make thirty visits in American, Canadian and Irish cities. Due to present day maritime regulations, it will carry forty passengers and ten crew members. A flotilla will meet and escort it into Milwaukee. Many events and ceremonies are being planned.

Plan on taking a part; View the Jeanie Johnston and enjoy the festivities.

My thanks to Gene Harrison for providing me with the Jan 3 Journal-Sentinel newspaper article and John Maher for providing me with the two articles by John Gleeson from An Gael Talk, March/April and May/June 2000 from which this information was extracted.

REMINDER! DUES ARE DUE

Our fiscal year ends June/July which means it is time to pay your dues. They are now \$20 per individual or family. Increased costs of printing and anticipated programs forced the dues to be raised. Fill out the renewal sheet enclosed. Send them in as soon as possible and remain on our active list.

Web Sites

State Historical Society of Wisconsin
www.shsw.wisc.edu/library/index.html

Library of Congress
<http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/genealogy/>

Canadian passenger lists 1748-1873: (Data base is still being developed.)
<http://www.ingeneas.com>

Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites
<http://www.cyndislist.com>

Railroads--provides addresses and links to railroad historical societies, museums and other related railroad sites
<http://www.rrhistorical.com/>

Catholic Archive Information on 203 archives--includes addresses, types of repository, archivist's name, hours, record availability and description of collections
www.catholic-church.org/cid.usa.html

Lutheran Roots Genealogy Exchange
www.aal.org/lutheran_roots/

Acadian list of family names 1700-1755 by Daniel Robichaud
www.rpa.ca/acadie/nomacad.html

Wisconsin Veterans Museum
<http://www.badger.state.wi.us/agencies/dva/museum/wvmmmain.html>

18th and 19th Century Canadian Records
<http://www.ingenesa.com>

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)
<http://www.nar.gov/genealogy>

NARA Immigration Records
<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/immigration/mmigrat.html>

Steamship Historical Society of America Collection
University of Baltimore Library
1420 Maryland Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21201
<http://www.sshsa.org/>
Photos of ships can be ordered from the library for a nominal fee. For more information:
<http://www.ubalt.edu/www/archives/ship.htm>

Reminder

Pay Your Dues
Use your "We Care" Number **243280**
Send your Recipes to Barb Glassel

RIVARD COUSINS PLAN RENDEZ-VOUS
Lorraine Rivard Naze

This is a group of Rivard cousins--all spellings and all dit names. It is free. If anyone is interested in joining go to the following e-mail address and ask to be put on their list.
rivard_forum@egroups.com

We are planning a Rivard Rendez-Vous in Three Rivers, P. Q. the weekend of July 23, 2000. For more information e-mail me at:
/wrn@thebestisp.com
or write to Lorraine Rivard Naze
32 11th Ave. S.
#211
Hopkins, MN 55343-7531

NEWS NOTES

The 1873 Combination Atlas Map of Rock County, Wisconsin has been reprinted by the Rock County Genealogical Society and is available for \$20.00 plus \$1.75 shipping and handling. It contains plat maps, 18 village maps, lithographs of farms, and buildings throughout Rock County, a patron-business list which includes occupations and origins of many of the old settlers, and a history of Rock County. The Atlas may be ordered from:
Rock County Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 711
Dept. F
Janesville, WI 53547-0711

From Pedigree Pointers, v. 22 #2, winter 2000, Stevens Point Area Genealogical Society and subsequently from Bulletin of San Luis Obispo Co Gen Soc Inc., winter 1999: If you find a strange looking stamp on the back of your old photos, the photo was probably taken sometime between Sep 1864 and Aug 1886. During this period, tax stamps were placed on photos.

From Pedigree Pointers, v. 22 #2, winter 2000, Stevens Point Area Genealogical Society: When trying to remove photos from magnetic photo albums, try carefully sliding dental floss under the photo and gently move it back and forth to separate the photo from the backing. Another possibility is to cut the

page out of the album and open it so the photos are face down on a table. Try using a blow dryer at its lowest setting to loosen the glue. Then try to pull the backing gently away from the photos.

The International Juneau family reunion will be in Quebec city 22-25 June 2000. For information:

Juneau International Family Reunion
P.O. Box 7864
Shreveport, La 71137

E-Mail: vjuneau@webtv.net
phone: (318) 424-7211

From Lifelines: Journal of the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society, v. 16 #2, whole #31, 1999: They have articles on the following French-Canadian families: Frank Robichaud, Joseph Grasset dit Legrandeur, the Séguin family, and the Prosper Frechette family.

From Newsletter, v. 4 #4, Mar 2000, Taylor County Genealogical Society and subsequently from St. Point Area Gen Soc., v. 22, #1, Fall 1999 and Newsletter, Pioneer Gen Soc., Nov 1998: The white House will give recognition to your family reunions. All you need to do is to send a letter more than a month in advance requesting a certificate honoring your reunion. Include the name of the family, school, military group etc., the reason for the reunion, the date of the event, and the name and address of a contact person. Write to:

Carmen Fowler
Reunions--Room 91
The White House
Washington D. C. 20500

From Michigan's Habitant Heritage, v. 21 #1, Jan 2000, Journal of French Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan: There are two articles which may be of interest to you. One is on "French Catholic Records in Quebec" by Xenia Stanford. The second, by June M. Piche Fahlen is titled, "Guillaume Couture Jesuite Donne". Many of you have him as one of your ancestors.

A free genealogy packet is offered by the

National Archives and Records
Administration. Write to:

Archives
Publication Distribution
Room G9 Dept. P Seventh Street
Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington D. C. 20408

COMING UP

17 June 2000: Gene-A-Rama 2000: North Central College, Wausau, Wis. Topics are: Beginning Genealogy, Genealogical Computer Program Demonstrations, Archival Preservation, Internet Genealogy, Organizing Genealogical Materials, Organizing for a Madison Research trip, and Swiss Research. Lunch will be available on site. For information contact:

Emil Krause
6083 County Road S
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495-9212

E-Mail: EEK620@TZNET.COM
phone (715) 435-3683

19-22 July 2000: Celebrating the Century Genealogical Conference: Fort Wayne Convention Center, Fort Wayne, IN. There will be 90 lectures and 40 speakers, exhibits, and vendors. For information:

The Millenium Conference
Allen County Public Library
Historical Genealogy Dept.
P.O. Box 2270
Ft. Wayne, IN 46801-2270

6-9 Sept 2000: FGS Conference, Salt Palace Convention Center, Salt Lake City, Utah. There will be over 130 presentations, over 60 speakers, 200 booths, with 150 exhibitors and special workshops and lectures. For information contact:

Federation of Genealogical Societies
P.O. Box 200940
Austin, TX 78720-0940

<http://www.fgs.org/!fgs>

16-19 May 2001: NGS Conference: Atlanta, Georgia

15-18 May 2002: NGS Conference, Midwest Center, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Marlene Rochon, 1216 Le Messurier St., Wausau, WI 54403 or minlr@aol.com is seeking the names of the parents of **Joseph LeMaire**, b. 1817 in Quebec, Ca. He m. **Rosella Houle** daughter of ? **Houle** and **Mary Carboneau dit Provencal** on 27 Dec 1847 at St. John Cath., Green Bay, WI. No parents names are on this record. He. d. 20 Aug 1910 in DePere, WI. This record lists his father's given name as **Louis LeMaire**, mother unknown. She believes that **Alexandre LeMaire** was his brother or a close relative. **Alexandre** was married on the same day and at the same church to **Mary Jauvan**. **Alexandre's** death record lists his mother as **Lucy, Julie, or Jeny**. (The writing is difficult to decipher.) No father was given.

Daniel Patnode, 1247 N. 55th St., Milwaukee WI, 53208-2519 is looking for any information about any descendats of **David Patnode**, b. 30 May 1833 in St. Valentin or Illenoir, Quebec. He m. in 1855 in Highgate, Franklin, Vermont to **Clarissa Paquette** who was b. 27 Apr 1835-1836 in North Hero, Grand Isle, Vermont. **David** died 1896 in Arkansaw or Durand, Pepin, WI. **Clarissa** died 11 Feb 1909 in Arkansaw, Pepin, WI. Both are buried in the French Cemetery, Waterville Twp., Pepin, WI.

Mary Metzger, 1776 Hegen Rd., Green Bay, WI 54311-6334 is seeking information on **Annie Ourie, Orrie** or **Orre**, b. about 1786 in New York; m. **Isaac Stocum** about 1805 in New York. d. after 1870 and before 1880 possibly in or near Winfield, Sauk, WI.

Dixie Johnston, P.O. Box 123, Delton MI 49046-0123 is seeking parents, marriage date and place of **Joseph Boucher** b. Canada and m. **Julia Bova** b. in Montreal, Quebec. Their son, **Isaac Boucher** or **Boucha** b. 3 Aug 1843 in ?? Vermont or Montreal. **Joseph** died in 1844.

Dixie Johnston, P.O. Box 123, Delton, MI 49046-0123 is seeking parents and death date of **Thomas LA Guthrie**, b. 1781 in ? Michigan or Montreal, Quebec. He m. 1823,

Mackinac Co, Michigan to **Mary Jane** (Indian). **Thomas** was found on the 1836 list of Chippewa Half Breeds of Lake Superior as 1/2 Chippewa.

Roland B. Peloquin, 218 Sunrise Blvd., Debary, Florida 32713 is seeking information on **Felix Peloquin** who left St. Robert, Quebec and established residency in Wisconsin. This information was found in an obituary of his brother in RI about 1930. **Felix** died possibly a little before 1930. Any help or clues will be appreciated. Mr. Peloquin is willing to answer queries on the Peloquin, Pelloquin lines.

Audrey J. Thibado, N 2518--510 St., Menomonie, Wis. 54751-6534 is seeking the parents of **Maxim Thibado**, b. 30 Aug 1834 at Quebec, Ca. He died 1 Nov 1911 at Downsville, Wis.

James Grimard, 2612 NW 112th ST., Vancouver, WA 98685 is seeking any marriage, residence or employment information about his grandparents, **Leopold Grimard**, b. 1876 and **Amy Mary Dorrington**, b. ?1892 (She may have been a "Home Child" from England.) This couple supposedly met in London, Ontario and may have lived there and in Hamilton, Ontario and Trois Rivieres, Quebec between 1914 and 1916 before moving to Wisconsin.

He is also seeking information on a **Joseph Humphrey** or **Humphreys** who was the father of **Amy Dorrington's** first child born in 1914 in London, Ontario.

E-mail address is: jamesg@pacifier.com

Barb Chilson, 502 Benedict, Seneca, Kansas 66538-2243, is seeking information on the following:

Noah Piette Montagne b. in Wis. about 1863 of Canadian parents.

Flavian Montagne b. in Canada about 1840, possibly the father of **Noah**

Nadine Montagne b. about 1832 in Canada

All of the above moved from Wisconsin to Minnesota and then settled in Dakota.

SPREAD THE WORD

THE FRENCH CANADIAN/ ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN ARE ON THE WEB.

Our Web page URL has been changed to:
<http://www.fcgw.org>

We need you.

- #1 Check out the Web site. Send your suggestions to kdupuis@execpc.com
- #2 Send us you Email addresses. We can then link your surnames to your Email address.
- #3 Send us your Web page URL. We will gladly add it to our Links.
- #4 Put our URL on your Web page as a link for other genealogists.

Thanks for your help.

Items For Sale

Back Issues of QUARTERLY, \$3.00 each, plus \$1.50 postage and handling
Special Issues of the QUARTERLY, (Juneau), \$4.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling

RESEARCH PAPERS (Guides to the use or bibliography of available research material)

Leboeuf, \$1.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Loiselle Quebec Marriage Indexes, \$1.50 plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Tanguay, \$1.50 plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Bibliography of New Brunswick Research, \$1.50 plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Surname Lists, \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling
Historical Timeline-Canada 1497-1949, \$1.50 plus \$1.00 postage and handling

Nous Nous en Souvenons, (alphabetical listing of descendants of French Canadians and Acadians which have been contributed by our members) \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling

We Remember, (Vol. II of the above) \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling
QUARTERLY INDEX for the First Six Years, \$3.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling
QUARTERLY INDEX for vols. 7-10, \$3.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling

Loiselle Search--One marriage from Loiselle Index, \$2.00 plus S.A.S.E.