

*LE COSTUME TRADITIONNEL:*  
**A STUDY OF CLOTHING AND TEXTILES**  
**IN THE TOWN OF QUÉBEC 1635-1760**

**BY**

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**A Thesis**  
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**for the Degree of**

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**Department of Clothing and Textiles**  
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**BY**

**Pat Tomczyszyn**

**A Thesis/Practicum submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies of The University  
of Manitoba in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree  
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**In memory of my grandmother  
whose French roots are my  
source of pride and inspiration**



## **Abstract**

**For a number of decades Canadian historians have documented clothing and textiles of New France resulting in publications on historic costume worn in Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Île d'Orléans, and Louisbourg. Except for occupation-specific studies that focus on the material life of the Québec colonist, no general study has been made on the costume worn, and textiles used, in Québec.**

**This thesis presents a portrait of the men, women, and children of Québec from 1608 to 1760: the French régime. Did clothing and textiles of Québec during this period mirror those of France? How did they differ from those already identified for Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Île d'Orléans, and Louisbourg? In what way did demographics, immigration, geographic, climactic, economic, trade, and Amerindian influences affect the costume worn in Québec? Finally, did domestic textile manufacturing impact on the colonists?**

**The answers to these questions began with a search of archival documents, a search made necessary by the paucity of extant garments in Canada. Of these, postmortem inventories, marriage contracts, and wills provided the base for documentation. These were supplemented by the journals and memoirs of those living or exploring the area during the period under study. Secondary sources that detail clothing and textiles used in France during the same period provided the basis for comparison with those found in Québec.**

**This reconstruction of the costume and textiles worn by the Québec colonist revealed they differed little from France. Furthermore, only a few of her colonists borrowed customs from the Amerindians. As well, no domestic textile production of any significance developed to advance widespread use of local fabrics. This is evidence of a relatively closed society where innovations were neither encouraged nor cultivated and one which steadfastly remained true to its cultural roots.**

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A28 Leg and footwear - feminine	488
A29 Accessories - feminine	497
A30 Children's costume	507
A31 Gender undetermined costume	512

## **Abbreviations Used in the Footnotes**

### **Archives:**

<b>ANQM</b>	<b>Archives nationales de Québec à Montréal</b>
<b>ANQQ</b>	<b>Archives nationales de Québec à Québec</b>
<b>PRO</b>	<b>Public Records Office, London, England</b>

### **Publications:**

<b>BRH</b>	<b>Bulletin des recherches historiques</b>
<b>CHEJ</b>	<b>Canadian Home Economics Journal</b>
<b>CHR</b>	<b>Canadian Historical Review</b>
<b>CTRJ</b>	<b>Clothing and Textiles Research Journal</b>
<b>DCB</b>	<b>Dictionary of Canadian Biography</b>
<b>HERJ</b>	<b>Home Economics Research Journal</b>
<b>JHE</b>	<b>Journal of Home Economics</b>
<b>MHB</b>	<b>Material History Bulletin</b>
<b>RAPQ</b>	<b>Rapport de l'archiviste de province de Québec</b>
<b>RHAF</b>	<b>Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française</b>

## PREFACE

### Thesis Structure

The first chapter establishes the focus of *Le costume traditionnel: A Study of Clothing and Textiles in the Town of Québec 1635-1760* by offering a justification for studying clothing and textiles during the French régime and the reasons for choosing the town of Québec as the centre of study. The objectives and purposes of the research as well as the limitations are stated within this chapter.

The second chapter is a review and discussion of the literature related to the study. The literature is organized in sections that begin with the historical and cultural events surrounding the founding of Québec along with the environmental components that affected the new colonists. Immigration and the social hierarchy that existed are addressed. Literature related to costume worn in France from 1635-1760 is reviewed along with the costume documentation found by Canadian authors who have studied clothing and textiles in the centres of Montréal, Île d'Orléans, Trois-Rivières, and Louisbourg. Early attempts at domestic textile production are explored along with associated problems.

Chapter three explains the method of inquiry for the research. The adaptation of a human ecological approach developed by Elaine Pedersen was the best model for use in this study as it contains the range of issues related to the study of costume in a social history context.

The next three chapters outline the findings of the study. Textiles, both as yard goods and in costume items, are presented in chapter four. Chapter five documents the



costume worn by masculine colonists while chapter six follows suit with feminine and children's costume. All costume items are defined within these chapters, some accompanied by illustrations and photos. The analyses in these chapters are based on charts developed from the evidence found in the primary documents.

The information from these three chapters is summarized, the connections addressed, and conclusions drawn in the final chapter. The study's findings reinforce existing knowledge regarding the use of French clothing and textiles and suggest further possibilities for investigation. The thesis concludes with appendices containing a list of the archival documents associated with the study and the charts developed from the original data base of document information. A glossary of all textiles mentioned in the documents is appended.

## 1 - INTRODUCTION

April 13, 1608: the French vessel *Don-de-Dieu* hauled anchor and slipped with the tide from Honfleur toward the sea. Captained by Henri Couillard and commanded by Samuel de Champlain,<sup>1</sup> the *Don-de-Dieu* held a cargo of “provisions and other articles which were necessary for our settlement.”<sup>2</sup> Two months later, on June 2, a longboat was lowered at Tadoussac, New France. Champlain went ashore, marking the beginning of colonization of what we now know as Canada.<sup>3</sup>

On June 30 Champlain set up river from Tadoussac for Québec where he marked out the site for the buildings that would make up *L'Habitation*. Rising up like a fort, they established the first permanent settlement in New France.<sup>4</sup>

The growth of the new land was slow; settlers coming from France left more for reasons of commercial profit than for religious persecution as happened with the English Puritan settlers in the New England colonies.<sup>5</sup> This commercial potential was enhanced by the water and land resources available in the new land and “natural features such as . . . a

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<sup>1</sup>Narcisse-Eutrope Dionne, *Champlain* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1963), 39-40. Dionne provides details of ships' names and principal heads of command.

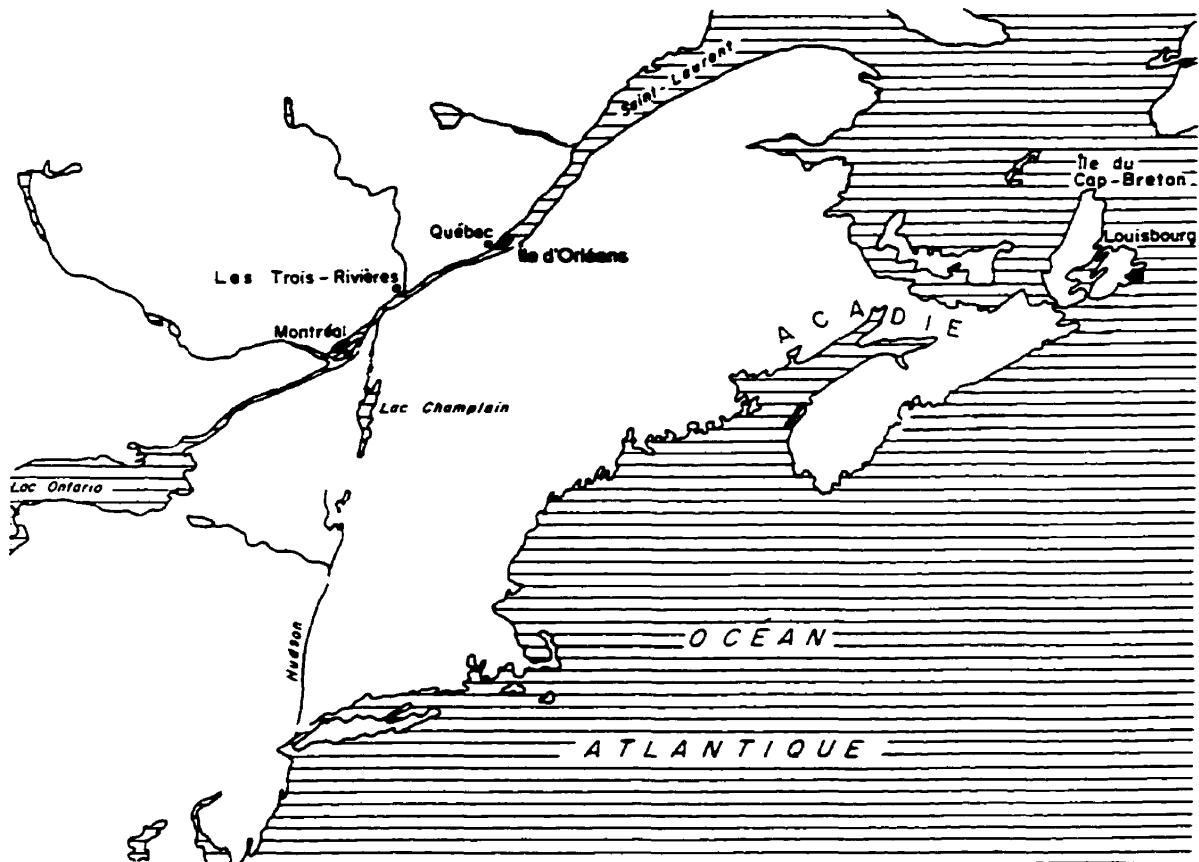
<sup>2</sup>Harold P. Biggar, ed., *The Works of Samuel de Champlain*, 6 vols. (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1925), 1, 19.

<sup>3</sup>Morris Bishop, *Champlain: The Life of Fortitude* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1948), 136-137.

<sup>4</sup>Biggar, *The Works of Samuel de Champlain*, vol. 1, 24. The new settlement of *L'Habitation* would become known as Québec, sharing the same name as today's province. In this thesis, the term Québec always refers to the town.

<sup>5</sup>Anthony McFarlane, *The British in the Americas, 1480-1815* (Harlow, Essex, England: Longman Group Limited, 1969), 63.

protected bay and a large land basin” while the escarpment that surrounded the area  
 “provided an excellent defense against attack.”<sup>6</sup>



Map showing major sites discussed in this thesis.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>David T. Ruddel, *Québec City 1765-1832: The Evolution of a Colonial Town* (Ottawa: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1987), 2-3.

<sup>7</sup>Adapted from Marcel Trudel, *Atlas de la Nouvelle-France* (Québec: Les Presses de l'université Laval, 1968), 146.

During the first decade, immigrants were primarily fur traders and members of the clergy: single men. It was not until 1617 that the first French family would arrive.<sup>8</sup>

Historians have documented these facts for centuries, many details cited are from first-hand accounts of explorers and adventurers like Champlain, Charlevoix, Swedish botanist Pehr Kalm, and religious voyagers like the Jesuit, Récollet and Sulpicien priests.

Single or married, colonists required clothing in the new land. Initially they came with the essential material possessions needed for survival, but these could not last indefinitely: they would need replacements. It would be necessary for both ready-made garments and textiles to be imported from France, material goods that would ultimately become a measure of a person's status in the community.

Historians have examined exploration in Canada, early contact, and the structure and evolution of communities but have, overall, paid less attention to clothing and textiles.<sup>9</sup> On the other hand, clothing and textile historians have paid considerable attention to costume in France and elsewhere: European communities, for example, had already

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<sup>8</sup>Dionne, *Champlain*, 111-112. Dionne explains that apothecary Louis Hébert, an old friend of Champlain, was willing to accompany him to New France. Hébert's family consisted of his wife Marie Rollet and three children. The same year the family arrived in New France, Hébert's eldest daughter Anne was married to Étienne Jonquest in the first marriage ceremony performed in Canada.

<sup>9</sup>See for example, W.J. Eccles, *France in America* (1972; revised edition, Markham, ON: Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1990); Cornelius Jaenen, *Friend and Foe: Aspects of French-Indian Cultural Contact in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976); Jean Hamelin, *Histoire du Québec* (St. Hyacinthe, QC: Edisem, Inc., 1976).

been established for centuries.<sup>10</sup> On balance, the study of clothing and textiles in Canada may be considered relatively new.

The period of French rule of the new colony is significant since it marks the very beginnings of Canada. Québec historians, working primarily with archival documents, have documented costume and textiles worn and used during the French régime for the sites of Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Île d'Orléans, and Louisbourg, but no general study has been made for the first town and head of colony administration, Québec.<sup>11</sup>

Central questions arise regarding costume and textiles in the town of Québec: Were the costumes worn a reflection of fashion in France for the same period? In what way did local conditions affect fashionable costume? Were clothing and textile items in Québec similar to those found in other major locations in New France? Were the colonists totally reliant on imported clothing and textiles from France to replenish their needs? Did domestic textile production develop sufficiently to play a role in influencing local costume? These questions shaped the objectives of the research.

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<sup>10</sup>See for example, Jacques Ruppert, Madeleine Delpierre, Renée Davray-Pièkolek, and Pascale Gorguet-Ballesteros, *Le costume français* (Paris: Flammarion, 1996); François Boucher, *20,000 Years of Fashion: The History of Costume and Personal Adornment* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1987); Blanche Payne, *History of Costume From the Ancient Egyptians to the Twentieth Century* (New York: Harper & Row, 1965).

<sup>11</sup>Jacqueline Beaudoin-Ross, clothing curator, musée McCord Museum, Montréal, conversation with the author, October 1997 confirmed that no studies have been done to document the costume worn in Québec. At that time she may not have been aware of the study made by Severine Sauvourel. Sauvourel looked at the material culture of merchants living in Québec during the period 1710-1763 although clothing and textiles form a small part of this occupation-specific study. Moreover, the time period is restricted to the eighteenth-century. Severine Sauvourel, *La vie quotidienne des marchands à Québec entre 1710 et 1763 d'après les minutes des notaires* (masters' thesis, Université d'Angers, 1995-1996).

## OBJECTIVES

The paramount objective of this work is to make a contribution to more precise knowledge of clothing and textiles in seventeenth and eighteenth-century New France that will fill the void that currently exists.

Specifically then, the objectives of this study are:

1. To document textiles and civil costume worn by men, women, and children in the town of Québec, 1635-1760.<sup>12</sup>
2. To identify items or terms of costume and textiles in Québec that differ from those already identified for Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Île d'Orléans, and Louisbourg from 1635-1760 and to provide some rationale for these differences.
3. To determine the significance of demographic, immigration, geographic, climatic, economic, trade, and Amerindian influences on costume from 1635 to 1760.
4. To establish the role played by domestic textile production in supplying goods for use by the colonists during the period 1635-1760.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

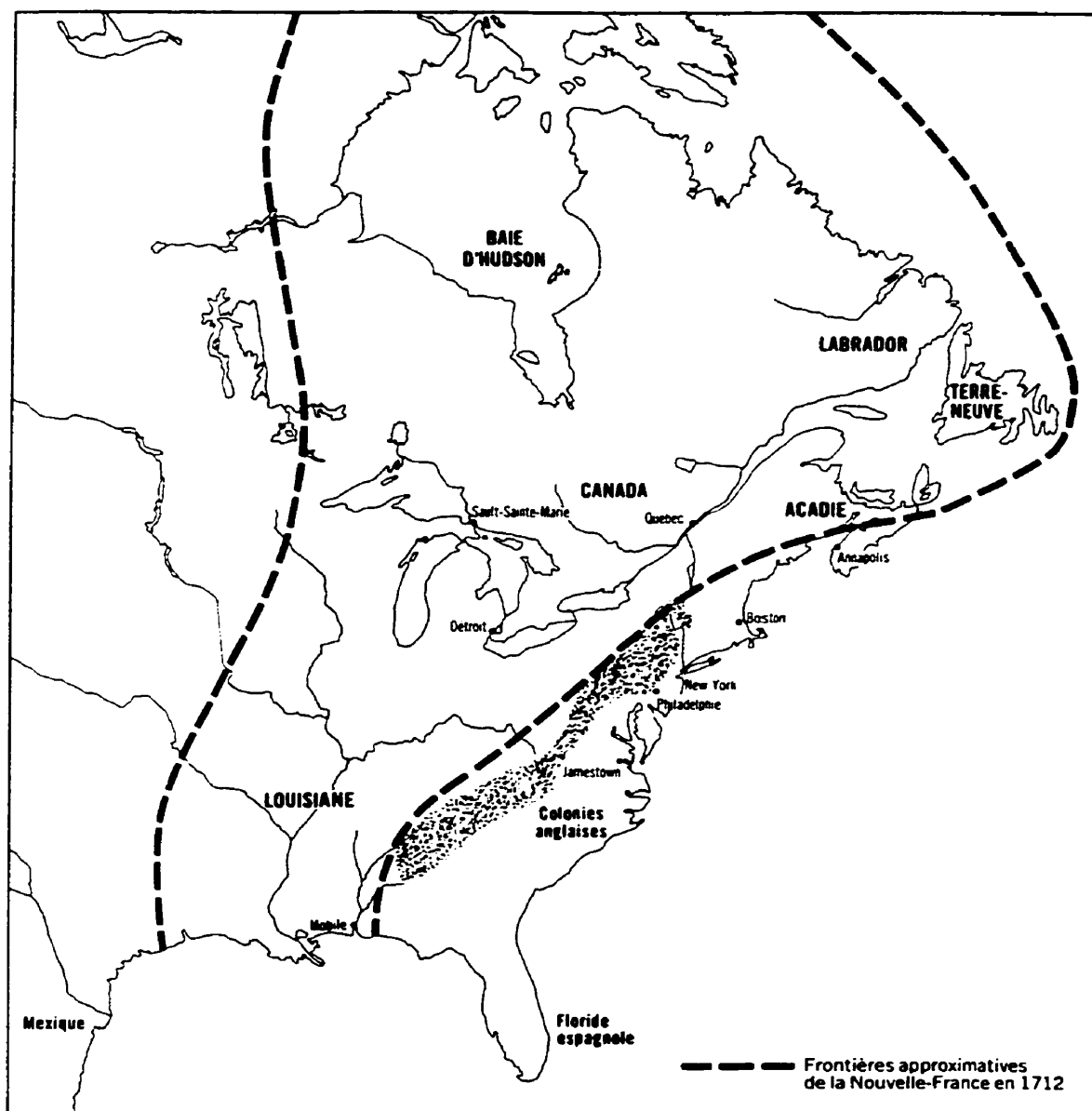
Some terms used throughout benefit from definition:

**New France.** New France refers to the land ruled by France. In Canada, before the English conquest of 1760, this land extended westerly from the eastern coast of Newfoundland beyond Montréal. The frontier, extending west of the junction of the

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<sup>12</sup>My first research foray into the Québec archival system revealed that none of the documents designated for use exist prior to 1634 when the first marriage contract was notarized. The first usable document appeared in 1635.

Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, consisted mainly of trading and missionary posts: the land between was wilderness. By the eighteenth-century, posts like Detroit and others in



New France in 1712.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup>Marcel Trudel, *Initiation à la Nouvelle-France* (Montréal: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Limited, 1971), 79.

the Illinois country were sufficiently settled to provide for traders headed for even more distant tribes within the French fur-trade empire.<sup>14</sup> In 1712, the frontiers of New France, shown in the map below, extended beyond Lake Superior to the west, north beyond Hudson Bay, and south to Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico.

**Costume/dress.** Dress has been defined as “the total arrangement of all the outwardly detectible modifications of a person's body and all material objects added to it.”<sup>15</sup> Thus, data for this thesis includes body coverings ranging from headwear to bodywear to footwear to accessories and trimmings.

**Notary.** Two types of notaries existed under the French régime: royal and seigneurial. The royal notary held his position through the king or his representative, the governor or intendant. He had the right to practice in all areas of government for which he received a commission. As such, he was responsible for postmortem inventories, contracts of marriage, wills and other acts of this nature. The seigneurial notary dealt with acts within the domain of the seigneurie but could not execute documents like inventories.<sup>16</sup> There does not appear to be any formal education or training attached to the occupation of a notary.

**Habitant.** The term *habitant* seems to have first appeared with the colonization of French colonies and was initially, at least, synonymous with the term “colonist.” In the

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<sup>14</sup>W.J. Eccles, *Essays on New France* (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1987), 53.

<sup>15</sup>Mary Ellen Roach and Kathleen Ehle Musa, *New Perspectives on the History of Western Dress* (New York: NutriGuides, Inc., 1980), 68.

<sup>16</sup>P.-G. Roy, ed., “Les notaires au Canada sous le régime français.” *RAPQ* (1921-22): 1-3.



eighteenth-century the word *habitant* seems to be limited to farmers, and to those living in the country.<sup>17</sup>

*Aune*. The *aune de Paris* was a standard unit of 1.1884 meters, a length that conformed to the standard in the bureau of haberdashery merchants established in 1554. Because the *aune* varied throughout France, each city and province used its own measure. For example, the *aune* in Metz was 0.677 meter; in Bourg-en-Bress, 0.808 meter; and in Bordeaux, 1.191 meters.<sup>18</sup> As a result, merchants were required to prominently display the size of their *aune*. One entry from Québec documents shows the use of such a measure: “*une aune a auner*” was recorded among the shop goods of Sieur François Viénnay-Pachot in 1701.<sup>19</sup> Although the length of this particular *aune* may never be known, the record of it being in a shop is clear indication of a particular measure being used.

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<sup>17</sup>Konrad Fillion, “Essai sur l’évolution du mot *habitant* (XVIIe-XVIIIe siècles).” *RHAF*, vol. 24, no. 3 (December 1970): 394–401. Fillion believes that the development of the colony played a role in the changing view of the word *habitant*. At the beginning, New France was developed around the three posts of Québec, Montréal, and Trois-Rivières where they referred to everyone as a *habitant*, or colonist. In the eighteenth-century, as these centres grew and were populated, the people of these towns experienced a diminishing of land used for cultivation and moved outside the town itself. Thus, *habitants* became known as those who had their living quarters in the country and who gave themselves to agriculture.

Trudel defines *habitant* as a person established in the land, whether in the town or in the country, and free from any immigrant contract. Marcel Trudel, *La population du Canada en 1666* (Sillery, QC: Les éditions du Septentrion, (1995), 47. By this definition a *habitant* is considered a colonist of any occupation or status rather than one working in some agricultural capacity.

<sup>18</sup>Roger-Armand Weigert, *Textiles en Europe sous Louis XV* (Fribourg, France: Office du Livre, 1964), 153.

<sup>19</sup>Appendix 1, #87.

*Livre, sol, denier*. All references to values during the 1635-1760 period use the French monetary system. The French *livre* was worth twenty *sols*, one *sol* was worth twelve *deniers*.<sup>20</sup>

## RELEVANCE OF STUDY

The primary goal of this study is to make a contribution to the paucity of information on the history of Canadian dress and to fill the gap that exists through the absence of general costume and textile documentation for the town of Québec. Thus, this study will make a significant contribution to the existing knowledge of material culture, in particular civil costume and textiles worn and used during the French régime.

As I have pointed out, Québec historians have examined costume in New France extensively. Unfortunately, little of their work is available in English. Thus, this research provides a resource for a study in English.

Secondly, the study adds to the body of knowledge currently in use in Canadian studies. By documenting costume and textiles in the town of Québec another route is opened for a better understanding of the cultural context of dress within early Canadian society, a context that includes the influences of the Amerindian population.

Lastly, this thesis complements general costume history.

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<sup>20</sup>Marcel Trudel, *Initiation à la Nouvelle France*, 197. Young points out that New France would see two kinds of money: coin and paper, both based on the "gold *Louis d'or* and silver *écu, livres, deniers, and sols*" but when written as money of account they were listed as *livres, sols, and deniers*. Kathryn A. Young, *Kin, Commerce and Community: Merchants in the Port of Québec from 1717 to 1745* (PhD. Diss., University of Manitoba, 1991): 23-51. The dissertation is also available in publication as *Kin, Commerce, and Community: Merchants in the Port of Québec from 1717 to 1745* (New York: Peter Lang, 1995).

## LIMITATIONS

The broad subject of early North American costume includes garments worn by all those living in New France at the time: Amerindian and Eskimo aboriginals, civil colonists, the military, and the religious. This study focuses on the civil colonist and family, from a *habitant* and domestic laborer to *marchands, négociants* and governors.<sup>21</sup> However, because the Amerindian presence influenced some costume choices for these settlers, such influences are noted but no attempt has been made to provide regional or tribal descriptions.

The period under consideration is from 1635 to the English Conquest of 1760.<sup>22</sup> Because the English presence in Québec after 1760 might, on its own, have had a profound influence on costume, this study is limited to the 1635-1760 period.

A further limitation deals with the subject of language. Primary documents like postmortem inventories, marriage contracts, and wills are all written in French. While not officially bilingual, I have sufficient knowledge of the French language to be able to

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<sup>21</sup>Jean-Pierre Hardy, Gilles Paquet, David-Thierry Ruddel, and Jean-Pierre Wallot, "Culture Matérielle et Société au Québec, 1792-1835," *MHB* 17 (1983): 15. Hardy et al. point out that *marchands*, among others, may have also possessed one or more seigneuries or part of a seigneurie through heritage, purchase, or marriage.

<sup>22</sup>Kathryn A. Young, (History), University of Manitoba, conversation with the author, May 1997. Dr. Young commented that the battle on the Plains of Abraham in 1759 is not viewed by all historians as the end of the French régime. Some view the end of the régime occurring at the battle, others see the end coming with the capitulation of Québec in 1760. Still others look to the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, to signal the end of the French régime.

translate documents satisfactorily. Moreover, I have drawn on the resources of a qualified translator to clarify particular difficulties with language.<sup>23</sup>

Deciphering notarial documents written in an unfamiliar script presented a much larger, time-consuming problem. Seventeenth-century writing, gothic in nature, is more difficult to read than an eighteenth-century script. An eighteenth-century script is more like our own although there were some notaries with wicked writing styles. Documents from both centuries required much puzzling over words, phrases, lack of expected accents, inconsistent spelling of the same word, and spelling that did not conform to the expected.

To their credit, however, notaries followed a generally systematic pattern for recording items for an *inventaire après décès*, the postmortem inventory. Moving from room to room they generally itemized kitchen items first, followed by the parlor or reception room that might also serve as a bedroom. They would note major items before examining the contents of *armoires, coffres, and bahuts*. If the home had a dressing-room, they would then list these contents. Once they had inventoried the house contents, the notary, along with attending officials and survivors of the deceased, would move outdoors to go through the same process with outbuildings and stock. If the deceased were a merchant there may have been a boutique or warehouse at the site: they would itemize

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<sup>23</sup>Carmelle Boily-LeDorze is the French Language Advisor for Manitoba's largest electrical utility and is charged with the duties of providing utility information to the francophone community. As such, she deals with the translation of documents from both French and English to the alternate official language. She, in turn, has discussed issues of language and grammar with Translacom (Winnipeg) to assist me in every way possible.

those contents accordingly. Thus, when examining the postmortem inventory its structure alone is helpful in finding sections where clothing and textile items may be entered.<sup>24</sup>

Distance from primary sources was also a consideration. While none of the primary archival documents were available locally, written requests accessed some photocopies. One problem in acquiring this information by mail lay in the length of time it took to retrieve a document: up to two months per written request with a limit of fifteen documents per request.

Finally, it is crucial to recognize that there is a dearth of extant garments in Canada for this period.<sup>25</sup> As a result, this required a reliance on alternate primary sources such as memoirs and journals for first-hand observations of costume.

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<sup>24</sup>This description is similar to the process followed for other inventories of the time detailed by Young. Young, *Kin, Commerce, and Community*, 23-25 (page references to the diss.).

<sup>25</sup> Jacqueline Beaudoin-Ross, conversation with the author, October 1997 revealed that to the best of her knowledge there are no extant garments in Canada from the seventeenth-century and only a few exist from the eighteenth-century. Those that do exist from the eighteenth-century have been dated from 1770 or later, i.e., not within the period under examination.

## TWO CENTURIES AND THEIR TERMS

Most of the seventeenth and eighteenth-century costume and textile terms are no longer in use, thus complicating the study of both garments and textiles. Moreover, there are terms spelled differently, sometimes within the same document.<sup>26</sup> The meaning of these terms has evolved over time; terms that are used today did not have the same meaning 300 years earlier.<sup>27</sup> Finally, many textile and clothing terms have disappeared and generally are recognized only by those working in the field of clothing and textile history.<sup>28</sup> As a result, a glossary of textiles has been provided to complement Chapter 4. Costume items are defined in related Chapters 5 and 6.

## SEARCHING MATERIAL CULTURE AND SOCIAL HISTORY

The study of clothing and textiles in Canada offers an opportunity to explore Canada's history in different ways. By examining the costume worn by early Québec

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<sup>26</sup>As an example, in document #117 the notary spells the textile *mousseline* as *mousseline*, *mouselinne*, and *mouseline*.

<sup>27</sup>For example, the term "corset" is generally thought of today as an undergarment that molds and shapes the torso with bones and stays. In seventeenth-century France the corset was the sleeveless bodice of a *jupe* worn by *paysannes* and especially by nursing mothers. They were frequently fabricated of satin or damask. Antoine Furetière, *Dictionnaire universel contenant généralement tous les mots français tout vieux que modernes et les termes des sciences et des arts, etc.* (À la Haye et à Rotterdam: Chez Arnould et Reinier Leers, 1701), s.v. "corset." La Grenade notes that, in Louisbourg, the item *corset* is mentioned in inventories but was sold under the name *corselet*. Monique La Grenade, *Le costume civil à Louisbourg, 1713-1758: Le costume féminin* (Louisbourg, NS: Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, 1971), 6.

<sup>28</sup>Examples of French costume terms no longer in use include *hauts-de-chausses* and *justaucorps*, masculine garments that repeatedly appear in inventories in the seventeenth-century. Feminine garment terms no longer in use include *cornette* and *fichu*. *Bouracan* and *droguet* are among a host of French textile terms no longer in use.

colonists the opportunity is opened to use material culture to focus on varied aspects of the history of our country. The search for those influences began by examining the work of general historians and costume/textile historians alike.

## 2 - LITERATURE REVIEW

The information contained in this chapter provides a historical and cultural review of early Canadian history to 1760 identifying some forces that made an impact on the new colony: geography and climate, immigration, and social class hierarchies. Historians like Louise Déchene, Jean Hamelin and André Lachance have used notarial, judicial, and seigneurial records that provide a sense of social and economic structure to New France, addressing the settlers' experiences of colonial life and reconstructing their material and social environment.<sup>29</sup> Others like Yvon Desloges approached the topic from a regional point-of-view, focusing on the town of Québec.<sup>30</sup> A definitive, overall picture of the history of New France comes from an exemplary name in Canadian history: W.J. Eccles.<sup>31</sup>

For costume in France and New France from 1635 to 1760 it was necessary to draw on works coming from both side of the Atlantic. For a sense of French fashion during the period, the familiar and celebrated works of François Boucher, Phyllis Tortora and Keith Eubank, as well as that of the collaborative work of Jacques Ruppert, Renée Davray-Pièkolek, and Pascale Gorguet-Ballesteros provided not only descriptions of

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<sup>29</sup>Louise Dechêne, *Habitants and Merchants in New France*, trans. L. Vardi (Montréal, QC and Kingston, ON: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1992); Jean Hamelin, *Économie et société en Nouvelle-France* (Québec, QC: Les presses de l'université Laval, 1970); André Lachance, *La vie urbaine en Nouvelle-France* (Montréal: Les Éditions du Boréal Express, 1987).

<sup>30</sup>Yvon Desloges, *A Tenant's Town: Québec in the Eighteenth Century* (Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1991).

<sup>31</sup> Among the numerous volumes written by W.J. Eccles, three were of particular use for this thesis. See *Essays on New France; France in America; The Canadian Frontier 1534-1760*, revised edition (Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 1992).



clothing and textiles, but also contributed to an insight into the conditions and *milieu* surrounding the arrival and demise of certain garments during the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries.<sup>32</sup> From Canada, the monumental work on New France by Robert-Louis Séguin stands above others.<sup>33</sup> His ambitious undertaking in 1967 was an all-encompassing study of life in the seventeenth and eighteenth-century New France, followed in 1968 by the more focused publication on civil costume. The title of this latter book is somewhat misleading, although not entirely untrue: *Le costume civil en Nouvelle-France* provides only a handful of references from the town of Québec, none from Île d'Orléans, Trois-Rivières or Louisbourg.<sup>34</sup> Nevertheless, it remains a valuable compendium of clothing and textiles from the Montréal area and does cover the French régime from 1639. Other Canadian authors fortuitously filled the gap for these excluded areas: Bernard Audet for Île d'Orléans, Luce Vermette for Trois-Rivières, and Monique La Grenade for Louisbourg although each is limited to specific time frames.<sup>35</sup> My thesis

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<sup>32</sup>Boucher, *20,000 Years of Fashion*; François Boucher, *Histoire du costume en Occident de l'Antiquité à nos jours* (Paris: Flammarion, 1983); Phyllis Tortora and Keith Eubank, *A Survey of Historic Costume* (1989, 1990; reprint, New York: Fairchild Publications, 1992); Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*.

<sup>33</sup>Robert-Louis Séguin, *La civilisation traditionnelle de l'habitant aux 17e et 18e siècles* (Montréal: Fides, 1967).

<sup>34</sup>Robert-Louis Séguin, *Le costume civil en Nouvelle-France* (Ottawa: Musée national du Canada, 1968).

<sup>35</sup>Bernard Audet, *Le costume paysan dans la région de Québec au XVIIe siècle: Île d'Orléans* (Montréal: Les Éditions Leméac, Inc., 1984; Luce Vermette, *La vie domestique aux Forges du Saint-Maurice* (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1982); Monique La Grenade, *Le costume féminin; Le costume civil à Louisbourg: 1713-1758: Le costume masculin* (Louisbourg, NS: Fortress of Louisbourg, 1972).

dovetails into these works by focusing on the town of Québec from 1635-1760 and drawing from a wide range of occupations from governor to domestic laborer.

Invaluable to this study were those who contributed specifically to knowledge of French textiles. The outstanding textile dictionary by Elisabeth Hardouin-Fugier, Bernard Berthod, and Martine Chavent-Fusara went beyond mere descriptions. For those textiles used in the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries, there is a history of the textile as well as an itemization of edicts for and against its use: the value of the textile industry to France is made all the more clear.<sup>36</sup> Roger-Armand Weigert concentrated on eighteenth-century textiles while interweaving French history.<sup>37</sup>

The broad subject of clothing a new colony includes the importation of clothing and textiles, first manufacturing attempts, availability of skilled workers, indigenous resources, textile production, and purchasing power of the inhabitants. Joseph-Noël Fauteux and ethnohistorian E.-Z. Massicotte speak of the early attempts to start a textile industry and its associated problems.<sup>38</sup> David-Thierry Ruddel, a primary contributor to the knowledge of domestic textile production in New France, acknowledged in 1990 that “most questions in Canada’s early textile history . . . remain unanswered.”<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>36</sup>Elisabeth Hardouin-Fugier, Bernard Berthod, and Martine Chavent-Fusaro, *les Étoffes Dictionnaire historique* (Paris: Les Éditions de l'Amateur, 1994).

<sup>37</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*.

<sup>38</sup>Joseph-Noël Fauteux, *Essai sur l'industrie au Canada sous le régime français* (Québec: LS-A Proulx, 1926); E.-Z Massicotte, “Agathe de Saint Père, dame Le Gardeur de Repentigny”, *BRH* 50 (1944): 202-207.

<sup>39</sup>David-Thierry Ruddel, “Domestic Textile Production in Colonial Québec, 1608-1840.” *MHB* 31, 45.

## HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Gold, God and glory sums up the early exploration of land west of the Atlantic. The French had a vision of a land of gold, a Northwest passage to the Orient, and the establishment of a commercial empire. As well, the new land would provide virgin territory for Christianity. Thus, exploration was dominated by the political concept of empire, the economic concept of mercantilism, the social concept of early settlement, and the religious concept of evangelization.

The goal of finding the sea to the Orient, the initial exploration that preceded settlement, is first notable by the appearance of Jacques Cartier. Cartier's greatest claim to glory lies in his 1534 discovery of the *grande Riviere*, one of the world's great rivers.<sup>40</sup> But Cartier only explored, he did not settle in Canada. A timid settlement effort seventy years later in 1604 was nearly wiped out by the curse of many: scurvy. In all probability this was a major reason those first settlers returned to France in the autumn of 1607. The following year Samuel de Champlain marked out the site for *L'Habitation* thus establishing the permanent settlement of the town of Québec.<sup>41</sup>

The new settlement operated initially as a fur trading center a trade that began in the previous century. Indeed, it was the profits from the garnering of furs and their sale in France at a high profit that enabled the early settlements to be established.

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<sup>40</sup>Dechêne, *Habitants and Merchants*, 65. Dechêne notes that *grande Riviere* was the name commonly used to refer to the St. Lawrence.

<sup>41</sup>Eccles, *France in America*, 4-20.

By 1614 the profitable trade in furs warranted the founding of a new company to ensure better backing of Champlain at Québec. Champlain found the backing he needed with the bishops of France.<sup>42</sup> The Récollets sent missionaries, followed by the Jesuits. As it happened, the Jesuits were the *bête noire* of the Huguenots who controlled La Rochelle and the trade shipments to New France; they refused to transport the needed supplies. As a result, Cardinal Richelieu, then the king's first minister, formed a new company, barred to Huguenots. More than one hundred persons invested in the company to give it the name *Compagnie des Cent-Associés*.<sup>43</sup> The main purpose of Richelieu's *Compagnie* was religious: to convert the Amerindians to Christianity. The fur trade would provide the necessary funds. Thus, for the next thirty years, the Church, directly or indirectly, provided support for the colony.<sup>44</sup>

By 1620 the French had established strong economic ties with the Huron as well as enjoying good trading relations with the Algonquin. The French keyed into this network; the Huron traded as far north as James Bay, west to Great Lakes and south to Michigan. The divide between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi afforded no barrier thus allowing the French to travel from the St. Lawrence right to the Gulf of Mexico.<sup>45</sup>

By the 1660s, Louis XIV wanted to strengthen the administration of France and to expand the colonial empire. One way to accomplish this mission was to expand the fur

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<sup>42</sup>Eccles, *The Canadian Frontier*, 25-26.

<sup>43</sup>Eccles, *France in America*, 27-28.

<sup>44</sup>Eccles, *Essays on New France*, 63.

<sup>45</sup>*Ibid.*, 51-52.

trade and establish a secure colony in North America. One of the major changes concerned the *Compagnie des Cent-Associés* who gave up their monopoly in 1663, and were followed by the *Compagnie des Indes Occidentales* who remained in New France until 1674 in charge of the fur trade in New France and West Indian trade.<sup>46</sup> All territorial rights in North and South America were granted to the *Compagnie* thus awarding them with a giant organization that not only monopolized the fur trade but gave the Company the right to grant lands in terms of settlements.

At about the same time, Louis XIV was forced to adopt measures equivalent to those found in the French provinces. The form of administration that subsequently developed was led by a governor and quasi-subordinate intendant.<sup>47</sup> The *Conseil Souverain* was established, functioning according to the *Coutume de Paris*.<sup>48</sup> The arrival

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<sup>46</sup>Remi Chénier, *Québec, A French Colonial Town in America, 1660 to 1690* (Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1991), 41-43.

<sup>47</sup>André Vachon, "The Administration of New France," *DCB, 1701 to 1740*, vol. 2 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1969), xv-xxv. Here, Vachon gives a detailed view of the complex administration of New France headed by the governor and intendant.

<sup>48</sup>Hamelin, *Histoire du Québec*, 136. Hamelin points out that the *Conseil Souverain*, with sweeping powers, consisted of the governor, who acted as the king's representative in New France plus the intendant, bishop and varying numbers of advisors that ranged from five in 1663 to twelve in 1703.

The *Coutume de Paris* gave important protection to women. After marriage, the joint assets of husband and wife were managed by the husband, however, all their assets became joint property and each had an obligation to the other. After the death of the husband, and if the children had not reached the age of majority, the wife had the opportunity to "continue the 'community of property' and to carry on in trade" (p. 402). If children were of age, widows received one-half of the assets, the balance shared by the children. Young draws a contrast with the American colonies where widows received one-third of the estate. Kathryn A. Young, "'... sauf les perils et fortunes de la mer': Merchant Women in New France and the French Transatlantic Trade, 1713-46," *CHR*, vol. 77, no. 1 (March, 1996): 388-407.

of the *Régiment de Carignan-Salières*, sent to demonstrate the colony's strength, bolstered defences.<sup>49</sup>

Thus, from 1663 on, the colony experienced the total reorganization of economic, civil, and military domains. Intendant Jean Talon wanted to extend the frontiers to the outer limits but this required an increase in population.<sup>50</sup> In response, Louis XIV sent *filles du roi*, the “king’s daughters,” to marry bachelors.<sup>51</sup>

By 1712, the colony had extended in all four directions but the disastrous Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 saw France sacrifice some of her territory in the new world. She lost access to the rich fur supply of Hudson Bay and was cut off from the Atlantic by the loss of Acadia.<sup>52</sup> Worse yet, economic disaster struck.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>49</sup>Germaine Lesage, “L’arrivée du régiment de Carignan,” *University of Ottawa Quarterly* 15, no. 1 (1965): 11.

<sup>50</sup>Eccles, *France in America*, 90.

<sup>51</sup>Dechéne, *Habitants and Merchants*, 37. Dechéne points to two types of women immigrants: those destined for marriage to common settlers and soldiers, and those for military officers and the élite. Eccles describes the *filles*, as “marriageable girls whose backgrounds had been investigated to ensure that they were morally healthy as well as physically fit.” Eccles, *France in America*, 80.

The total number of *filles* varies. Noel says estimates have ranged between 713 and 857. Jan Noel, “New France: Les Femmes Favorisées,” *Atlantis* 6, no. 2, (1981): 97. Landry calculates 764 *filles*. Yves Landry, *Orphelines en France pionnières au Canada: Les Filles du roi au XVIIe siècle* (Montréal: Leméac Éditeur Inc., 1992), 269-379. Dumas records 774 *filles*. Sylvio Dumas, *Les filles du roi en Nouvelle-France* (Québec, QC: Société historique de Québec, 1972), 153. Lanctôt places the number at 961 *filles*. Gustave Lanctôt, *Filles de joie ou filles du roi: étude sur l’émigration féminin en Nouvelle-France* (Montréal: Chantecler, 1952), 121-130. The estimates of Landry and Dumas are similar. They also differ from Lanctôt in that they have documented the names of the *filles*, arrival dates, marriage dates, births of children, etc.

<sup>52</sup>*The Canadian Encyclopedia*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., (Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1988): 4: 2 237.

<sup>53</sup>Desloges, *A Tenant’s Town*, 27. Desloges explains that after the death of Louis XIV in 1715, France found herself staggering under an enormous national debt. A recovery plan saw the *livre* devalued by approximately sixty-two percent. As Kathryn Young points out “the colony was . . . subjected to all the whims of French colonial policy, and the upswings and downswings of French prosperity” and as such, reflected the decisions made at Versailles. Young, *Kin, Commerce, and Community*, 38, 42 (page

From 1713 to 1744 New France experienced a period of relative peace that ended abruptly in 1745 when New Englanders took command of Cape Breton Island.

Louisbourg would remain under English rule until 1748 when France again regained control of the fortress.<sup>54</sup> Meanwhile, in the Ohio valley, France and England struggled for territory: fur reserves for France, farming land for England. In 1757 England sent thousands of troops to North America; Louisbourg fell by blockade the following year.<sup>55</sup> Two years later the fortified town of Québec fell to Wolfe and Champlain's dream of a commercial colony died on the Plains of Abraham.<sup>56</sup>

## GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The New France that greeted early colonists was a very large country, divided in two by the great St. Lawrence river with a mouth about fifty leagues wide, beginning at Gaspé and thought to be about 500 leagues in length, originates at Lake Huron.<sup>57</sup> This

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whims of French colonial policy, and the upswings and downswings of French prosperity" and as such, reflected the decisions made at Versailles. Young, *Kin, Commerce, and Community*, 38, 42 (page references are to diss.).

<sup>54</sup>Eccles, *France in America*, 184-186. Louisbourg was returned to France in 1748 in exchange for French conquests in the Netherlands and Madras.

<sup>55</sup>*Ibid.*, 206.

<sup>56</sup>Simon Schama, "The Many Deaths of General Wolfe," *Granta History* 32 (1990): 13-56. There is considerable documentation on this watershed in Canadian history. Schama provides an unusual interpretation of Wolfe and the Conquest.

<sup>57</sup>Pierre Boucher, *Canada in the Seventeenth Century*, trans. Edward Louis Montizambert (Montréal: George E. Desbarats & Co., 1883), 14. Boucher mentions that Lake Huron was referred to as a fresh water sea. The league is commonly estimated at about three miles.

enormous inland waterway was the key to transportation for the colonists and crucial to the development of the fur trade.

The geography favored settlement: the river allowed access to the interior, the heavy woods provided both the lumber required for building and game required for food.<sup>58</sup> This same geography was largely responsible for making New France extremely cold in the winter and one that received abundant snowfalls.<sup>59</sup>

Thus, the idiosyncrasies of the weather were a frequent topic of discussion by early travelers. Father Antoine Silvy provides a clear description of the brutal winter climate that underscored the colonists' need for sufficiently warm clothing:

Winter begins in this country in the month of October and ends at the close of April. All the rivers and lakes and even part of the St. Lawrence river freeze during this time. The ice which forms is four to five feet thick. The winter begins with snow which remains on the ground until spring and falls in such quantity that there is usually four or five feet. It produces in this country a kind of bad weather unknown to the French. It comes with high winds, and cold, snowing at the same time. This type of weather is called a blizzard during which it is almost impossible to walk. The travelers eyes are blinded by snow and the paths covered to such a degree that one cannot recognize them.<sup>60</sup>

Settlers were known to speak of two seasons: winter and summer, passing from "great cold to great heat, and from great heat to great cold."<sup>61</sup> So harsh was the cold it

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<sup>58</sup>Geography and climate are key concepts in the Pederson model that offered the framework for this study. Pedersen, *Cultural and Historical Aspects of Dress*, 117.

<sup>59</sup>Pierre Carle and Jean-Louis Minel, *L'homme et l'hiver en Nouvelle-France* (Montréal: Hurtubise HMH, Ltée., 1972), 15. Carle and Minel believe the serious and rapid changes of temperature to be caused by the effects of the immense mass of icy water of Hudson Bay countered the Gulf of Mexico, one of the warmest.

<sup>60</sup>Father Antoine Silvy, *Letters from North America*, trans. Ivy Alice Dickson (Belleville, ON: Mika Publishing, 1980), 67.

<sup>61</sup>Boucher, *Canada in the Seventeenth Century*, 19.



was often the cause of death. Pierre Deffontaines found one headstone inscription that reads: "Jean Lamontagne, mort gelé dans la neige en rentrant de la messe de Noël."<sup>62</sup> Writing to her son in Louisiana, Mme Élisabeth Bégon repeatedly began her letters with comments on the weather ranging from "un froid terrible" to "un froid des plus noirs et des plus rudes."<sup>63</sup> Differences in the climate between the towns of Québec and Montréal were significant enough to be noted by Swedish botanist Pehr Kalm: Montréal enjoyed weather mild enough to support the growth of pear trees while the frost in the town of Québec killed them.<sup>64</sup>

## IMMIGRATION AND SOCIAL HIERARCHIES

In the early years of immigration, colonists came to New France during two distinct periods: the early trading period of 1608 to 1632 was followed by a period of sustained settlement that continued to 1659.<sup>65</sup> Nevertheless, the numbers were not large; in 1629 there were only fifty families.<sup>66</sup> According to Marcel Trudel, the first census of Intendant Talon in 1666 listed 3 173 persons in New France; the town of Québec

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<sup>62</sup>Pierre Deffontaines, *L'homme et l'hiver au Canada* (Paris: Gallimard, 1957), 101.

<sup>63</sup>Élisabeth Bégon, "La correspondance de Madame Bégon", *RAPQ* (1934-35): 6-26.

<sup>64</sup>A.B. Benson, ed., *The America of 1750: Peter Kalm's Travels in North America* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1966), 1:456. As a botanist, Kalm was keenly interested in the flora and fauna of this new country and made numerous comments throughout his journal of the condition and types of plants he found.

<sup>65</sup>Chénier, *Québec, A French Colonial Town*, 182.

<sup>66</sup>Raymond Douville and Jacques-Donat Casanova, *Daily Life in Early Canada* (New York: MacMillan, 1968), 13.

accounted for 550.<sup>67</sup> Douville and Casanova claim that by the turn of the century the population had increased to 10 000 colonists.<sup>68</sup> Yvon Desloges adds that population growth, however, was neither regular nor even.<sup>69</sup> In spite of irregular, uneven growth, by 1754 the population of the town of Québec had reached 8 000; in 1765 the number was 8 900.<sup>70</sup>

Jean Hamelin estimates that during the French régime 10 000 persons came to New France as immigrants comprised of soldiers, *filles du roi*, prisoners, *engagés* and *hommes libres*.<sup>71</sup> According to Hamelin, immigrants sent by the king from 1720 to 1750 also included poachers, prisoners, *faux-sauniers*, contrabanders, and *filis de famille*.<sup>72</sup>

Where a colonist fitted into the social hierarchy depended largely on status or occupation. The élite of New France included the nobility, civil officers, military officers, and clergy thus forming a relatively closed social stratum.<sup>73</sup> *Marchands* and *négoçiants*,

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<sup>67</sup>Trudel, *La population du Canada en 1666*, 49-50.

<sup>68</sup>Douville and Casanova, *Daily Life in Early Canada*, 13.

<sup>69</sup>Desloges, *A Tenant's Town*, 193. Desloges believes the population growth followed the same course as economic growth particularly during the years 1706 to 1713, 1727 to 1736, and 1744 to 1755.

<sup>70</sup>Lachance, *La vie urbaine*, 13-14.

<sup>71</sup>Hamelin, *Économie et société*, 77. Hamelin does not explain the term *hommes libres*; they may have been persons who were not indentured. Lachance defines *engagés* as domestics, of which two types existed: those who were paid a salary and those who received compensation at the end of their engagement, often coinciding with their marriage. Lachance, *La vie urbaine*, 52.

<sup>72</sup>Dr. Kathryn Young explained that *faux-sauniers* were persons illegitimately involved in the salt trade in France. Kathryn Young, (History), University of Manitoba, conversation with author, February, 1997. Hamelin identifies the *filis de famille* as undesirables, noting that Intendant Hocquart saw them as thieves and larcenists who were adverse to work. Hamelin adds that Hocquart found it necessary to write to some families demanding an annual *pension* of 200 *livres*. Hamelin, *Économie et société*, 87.

<sup>73</sup>Lachance, *La vie urbaine*, 46.

those responsible for assuring that the colony received provisions and European products, were in a stratum by themselves.<sup>74</sup> They were not, however, universally respected: Baron de Lahontan wrote that “There’s no difference between the Pyrates that scour the Seas, and the Canada Merchants . . .”.<sup>75</sup>

Historians like André Lachance and Dale Miquelon have discussed the social hierarchy with differing viewpoints. Lachance sees the ordinary people, *les médiocres*, making up the largest sector, a sector that included tradespeople, apprentices, *engagés*, ordinary soldiers, and *journaliers*, followed by the impoverished.<sup>76</sup> On the final rung of the social ladder were slaves, often the Amerindian *panis*.<sup>77</sup> Black slaves were few by comparison and became numerically significant only in the last twenty years of the French

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<sup>74</sup>Bosher describes *marchands* as retailers and *négoçiants* as unspecialized wholesalers pointing out that the term *négoçiant* was more properly used to describe the great shipping merchants of the early eighteenth-century. J.L.Bosher, “French Colonial Society in Canada,” *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, 157-58.

<sup>75</sup>Baron de Lahontan, *New Voyages to North-America*, reprint edition with addition of introduction, notes and index by Reuben Gold Thwaites (Chicago: A.C. McClurg, 1905) 1: 374.

<sup>76</sup>Lachance, *La vie urbaine*, 59-60. Lachance describes this social hierarchy noting that *journaliers* were the most humble of workers in a town, those who worked by the day and could only be employed for about five months of the year due to the rigors of winter.

<sup>77</sup> Eccles describes *panis* as women and children of the Pawnee nation, noting that the word became “a generic term for slave.” Eccles, *France in America*, 82.

régime.<sup>78</sup> An alternate view of the social hierarchy as seen by Dale Miquelon separates settlers into upper, the middle, and lower strata followed by a category of vile persons.<sup>79</sup>

Regardless of social strata, early colonists coming to New France did so with the essential material possessions needed for survival; among these goods were items of clothing that were a reflection of current French costume. Thus, many colonists possessed the pieces of clothing and accessories found in the homes of the bourgeoisie and gentlemen of France.<sup>80</sup> Not all immigrants were in the upper social hierarchy; the prisoners, poachers, and contrabanders who found their way to the new colony would likely possess clothing quite different from middle class colonists.

Clearly, the climate was markedly different from that of France. In no small measure this singular environmental factor played an important role in defining colonists' clothing. Class hierarchy also came into play. Since only those with sufficient means could afford to import all their needs this generally excluded many colonists: "Official personages and those in their entourage wore only imported underclothes. Among the working people rare mention is made to imported materials."<sup>81</sup> Thus, as the economy improved, textiles could be seen as an indication of a person's wealth and status in the

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<sup>78</sup>Miquelon writes that slaves were never a large group in New France and it was not until after 1710 that "annual additions to the black slave population in the white colony reached double digits . . ." Dale Miquelon, *New France, 1701-1744: A Supplement to Europe* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1987): 239.

<sup>79</sup>Miquelon, *New France*, 237. In this alternate view of class structure Miquelon notes that the category of "vile persons" included tradespeople like shoemakers, hatmakers, and tailors.

<sup>80</sup>Séguin, *La civilisation traditionnelle*, 459.

<sup>81</sup>Douville and Casanova, *Daily Life in Early Canada*, 51.

community. The central question of whether costumes worn in Québec were a reflection of fashion in France requires an examination of prevailing costume in both locales.

#### COSTUME ON TWO CONTINENTS: 1635-1760

A literature review of costume from 1635 to 1760 requires a look at fashionable costume in France and the costume known to have been worn in New France, specifically the information that has been documented for Montréal and surrounding areas, Île d'Orléans, Trois-Rivières, and Louisbourg. The long time frame of 125 years requires periods of division. How then, is this best accomplished?

In the study of historic costume, each historian has his/her own interpretation of how a particular period should be divided. Blanche Payne, for example, studies seventeenth-century masculine costume by splitting the century into decades but uses fifty-year blocks for the eighteenth-century; for feminine costume she uses ten and thirty-year divisions for the seventeenth-century, none for the eighteenth-century.<sup>82</sup> François Boucher uses twenty and thirty-year blocks of time for the seventeenth-century and no date divisions for the eighteenth-century.<sup>83</sup> Phyllis Tortora and Keith Eubank divide the two centuries into segments that range from fifteen to fifty years.<sup>84</sup> James Laver has no clear divisions of time. Indeed, he rarely mentions specific years; his chapters are divided simply

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<sup>82</sup>Payne, *History of Costume*, 325-449.

<sup>83</sup>Boucher, *20 000 Years of Fashion*, 252-296.

<sup>84</sup>Tortora and Eubank, *A Survey of Historic Costume*, 107-204 (page references are to the reprint edition).

into seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries.<sup>85</sup> Jacques Ruppert et al. as well as Mme LeJeune-Françoise and L. Lamorlette have approached historic costume by analyzing early dress as it was worn during the reign of a king.<sup>86</sup>

This latter approach has considerable merit for the following reasons: during the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries, royalty frequently left their personal mark on costume through their choice of styles and textiles; monarchs passed edicts such as sumptuary laws that affected costume and they supported and encouraged the development of textile production. Thus, events that could influence fashion in many ways might occur during a particular reign. Using this rationale, the period 1635-1760 will examine clothing and textiles using the reigns of kings:

Louis XIII	1610-1643
Louis XIV	1643-1715
La Régence	1715-1723
Louis XV	1723-1774 <sup>87</sup>

#### COSTUME UNDER LOUIS XIII: 1610-1643

This important period marks the time when France established herself as a fashion force. During the reign of Louis XIII fabrics commonly used in France were sumptuous: satin, silk, brocade, velvet, damask, and taffeta were all lavishly garnished with lace and

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<sup>85</sup>James Laver, *Histoire de la mode et du costume* (Paris: Thames & Hudson SARL, 1990), 103-137.

<sup>86</sup>Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 81-151. Mme LeJeune-Françoise and L. Lamorlette, *Histoire du costume* (Paris: Éditions Roudil, 1989), 81-151.

<sup>87</sup>It is to be noted that the reign of Louis XV extended beyond the period of research for this thesis. Future references show the period as 1723-1760.

fur.<sup>88</sup> Blanche Payne comments: “This is the century of lace par excellence . . . the late seventeenth-century *point d’Angleterre* of Brussels has never been excelled.”<sup>89</sup> This excessive use of luxurious materials ended with the introduction of sumptuary laws in 1625, laws that would fade then reappear in 1633 and 1634.<sup>90</sup>

Fabrics popular in France from 1635 on were found in varying degrees in New France. Séguin mentions satin but not in great numbers; silk and taffeta were much more common and often appear in connection with garments and also for accessories. On the other hand, references to brocade, velvet, and damask are scant. As in France, many items were garnished with lace and fur.<sup>91</sup> It was during this period that ribbon, usually silk, became important as a trimming.<sup>92</sup>

Under Louis XIII masculine as well as feminine costume took on a truly distinct appearance that marked a brilliant era in costume history. Ruppert et al. identify two periods that can be distinguished under Louis XIII: the first from 1610 to 1624, an age of flashiness, and the second from 1625 to 1643, an age of discrete, yet rich, good taste.<sup>93</sup> During the first period, the luxury of fabrics and abuse of accessories carried over from Henri IV resulted in an edict against luxury in 1625, a law that prohibited importation of

<sup>88</sup>LeJeune-Françoise and Lamorlette, *Histoire du costume*, 55.

<sup>89</sup>Payne, *History of Costume*, 326.

<sup>90</sup>Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 84.

<sup>91</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 69-70, 95, 105, 116, 119, 130-131, 143, 172, 179, 181, 195, 232, 240, 247-248, 251, 292, 298.

<sup>92</sup>R. Turner Wilcox, *The Mode in Costume* (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1958), 141.

<sup>93</sup>Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 88-89.

braid and embroideries.<sup>94</sup> This had an auxiliary effect: protection for French manufacture of the same materials.

James Laver describes masculine costume beginning with the *pourpoint*, a long and gathered garment with a high collar and buttoned in front. A white or yellow ruff, called a fluted frill, consisted of two or three layers of pleated fabric, starched and ironed to form a flute.<sup>95</sup> The *hauts-de-chausses* resembled those of the previous reign until around 1620; by 1635 they fell straight like a *pantalon*. Hooks replaced the metal tags for attaching the *chausses* to the *pourpoint*.<sup>96</sup>

The *chemise* became an integral part of the costume, the neck opening embellished by the *jabot*, made from finely gathered *toile* or *batiste*. The *rabat* replaced the earlier ruffs that were so fashionable: these were very large, decorated with lace, and fell over the shoulders. The lower legs were covered with *bas-de-chausses*, the name later shortened to *bas*. For outdoors, the *manteau* ostensibly covered the ensemble, although frequently it was worn over one shoulder.<sup>97</sup> Men's shoes were decorated with enormous rosettes made of ribbon and lace.<sup>98</sup>

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<sup>94</sup>Ibid., 88-89.

<sup>95</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 103.

<sup>96</sup>LeJeune-Françoise and Lamorlette, *Histoire du costume*, 55.

<sup>97</sup>Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 92-95.

<sup>98</sup>LeJeune-Françoise and Lamorlette, *Histoire du costume*, 57.



Headwear was an important accessory for men: the large felt or beaver *chapeau* with the wide brim dominated.<sup>99</sup> But there was also the *tapabord*, described by Leloir as being similar to a *surôit*, and associated with men of the sea.<sup>100</sup> While these were outdoor head pieces, men also wore *coiffures* of some sort indoors. The *bonnet*, a soft *coiffure* without a brim, had been worn by men and women since the fifteenth-century. At night, the *bonnet de nuit* was worn: seventeenth and eighteenth-century homes lacked the luxury of well-heated rooms.<sup>101</sup>

The *brassière*, in common use since the fourteenth-century, was worn during the night by both men and women, perhaps quilted or fur-lined. The *camisole*, often used as night clothing for women, was also worn by men over the *chemise* and under the *pourpoint*. The *chemisette*, sometimes described as similar to the *camisole*, was a sleeveless linen undergarment that could have been embroidered. *Caleçons* were worn as an undergarment by both sexes.<sup>102</sup>

The *manteau* was elegant, worn draped on one shoulder during the summer. It was known by several different terms depending on the style: the *hongrelaine* was a large winter

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<sup>99</sup>Ibid., 57.

<sup>100</sup>Maurice Leloir, *Dictionnaire du Costume et de ses accessoires des Armes et des Étoffes des origines à nos jours* (Paris: Librairie Gründ, 1963) s.v. “tapabord, surôit.”

<sup>101</sup>Colette Guillemard, *Les mots du costume* (Paris: Éditions Belin, 1991): s.v. “bonnet, bonnet de nuit.”

<sup>102</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du Costume*, s.v. “brassière, camisole, chemisette, caleçon.”

overcoat with short sleeves; the *roquet* also had a short sleeve but was shorter in length than the *hongrelaine* and lacked a collar, the *caban* was long and voluminous.<sup>103</sup>

Small accessories like the *mouchoir* and jewellery like *bagues* are scarcely mentioned in passing by most costume historians. Rings have generally been worn throughout the history of costume so there is no reason to believe that they were not worn during this reign. Likewise, the *mouchoir*, or handkerchief, was an integral costume item as early French explorers were known to have been held in open ridicule for the practice of “saving [what is] unclean in a fine white piece of linen, and putting it away in pockets as something very precious.”<sup>104</sup>

Ruppert et al. suggest that a rich mine of costume information for this period may be found by examining the works of French painter-engraver Abraham Bosse. These works are particularly precious from a costume historian’s point of view as Bosse was an artist with little imagination and faithfully reproduced the scenes of bourgeois life that he painted. Thus, working with remarkable precision, he gives the view of the exact costume of the era.<sup>105</sup>

Jacques Callot was also a French painter-engraver who left about 1 500 pieces of scenes and customs reproducing gentlemen, soldiers, and beggars alike. Of particular note is the costume associated with the Three Musketeers: long and curling hair, large felt

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<sup>103</sup>Ibid., 57.

<sup>104</sup>Olive Patricia Dickason, *Myth of a Savage* (Edmonton: University of Alberta Press, 1984), 284.

<sup>105</sup>Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 89.

plumed hat, floppy *chausses*, a *pourpoint* with loose bodices, the *casaque* draped or thrown on the shoulder, and boots with a large top that folded over.<sup>106</sup>

Feminine costume was essentially made up of a laced bodice so low cut that it was sometimes covered with a rich collar of lace. The large padded sleeves were embellished with slashes or lace. The skirt was made up of two *jupes*, one on top allowing the underskirt to be seen. The inner skirt was referred to as *la secrète*, the outer skirt as *la modeste*.<sup>107</sup> New France inventories with feminine costume entries reveal numerous entries for the *jupe*, but do not refer to the inner and outer skirts of *secrète* and *modeste*.

Generally women avoided hats, although a large felt hat with a feather, similar to that of men was sometimes worn, covered with a black taffeta hood or a *fichu*, a scarf made of lace.<sup>108</sup> *Fichus* were worn in New France made from a variety of fabrics.<sup>109</sup>

Feminine shoes were fragile: they had high heels and were made of satin or bleached skins, decorated with rosettes.<sup>110</sup> When walking under wet conditions the ladies in France wore *chopines* under their shoes, a sort of wooden clog sometimes covered with leather.<sup>111</sup> In New France, women's shoes are not identified as having rosettes, but one

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<sup>106</sup>Ibid., 89. Later in the eighteenth-century, the *casaque* was more closely related to the fishing industry. La Grenade, *Le costume masculin*, 39.

<sup>107</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 106.

<sup>108</sup>Ibid., 106-107.

<sup>109</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 180.

<sup>110</sup>LeJeune-Françoise and Lamorlette, *Histoire du costume*, 57.

<sup>111</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 106.

pair is described as having wooden heels.<sup>112</sup> There is no mention of *chopines* in New France inventories.

The sumptuary laws of 1633 resulted in women using plain fabric, cuffs and linen collars without lace. Men also gave up lace and ribbon; their wide linen collars were plain or embroidered. Courtesans could not wear silk; gold and silver braids became more rare.<sup>113</sup>

#### COSTUME UNDER LOUIS XIV: 1643-1715

If costume under Henri IV and Louis XIII was sumptuous and brilliant, it absolutely dazzled under Louis XIV. Under his reign, textile manufacture flourished in France with new fabrics like *batistes* and *indiennes imprimées* becoming popular.<sup>114</sup> The culture of mulberry trees in France resulted in the French silk industry competing with that of Italy, while woolen cloth attempted to rival that of Flanders and England. Jean-Baptiste Colbert became the conscience of the economic stake in fashion by creating the first silk manufactures in the town of Lyon and Tours while Alençon lace rivaled that of Venice.<sup>115</sup> Sumptuousness reached its height from 1660 to 1685 marked by excessive use of striped

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<sup>112</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 180, 186-196, 240.

<sup>113</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 103.

<sup>114</sup>LeJeune-Françoise and Lamorlette, *Histoire du costume*, 67.

<sup>115</sup>Anny Latour, "The Mercantile System in the Reign of Louis XIV," *CIBA Review* 7, no. 67 (1948), 2441. Latour points out that Jean-Baptiste Colbert was Comptroller General of Commerce and Manufacture.

fabric, speckled *moirés*, and *gaze peintes en transparence* for women. Different pieces of costume were often of different colors.<sup>116</sup>

*Batistes* appear in New France inventories but are few, as are those for *indiennes*. Entries for striped textiles were more common but there are no entries for speckled *moirés* nor for *gazes peintes en transparence*, although some *gaze* fabrics are shown.<sup>117</sup> The only item referring to “*transparence*” was to a *jupe d’étamine transparente*.<sup>118</sup>

The reign of Louis XIV was the longest period under study: seventy-two years: 1643-1661, the period of a youthful king; 1661-1670, the peak of Louis’ reign; and 1670-1715, the end of a reign that showed simplicity and sobriety, no doubt due to the influence of Mme de Maintenon.<sup>119</sup> As a result of the length of Louis’ reign, a number of costume changes occurred.

During the early part of Louis XIV’s reign, 1643-1660, several elements of masculine costume from Louis XIII continued, most notable the *chemise*, the large *chapeau* with the wide brim, and the *bottes* that were fashioned to form a sort of funnel that folded over to show the inside.<sup>120</sup> But there were innovations as well: tufts of ribbon

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<sup>116</sup>LeJeune-Françoise and Lamorlette, *Histoire du costume*, 67. Wilcox claims that, near the end of the century, a fad developed for *transparents* of black lace worn over colored brocades. Wilcox, *The Mode in Costume*, 179. This particular reference may or may not be referring to the *transparence* spoken of by costume historians.

<sup>117</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 178, 262, 273.

<sup>118</sup>*Ibid.*, 191. Although the entry was not explained, this could be the style referred to by R. Turner Wilcox in *The Mode in Costume* (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1958), 179.

<sup>119</sup>Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 108.

<sup>120</sup>*Ibid.*, 108.

were worn on the side of the *hauts-de-chausses* at the knee until around 1660 when *canons* emerged: large decorations of fabric that was gathered and lay under the knee. Sometimes they were starched like a lampshade forcing the fashionable gentlemen who wore them to walk with their legs wide apart.<sup>121</sup>

The *rabat* that was already a large collar under Louis XIII took on considerable proportions. Made much like a collar, the two sides were squared and joined in the front. Eventually it would give way to the *cravate*.

From 1660-1671, the peak of Louis XIV's reign, costume historians agree that fashion attained a new height of extravagance, particularly with masculine costume. The *comte du Salm* imported a garment from Holland that became the great innovation of the era: the *rhinegrave*.<sup>122</sup> This new pant fashion stopped at the knee; they were so full that they resembled a short skirt. The *rhinegrave-culotte* was decorated with ribbons, or *faveurs* as they were sometimes known, and bordered with lace. At the beginning, they were considered a curiosity but soon became an indispensable garment for all gentlemen who laid claim to elegance.<sup>123</sup> *Rhinegraves*, described by Séguin as a "culotte, ou haut de chausse . . . attachée aux bas avec plusieurs rubans" are noted for the years 1660 and

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<sup>121</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du Costume*, s.v. "canon."

<sup>122</sup>The *rhinegrave* takes its name from *Rhein Graf* and are also known as petticoat breeches. Several theories for the origins of the *rhinegrave* exist but none have been confirmed. Boucher, *20,000 Years of Fashion*, 256-269. An alternate spelling for *rhinegrave* is *rhingrave*.

<sup>123</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 109-110.

1663, one fashioned of *drap de Caen* the other of white serge that was valued at eight *livres*.<sup>124</sup>

Like the *culotte*, the jacket known as a *pourpoint* was decorated with ribbons, a fashion item so popular that they were put everywhere. One *pourpoint* and a satin cape were decorated with thirty-six meters of gold ribbon while it took about 250 meters of ribbon to make the tassels necessary to decorate the *rhinegrave* of a gentleman.<sup>125</sup> The *pourpoint* is common in New France inventories, an indication that the fashion carried over to the colony.<sup>126</sup>

At this time stockings in France were knitted from wool and silk by machine and by hand. In New France, many inventory references to *bas* can be found for this period, but none make the distinction between machine and hand knitting.<sup>127</sup>

Toward the end of the reign of Louis XIV the *veste* and *gilet* were garments that marked an important evolution in the history of masculine costume. *Pourpoints* and *rhinegraves* were abandoned in favor of three pieces: *veste*, *justaucorps*, and *culottes*, the *justaucorps* often closed by *brandebourgs*.<sup>128</sup>

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<sup>124</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 120. Séguin's description is from the *Dictionnaire Furetière*. However, his drawings clearly show that the *rhinegrave* and *hauts-de-chausses* are not the same item.

<sup>125</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 110.

<sup>126</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 60-66, 116-118.

<sup>127</sup>Ibid., 25-33, 82, 158-162, 195, 241, 253, 256. Audet, *Le costume paysan*, 119-121, 130, 147.

<sup>128</sup>Ruppert et al. speak of the *brandebourg* as a type of closure: referring to the *justaucorps* they point out that ". . . il est boutonné de haut en bas, ainsi que la veste, par des boutons très rapprochés, à brandebourgs . . ." Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 113. LeJeune-Françoise and Lamorlette also refer to the *brandebourg* as a part of the coat: ". . . la casaque d'hiver à brandebourges . . ." LeJeune-Françoise and Lamorlette, *Histoire du costume*, 71. On the other hand, Séguin describes the *brandebourg* as a type of

Costume historians have often discussed the origin of the accessories of the period. The *cravate* was a band of fabric that the cavalier wore around the neck. French officers imitated this use as did the courtesans of Versailles.<sup>129</sup> Considerable mention is made to the *cravate* in New France inventories. One *cravate de coton* was reserved for trading as the entry reads: "*cravate de coton de traite*."<sup>130</sup> The development of the *cravate*, and the *jabot*, was clearly connected to the lace industry founded by Colbert. Concerned about encouraging the efforts of his minister, Louis XIV made himself an example by covering himself with lace. One edict demanded that only the very costly *point de France* could be worn at court.<sup>131</sup> In Montréal, the deceased Paul Le Moyne, Sieur de Maricourt, had a *grand toilette garni de point de France* identified in his inventory, the only reference to *point de France* in Séguin's inventories.<sup>132</sup>

Toward the end of the century, the *cravate* became narrower and longer and was made of chiffon, *batiste*, or linen. In 1692 the bloody battle of Steinkerque inaugurated a new fashion of note: a band of fabric nonchalantly knotted and looped through a buttonhole.<sup>133</sup> The *steinkerque*, or any of its possible spellings of *steinkerk* or *stinkerk*,

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coat and provides an illustration. The illustration does have the classic frog-like closure of the *brandebourg*. Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 34-35.

<sup>129</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 114.

<sup>130</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 255.

<sup>131</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 116.

<sup>132</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 228.

<sup>133</sup>Boucher, *20 000 Years of Fashion*, 263. The Battle of Steenkerque (Hainaut), also known as the last combat of the Musketeers, was the bloodiest battle of the century. French troops, under the *maréchal* of Luxembourg, came under a surprise attack by the troops of William III of Orange. The panic created in



does not appear in Montréal inventories but there are *stinkerks* entered in inventories of two deceased women in Louisbourg. La Grenade points out that some women had adopted the fashion and wore *steinkerques* bordered with lace or fringes.<sup>134</sup>

But there was another reason for the demise of the *cravate*: the wearing of the wig. At the start of the reign of Louis XIV, long hair was popular, due in part to the beautiful long hair of the king himself. Gentlemen attempting to emulate the king turned to false hair and the *perruque* appeared. It soon eclipsed all other headwear: the demand was so great that 200 *perruquiers* worked at court.<sup>135</sup> The wig enjoys multiple entries in New France documents. One inventory shows as many as three, but since they are identified as small they may not have been à la mode or were reserved for wearing at home.<sup>136</sup>

By 1690 masculine wigs became so heavy, and so voluminous, that it was necessary to shave the head to support this artificial headwear. Their vogue was such that they were made of wool, goat hair, and horse hair with red or gold blonde wigs being the

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the ranks of the French officers resulted in the officers dressing incorrectly: they made only a simple knot in their *cravate*. On their return to Paris, after a victory that saw 15 000 of their enemy dead, the fashion of the simple knot was widely imitated, with the end of the *cravate* often looped through a buttonhole of the *justaucorps*. Denis Van den Broeck, "*Les aventures des Bourbon-Condé & Bourbon-Conti*" [updated 22 July 1998; cited 14 July 1999]; available from <http://www.ping.be/~pin12133/conde/fl.htm>.

<sup>134</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume féminin*, 50-51. It is impossible to know whether the *steinkerques* found in these inventories belonged to the husbands of the deceased, or whether they belonged to the women themselves who had adopted the fashion. If the latter is true, it is quite likely that these women were fashion leaders of their time.

<sup>135</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 116-117.

<sup>136</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 146, 148.

most prized.<sup>137</sup> Of all the wigs identified in Montréal, Île d'Orléans, and Louisbourg inventories, none are listed as blonde.

The wig was also responsible for the diminishing use of the *chapeau*, resulting in the emergence of a masculine head covering: the birth of the *tricorne*, worn by all gentlemen of the civilized world.<sup>138</sup> The fashion must not have been popular in New France since none are listed in the inventories at any of the locations.<sup>139</sup> The head was covered day and night at home as well as in public.<sup>140</sup> Thus, *perruques* and *tricornes* symbolized the etiquette and taste for pomp so characteristic of the reign of the Grand Roi.

Feminine costume could not compete with that of men but nevertheless had a certain charm. Lace was particularly appreciated for its softness in an era where the fashionable fabrics and garments were particularly heavy. Hence, women progressively replaced embroidery with fine lace, silk, chiffon, taffeta, and gauze.

Fashionable ladies continued to wear a very loose *chemise*, cut very low, and decorated with lace. But always there were the *jupes* and *manteau*. Sometimes the bodice was stiffened with whalebone, laced in the front or under the arms. The short sleeves were

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<sup>137</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 120.

<sup>138</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 122.

<sup>139</sup>Massicotte has referred to an engraving from 1753 where the *tricorne* is shown. Unfortunately, he does not identify this engraving and provides no footnotes or documentation. E.-Z. Massicotte, "Le Costume des Voyageurs et des Coureurs de Bois," *BRH* 48, no. 1 (1942): 235.

<sup>140</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 124.

garnished with lace. The *manteau* was more simple in design as decorative details like embroidery and lace were reserved for clothing underneath.<sup>141</sup>

The *manteau* became a garment that was luxuriously decorated and often had a long train. It could be seen in deep blue, maroon, or scarlet, favorite colors of the French baroque.<sup>142</sup> During the 1690s, women adopted the masculine costume fashion of the *steinkerque*.

During this last period of Louis XIV's reign, feminine bodices became very tight at the waist, were decorated in a series of bows and ribbons, or with *brandebourgs*, while the *jupe* underneath had scallops, often embroidered in gold and encrusted with lace.<sup>143</sup> The *robe de chambre*, worn indoors by both men and women, was a long garment with sleeves and held at the waist by a *ceinture*. Under Louis XIV, the *robe de chambre* went only to the middle of the leg and was usually made of *toile des Indes* for summer, and *molletons* for winter.<sup>144</sup>

Bernard Audet has documented costume worn on Île d'Orléans from 1670-1710 through the examination of seventy-six postmortem inventories. As in other parts of the province, the first colonists on the island had to adapt and develop appropriate dress to contend with the rigors of winter, and to the briefness of summer.

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<sup>141</sup>LeJeune-Françoise and Lamorlette, *Histoire du costume*, 69.

<sup>142</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 111-112.

<sup>143</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 124.

<sup>144</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "robe de chambre."

Audet points to the items of clothing that commonly made up a colonist's daily dress: *chemise*, *chemisette*, *camisole*, *justaucorps*, and *veste*. He suggests that the *chemisette* and *camisole* may be the same piece of masculine costume.<sup>145</sup> On occasion the colonist would wear a *cravate*.<sup>146</sup> The *gilet* is present, the *jabot* absent, yet lace that might have been used for fashioning the *jabot* was commonly imported.

To keep hands warm, both men and women relied on the *manchon*, or muff, usually fabricated from fur.<sup>147</sup> Séguin mentions four items for this period: one reference to *manchon à passement*, and several references to *mitaines*, one pair made of beaver, another pair white and lined, yet another pair embroidered, in addition to one pair of grey wool and one pair of green *drap*.<sup>148</sup> Generally, however, there are few entries for either *gants* or *mitaines*.

The appearance of the *coiffe* was common in New France inventories where feminine clothing was identified. Sadly, the inventories fail to identify them in detail and the reader is left to imagine whether they were regional French models or variations.<sup>149</sup>

In New France, the most frequently mentioned feminine garments are the *jupe*, *tablier*, *mouchoir* and *manteau*. The *mouchoir* may also be a reference to the *mouchoir de*

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<sup>145</sup>Audet, *Le costume paysan*, 40-44. Jacqueline Beaudoin-Ross points out that the *camisole* has been identified as female costume in inventories since the seventeenth-century. Jacqueline Beaudoin-Ross, "'À la Canadienne' Once More: Some Insights Into Québec Rural Female Dress," *Dress* 7 (1981), 69.

<sup>146</sup>Audet, *Le costume paysan*, 47.

<sup>147</sup>*Ibid.*, 49.

<sup>148</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 106, 110-111.

<sup>149</sup>*Ibid.*, 75. Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 140, 230-234.

*col*, an item that Massicotte found in several inventories of this period.<sup>150</sup> Audet points out that on Île d'Orléans women wore only the *jupe* and not the *jupon* as they did elsewhere in New France.<sup>151</sup>

While the *robe de chambre* is not seen in Montréal or Île d'Orléans inventories, they are a part of Louisbourg inventories during this period, particularly for those with well-furnished wardrobes. Those were made of *calmande*, cottons, and *satinate*, sometimes lined.<sup>152</sup>

Where the *manteau* is entered in New France inventories the color scarlet was documented only once while grey was mentioned often. Other colors noted in connection with the *manteau* included brown, blue, black, red, and *café*. The *manteau* for women was equally popular in Montréal, but not on Île d'Orléans; there is but a single reference made to the *manteau* in Louisbourg inventories.<sup>153</sup>

In the last twenty years of the king's reign, costume changed significantly as Versailles was no longer ruled by a young monarch. Mademoiselle de La Vallière and Madame de Montespan were replaced in Louis XIV's heart by Madame de Maintenon who popularized a very different style. Fabrics were always sumptuous but the soft and gracious lines were abandoned in favor of more formal and sombre attire.<sup>154</sup>

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<sup>150</sup>E.-Z. Massicotte, "Mouchoirs de col et de poche," *BRH* 35, no. 10 (1929), 582.

<sup>151</sup>Audet, *Le costume paysan*, 67.

<sup>152</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume masculin*, 11.

<sup>153</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume féminin*, 24.

<sup>154</sup>*Ibid.*, 127.

COSTUME UNDER *LA RÉGENCE*: 1715-1723

The death of the Sun King in 1715 left France with a child of five years as successor: Louis XV. Accordingly, Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, Louis XIV's great-nephew, was installed as head of state resulting in this period being known as *La Régence*.<sup>155</sup> The same qualities found in decor during *La Régence* are also found in costume: distinction, grace, and charm.

*La Régence* gave a new ease, a new elegance to masculine costume. Three elements of the Louis XIV era remained: the *justaucorps*, *veste*, and *culotte* but with important modifications. The sleeves of the *justaucorps* were very open and short enough to have large cuffs. The sides were gathered at the waist, like those of *justaucorps* from the previous period. On each side, five or six pleats are seen, with buttons down the side of an opening. A belt was worn to hold the *épée*; this often fell between the pleats. The *veste* went to the middle of the thigh and had pockets. The back, always laced, was made of the same material and had the same embroideries as the front. The *culottes* could not be seen with the *habit* buttoned but they could have as many as eight pockets. The *bas* were rolled at the knees; shoes had square toes, high heels, and small buckles.<sup>156</sup>

Under *La Régence*, a new style for wigs emerged: they became less voluminous and were powdered white or grey. In private, men sometimes wore a very short wig; the *perruque à bourse* became popular. Hair was often braided and held with a ribbon.<sup>157</sup>

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<sup>155</sup>Young, *Kin, Commerce, and Community*, 34 (page reference is to the diss.).

<sup>156</sup>Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 131-133.

<sup>157</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 130.

The name of the painter Watteau has become inseparable with this period and feminine costume through the *robes volantes* and the *plis Watteau*. The true Watteau pleats started at the shoulders becoming lost in the fullness of the lower skirt. The skirt was often so long that it was necessary to hold it up by hand. The sleeves showed vertical pleats and often had cuffs.<sup>158</sup> Interest in the printed chintzes from India continued as did *serge* and *drap*, gold and silk brocade, taffeta. *Nankin* and *coutil* were popular for summer.<sup>159</sup>

There is a scarcity of information on costume in New France for this period. Séguin's work has documents as early as 1639 and as late as 1760, but only six for the period 1715-1723; While La Grenade studies life in Louisbourg from 1713 to 1758, there is no clear division of time from which definitive descriptions can be drawn.

#### COSTUME UNDER LOUIS XV: 1723-1774

During this period masculine costume kept the three essential elements worn at the end of the reign of Louis XIV: *veste* or *gilet*, *justaucorps*, and *culottes*. The *justaucorps* was garnished with a row of buttons on the entire length of the front and was generally worn open. It was tight and gathered at the waist with two pleated side panels and straight back panels. The style of the sleeves during this period permits precise dating of a garment since the length of the cuff diminished as the century advanced.<sup>160</sup>

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<sup>158</sup>Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 131.

<sup>159</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 130-131.

<sup>160</sup>*Ibid.*, 132-134.

Worn under the *justaucorps*, the *veste* was of a different fabric, and richly embroidered. At the start of the century, it was almost as long as the *justaucorps* and, like it, was decorated with buttons the entire length although the lower ones were never used. The gathered *culottes* went to the knee and were worn without a belt, closing at the knee with three or four buttons.<sup>161</sup>

At Louisbourg, these *habits* were common in men's wardrobes. In 1729, material ordered for one suit was *drap d'Elbeuf*, iron grey in color; the suit had fine red lining and matching trimmings. Some were so splendid that they could be classed as luxury items, embroidered as they were with gold and silver flowers on silk.<sup>162</sup>

*Jabots* and flounces continued to be in vogue. The *steinkerque* also continued its popularity until around 1740 when men began wearing the *tour de col*, a high and rigid ornament that fastened at the nape of the neck and was embellished with a black *cravate* named *solitaire*. The *tour de col* was used most often with the *perruque à bourse*.<sup>163</sup> La Grenade notes that the *tour de col* was also known in Louisbourg during this period.<sup>164</sup>

The *tricorne* was now a universal fashion item worn with the brim turned up and garnished with gold braid, a button, or a jewel on the left *corne*. It was generally made

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<sup>161</sup>Ibid., 134-135.

<sup>162</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume masculin*, 25.

<sup>163</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 135.

<sup>164</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume masculin*, 8.



from beaver.<sup>165</sup> Stockings were less colorful than in the preceding century, seen mainly in white or cream but shoes remained with square-ends, high heels and small buckles.<sup>166</sup>

Around 1760, the French rococo style evolved. The *justaucorps* became more simple with smaller cuffs; the *chemise* was worn open in front. The *tricorne* was replaced by a sort of hunting hat with a narrow brim and a high crown, a hat that would become the ancestor of the famous top hat of the nineteenth-century.<sup>167</sup>

The *redingote*, the riding coat fashion imported from England, is mentioned in Louisbourg inventories, but is absent from the other locations while the *surtout*, absent from Île d'Orléans inventories, is present in both Louisbourg and Montréal.<sup>168</sup> As in Montréal, pieces that made up the *habit* were not of the same material. One textile that seems exclusive to Louisbourg was *velour de gueux*.<sup>169</sup>

Wigs remained a fashion item but the *bourse à cheveux*, a small taffeta sack to hold the hair at the back, became a particularly popular item in vogue in the mid-1700s. In New France the *bourse à cheveux* had been worn by soldiers before 1700 and adopted by the noblesse around 1730, continuing in popularity until 1750.<sup>170</sup>

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<sup>165</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 136.

<sup>166</sup>*Ibid.*, 136.

<sup>167</sup>*Ibid.*, 137.

<sup>168</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 22; La Grenade, *Le costume masculin*, 45.

<sup>169</sup>*Ibid.*, 29.

<sup>170</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 144.

As part of the daily life at Trois-Rivières in the 1740s, Vermette notes that textiles formed a large part of the stock-in-trade of the store at Les Forges. Quantities of goods included in the shop in 1741, 1746, and 1748 are listed, thus giving a sense of the range of clothing and textiles available at this location.<sup>171</sup> Vermette also provides an appendix of clothing worn by the workmen, administrator, and women but the descriptions are in the briefest form; few items include textiles or color.

First-hand accounts show that during the week the ordinary man in New France would go about dressed much like the Amerindian, “in stockings and shoes like theirs, with garters, and a girdle about the waist.” On the other hand, those of rank were accustomed to wearing lace-trimmed clothes. In 1750, crown officers carried swords, all gentlemen carried cloaks.<sup>172</sup>

In the eighteenth-century, European-style shoes had no distinction between right and left since both were made on straight lasts. Styles changed noticeably after the 1720s when shoes became lower, rounder, softer-looking, and boasted shoe buckles. Some men persisted in wearing the square-toes shoes long after they were fashionable so that the term “old square toes” came to describe those with old-fashioned ideas.<sup>173</sup>

Feminine costume was softer and more fluid with the quality of comfort being most important. New names for gowns made their appearance during this period: *robe*

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<sup>171</sup>Vermette, *La vie domestique*, 98-99.

<sup>172</sup>Benson, *The America of 1750*, vol. 1, 446.

<sup>173</sup>Stephen Davis, “Up on Your Heels, Down on Your Toes: Shoe Fashion in Canada ca. 1700-1760,” *Costume Society of Ontario Newsletter* 17, no. 3 (1985): 13-14. Even today the term “square” describes a person with old-fashioned ideas.

*battante*, *robe volante*, *innocente*, and *sacque*. Despite the term, all were unbelted gowns, falling loose from shoulder to floor.<sup>174</sup> None of these gowns are mentioned specifically by these terms in New France inventories.

The *robe à la française* also made its appearance in this period: a full, pleated gown that was cut with a fitted front. Open bodices and skirts displayed decorative stays and petticoats. Two-piece garments also came on the scene: a short *sacque*, or jacket, fitted through the bodice and flaring out below the waist almost to the knee. Separate tops were worn over petticoats or skirts.<sup>175</sup>

La Grenade notes that while the *robe à la française* was widely worn in France and made from different fabrics of varying values, it is not specifically identified as such in Louisbourg inventories although some *robes* were made from the same fabrics as those being used in France.<sup>176</sup> No mention is made of the *robe à la française* in either travellers' journals or postmortem inventories from Montréal or Île d'Orléans.

About the same time, the hooped skirt made its fashion entrance. The *jupe*, sometimes made from four or five meters of fabric, was held out by whalebone or wicker hoops known as the *panier*. This new craze was rather impractical as two women were unable to pass together through a door or even sit on the same bench.<sup>177</sup>

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<sup>174</sup>Tortora and Eubank claim this style resulted from the relaxation of rigid court etiquette that followed the death of Louis XIV. The loose-fitting gown is sometimes cited as an indicator of this lack of formality. Tortora and Eubank, *A Survey of Historic Costume*, 193.

<sup>175</sup>*Ibid.*, 193-195.

<sup>176</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume féminin*, 9.

<sup>177</sup>Laver, *Histoire de la mode*, 130.

Some costume historians suggest that women's gowns were either "open or closed." The "open" style opened in a V down the front, allowing the *jupon* underneath to be seen, often quilted or embroidered more richly than the overskirt. The "closed" style consisted of a *jupe* and a bodice, sometimes a single piece, with no opening in the front. The quilted bodice was often boned and padded resulting in a rigid front. Laced down the back, it was ornamented with embroideries or rows of ribbons on the front.

Voluminous sleeves frequently showed the lace from the *chemise* with two or three thicknesses of gradated fabric provided to give the lace additional volume. These were white most of the time, and were gathered or ruched. The head scarf, a large square of linen, chiffon, or draped silk, was worn around the neck and had knotted points that fell into the deepest part of the low neckline.<sup>178</sup>

Whether the cloth was rough or fine, the *chemise* was an indispensable item of clothing throughout New France, worn by both men and women, day and night. In Louisbourg, La Grenade points out that with only one exception, several *chemises* are noted in each inventory; one owner had twenty-eight *chemises*, another twenty-six.<sup>179</sup> Apart from grey and yellow, colored *chemises* were rare in Louisbourg.<sup>180</sup>

A marked difference for some items found in Louisbourg inventories but in the other locations were *chemises* identified as *chemises de matelot*, *chemises pour pêcheurs*,

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<sup>178</sup>Ibid., 130-131.

<sup>179</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume féminin*, 3.

<sup>180</sup>Ibid., 6. Blue and blue-checked fabrics are noted for *chemises*. The blue-checked fabric may have been a gingham.

*chemises malouine*, and *chemises bretonnes*, all references to garments worn by seamen and fishermen.<sup>181</sup> Since fishing was an important activity at coastal Louisbourg, it is not surprising to find mention of them.

Kalm observed that, without exception, all women wore caps of some kind and that “they are fond of adorning their heads . . . their hair is always curled, powdered and ornamented with glittering bodkins and *aigrettes*.”<sup>182</sup> They always wore a silver cross, a characteristic of Québec country dress.<sup>183</sup> When outdoors, this garb was covered by a long cloak in grey, brown or blue.

Kalm wrote that “On Sundays, colonists would dress as gaily as those with parents [whose] origin and social position [was] among the best in the realm.”<sup>184</sup> They were attentive to the newest fashion but for the New France colonist these fashions were already old and discarded in France by the time they reached New France a year later.

Despite attention paid to fashion and to the increasing availability of clothing and textiles, the colonist discovered early that he was compelled to borrow some clothing methods from the Amerindian. The *coureurs de bois* in particular were quick to adopt native dress, likely more from necessity than desire since during the winter, travel was only

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<sup>181</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume masculin*, 6.

<sup>182</sup>Ibid., 402.

<sup>183</sup>Benson, *The America of 1750*, vol. 1, 417. Beaudoin-Ross adds that “the silver cross worn by the Canadienne at her neck appears to be also characteristic of Québec country dress.” Jacqueline Beaudoin-Ross, “The Influence of Fashion on Folk Costume,” *Canadian Folklore canadien* 10, no. ½ (1988): 45.

<sup>184</sup>Benson, *The America of 1750*, vol. 1, 525.

possible by use of *raquettes*, or snowshoes, which in turn required moccasins “shaped a little like a sock [and made] from . . . tanned skin.”<sup>185</sup>

#### A SEARCH FOR COSTUME “À LA CANADIENNE”

Canadian costume historians like Francis Back, Jocelyne Mathieu, and Jacqueline Beaudoin-Ross agree that the *capot* is one of the primary pieces of traditional French-Canadian costume.<sup>186</sup> Worn by sailors in the seventeenth-century, the *capot* was quickly put into use since it was particularly appropriate during the winter.

Back believes that the first documentation of the wearing of the *capot* is as early as 1653 when Sieur de Maisonneuve returned to New France and his “*habit était comme celui des plus simples habitants un capot de serge grise à la mode du pays.*”<sup>187</sup> Beaudoin-Ross points to a 1666 poem by René-Louis Chartier de Lotbinière entitled “*Vers Burlesques*” that includes a remark concerning *capots* being made like *justaucorps*.<sup>188</sup>

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<sup>185</sup>Silvy, *Letters from North America*, 67.

<sup>186</sup>Francis Back, “Le capot canadien: ses origine et son evolution aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles,” *Canadian Folklore canadien* 10, no. ½ (1988): 98-127; Jocelyne Mathieu, “Au sujet des rapports entre le costume traditionnel et la mode. Le cas du costume canadien,” *Canadian Folklore canadien* 10, no. ½ (1988): 35-51; Beaudoin-Ross, “The Influence of Fashion on Folk Costume,” 79-97. Beaudoin-Ross also refers to the *capote* as being the same as the *capot*. Jacqueline Beaudoin-Ross, “À la Canadienne: Some Aspects of 19<sup>th</sup> century Habitant Dress,” *Dress* 6, (1980): 71-82. Séguin differentiates between the *capote* and the *capot*, indicating that the *capote* was formerly called a *manteau à capuchon*.

<sup>187</sup>Back, “Le capot canadien,” 106.

<sup>188</sup>Beaudoin-Ross, “The Influence of Fashion on Folk Costume,” 86.

Back also writes that in 1668 the blue *capot* and green *ceinture* identified seminarians at the Petit Séminaire de Québec.<sup>189</sup>

A *capuchon*, the hood of the garment, was added later; documentation shows the *capuchon* existed as early as 1689.<sup>190</sup> The sole reference in Montréal inventories to a *capot à capuchon* is in 1750.<sup>191</sup> Back adds that *boutons à capot* were in merchant inventories as early as 1691 leading to speculation that the *capot* was now being buttoned.<sup>192</sup>

The history of the color blue associated with the early *capot* can be traced to 1666 when the name *capots bleus* was associated with the seventy Montréal militiamen commanded by Charles Lemoyne. Back has examined 232 inventories from the period 1650-1715; over half of them identify the garment *capot bleu*.<sup>193</sup>

The first materials used for fabricating the *capot* were *serge de Poitou* and *cadis*, named for the Spanish town of Cadiz. But *cadis* varied; Back points to *cadis ras*, *cadis frisé*, *cadis à grain*, *cadis de Montauban*, and *cadis d'Aignant* being used. While *cadis* is found in Montréal inventories, it is not one associated with the *capot*.<sup>194</sup>

Nevertheless, the singular feature that identifies the Canadian costume is the use of the *ceinture*, the woven belt that held the *capot* closed and was known as *ceinture*

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<sup>189</sup>Francis Back, "Des petits messieurs au capot bleu: le costume au petit séminaire de Québec." *Cap-aux-diamants* 4, no. 7 (1988): 33.

<sup>190</sup>Back, "Le capot canadien", 110.

<sup>191</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 46.

<sup>192</sup>Back, "Le capot canadien," 116.

<sup>193</sup>*Ibid.*, 118-119.

<sup>194</sup>*Ibid.*, 120-121.

*tricotée, ceinture tissée, and ceinture fléchée.*<sup>195</sup> The *capot* was complemented by the *tuque* and *raquettes* to complete the costume that gives a representation known as “canadien.”<sup>196</sup> Back claims that the *tapabord* was also an option to the *tuque*.<sup>197</sup>

In spite of early documentation of references to items that eventually made up typically French-Canadian clothing, the first mention of clothing “à la canadienne” is found during the last period, 1723-1760: La Potherie was one of the first to note the wearing of a *capot bleu à la canadienne*.<sup>198</sup>

## IMPORTATION OF CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

While many pieces of clothing were imported, it would appear that many garments were made by the colonists, a conclusion derived at by looking at merchandise contained in a *connaissance de cargaison*, or bill of lading.<sup>199</sup> Documents from the fourteenth cargo of 1743 from Dugard of Rouen to Canada are particularly revealing.<sup>200</sup> Significant among

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<sup>195</sup>Francis Back, “S’habiller à la canadienne,” *Cap-aux-diamants* 24, hiver (1991), 40.

<sup>196</sup>Mathieu. “Au sujet des rapports,” 41.

<sup>197</sup>Back. “S’habiller à la canadienne,” 41. The *tapabord*, as illustrated by Séguin, does not appear to be headwear that could compete with the *tuque* for warmth and protection. Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 141.

<sup>198</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 1.

<sup>199</sup>Young explains that the bill of lading was a formal document that “registered the name of the ship, captain, outfitter, port of departure, destination, freight, rate, date, and tonnage.” Young, *Kin, Commerce and Community*, 61 (page reference to diss.). This makes these documents historically important for confirming clothing and textiles being shipped.

<sup>200</sup>Dale Miquelon, *Dugard of Rouen, French Trade to Canada and the West Indies, 1729-1770* (Montréal and London, ON: McGill-Queen’s University Press, 1978), 60. Miquelon notes that these cargo lists are few in existence for New France and the fourteenth is one that is the most completely documented.



the dry goods on board were textiles, the most important being common textiles, or *toiles*. Bretagne and Normandie provided the largest proportion in varying qualities depending on their end use. For example, fine qualities of hemp were available for sheets, shirts, dressing gowns, and nightcaps. Flaxen cloths enjoyed an even greater range where most were defined as finer textiles:

Linens from Maine, Brittany, and Normandy, ranging from coarse écru bed-sheeting to the finest white linen of good shirts, were all exported . . . very fine batistes and lawns were sent from Flanders, Holland, and Beauvais . . . the most popular *siamoise* of cotton and linen and light cottons. There were always some Lyons [sic] and Tours silks and even the occasional length of fine woolen suiting.<sup>201</sup>

Essential to these consignments was the assortment of goods required for sewing and ornamenting clothing: thread from Rennes, Lille, and Épinay, gold and silver ribbon, all sorts of laces, and gold and silver garters. Knit goods were included, particularly bonnets and stockings: the most expensive were from Lyon, the most reasonable in price from Paris.<sup>202</sup>

Woolens were very nearly equal in importance to the hemp, linen, and cotton that made up the group known as *toiles*. Most woolens were from Darnétal, a suburb of Rouen, and were measured by the point system ranging from one and one-half points to eight points.<sup>203</sup> But there were also the fine woolens needed for winter clothing and the

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<sup>201</sup>Ibid., 57-58.

<sup>202</sup>Ibid., 58.

<sup>203</sup>Ibid., 62. Miquelon does not explain this point system that appears to differ from the more familiar point system used by the Hudson's Bay Company. Forrest and Oakes indicate that each point from one to four served as an indicator of blanket size and weight. Alison Forrest and Jill Oakes, "The Blanket Coat: Unique Canadian Dress," *CHEJ* 41, no. 3, (1991), 122.

light serge that found its way into lining. Wool and goats' hair made up the heavy *camelots* while *bouracan* was treated by boiling and mangling.<sup>204</sup>

Montauban, in southwestern France, also exported woolens known as *cadis* and *molletons* that were lighter in weight and woven in narrow widths. The *molleton* textiles were thick, of high quality and came in blue, violet, or red. The French prized them for trade with Amerindians but both races used them for *capots*, leggings, and blankets.<sup>205</sup>

Robert Doyle comments that Savary's *Dictionnaire de Commerce*, which appeared in 1730, lists French exports to Canada that included goods "*pour le Traitte avec les Sauvages*."<sup>206</sup> A vivid description of textiles available in a Louisbourg shop in the 1740s reveals that:

All around his shop stood imported rolls of cloth. Most of these had been woven in the textile towns of France, but some came from Spain, Holland, and Britain, and even from the Far East . . . Cottons predominated: there were heavy, striped cottons, a thick roll of cotton muslin, and bolts of red camelot, a woven imitation of camel hair . . . stacked rolls of the fine Dutch linen called *toile d'Holland*, favored for quality shirt-making, and a large amount of the Breton version of the same cloth . . . [as well as] linen batiste for neckerchiefs and cap linings. For more expensive tastes, [there were] a little silk and some silken plush and a substantial amount of lace for cuffs and trimmings . . . along with . . . needles, pins, and thread, clasps and hooks and buttons of a dozen shapes and materials . . . [even] yarn for those who knitted, ribbons, beads, and costume jewellery for decorating and embroidering.<sup>207</sup>

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<sup>204</sup>Miquelon explains that this process was necessary to produce the waterproofed textile required for raincoats. Miquelon, *Dugard of Rouen*, 62.

<sup>205</sup>*Ibid.*, 62.

<sup>206</sup>Robert Doyle, *A Report on Civil French Costume at Louisbourg, 1720-1745* (Louisbourg, NS: Fortress of Louisbourg, 1969), 5.

<sup>207</sup>Christopher Moore, *Louisbourg Portraits: Life in an Eighteenth-Century Garrison Town* (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1982), 95-96.

This description suggests that most textiles were still being imported as late as the 1740s thus raising the question of a domestic textile industry. Did domestic textile production develop sufficiently to play a role in shaping local costume? An answer to this question may be found by beginning with an examination of the textile industry that existed in France.

Manufacturing of cloth in Europe was an important economic mainstay of a number of regions and towns.<sup>208</sup> The French textile industry can thank Jean-Baptiste Colbert for gaining government support to establish such an industry. As Comptroller General of Commerce and Manufactures to Louis XIV, Colbert worked tirelessly to promote the textile industry that he saw as a foundation for trade.<sup>209</sup> Thus, not only were textile industries encouraged, they were well established in many parts of France. Wool and linen came from Normandie in the north, imported cotton from India was manufactured in Rouen, and the highly sought after patterned silks were woven in Lyon and Tours.<sup>210</sup> Thanks to Colbert, lace makers from Venice were brought to France to train French *métiers*. Soon lace from Normandie and Bourgogne, in particular *point d'Alençon* and *point de France*, rivaled those of other European countries.<sup>211</sup> In England there was

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<sup>208</sup>Stephen Davis, *Wearing Apparel and Textiles from Le Machault: An Illustrated History* (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1984), 13. Davis writes that, during the eighteenth-century, France was a leading manufacturer of fabric used for the construction of clothing. This fabric would also have been shipped to Canada.

<sup>209</sup>Latour, "The Mercantile System in the Reign of Louis XIV," 2445. Latour points out that Colbert also served as Secretary of the State of the Marine, first minister to Louis XIV.

<sup>210</sup>Davis, *Wearing Apparel and Textiles*, 14.

<sup>211</sup>Boucher, *20 000 Years of Fashion*, 285.

intense technical growth and numerous inventions in the textile industry during the eighteenth-century but that new technology was not adopted by France until after the Revolution.<sup>212</sup>

Meanwhile, in New France, industries competing with those important to the French economy were forbidden. As Kathryn Young has explained, the dominant economic idea of mercantilism contained three major points:

1. The colonies existed for benefit of France, the colony was to provide raw materials of fish, fur, and lumber. These raw materials were then sold on the markets, processed, or manufactured.

2. These materials were to be carried in French ships between colony and France thus supporting and increasing the ship-building industry. It had the added advantage of keeping a tight control on transport.

3. The colonies were to be a market for manufactured goods; in effect, a new market was created.

This economic working of the colony was crucial since there was the underpinning belief of a fixed amount of wealth in the world. If Britain obtained more wealth, then France would lose out, or vice versa: material wealth would create a supreme nation and dominant trading empire.<sup>213</sup> Thus, the manufacture of cloth, clearly well established in France during the period, was an industry the government was loathe to disrupt.

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<sup>212</sup>Alfred Cobban, *A History of Modern France Volume 1: 1715-1799* (1957, Middlesex, England: Penguin Books Ltd., reprinted 1966), 45 (page reference is to the reprint edition).

<sup>213</sup>Dr. Kathryn Young (History), University of Manitoba, conversation with the author, Spring, 1994.

## FIRST MANUFACTURING ATTEMPTS IN NEW FRANCE

Economic-based historians like Joseph-Noël Fauteux points to Intendant Jean Talon's early efforts to establish various manufactures in New France.<sup>214</sup> Talon wrote in 1671: "This year from the wool of His Majesty's sheep which he has had grazing here, I have made *bouracan*, canvas, bunting, *serge de Seigneur*, almost a third of all shoes are made from this country's own leather; at the present time I have sufficient products of Canada to dress me from head to toe" adding: "People must be able, without leaving the town, to find everything necessary to the comfort of the settler: food, lodging, and clothing."<sup>215</sup> In 1685 Governor Jacques-René de Brisay de Denonville wrote to the king regarding the lack of *toiles*, *serges*, and *draps*, adding that the land could supply hemp and flax which could result in local domestic production of fabrics.<sup>216</sup> Years earlier, Champlain had reported: ". . . a notable profit could be gained from the hemp, which the same soil yields without cultivation and which in quality and texture is in no wise inferior to ours: and there could be obtained from it annually to the value of 300 000 *livres*."<sup>217</sup>

Thus, there is no question that the land had potential for supplying the raw materials needed for domestic textile production. But New France was too important in

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<sup>214</sup>Fauteux, *Essai sur l'industrie au Canada*, 446-450.

<sup>215</sup>Douville and Casanova, *Daily Life in Early Canada*, 169.

<sup>216</sup>Fauteux, *Essai sur l'industrie*, 459-460. Jacques Girard established a value for Canadian agricultural products but does not show figures for flax until 1706 or for hemp until 1712. Jacques Girard, "Les industries de transformation de la Nouvelle-France," *Mélanges géographiques canadiens* (Québec: Presses universitaires Laval, 1959), 313. Either these values are unknown (he uses a question mark in his table), or there was insufficient production to evaluate.

<sup>217</sup>Biggar, *The Works of Samuel de Champlain*, vol. 1, 342.

terms of the mercantilism policy. Rather than encouraging home production and self-sufficiency, France preferred to stimulate her export trade by acquiring a maximum of raw materials from abroad to supply its own industry and return those manufactured goods to the colonies.

#### AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS

In 1685, when Denonville wrote to the king regarding the lack of textiles, he also proposed that the king favor the cultivation by furnishing weavers who could teach their craft to the inhabitants. Six weavers embarked for New France but ten years later the colony was still at the same point.<sup>218</sup> Thus, the skilled labor from France required for building up the textile industry had not materialized as needed.

In spite of this, references to artisans connected to the clothing industry have been documented. For example, Hood and Ruddel point out that labor contracts show that tailors, seamstresses, milliners, and mantua-makers<sup>219</sup> were working in the clothing

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<sup>218</sup>Harold R. Burnham, *Canadian Textiles 1750-1900* (Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum, 1965), 11.

<sup>219</sup>Mantua-maker refers to professional dressmakers who followed a simpler version of the tailoring process. Claudia B. Kidwell and Margaret C. Christmas, *Suiting Everyone: The Democratization of Clothing in America* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974), 31.

industry but no mention is made of weavers or dyers.<sup>220</sup> On the other hand, early census returns show that weavers did exist in the Montréal area during this early period.<sup>221</sup>

Artisans like tailors and seamstresses who fabricated garments may not have been involved in the production of the textile. And while weavers existed in the Montréal area, their numbers were few. On the whole, artisans like spinners and weavers were scarce in New France.

#### INDIGENOUS RESOURCES

Because the countryside was not prosperous, there is a sense of the difficulties faced in establishing the textile industry. Intendant DeMeulles wrote to France: "The habitants do not grow hemp because they get nothing for it. Wool is plentiful, but there is no market. They have enough to ensure their subsistence, but since they are all in the same position, they cannot make any money, and this prevents them from meeting other needs . . ." <sup>222</sup>

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<sup>220</sup> Adrienne Hood and David-Thierry Ruddel, "Artifacts and Documents in the History of Québec Textiles." In *Living in a Material World: Canadian and American Approaches to Material Culture*, Gerald L. Pocius, ed. (St. John's NF: Institute of Social and Economic Research, Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1989), 57.

<sup>221</sup> David-Thierry Ruddel, "Domestic Textile Production in Colonial Québec, 1608-1840," *MHB* 41, (1990): 42. Ruddel acknowledges that early census returns mention weavers, but adds that they are absent from this source between the late seventeenth-century and the mid-nineteenth century.

<sup>222</sup> Dechéne, *Habitants and Merchants*, 193. Charlevoix, writing between 1713 and 1724, acknowledged the quality of the hemp and flax but also noted crops were less abundant. Pierre François-Xavier Charlevoix, *History and General Description of New France*, trans. J.G. Shea (Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1870), 283.

The French knew that the bark of the linden or *bois blanc* was used by native women in place of hemp: after being boiled in lye it was pounded until it became soft and fibrous.<sup>223</sup> The Jesuits had observed that the Amerindian women wore “gowns made of a tissue from the mulberry-tree, which they spin like hemp and flax. It is a strong and thick cloth.”<sup>224</sup> A type of cotton plant could be found in Québec similar to that known in France but failed to be of any use.<sup>225</sup> Wild cattle supplied a fine wool judged to be as good as sheep’s wool, a scarce product as sheep were not easy to raise.<sup>226</sup> Bougainville reported to the Minister of Marine in France that “On tire de France . . . toutes les étoffes, les toiles . . .” an indication that wool production was nowhere near sufficient to supply the inhabitants with their needs.<sup>227</sup>

#### TEXTILE PRODUCTION: THE FIRST ENTREPRENEUR

Historians like Joseph-Noël Fauteux, E.Z. Massicotte, and Émile Salone have discussed the activities of Agathe de Saint-Père, generally regarded as the woman

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<sup>223</sup>Benson, *The America of 1750*, vol. 1, 564, 586.

<sup>224</sup>*The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries*, ed. Reuben Gold Thwaites (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1959) 43: 131.

<sup>225</sup>Silvy, *Letters from North America*, 73. Silvy reported that this species produced a pod filled with a cotton that was too fine to be spun.

<sup>226</sup>Hamelin, *Économie et société*, 196.

<sup>227</sup>Louis-Antoine Bougainville, “Mémoire sur l’état de la Nouvelle-France (1757),” *RAPQ* (1923-24), 42-70.



responsible for introducing the textile industry to Canada.<sup>228</sup> After the death of her father, Agathe de Saint-Père's mother married into the family bearing the famous Le Moyne name. When Agathe was only fifteen, her mother died, leaving Agathe to raise ten Le Moyne children.<sup>229</sup> In 1685 she married Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny and bore seven daughters and a son.<sup>230</sup>

Saint-Père's contribution to textile production in New France was determined by two separate events in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth-centuries: two events that deeply affected the colony. First, as Burnham and Burnham point out, a crisis in the fur trade developed at the beginning of the century whereby the "bottom dropped out of the beaver market."<sup>231</sup> Ruddel believes this "resulted in reduced revenues and consequently in the Canadiens' incapacity to buy imported goods."<sup>232</sup> Secondly, in 1705 the sailing ship

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<sup>228</sup>Fauteux, *Essai sur l'industrie*, 465-468; Massicotte, "Agathe de Saint Père," 202-207; Émile Salone, *La colonisation de la Nouvelle-France* (Trois-Rivières, QC: Boréal Express, 1970), 329-330; "Saint-Père, Agathe de (Legardeur de Repentigny)," *DCB* 3, 580-81.

<sup>229</sup>Not all historians agree on the number of children in the Le Moyne family. Massicotte writes "du second mariage de sa mère Agathe eut une dizaine frères et soeurs." Massicotte, *Agathe de Saint-Père*, 202. Salone claims there were eleven children. Salone, *La colonisation de la Nouvelle-France*, 329. The *DCB* gives her credit for raising ten children. "Saint-Père, Agathe de (Legardeur de Repentigny)," *DCB*, 581.

<sup>230</sup>There are conflicting details regarding the number of children Agathe bore. Massicotte credits her with "huit enfants." Massicotte, *Agathe de Saint-Père*, 202. Tessier has a different view and calls her "cette maman de sept enfants." Albert Tessier, *Neuve-France: Histoire du Canada*, vol. 1 (Québec, QC: Éditions du Pélican, 1959), 187.

<sup>231</sup>The system itself was the cause of the difficulties. From 1690 to 1700 the number of *coureurs de bois* increased by more than fifty percent thus creating a surplus of pelts; financiers were incapable of cutting the price or restricting production. Moreover, the storage of furs caused a degradation in quality. The Burnhams indicate that Intendant Raudot estimated there was "a 20-year supply of coat beaver in the warehouses in France." Harold R. Burnham and Dorothy K. Burnham, *'Keep me warm one night': Early Handweaving in Eastern Canada* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972), 8.

<sup>232</sup>Ruddel, *Québec City*, 84.

'Seine' was lost with the year's supplies, including cloth.<sup>233</sup> It was at this point that Saint-Père seized the opportunity to set up "une manufacture de toiles et d'étoffes."<sup>234</sup> But with neither manpower nor equipment at hand she was a long way from producing her first product until she learned of nine New England weavers who had been captured by the Amerindians. She bought them their freedom and hired them on.<sup>235</sup>

Having found the expertise, Saint-Père was left with the problem of equipment. It has been suggested by Doyon-Ferland that Agathe made looms, fashioned from the "sole model to be found on the island."<sup>236</sup> Thus, the first factory in New France was created by a Canadienne with English workers in her employ.

With the expertise to produce textiles and the equipment necessary for production in place, Saint-Père was left with the problem of finding sufficient materials for weaving. The scarcity of flax and hemp forced her to take a spirited initiative: she used bark of trees, nettles, goats' wool, and field cotton for weaving.<sup>237</sup> Saint-Père also used a type of

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<sup>233</sup>Barbeau claims that the ship was captured by English pirates on the high seas. Marius Barbeau, *Saintes artisanes: Mille petites adresses* (Montréal: Éditions Fides, 1943), 9. Tessier agrees the ship was captured, but makes no mention of English pirates: "une crise survint vers 1700 . . . la capture des transports . . ." Tessier, *Neuve-France*, 8. Massicotte does not refer to pirates but clearly blames the English: "les Anglais s'emparèrent en 1705." Massicotte, "Agathe de Saint-Père," 204. Fauteux speaks of neither pirates nor English but of "la prise de la 'Seine'." Fauteux, *Essai sur l'industrie*, xviii.

<sup>234</sup>Fauteux, *Essai sur l'industrie*, 465.

<sup>235</sup>Fauteux and Paradis note that there were nine weavers. Fauteux, *Essai sur l'industrie*, 465; Andrée Paradis, "L'avènement d'un costume canadien d'après des documents du fonds Madeleine Doyon-Ferland," *Cap-aux-diamants* 4, no. 2, 1988: 12. Douville and Casanova and Tessier claim that there were eight weavers. Douville and Casanova, *Daily Life in Early Canada*, 169; Tessier, *Neuve-France*, 187.

<sup>236</sup>"Saint-Père, Agathe de (Legardeur de Repentigny)," *DCB*, 581. The reference is to Montréal.

<sup>237</sup>Fauteux, *Essai sur l'industrie*, 465. As previously indicated, Father Silvy wrote that the cotton was so fine it could not be spun. Several possibilities arise: Fauteux may have been mistaken in identifying the field cotton; Silvy may have been mistaken in thinking it too fine to be spun. Alternatively, Fauteux and

wool.<sup>238</sup> For color, she borrowed dye procedures from the Amerindian who used roots of the *galium tinctorium* as red dye.<sup>239</sup> The three-leaved hellebore, named *tissavoyanne jaune* by the French, grew abundantly and was used for dyeing wool a fine yellow color.<sup>240</sup> The seeds of gale, called *poivrier*, also provided a yellow dye for woolen yarn.<sup>241</sup> Jesuit writers spoke of the “universal plant” the common sassafras as being prized not only for its medicinal use but for the bark that yielded a permanent orange color.<sup>242</sup>

With everything in place, Saint-Père arranged for apprentices to study the trade who subsequently taught others. Soon twenty-eight weavers were producing 120 *aunes* each day until 1713 when she abandoned her manufacture.<sup>243</sup> The literature does not give a

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Silvy could be referring to two separate plants.

<sup>238</sup>The *DCB* points out that Saint-Père used the “woolly hair of the buffalo.” “Saint-Père. Agathe de (Legardeur de Repentigny), 581. Fauteux claims that she used “la laine des boucs.” Fauteux, *Essai sur l'industrie*, 465. The *laine des boucs* is a reference to the wool or hair of the billy-goat.

<sup>239</sup>Benson, *The America of 1750*, vol. 1, 380. This may have been the dye Champlain spoke of when he wrote to the Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce in 1618: “As for the nature of the soil, it is certain that it yields to the native tillers . . . roots the dye of which makes a color similar to cochineal; and if the said root were cultivated one could obtain from it annually to the value of 400 000 *livres*.” Biggar, *The Works of Samuel de Champlain*, 342.

<sup>240</sup>Benson, *The America of 1750*, vol. 1, 461.

<sup>241</sup>*Ibid.*, 496.

<sup>242</sup>Thwaites, *The Jesuit Relations*, 43: 325. The Jesuits also commented on the use of roots by the Amerindians to achieve the “most vivid scarlet, the brightest green, the most natural yellow and orange [that even those of Europe] pale before the various colors that our Savages procure from roots.” *Relation of 1656-57*, 43: 259.

<sup>243</sup>Hélène de Carufel, *Le lin* (Ottawa: Leméac, 1990), 30. The *DCB* uses the figures of twenty-eight weavers and 120 ells per day. “Saint-Père, Agathe de (Legardeur de Repentigny),” *DCB*, 581.

Douville and Casanova claim the twenty-eight weavers were producing “20 ells of canvas every day.” Douville and Casanova, *Daily Life in Early Canada*, 170. Use of the term “ell” is curious. Documents from the period show the French measure of *aune* was used exclusively. *Daily Life in Early Canada* was originally written in French and English translators may have used the term “ell” as the word for “aune”.

reason for Saint-Père discontinuing her manufacturing efforts; as it has already been pointed out, most questions dealing with Canada's early textile history remain unanswered and Saint-Père's decision to abandon her business may be one of those questions that will never be resolved.

About the same time as Saint-Père was establishing her workshop the Frères Charron were looking at establishing *ateliers* in their hospital, a hospital that was originally set up by wealthy merchants to assist poor orphans, the infirm, and the elderly. The Charron brothers decided to add manufacturing to their hospital in 1698, before the 'Seine' incident, but did not manage to reach the production stage until 1705.<sup>244</sup>

In 1718, the king decided to award the Frères Hospitaliers a bonus of 3 000 *livres* on condition that they maintain six school masters to instruct the young. As well, Sieur Charron engaged two artisans to manufacture silk and linen stockings. But disputes plagued the operation and the contract was finally annulled in 1723.<sup>245</sup>

A third attempt to establish weaving involved one Pierre Fontigny. He apparently taught weaving techniques to at least three men who are known to have been apprenticed in 1745, 1746, and 1751.<sup>246</sup>

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<sup>244</sup>Fauteux, *Essai sur l'industrie*, 469-70.

<sup>245</sup>*Ibid.*, 470-472.

<sup>246</sup>Séguin, *La civilisation traditionnelle*, 494. Saint-Père and the Frères Charron are consistently mentioned in the literature in connection with the beginning of a Canadian textile industry. This citation is the only one found of a third weaver who may have hired enough apprentices to start a business. However, since no mention of Fontigny is made in the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, nor in other documents reviewed for this study, it is not difficult to believe that Fontigny was merely an artisan who employed *journaliers* rather than one involved in establishing a manufacture.

## PURCHASING POWER OF THE INHABITANTS

Whether clothing or textiles were domestic or imported, how much could the colonist actually afford to purchase? In New France, around 1750, hand servants and day laborers on farms commonly earned 150 *livres* a year for men, one hundred *livres* a year for women. In the cities, an ordinary laborer received thirty or forty *sols* a day, while an artisan journeyman could earn three or four *livres* a day.<sup>247</sup> Charlevoix says the *journalier* expected twenty-five *sols* a day, “for the reason that he uses up more clothes in working than he can replace by his labor.”<sup>248</sup> Soldiers fared no better: each man received five *sols* apiece every day, which rose to thirty *sols* for performing a particular labor for the king.<sup>249</sup>

These salaries made the purchase of clothing difficult for the ordinary colonist, a fact that becomes more evident when clothing and textile costs at Montréal are examined. For instance, in 1684, a masculine *habit* of *drap d'Hollande* cost eighty *livres*, another was estimated at one hundred *livres*. In 1704, a feminine *habit* of taffeta cost one hundred *livres*. By 1714, a masculine *habit* could cost as much as 300 *livres*, yet in 1753, a silk *habit* was estimated at only eighty *livres*. As for textiles, *serge de Londres* cost seven *livres* per *aune* in 1662 as did *batiste d'Hollande*. In 1685, *drap d'Espagne* was valued at

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<sup>247</sup>Benson, *The America of 1750*, vol. 2, 411. Kalm adds that working for others was less desirable since it was easy to live well as a farmer for a very small expense. Thus, journeyman wages were particularly high due to the scarcity of laboring people.

<sup>248</sup>Charlevoix, *History and General Description of New France*, 288.

<sup>249</sup>Benson, *The America of 1750*, vol. 2, 381.

fifteen *livres per aune*, with Holland *toiles* set at six *livres per aune*.<sup>250</sup> Clearly the cost of both clothing and textiles was expensive and beyond the reach of many of those living at Québec.

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<sup>250</sup>Séguin, *La civilisation traditionnelle*, 491-92. Séguin is using estimates found in postmortem inventories.

### 3 - METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research necessary for meeting the objectives of the study. Topics include research models, identification of archival sources, data collection, and data analysis.

#### HISTORICAL RESEARCH MODELS AND QUALITATIVE METHODS

This thesis is a historical study of the civil costume of Québec, 1635-1760. Like many historical studies that have gone before, it relies on archival and material culture research using qualitative research methods.

Clothing and textile historians have long debated the acceptance of qualitative research methods such as the historical model. In 1964, Caroline Budewig challenged the home economics discipline to use the historical method to increase the body of knowledge needed to strengthen the field.<sup>251</sup> Mabel Skjelver argued that this method requires objectivity, integrity, and scholarship, adding that they include all elements of the research process except experimental controls. She also concluded that primary sources must be a key element and that the researcher is “morally obligated to search out all evidence that is

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<sup>251</sup>Mabel R. Skjelver, “The Historical Method for Research in Home Economics,” *JHE* 63, no. 2 (1971): 107.

pertinent to the investigation” regardless of difficulty.<sup>252</sup> Twenty years after Budewig’s challenge, Edna McBreen observed that the historical method was still not widely used.<sup>253</sup>

Early in the 1980s, Jo Paoletti voiced strong support for content analysis.<sup>254</sup>

Catherine Daly who pursued an ethnographic approach to the study of costume followed her.<sup>255</sup> Rachel Pannabecker advocated the ethnohistorical method, introducing the concept of combining anthropology and historiographic approaches to the study of past cultures within a clothing and textiles framework.<sup>256</sup>

More recently Elaine Pedersen proposed linking a human ecological approach to the study of historical dress. In 1991 she suggested environmental components for application in historical costume research that she adapted from earlier models.<sup>257</sup>

The literature suggests that historical methodology in clothing and textiles is not only diversified but exhibits a transitory nature. Nevertheless, Pederson’s model appears to be the most appropriate for this study as it contains the range of issues related to the study of costume in a social history context.

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<sup>252</sup>*Ibid.*, 110.

<sup>253</sup>Edna L. McBreen, “Historical Research in Home Economics: A Model for Implementation,” *HERJ* 12, no. 4 (1984): 540-549.

<sup>254</sup>Jo B. Paoletti, “Content Analysis: Its Application to the Study of the History of Costume,” *CTRJ* 7, no. 2 (1982): 14-17.

<sup>255</sup>M. Catherine Daly, “Use of the Ethnographic Approach as Interpretive Science within the Field of Home Economics: Textiles and Clothing as an Example,” *HERJ* 12, no. 3 (1984): 354-362.

<sup>256</sup>Rachel K. Pannabecker, “Linking Anthropology and History in Textiles and Clothing Research: The Ethnohistorical Method,” *CTRJ* 8, no. 3 (1990): 14-18.

<sup>257</sup>Pedersen, *Cultural and Historical Aspects of Dress*, 168-177.



This approach is similar to one frequently used by general historians: The *Annales* model. The *Annales* school, named for the scholarly journal *Annales: Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations*, is a renowned but demanding research method led by well-known historians like Fernand Braudel, Lucien Febvre, and Marc Bloch.<sup>258</sup> Here, the ultimate goal is to examine the entire society rather than allowing researchers arbitrarily to choose one aspect over another.<sup>259</sup> The total approach combines economics, demography, ecology, geography, and cultural factors to produce a more comprehensive picture of the past.<sup>260</sup> Another characteristic of the *Annales* method is to examine the *mentalités* of a particular era. This French term does not translate directly into English but generally refers to beliefs and cultural values as revealed by the organization of families, etc.<sup>261</sup> It is essential, however, that researchers make no attempt to project ideas from the present into the past.<sup>262</sup> Another important characteristic of the *Annales* model is to focus on the *longue durée*, a duration or historical era in a particular geographic area. Thus, the *Annales* historian is examining changes in periods of a century or longer.<sup>263</sup>

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<sup>258</sup>W. Lawrence Neuman, *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1995): 392.

<sup>259</sup>Serge Gagnon, "The Historiography of New France, 1960-1974: Jean Hamelin to Louise Dechéne," *Revue d'études canadiennes* 13, no. 1 (Spring 1978): 84.

<sup>260</sup>Neuman, *Social Research Methods*, 392. Traian Stoianovich also includes linguistic, anthropological, sociological, and psychological factors. Traian Stoianovich, *French Historical Method: The Annales Paradigm*, (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1976): 21.

<sup>261</sup>Neuman, *Social Research Methods*, 392.

<sup>262</sup>Christopher Lloyd, *Explanation in Social History*, (Oxford, England: B. Blackwell, 1986): 244.

<sup>263</sup>Neuman, *Social Research Methods*, 393.

The Pedersen model and the historical *Annales* model have many similarities. The study of historic costume in the Pederson model applies an ecological approach that emphasizes the cultural system, a framework that is holistic in nature. Here, both the organism and the environment are central to the study of clothing. In the study of historic costume, the individual, family, or groups of individuals become the organism while the environment consists of biological, cultural, physical, and social components that influence the selection and wearing of dress.<sup>264</sup> Roach and Musa refer to this selection and wearing of dress as a response to the natural and physical environments, and the human modified environment.<sup>265</sup> Pedersen divides this environment into one that individuals create and change, a human constructed environment, and one that involves body movements, values, emotions, and interpersonal relationships, a human behavioral environment.<sup>266</sup>

A major premise of Pedersen's ecological approach is similar to that of the *Annales* school: the interaction of the environment and the effect changes have on the human component. Thus, the human ecological approach encourages a researcher to gain insight into the costume of a region, or period, by examining three broad areas: the natural environment, the human constructed environment, and the human behavioral environment.<sup>267</sup>

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<sup>264</sup>Pedersen, "Cultural and Historical Aspects of Dress," 169.

<sup>265</sup>Roach and Musa, *New Perspectives*, 13-18.

<sup>266</sup>Pedersen, "Cultural and Historical Aspects of Dress," 169.

<sup>267</sup>*Ibid.*, 169.

This ecological approach is a reflection of the historical-comparative method, a method used frequently in the study of social history. A powerful model for addressing societal changes, the historical-comparative method is well suited for looking at combinations of factors that produce a specific outcome.<sup>268</sup>

The Pedersen model, which echoes both the *histoire totale* method and historical-comparative method is therefore the most appropriate methodology for this subject. A summary of the model used for this study follows.

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<sup>268</sup>Neuman, *Social Research Methods*, 381-383.

## Model for Study of Costume in Québec, 1635-1760

- A. Natural environment
  - 1. plants
  - 2. animals
- B. Space-time relationships
  - 1. 1635-1760
- C. Physical environment
  - 1. Topography
  - 2. Climate
    - a. seasons
    - b. temperature
    - c. precipitations
- D. Human environment
  - 1. Demographics
    - a. population
    - b. social order
    - c. immigration
  - 2. Sociophysical
    - a. existing garments, textiles
    - b. shelter
- 3. Sociocultural
  - a. social structures
    - i. economic system
      - 1a. trade (within colony, with France, others)
      - 2b. clothing market
      - 3c. Clothing/textiles imports
    - ii. family system
    - iii. political system
    - iv. religious system
    - v. norms
    - vi. laws
    - vii. values
  - b. technological system
    - i. production techniques
    - ii. products

The research was conducted in three stages. First, an examination of secondary sources revealed the costume commonly worn in France from 1635 to 1760 and the textiles used to fabricate them. This has given a picture of costume expected to have been worn in Québec during the same period thus providing a basis for confirmation. The examination of secondary sources also involved a search for details on other components of the model: the natural environment of 1635-1760, the physical environment, and the human environment.

Secondly, primary documents were examined for descriptions and references to clothing and textiles. These sources consisted primarily of postmortem inventories, supplemented by marriage contracts, wills, and contracts of engagement as well as the journals of those living and traveling in New France at the time.

Lastly, the information gleaned from the primary documents was synthesized to draw conclusions concerning costume and textiles during the period. It is here that social history aspects of Québec are interwoven with its costume history.

Specific archives were identified as key sources for information on historical clothing and social history relating to Québec, 1635 to 1760. Initially, archives in Montréal and Ottawa were considered as sources for holdings, but the overwhelming amount of material available from the Québec archives made it unnecessary to pursue research at these locations. Documents relating to some French ships seized by the English were retrieved from the Public Records Office in London.

The primary documents examined included:

1. *Inventaire après décès (inventaire des biens)*. The postmortem inventory is one of the most respected documents used in the study of material culture. The contents give a true description of objects making up the material civilization of an individual or community including items of clothing. They sometimes offer an insight into the wealth of the deceased through other material goods, monies owed by the deceased, and monies owed to the deceased. This is important to the social history aspect of the research by which conclusions are drawn concerning the lifestyle of the colonist.<sup>269</sup>

2. *Contrat de mariage*. Some contracts of marriage mention a list of goods carried by each person entering the union: clothing, gems, and jewels are often noted. Thus, this document gives an insight into an individual's wardrobe at a precise moment in history.<sup>270</sup>

3. *Testaments*. Wills often identify parcels of land, livestock, etc. to be given to specific persons and specify particular garments either of intrinsic value or of sentimental significance to one or both of the parties involved.

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<sup>269</sup>While notarial documents like the postmortem inventory offer an opportunity to understand the daily life among different social strata by giving us a glimpse of their value systems, they are not without limitations. Anna Hawley discusses inventories that omit items. She points out several reasons for this including the lumping together of items, age of the deceased, poverty, and cultural differences. Anna Hawley, "The Meaning of Absence: Household Inventories in Surrey County, Virginia, 1690-1715," *Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife, Annual Proceedings*, (1987): 23-31. Hawley's research examined probate documents prepared by English notaries in the New England area. These notaries were not governed by the *Coutume de Paris* and may not have followed the same precision demanded by their French counterparts in New France.

<sup>270</sup>*Ibid.*, 219.

4. *Contrat d'engagement*. This contract specifies the terms of an engagement between a domestic and his/her master. Sometimes conditions exist under which the master is obliged to supply certain items of clothing: these items are identified.<sup>271</sup>

5. Diaries and journals. These are rich sources of information written by those living during the time under study. Included in this category are documents such as the first-hand accounts of explorers and adventurers like Champlain, Charlevoix, and Kalm, and religious voyageurs like Father Silvy and other Jesuit priests.

6. Census returns. During the period under study, censuses were conducted in 1666, 1681, 1716, and 1744. This source provides occupation and profession information that may not be part of the primary document.

7. Cargo manifests. Registers identify clothing and textiles being shipped from France to the colony during the period under study.

Other sources examined include:

1. Published secondary sources. Because the lack of extant garments precludes them from becoming a major source of information, alternate sources were used. By consulting works of costume historians it was possible to construct a view of clothing and textiles as they existed in France during the period.

2. Periodical literature. Many periodicals were consulted, particularly those containing articles on Canadian dress.

3. Unpublished secondary sources. This source chiefly included theses.

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<sup>271</sup>Francis Back and Luce Vermette, "Sources pour l'histoire du costume au Québec," *Canadian Folklore canadien* 10, no. ½, (1988), 218.

## A DESIGN FOR ANALYSIS

The types of clothing and textiles that existed in the town of Québec must be compared with fashion in France during the same period. Accordingly, the period under study is divided as follows:

Louis XIII	1610-1643
Louis XIV	1643-1715
La Régence	1715-1723
Louis XV	1723-1774

During each of these reigns, civil costume and accessories were examined as well as textiles.

## COLLECTING DATA FOR ANALYSIS

The systematic collecting of data began with photocopying original documents at the archives in Québec. Additional photocopies were requested and received by mail at a later date. The documents were sorted alphabetically and given a working number.<sup>272</sup> These were then examined for references to clothing and textiles, each entry being highlighted.<sup>273</sup> The highlighted entries formed a master data base of clothing and textile items that is both alphabetical and chronological for each item entered. Chapters 4, 5, and 6 look at the more than 3 700 clothing and textiles references found in these documents.

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<sup>272</sup>Documents were retrieved during two field trips to Québec and accessed by mail. Thus, some obtained after the initial research trip required an appendage to the number and appear in the master list as, for example, 112A, 120A, etc.

<sup>273</sup>During this process, some documents were found for individuals who lived outside the town of Québec and some documents were found to have no clothing and/or textile entries. As a result, the documents found in Appendix 1 are not numerically consecutive.



## 4 - THE CLOTH OF A COLONY

### SIFTING THROUGH THE PAPERS OF THE PAST: AN INTRODUCTION

The study of clothing and textiles in Québec from 1635-1760 has resulted in a formidable amount of data being retrieved: 3 676 notarial references form the data base, a true blessing of abundant information on costume and textiles. Not all documents looked at were usable, however. Some that were photocopied on site were later found to have no clothing or textile references; in other cases the documents referred to regions outside the town of Québec. As well, a small number of documents were too badly torn or water-damaged to be successfully read. Disappointingly, some documents of particular interest were nonexistent, in particular the inventories of Champlain, who founded Québec, and Louis-Joseph, marquis de Montcalm-Gozon de Saint-Véran who led the French troops on the Plains of Abraham in 1759. Other inventories, like one for prominent merchant François Hazeur, were expected to be found, but do not appear to exist.<sup>274</sup> Table 4.0 provides a detailed breakdown of documents retrieved, reasons for rejection, and final number of usable documents.<sup>275</sup> The total number of documents includes the cargo manifests of seven French ships captured by the English. The items on board, clearly

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<sup>274</sup> François Hazeur was a prominent Québec merchant, entrepreneur and councillor in the *Conseil Supérieur*. Active in the lumber and fishing industries, he also had important interests in the fur trade. *DCB*, vol. 2, s.v. "Hazeur". It was expected that a man of Hazeur's stature in the community would have had an inventory of goods made after his death.

<sup>275</sup> At the outset, my goal was to use 125 documents for this study. In the end, as Table 4.0 shows, 118 were found to contain information relevant to the thesis. Table 4.0 also shows the reasons for rejection.

identified as being bound for Québec, were not actually in the town during the years under study but form a part of the data base.

Table 4.0  
Primary Documents - Numerical Summary

Primary Documents	Number
Documents selected	190 <sup>276</sup>
No clothing or textile references	32
Principals not from town of Québec	15
Combination of no clothing or textiles and principals not from town of Québec	19
Unable to read	3
Does not appear to exist/missing from archives/unable to retrieve	3
Usable documents	118

The terms “document” or “documents” are used throughout as there was no single type of document examined. The *inventaire des biens*, the postmortem inventory, was by far the most useful of primary documents and the bulk of the research was conducted through examination of these documents. Some others, however, also provided useful data. Table 4.1 shows the number and types of documents that formed the base for this study.

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<sup>276</sup>Of the 190 documents, two are not primary documents. Document #2, the *testament* for Champlain was taken from Documents Inédits, *Revue d'histoire d'Amérique française*, vol. 17, no. 2 (1963) : 269-286. Document #135, the *inventaire des biens* of François Ruelle d'Auteuil was badly damaged making it too difficult to read. However, since the inventory had been recorded earlier by D'Allaire, details from this source were used. Micheline D'Allaire, *Montée et déclin d'une famille noble: les Ruelle d'Auteuil, 1617-1737* (Québec: Éditions Hurtubise HMH, Limitée, 1980) : 249-252.

Table 4.1  
Primary Documents by Category - Numerical Summary

Category	Number Accessed	Number Used
<i>inventaire des biens</i> (postmortem inventory)	164	100
cargo manifests	7	7
<i>contrat de mariage</i> (marriage contract)	16	4
<i>testament</i> (will)	8	4
<i>engagement</i> (indentured worker agreement)	1	1
<i>crée et vente des biens</i> (auction and sale of goods)	1	1
<i>vente des biens</i> (sale of goods)	1	1
<i>donation</i> (transfer of goods)	1	0
<i>partage entre les héritiers</i> (sharing of goods between inheritors)	1	0
Total	190	118

The findings are discussed in the following order: textiles, masculine costume, feminine costume, and gender undetermined costume.<sup>277</sup> Textiles, or yard goods, were found to be in both private homes as well as boutiques and stores: no attempt has been made to differentiate between the two.<sup>278</sup>

Not all documents, particularly the *inventaires des biens*, have clothing listed for both husband and wife. Sometimes, masculine costume only is entered, in others only feminine costume is entered, even though the document is prepared in both names. This

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<sup>277</sup> Items labeled "gender undetermined" refer to those garments and accessories like the *chemise* or accessories that were worn by either men or women. If the ownership was unclear in the inventory, these items were placed in the gender undetermined category.

<sup>278</sup> Lengths of textiles during this period were known as *aunage*. Pierre de Garsault, *L'Art du Tailleur*. (Paris: L.F. Delatour, 1769): 8. The term "yard goods", while it relates to Imperial measure, has been used throughout this thesis, along with *aunage*, because the term "meterage" is not one in common use today.

may be due in part to the *Coutume de Paris*, the civil code governing New France.<sup>279</sup> If the couple had a *contrat de mariage* prepared, that contract may have listed all personal garments belonging to one or both persons; at death, these items often were not part of the estate being divided according to the *Code*. Thus, they are not listed in the inventory or they are shown with a special notation that notes their exclusion. Furthermore, some documents show that those persons present at the taking of the inventory agree to the exclusion of certain items for various reasons.<sup>280</sup>

The notarial references represent the transcriptions of all items of costume and textiles that appear in the 118 inventories used for the study. Table 4.2 shows a breakdown of clothing and textile entries:

Table 4.2  
Clothing and Textile References - Numerical Summary

Category	Number of References	Total %
Feminine costume	1 252	34.2
Masculine costume	1 103	30.0
Textiles	1 048	28.5
Gender undetermined costume	166	4.5
Children's costume	103	2.8
Total	3 676	100.0

Where available, the value of the items is included for analysis. This presents a minor problem of interpretation concerning the estimates: sometimes one value covers

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<sup>279</sup> After marriage, the joint assets of husband and wife were managed by the husband, however, all their assets became joint property and each had an obligation to the other. In cases where children were involved, the *tuteur*, or guardian, was present at the inventory. This was to ensure that, on behalf of the minors, all belongings were itemized and estimated fairly and the children would receive their rightful share. Young, "sauf les perils et fortunes de la mer", 388-407.

<sup>280</sup> For an example of exclusion see Appendix 1, #110.

several garments and there is no way of knowing the individual value of one item within that group. For example, one document entry reads: “*Trois paires de vieilles chaussettes de coton et deux paires de bas de fil*” that are given a value of six *livres*.<sup>281</sup> It is impossible to distinguish the individual value of the *chaussettes* or the *bas*. As a result, footnote entries in the charts in Appendix 2 indicate that the value shown includes other items.

#### TEXTILES IN QUÉBEC: 1635-1760

In setting the stage for examining textiles in Québec from 1635 to 1760, it is appropriate to examine the activities within France for it was there that decisions concerning the new colony were made ultimately. Before the first permanent settlement in New France took hold, textile manufacturing in France was already mimicking the production of the world’s great textiles. The *étoffes* of Levant and Italy were established in Provence, the *satins* of Bruges and the *toiles d’Hollande* were produced in Normandie. The *Assemblée de Commerce*, established in 1602 to oversee these manufactures, also provided subsidies to foreign artisans for forming a French artisan community.<sup>282</sup>

But it was Colbert, from the years 1655 to 1668, who took the entire country to new opulence, abundant in merchandise, rich in art and fertile in goods of all sorts, neglecting nothing in acclimatizing France to the industries of other countries.<sup>283</sup> And with the same care, and the same zeal, he pushed regulations to their outer limits: by 1669 fifty-

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<sup>281</sup> Appendix 1, #120A.

<sup>282</sup> Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 17.

<sup>283</sup> Jean-Baptiste Colbert was Controller General of Commerce and Manufactures to Louis XIV and chiefly responsible for promoting the textile industry. Latour, “The Mercantile System”, : 2438-2445.

nine regulations governed the production of textiles. For example, the *draps* of Rouen and Darnétal, the *serges* of Beauvais and Orléans were regulated by edict to be one *aune* wide, twenty to twenty-one *aunes* long. Recommendations for other textiles were similar.<sup>284</sup>

No less important were the regulations concerning dyeing. By the seventeenth-century, some of those regulations were already 300 years old, governing dyers of silk, linen, and wool. Some textiles could only use the best dyes to create *le grand teint*, while they reduced others to mediocre dyes for *le petit teint*. The *pastels* of Lauraguais, wode, indigo and *pastel d'écarlate* were restricted to the dyers of *le grand teint* while nut shells, walnut and sumac bark could be used for *le petit teint* as well as for *le grand teint*.<sup>285</sup> The same hand of Colbert that shaped the textile industry in France would ultimately touch the new colony to the west.

#### SNIPPETS OF LANGUAGE

Textiles were shipped to Québec mainly in *balles* and *caisses*, each representing a container of varying size. Once the containers were opened, textiles were accounted for in *aunes* and in *tiers*. Some specified the *largeur*, or width, and the size was often the result of a regulation. The value of two textiles bearing the same name might differ by as little as one *sol* making the reader question the small differences in quality that must have been visible to the eye, or to the feel of the hand.

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<sup>284</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 18.

<sup>285</sup>*Ibid.*, 19-20.

*BALLE*

The *balle* was a large container generally used for shipping fabric. A *balle* of coarse *toile* weighed 300 or 400 *livres*, while a *balle* of raw silk weighed 400 *livres*.<sup>286</sup> This may have been the preferred container for shipping both clothing and textiles as ships' cargo lists show many entries: on board *Le Superbe* when she was captured were four *balles* of "*Toille de la Chataignier*", one of "*Callemande de Lille*", and one *balle* of Lyon merchandise.<sup>287</sup> A similar fate of capture awaited *Le Saintonge* whose cargo included a *balle* of "*toilles, callemande, coton des Indes, mouchoirs de cholet, bonets de Cotton*" and another *balle* with "*Carisé, toille de Morlaix, fil a coudre, mouchoirs de cholet, toille de Cotton et Bas drapés*".<sup>288</sup>

*CAISSE*

The *caisse* has been described as a large box made of fir or other soft wood used for the easy transportation of merchandise to avoid spoilage or contamination. It was often used for *toiles* and for fruit like oranges.<sup>289</sup> The *caisse* is known to have held at least

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<sup>286</sup>Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences des arts et des métiers*, 6 vols. (1751; reprint, New York: Readex Microprint Corporation, 1969): s.v. "balle".

<sup>287</sup>Appendix 1, #177.

<sup>288</sup>Appendix 1, #176. The term *drapé* was commonly used in the documents with both clothing and textiles. In the eighteenth-century, fabrics of fullied and dressed wool were known as being *drapé*. Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "drapé".

<sup>289</sup>Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "caisse".

150 *livres* since one cargo list included “*cent Livres Etoffes de Soye et cinquante Livres Estoffs*”.<sup>290</sup>

### *TIER*

The *tier* was a measure used in connection with both the length and the width. Some textiles were noted to be an *aune* in width but most would, in fact, be measured by *tiers*. *Calmande*, *camelot*, and *bouracan* were two *tiers* wide, or twenty-nine inches.<sup>291</sup> *Velours*, *moires*, several *taffetas* and other fabrics of silk, gold, and silver were close to a half *aune* in width, as were fabrics of wool and cotton.<sup>292</sup>

### *LARGEUR/LARGE*

The width, called both *largeur* and *large*, varied with textiles. An *aune* in width was less common than other measures like a half *aune*, or five-eighths.

### *COUPON*

When the term *coupon* is used in connection with a textile, it is referring to a remnant. It was generally a small piece of fabric sold in its entirety at a reduced value.<sup>293</sup> It

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<sup>290</sup> Appendix 1, #173.

<sup>291</sup> Garsault, *L'Art du Tailleur*, 8. The twenty-nine inches represents about seventy-four centimeters.

<sup>292</sup> *Ibid.*, 8.

<sup>293</sup> *Grand Dictionnaire Encyclopédique Larousse* (Paris: Librairie Larousse, 1982): s.v. “coupon”.



appears, though, that the length of the *coupon* varied considerably. For example, in one inventory the notary refers to lengths of one *aune*, three and one-half *aunes* and eight *aunes* all as *coupons*.<sup>294</sup> The term *coupon* could also refer to pieces of clear *batiste*, ordinarily of two *aunes*, which were sent from Picardie in small square packets covered with brown paper.<sup>295</sup>

### LES NUMÉROS

A few inventories identify costume items and textiles using a number. For example, there are entries for “*une piece carisé No. 23*”, “*une piece Dourgne No. 1177*”, and “*une piece Mazamet No. 3736*” in 1728; in 1756 entries read: “*neuf douzaines de galons de fil d'hollande numero trente*” followed by “*deux douzaines dito numero quinze*”. This inventory also shows an entry that pointed out the lack of a number: “*deux pieces d'Etamine damiens sans numero*”. There are also references to “*mouchoirs de Rouen No. 2*” and “*mouchoirs de Rouen No. 3*”, with additional entries having numbers up to No. 7.<sup>296</sup> No explanation for this numbering system could be found.

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<sup>294</sup>Appendix 1, #164.

<sup>295</sup>Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. “coupon”.

<sup>296</sup>Appendix 1, #122, #164. Further research may reveal the meaning behind both the textile and garment numbering system.

## TEXTILES IN QUÉBEC: A LEXICON EMERGES

During the 1635-1760 period only natural fibres existed: wool, silk, flax, hemp, and cotton formed the greater number of individual textiles throughout the period.<sup>297</sup> From the common *serge* to the delicate *mousseline* to the intriguing *spéculation*, each was unique in its own right whether by virtue of weave, fibre content, or place of manufacture.

Two hundred and six varieties of cloth that could be used for civil costume were identified in Québec documents from 1635 to 1760.<sup>298</sup> How best, then, to approach the examination of these textiles?

The solution is to classify them alphabetically to form a glossary of terms. This approach allows fibre, weave, and place of manufacture to be discussed and allows local and global issues of trade and regulations to be examined. The alphabetical approach has a side benefit of giving future researchers an easy reference.

One problem arising with the alphabetical approach is determining where some textiles should be alphabetically placed. The practice of the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries was often to refer to a textile by its region or town of manufacture. That is, an entry might read “*une chemise de Beaufort*” meaning the textile was a *toile de Beaufort*. Because the origin of the textile was often connected to its fibre content or weave, those living during the period likely needed little explanation. Today’s reader, however, may not connect in the same way; the inclination may be to look for the type of textile first rather

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<sup>297</sup>These five fibres are considered the major natural fibres. Other natural fibres include hair, such as goat hair, camel hair, and beaver hair. As well, metallics like gold and silver were also used in weaving.

<sup>298</sup>Fabrics used for furnishings or tapestries are not included.

than location. Thus, the glossary has been organized by textile first, location second. Those textiles that refer to both location and fabric such as Cadis, Mazamet, and Mesle are listed under the proper name.

Table 4.3 lists the textiles alphabetically and identifies the reign in which they occurred. A column has been included to indicate the fibre content where it is known. Often the textile was made from different fibres; in other cases, more than one fibre was used.

The spelling of the textile used is the one known today; spellings given in the documents vary wildly, even within the same document written by the same notary.<sup>299</sup> Where a textile has been entered as *anage* it is designated by the letter T; where the textile has been found in clothing it is designated by the letter C. In addition, each time frame has a column where the fibre content is identified. It is worth noting that in some instances the fibre content of a textile changes with the century so that one textile in the seventeenth-century is not identical to the textile by the same name in the eighteenth-century. Table 4.3 begins on the following page.

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<sup>299</sup>As an example, in document #117 the notary spells the textile *mousseline* as *mousseline*, *mouselinne*, and *mouseline*.

Table 4.3  
Textiles in Québec 1635-1760

Textile	Louis XIII 1635-1643	Fibre Content	Louis XIV 1643-1715	Fibre Content	La Régence 1715-1723	Fibre Content	Louis XV 1723-1760	Fibre Content
amboise	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	unknown
basin	-	-	TC	mixture	C	mixture	C	mixture
batiste	-	-	TC	flax	TC	flax	TC	flax
belles mères	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	unknown
bicoourt	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	wood
bord	-	-	T	flax, gold or silk	-	-	TC	flax, gold or silk
bougran	-	-	-	-	T	cotton or hemp	T	cotton or hemp
bouracan	-	-	TC	silk or wool	-	-	C	silk or wool
bourdaloü	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	unknown
bourdaloüc	-	-	C	flax	-	-	-	-
bourg bourg de Mameilles	-	-	C	mixture	C	cotton or mixture unknown	TC	cotton or mixture
brocart	-	-	TC	silk	-	-	-	-
brocstelle	-	-	T	mixture	-	-	-	-
bure bure de Saint-Jean	C	wood	TC T	wood unknown	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cadis cadis d'Avignon cadis ras	- - -	- - -	TC C -	wood unknown -	TC T -	wood unknown -	TC - C	wood - wood
Caen	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	flax or hemp

continued on next page

Textile	Louis XIII	1635-1643	Fibre	Contem	1643-1715	Louis XIV	Fibre Contem	1715-1723	La Régence	Fibre Contem	Louis XV	1723-1760	Fibre Contem
calmande de Lille	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	wool	T	T	wool
cambrai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	T	flax
cametot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	wool or goat hair	T	T	wool or goat hair
cametot anglotac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	wool or goat hair	T	T	wool or goat hair
cametot de Bruxelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	wool or goat hair	T	T	wool or goat hair
cametot d'Hollande	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	unknown	T	T	unknown
cametot indienne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	unknown	T	T	unknown
carac/caracou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	wool	T	T	wool
carac de Languedoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	wool	T	T	wool
carac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	nature	C	C	nature
chene de deuss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	T	unknown
cheville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	T	silk
chinoise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	T	unknown
cothy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cordillat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	unknown	T	T	unknown
cordon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cordonet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	flax or silk	T	T	flax or silk
coton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cotton	T	T	cotton
coton des Indes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cotton	T	T	cotton
couill de Rouen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	flax or hemp	T	T	flax or hemp
crapendille	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	silk	-	-	-
creseau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	wool	T	T	wool

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Textile	Louis XIII 1635-1643	Fibre Content	Louis XIV 1643-1715	Fibre Content	La Régence 1715-1723	Fibre Content	Louis XV 1723-1760	Fibre Content
crêpon crêpon d'Angleterre	-	-	-	-	T C	mixture silk	T C	mixture -
damas damas des Indes damas de Tours	-	-	-	-	C - -	silk - -	T C C	silk silk silk
dauphine	-	-	TC	wool	-	-	C	silk
dentelle	-	-	TC	gold, silver, silk or flax	TC	gold, silver, silk or flax	TC	gold, silver, silk or flax
dorcas	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	oorkan
douaine	-	-	T	unknown	T	unknown	T	unknown
drap drap d'Angleterre drap de Berry drap cannelé or cannelé drap de Chypre drap de deuil drap d'Elbeuf drap d'Espagne drap d'Hollande drap de Lorraine drap de Maroc drap de Saint-Jean	- C - - - - - - - - - - -	- unknown - - - - - - - - - - -	T TC C - - C C C C C C -	wool unknown unknown unknown unknown unknown unknown wool - - -	- - - C - - - - - - - -	- - silk - - - - - - - - -	T - - - T - - - C - - T	wool - - - silk - - - wool - - wool
droguet droguet d'Angleterre droguet de Poitou	- - -	- - -	TC - TC	mixture - unknown	- T -	- unknown -	TC - -	mixture - -
écruce	-	-	-	-	C	mixture	TC	mixture
écarlate	-	-	-	-	C	wool	TC	mixture wool
emballages	-	-	C	hemp	-	-	-	-

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Textile	Louis XIII	1635-1643	Fibre	Comment	1643-1715	Louis XIV	Fibre	Comment	1715-1723	La Régence	Fibre	Comment	1723-1760	Louis XV	Fibre	Comment	
capacitetic																	
étamine	étamine d'Arras																
	étamine anglaise																
	étamine de Cadix																
	étamine de Cognac																
	étamine de Nantes																
étouffe	étouffe anglaise																
	étouffe de Reims																
faille																	
laineur																	
sermandine																	
filoelle																	
fanette																	
flanelle de Rouen																	
flanel																	
flourette																	
frange																	
fine																	
frison																	
foce																	
furte																	

Textile	Louis XIII 1635-1643	Fibre Content	Louis XIV 1643-1715	Fibre Content	La Régence 1715-1723	Fibre Content	Louis XV 1723-1760	Fibre Content
fontaine fontaine à grain-d'orge	C	cotton	TC T	cotton flax	C	cotton	TC	cotton
galon	-	-	TC	cotton, silk or mixture	TC	cotton, silk or mixture	TC	cotton, silk or mixture
garas	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	cotton
gaze	-	-	TC	cotton, gold, silk, silver or wood	-	-	TC	cotton, gold, silk, silver or wood
girofle	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	unknown
gorge	-	-	-	-	C	silk	-	-
gorge-de-pigeon	-	-	-	-	C	silk	T	silk
grenade	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	mixture
grisette	-	-	-	-	TC	mixture or wood	-	-
gros de Tours	-	-	C	silk	C	silk	C	silk
guibert	-	-	-	-	C	flax	C	flax
guipure	-	-	TC	flax or silk	-	-	-	-
indienne	-	-	C	cotton	T	cotton	C	cotton
Iroquoise	-	-	T	unknown	-	-	-	-
linos	-	-	T	mixture	-	-	-	-
maline	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	cotton or silk
mallemolle	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	cotton
Mazamet	-	-	TC	wool	T	wool	TC	wool

continued on next page



Textile	Louis XIII 1635-1643	Fibre Content	Louis XIV 1643-1715	Fibre Content	La Régence 1715-1723	Fibre Content	Louis XV 1723-1760	Fibre Content
Meslay-du-Maine/mesle de Bretagne	-	-	-	-	T	cotton	-	-
meslins	-	-	-	-	C	hemp	C	hemp
mignonette	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	wool
moire	-	-	C	silk	-	-	C	silk
moire d'Angleterre	-	-	C	silk	-	-	-	-
molleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	wool
mongelien	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	unknown
Montichocours	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	mixture
moquette	-	-	T	mixture	-	-	-	-
mondoré	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	unknown
mousseline	-	-	TC	cotton	TC	cotton	TC	cotton
padou	-	-	-	-	T	silk	T	silk
perne	-	-	T	cotton, goat hair, silk, or wool	-	-	TC	cotton, goat hair, silk, or wool
peusement	-	-	T	silk or metallica	-	-	-	-
perpetuelle	-	-	-	-	-	-	TC	wool
pinchina	-	-	T	wool	TC	wool	TC	wool
popeline	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	cotton
poulanga	-	-	T	wool or flax	-	-	-	-
prussienne	-	-	C	silk	-	-	-	-

continued on next page

Textile	Louis XIII 1635-1643	Fibre Content	Louis XIV 1643-1715	Fibre Content	La Régence 1715-1723	Fibre Content	Louis XV 1723-1760	Fibre Content
ras	-	-	T	wool or silk	-	-	T	-
ras d'Angleterre	-	-	-	unknown	-	-	-	unknown
ras de Cayal	-	-	T	unknown	-	-	C	-
ras de Saint-Cyr	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	silk
ras de Saint-Meur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	unknown
rasade/ramade	-	-	-	-	T	unknown	-	-
ratine	-	-	TC	wool	-	-	C	wool
ratine de Montauban	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	wool
réseau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
revêche	-	-	TC	unknown	T	unknown	-	-
rocs	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	mixture
ruban	-	-	TC	gold, silk, silver, or wool	TC	gold, silk, silver, or wool	TC	gold, silk, silver, or wool
satin	-	-	TC	silk	TC	silk	TC	silk
satin de Marseilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	TC	silk
serge	-	-	TC	silk, wool	TC	silk, wool	TC	silk, wool
serge d'Aumale	-	-	TC	wool	T	wool	-	-
serge de Caen	-	-	TC	unknown	-	-	-	-
serge caennette	-	-	T	unknown	-	-	-	-
serge de Dametel	-	-	T	wool	-	-	-	-
serge de Londres	-	-	TC	wool	-	-	-	-
serge de Nimcs	-	-	TC	mixture, wool	TC	mixture, wool	-	-
serge de Poitou	-	-	TC	unknown	-	-	-	-
serge de Rome	-	-	T	silk	-	-	-	-
serge de Rouen	-	-	T	wool	-	-	-	-
sergetic	C	wool	C	wool	-	-	T	wool
siamois	-	-	C	mixture	T	mixture	T	mixture
sicilienne	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	silk

continued on next page

Textile	Louis XIII 1635-1643	Fibre Content	Louis XIV 1643-1715	Fibre Content	La Régence 1715-1723	Fibre Content	Louis XV 1723- 1760	Fibre Content
sinicio	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	unknown
soie	-	-	T	silk	T	silk	T	silk
soie d'Angleterre	-	-	-	-	T	silk	-	-
soie d'Hollande	-	-	-	-	T	silk	-	-
speculation	-	-	-	-	T	mixture	-	-
tabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	silk
taffetas	-	-	TC	silk	TC	silk	TC	silk
taffetas d'Angleterre	-	-	-	-	TC	silk	C	silk
taffetas d'Avignon	-	-	TC	silk	-	-	-	-
taffetas homme-femme	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	silk
taffetas des Indes	-	-	-	-	T	silk	C	silk
larsacon	-	-	T	unknown	T	unknown	-	-
linetaine	-	-	T	mixture	T	mixture	T	mixture

continued on next page

Textile	Louis XIII 1635-1643	Fibre Content	Louis XIV 1643-1715	Fibre Content	La Régence 1715-1723	Fibre Content	Louis XV 1723-1760	Fibre Content
toile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
toile d'Allemagne	-	-	TC	cotton, flax, or hemp	TC	cotton, flax, or hemp	T	cotton, flax, or hemp
toile de Beaufort	-	-	TC	unknown	TC	unknown	TC	unknown
toile de Bretagne	-	-	-	flax	T	hemp	TC	hemp
toile de bris	-	-	T	flax	T	flax	TC	flax
toile de brin	-	-	T	hemp	T	hemp	T	unknown
toile de chanvre	-	-	TC	hemp	T	hemp	C	hemp
toile de Cholet	-	-	-	hemp	-	hemp	T	hemp
toile de Flandre	-	-	-	hemp	-	hemp	T	hemp
toile herbée	-	-	-	hemp	-	hemp	T	hemp
toile d'Hollande	-	-	TC	unknown	T	unknown	T	unknown
toile de La Chataignery	-	-	TC	unknown	-	unknown	T	unknown
toile de Laval	-	-	TC	flax or hemp	-	flax or hemp	T	unknown
toile de Lorient	-	-	-	hemp	T	hemp	TC	flax or hemp
toile de Lyon	-	-	T	unknown	-	unknown	C	wool
toile de meslins	-	-	C	hemp	T	hemp	-	-
toile de Montbelliard	-	-	-	hemp	-	hemp	-	-
toile de Morlaix	-	-	TC	flax	T	flax	T	unknown
toile d'Oronne	-	-	T	hemp	-	hemp	TC	flax
toile d'Ortiz	-	-	TC	flax	-	flax	T	flax
toile de Paris	-	-	-	flax	-	flax	-	flax
toile du pays	-	-	-	hemp	-	hemp	-	hemp
toile petite	-	-	-	flax	-	flax	-	flax
toile de Poissy	-	-	C	cotton	TC	cotton	C	silks
toile de Quentin	-	-	-	hemp	T	hemp	unknown	unknown
toile de Rouen	-	-	T	flax	T	flax	-	flax
toile royale	-	-	TC	flax, hemp, or wool	TC	flax, hemp, or wool	TC	flax, hemp, or wool
toile de Saint-Jean	-	-	-	hemp	-	hemp	T	hemp
toile de traité	-	-	TC	cotton, flax, or hemp	T	cotton, flax, or hemp	T	unknown
treillis	-	-	-	hemp	T	hemp	-	cotton, flax, or hemp
tripe de velours	-	-	T	mixture	-	hemp	-	-
velours	-	-	C	silks	C	silks	TC	silks
veloutine	-	-	-	hemp	-	hemp	T	silks or wool

## **THE FABRIC IN THEIR LIVES**

Smooth or rough, shiny or dull, soft or coarse, the contrasting word pairs used to describe the characteristics of a textile is considerable. Equally broad is the number of fibre mixtures possible. And while 206 textiles have been identified overall, not all appear in each period defined by the reign of a king. An examination of each period and the types of fibres used independently as well as in mixture is useful for a more in-depth study of the textiles used in Québec from 1635 to 1760.

### **1635-1643 : TEXTILES UNDER LOUIS XIII**

The types of fibres used in the textiles entered for this period are not numerous. The period of time, at eight years, is brief and the number of primary documents available is not great. There were no notarial entries during this period for textiles as yard goods.

In Table 4.4 and subsequent tables, the column headed "Number of Textiles" refers to the number of different textiles found that were fabricated from a specific fibre. Thus, from Table 4.4 we know there were three different textiles made from wool found in documents used for the 1635-1643 period. The classification of "unknown", in this and subsequent tables, means that a definition that includes the fibre content could not be found.

**Table 4.4**  
**Fibre Content of Textiles 1635-1643**

Fibre Content	No. of Textiles
wool	3
cotton	1
cotton and hemp	1
cotton and flax	1
unknown	1

As Table 4.4 shows, more textiles were made from wool than any other fibre, although cotton, when counted in mixture with other fibres, is equal in number to wool.

#### 1643-1715: TEXTILES UNDER LOUIS XIV

**Table 4.5**  
**Fibre Content of Textiles 1643-1715**

Fibre Content	No. of Textiles	Fibre Content	No. of Textiles
wool	28	wool and silk	1
silk	26	wool and hemp	1
unknown	25	wool and beaver hair	1
flax	20	silk and cotton	1
cotton	12	silk and goat hair	1
metallics (gold, silver, other)	10	cotton and hemp	1
hemp	9	cotton and flax	1
goat hair	4	cotton and gold	1
wool and cotton	2	cotton and silver	1
wool and flax	2		

It has already been pointed out that the influence of Louis XIV on the textile industry was profound. As Table 4.5 shows, the number of different textiles in this period

are not only numerous but vary greatly by the mixture of fibres used. Wool continues to be the major source for textiles, followed by silk.

#### 1715-1723: TEXTILES DURING LA RÉGENCE

**Table 4.6**  
**Fibre Content of Textiles 1715-1723**

Fibre Content	No. of Textiles	Fibre Content	No. of Textiles
silk	24	cotton and silver	1
wool	19	cotton and gold	1
unknown	19	wool and hemp	1
flax	13	wool and beaver hair	1
cotton	12	wool and silk	1
hemp	11	silk and best fibres	1
metallics (gold, silver, other)	6	goat hair	1
cotton and flax	2	hair	1
cotton and hemp	1		

During this period, silk replaces wool as the most frequently found textile. Cotton, and cotton mixtures remain about the same as the previous period while flax and hemp textiles show an increase in appearances.

## 1723-1760: TEXTILES UNDER LOUIS XV

**Table 4.7**  
**Fibre Content of Textiles 1723-1760**

Fibre Content	No. of Textiles	Fibre Content	No. of Textiles
silk	43	wool and hemp	2
unknown	30	cotton and flax	2
wool	29	silk and wool	1
cotton	22	silk and bast fibres	1
flax	20	wool and beaver hair	1
hemp	12	hair	1
metallics (gold, silver, other)	9	cotton and gold	1
goat hair	3	cotton and silver	1
silk and cotton	3		

The number of different textiles made from silk increases considerably during this period. Nineteen new silk-based textiles have been added while wool-based textiles have increased by ten.



**Table 4.8**  
**Summary of Textile Fibre Content 1635-1760**

Textile	Louis XIII 1635-1643	Louis XIV 1643-1715	La Régence 1715-1723	Louis XV 1723- 1760
silk	0	26	24	43
wool	3	28	19	29
flax	0	20	13	20
cotton	1	12	12	22
mixtures	2	11	<sup>300</sup>	13 <sup>301</sup>
hemp	0	9	11	12
hair	0	4	2	4

For the first eighty years, up to the period of La Régence, textiles made from wool were the most frequently used. From the La Régence period to 1760 silk-based textiles dominate.

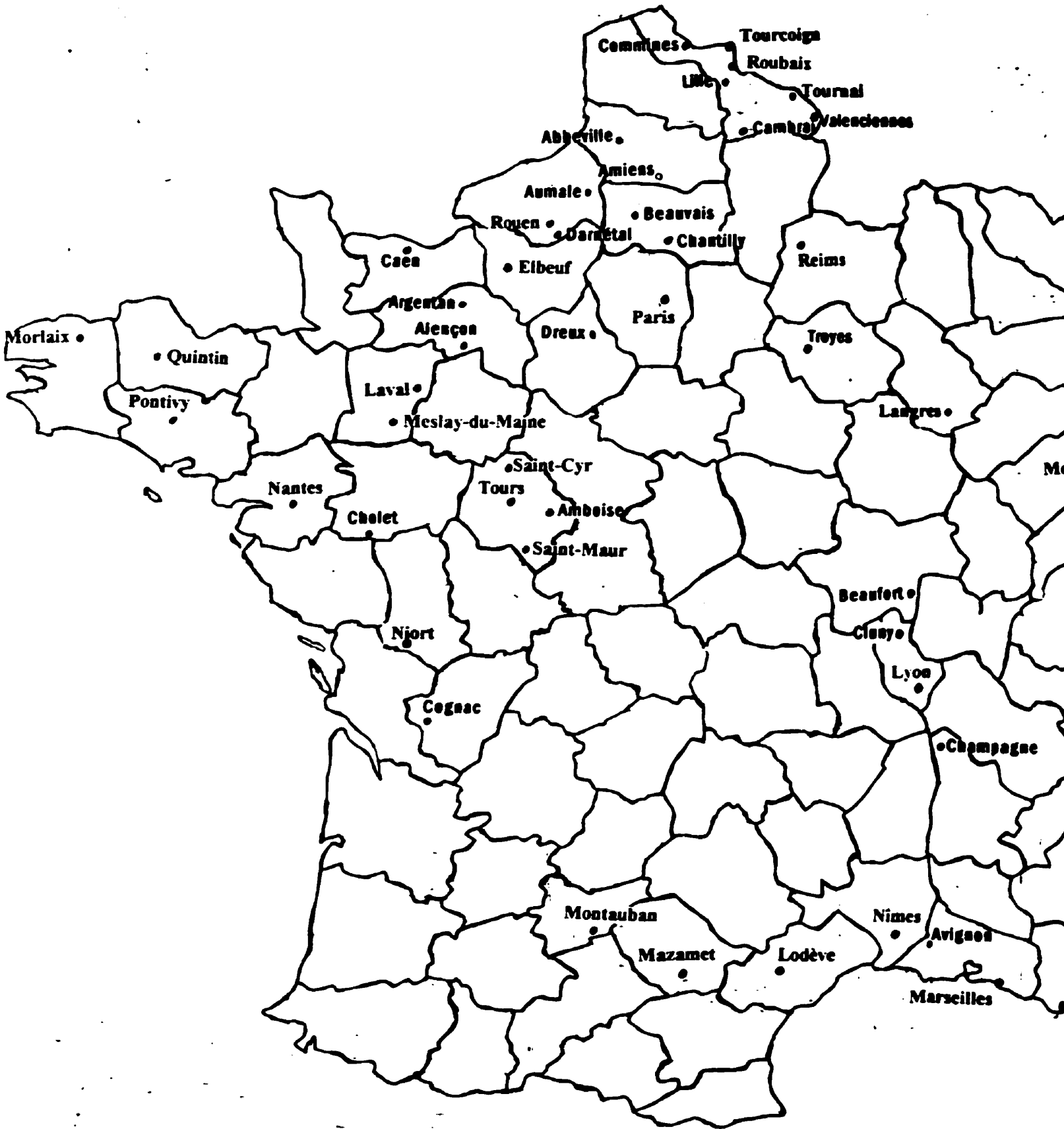
#### MAJOR TEXTILE GROUPS 1635-1760

In examining the complete list of textiles in Table 4.3 six major name groups emerge: *camelot*, *drap*, *étamine*, *serge*, *taffetas*, and *toile*. These six groups are worthy of deeper investigation. A map of France on the following page identifies confirmed locations where these textiles and those identified in the glossary were known to have originated.

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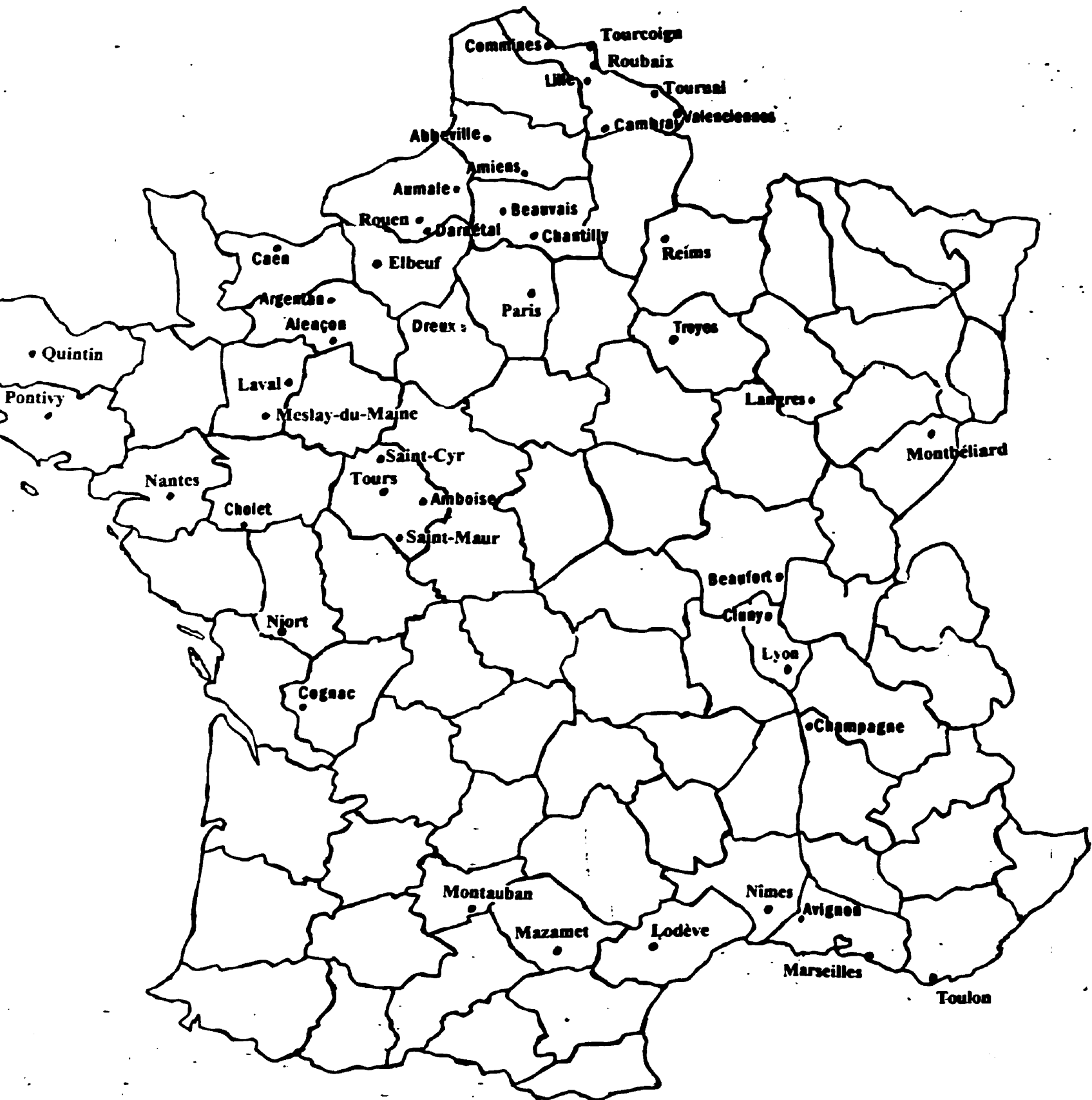
<sup>300</sup>Includes a mixture of unidentified bast fibres and silk.

<sup>301</sup>See Note 300.



Map of France-showing textile manufacturing locations identified in this thesis.





Map of France showing textile manufacturing locations identified in this thesis.



## CAMELOT

*Camelot* originated in what is now referred to as the mid-East, Kurdistan being one of the manufacturing locations. In Armenia it was a *serge* made from the hair of camels and goats, later becoming mixed with silk. In China and oriental Asia it was woven white.

European *camelot* began in the thirteenth-century as a woolen or mixed fabric and came from a variety of locales. In the eighteenth-century *camelot* was made of wool or of goat hair and was dyed in the yarn. In France, it was made at Amiens, Arras, and Bruxelles. A coarser and inferior *camelot* was produced at Auvergne.<sup>302</sup> In times of peace, *camelot* was imported from Holland and England; those were used according to their qualities and varieties, some of them finding their way into masculine and feminine costume.<sup>303</sup>

In Québec, *camelot* was found as *aunage* from 1671 through to 1756 in red, blue, and brown as well as being striped.<sup>304</sup> Its use in masculine and feminine garments was widespread: from smaller garments like the *camail*, *corps*, and *culotte*, to larger garments such as *capés*, *habits*, masculine and feminine *manteaux*, *jupes*, and *robes de chambre*. The value of the *capés* is particularly notable as they range from six *livres* in 1723 to fifteen *livres* in 1750. Was this a function of a fluctuating *livre* or was the difference in values subject to the availability and quality of the *camelot*?

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<sup>302</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "camelot."

<sup>303</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 155.

<sup>304</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #80, #113, #115, #118, #164.

*Camelot anglaise*. No definition for this textile could be found. As a yard good, *camelot anglaise* was found once, in 1719, where it was identified as one *tier* in width and valued at two *livres* per *aune*.<sup>305</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

*Camelot de Bruxelles*. Made of wool or goat hair, *camelot* was made at Neuville-l'Archevêque, dit de Bruxelles. A number of coarse and inferior varieties were woven at this location.<sup>306</sup> There is one reference to this textile as a yard good: in 1724 three pieces were listed. *Camelot de Bruxelles* was used for a *habit* in 1717 and for a *camail* in 1756 where it was identified as maroon.<sup>307</sup>

*Camelot d'Hollande*. No definition for this textile could be found. *Camelot d'Hollande* appears in the documents in 1671 and 1688. Both times it was shown to be black and one of the entries specified it was to make a *jupe*.<sup>308</sup> This textile was found in items that lead us to believe it was a heavy fabric: *brandebourg*, *cape*, and *jupe*. Both the *cape* and *jupe* identified the color as black.<sup>309</sup>

*Camelot indienne*. No definition for this textile could be found. In 1724, this fabric was shown in separate entries, both times indicating the textile was in half *aunes*.<sup>310</sup> It is difficult to imagine the use a colonist would have for a half *aune* of this textile. The

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<sup>305</sup> Appendix 1, #113A.

<sup>306</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "camelot."

<sup>307</sup> Appendix 1, #111A, #164.

<sup>308</sup> Appendix 1, #45, 169.

<sup>309</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #63, #69.

<sup>310</sup> Appendix 1, #117.

adjective *indienne* suggests it may have been a lighter fabric; if this was the case, it may be used for a number of items including *mouchoir de col* or *fichu*. No garments were found made of this textile

### *DRAP*

Centuries ago, all fabric except *toile* and *mousseline* were called *drap*. Even velvets were referred to as *drap*. The fabrication of *drap* lies in the very old tradition of raising sheep as it is associated almost exclusively with wool. Entire regions and their civilizations have been marked by the fabrication of *drap*, particularly in the north of France.<sup>311</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al. point out that *drap* was woven in ecru then dyed in the piece in grey, green, purple, scarlet, black, and blue-green.<sup>312</sup> Since it was also available in white, it may be presumed that the ecru *drap* was bleached to achieve the white appearance.

Three colors were noted: coffee, musk, and blue.<sup>313</sup> Garments found to be made of *drap* were less colorful: the dominant color was brown followed by grey and black. The majority of garments using *drap* were found as masculine costume: *justaucorps*, *culottes*,

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<sup>311</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "drap."

<sup>312</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "drap."

<sup>313</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #76, #80, #135, #140.



*casagues, manteau, habits*.<sup>314</sup> As a brighter color, *drap* was found once when it was used to make a red *jupe*.<sup>315</sup>

*Drap d'Angleterre*. No definition for this textile could be found. One inventory in 1671 shows *aunage* for *drap d'Angleterre*, both entries identifying the yard goods as red.<sup>316</sup> In 1635 Champlain owned an *habit* of *drap d'Angleterre*; another *habit* of this textile was found in 1665. In 1671 there was a *jupe* of red *drap d'Angleterre* entered in an inventory.<sup>317</sup>

*Drap de Berry*. No definition for this textile could be found. A *serge*, known to be associated with Berry, may be the fabric referred to in the sole entry for *drap de Berry*. It was found in a 1665 inventory where a grey *justaucorps* was made from this textile.<sup>318</sup>

*Drap cannelle*. Although this is the spelling found in the documents, it may be a reference to *drap cannelé*, a silk textile woven with two sets of warps, one containing a single yarn that formed the foundation, the other a ply yarn that floated over eight fillings to form a small rib.<sup>319</sup> Nor can it be definitively be ruled out that the notary was referring to the color *cannelle*, or cinnamon, as there are clear references to this color in other

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<sup>314</sup>Appendix 2, #28, #79, #96, #122, #128, #132, #135.

<sup>315</sup>Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>316</sup>Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>317</sup>Appendix 1, #2, #33.

<sup>318</sup>Appendix 1, #33.

<sup>319</sup>Phyllis Tortora and Robert S Merkel, *Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles*, 7<sup>th</sup> ed. (New York: Fairchild Publications): s.v. "drap cannelé".

garments. There were no references to *drap cannelé* as a yard good. In 1718 an *habit* consisting of *justaucorps*, *culotte*, and *veste* was made of *drap canelle*.<sup>320</sup>

*Drap de Chypre*. Hardouin-Fugier et al., refer to a *satin de Chypre* which appeared at the beginning of the eighteenth-century. Because the term *drap* was used in a generic manner, this could have been the fabric known as *satin de Chypre*. No yard goods were found for this textile but in 1756 a *mantelet de drap de Chypre* was recorded in one inventory.<sup>321</sup>

*Drap de deuil*. No definition for this textile could be found. *Drap de deuil* was not entered as a yard good in the documents but in 1693 there was an entry for a *justaucorps* and *culottes* made from this textile.<sup>322</sup>

*Drap d'Elbeuf*. Elbeuf had a long history of textiles, first developing its industry in the twelfth-century. Eventually a royal privilege was granted whereby Elbeuf could fabricate *draps* of a large width, known as *cinq-quarts*, which they produced until the edict of Nantes in 1598.<sup>323</sup> In the eighteenth-century Elbeuf was the recipient of yet another decree to specialize in making sturdy, military *draps*, green dragoons, and

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<sup>320</sup> Appendix 1, #112A.

<sup>321</sup> Appendix 1, #167.

<sup>322</sup> Appendix 1, #76.

<sup>323</sup> The edict of Nantes granted the Huguenots equal civil status with Roman Catholics. Eccles. *France in America*, 12. When the edict was revoked in 1685 some 200 000 Huguenots went into exile, many going to England, in particular to the paper and silk industries. J.L. Finlay, *Pre-Confederation Canada: The Structure of Canadian History to 1867* (Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall Canada Inc., 1990): 80.

*écarlates*.<sup>324</sup> No yard goods were found entered in the documents. There was one reference to *drap d'Elbeuf*, in 1749 a peach *habit* made of this fabric was mentioned.<sup>325</sup>

*Drap d'Espagne*. In the seventeenth-century a *drap* called *Espagne* was woven in a width larger than an *aune*: 1.77 m.<sup>326</sup> There were no entries for *drap d'Espagne* as a yard good. A single reference to the textile was in 1679 when an *habit* was found to be made from *drap d'Espagne*.<sup>327</sup>

*Drap d'Hollande*. No definition for this textile could be found. The one reference to this textile as either yard good or in a garment was in 1672 when an *habit* was found made of *drap d'Hollande*.<sup>328</sup>

*Drap de Lodève*. Lodève was one of the great wool centres of Languedoc that produced coarser *draps* in grey and white wool *du pays*. Lodève prospered in the arena of exportation until the eighteenth-century.<sup>329</sup> In 1726 more than forty *aunes* of *drap de Lodève* were entered in one inventory.<sup>330</sup> No garments were found to be made of this textile.

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<sup>324</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Elbeuf".

<sup>325</sup>Appendix 1, #153.

<sup>326</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Espagne".

<sup>327</sup>Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>328</sup>Appendix 1, #48.

<sup>329</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Lodève".

<sup>330</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

*Drap de Maroc.* Despite its name, *drap de Maroc* was a woolen *serge* produced in Rouen.<sup>331</sup> One reference to this textile as a yard good was found in 1756 for twenty-three *aunes*.<sup>332</sup> In 1732, an *habit* and *culottes* were found to be made of *drap de Maroc*; the same *négoçiant* who owned the yard goods in 1756 also owned a *veste* of this fabric.<sup>333</sup>

*Drap de Saint-Jean.* There are four locations where this textile may have been made: Saint-Jean-d'Angély, Saint-Jean-des-Ollières, Saint-Jean-en-royans, and Saint-Jean-la-bussière.<sup>334</sup> One entry for *aunage* was found in 1726.<sup>335</sup> Two entries show the use of this textile in garments: a *justaucorps* and *veste* in 1726, and a *redingote* in 1734.<sup>336</sup> Use of *drap de Saint-Jean* in the latter garment suggests it was a sturdy, heavy fabric suitable for outdoor clothing.

### ÉTAMINE

*Étamine* was a very popular and very simple fabric but also one that was the subject of numerous regulations. In the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries *étamine* was produced in a number of centres, each locale fabricating the textile differently. At Lyon and Avignon, *étamine* was made completely of silk; at Reims, an *étamine* of wool was

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<sup>331</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Maroc".

<sup>332</sup>Appendix 1, #164.

<sup>333</sup>Appendix 1, #128, #164.

<sup>334</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Saint-Jean".

<sup>335</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

<sup>336</sup>Appendix 1, #120, #132.

used for religious veils and black robes alike; at Alençon, Anger, Amiens, and Bazancourt, wool and silk were used. *Étamine* remained a fabric of various fibres into the twentieth-century.<sup>337</sup>

The popularity of *étamine* is evident in the Québec documents: there were twenty-nine entries for this textile where manufacturing locales were identified as Cadis, Nantes, and Amiens, the latter suggesting it was a wool and silk combination. From the first entry in 1671 to the last in 1757, colors included white, brown, Cappucine brown, black, and mottled.<sup>338</sup> One of the entries for *étamine cognac* may be referring to *cognac* either as a color or as a particular type of *étamine* since Cognac was one of the centres in Saintonge where woolen fabrics were woven.<sup>339</sup>

Masculine, feminine, and children's costumes were made from *étamine*, for both indoor and outdoor garments. There were *habits* and *manteaux* for men, *capés*, *jupes*, and *manteaux*, *robes*, and *robes de chambre* for women.<sup>340</sup> One child's *manteau*, described as being for a five or six-year-old, was also made of *étamine*.<sup>341</sup>

*Étamine d'Amiens*. No definition for this textile could be found. This textile was entered in inventories in 1721, 1728, and 1756. The latter inventory specified the *étamine* in one entry as *de laine d'Amiens*, in another as *de soye d'Amiens* indicating that two

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<sup>337</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "étamine"

<sup>338</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #76, #80, #96, #100, #110A, #111, #113, #115, #117 #118, #164, #180.

<sup>339</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "cognac".

<sup>340</sup>Appendix 1, #93, #97, #100, #105, #106, #110A, #111A, #112.

<sup>341</sup>Appendix 1, #94.

different fibres were being used to manufacture the textile.<sup>342</sup> No garments were found made of *étamine d'Amiens*.

*Étamine anglaise*. No definition for this textile could be found. This textile only appeared once in Québec documents, in 1715 where it was described as being striped.<sup>343</sup> No garments were found to be made of *étamine anglaise*.

*Étamine de Cadis*. No definition for this textile could be found. This textile was found once in the documents where it was shown to be white in color.<sup>344</sup> The same document provides the single reference to a garment made from *étamine de Cadis*: a *habit*.

*Étamine de Cognac*. No definition for this textile could be found. *Étamine de Cognac* was entered only once, in 1695 when it was valued at one *livre 15 sols* per *aune*.<sup>345</sup>

*Étamine de Nantes*. No definition for this textile could be found. The first reference to this textile was in 1693 when a large amount, 293 *aunes* were recorded in the inventory of a *marchand bourgeois*.<sup>346</sup> Subsequent inventories in 1719 and 1724 also reveal *étamine*

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<sup>342</sup>Appendix 1, #115, #122, #164.

<sup>343</sup>Appendix 1, #110A.

<sup>344</sup>Appendix 1, #40.

<sup>345</sup>Appendix 1, #80.

<sup>346</sup>Appendix 1, #76.

*de Nantes* as a yard good.<sup>347</sup> In garments, one feminine *manteau* was found made of this textile in 1710.<sup>348</sup>

### SERGE

*Serge* has been one of the most widely used textiles throughout history and in all civilizations. Numerous *serges* were referred to by their fibres, such as wool or silk; they were referred to by the number of shafts used for weaving, as in *sergé de 4*, *sergé de 8*; they were known by their color as in military uniforms; by their décor as in brocading; and they were known individually from their place of fabrication.<sup>349</sup>

*Serge d'Aumale*. This serge was woven using homespun wool and was used mainly for linings. It had a loosely twisted wool warp with a single wool weft that was twisted harder.<sup>350</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al. add that it was distinguishable from its rival *serge de Blicourt* by a much tighter weave.<sup>351</sup> *Serge d'Aumale* was found in Québec as *aunage* from 1671 to 1719 where colors included green, brown, and red.<sup>352</sup> *Serge d'Aumale* was mentioned twice in connection with garments: in 1703 it was used for the lining of a *justaucorps* and *culottes*, in 1706 it was used for a feminine *manteau*.<sup>353</sup>

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<sup>347</sup> Appendix 1, #113, #117.

<sup>348</sup> Appendix 1, #106.

<sup>349</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "serge".

<sup>350</sup> Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "serge d'aumale".

<sup>351</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Aumale".

<sup>352</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #80, #113.

<sup>353</sup> Appendix 1, #93, #100.

*Serge de Caen*. No definition for this textile was found. *Serge de Caen* was found as a yard good in a 1695 inventory where the *ounage* was described as being in various colors. References to the textile in garments was found in 1693 when the fabric was entered as *serge de Caen* and was used to make a blue *robe* and *manteau*.<sup>354</sup>

*Serge casquainette*. No definition for this textile was found. There was a *serge* of wool and silk, made at Amiens in the eighteenth-century that was known as “*castagnette*.”<sup>355</sup> Given the variations in spelling by notaries this could be the textile they wrote as “*casquainette*.” One reference to *serge casquainette* was found: in 1671 *ounage* described as being grey was entered in an inventory.<sup>356</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

*Serge de Darnétal*. Darnétal is situated in a valley near Rouen, a most important textile- producing centre since the sixteenth-century. It was here that a variety of woolen textiles were woven but it was also one of the great centres for *indiennes*.<sup>357</sup> The *serge de Darnétal* was probably one of the *serges* woven in wool at this centre. The one entry for this textile as a yard good was in 1661 where it was referred to as “*serge darnetai*”.<sup>358</sup> No garments were found made from this textile.

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<sup>354</sup> Appendix 1, #76.

<sup>355</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “*castagnette*”, “*castignette*.”

<sup>356</sup> Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>357</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “*Darnétal*”.

<sup>358</sup> Appendix 1, #22.



*Serge de Londres*. Here is another textile term that is misleading through its name. While this textile was indeed made in England, it was also one of the best-known fabrics used for exportation from France in the Levant trade. Made in Provence, Languedoc and Dauphiné it was fabricated of *fleuret* or wool.<sup>359</sup>

As a yard good, *serge de Londres* was found in a single inventory in 1671 where it was described as being red and white. In garments, *serge de Londres* was found in 1661 when a *justaucorps* was found made of the fabric, and later in 1671 when a feminine *habit* was made of white *serge de Londres* and valued at thirty *livres*. In 1688 and 1692 an *habit* and *jupes* were all fashioned from *serge de Londres*.<sup>360</sup>

*Serge de Nîmes*. Although Nîmes had silk manufacture as early as 1499, it was *serge de Nîmes* that became the most celebrated textile thanks to its use in America where the name was truncated to denim. In the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries, *serge de Nîmes* was made traditionally of all wool or half-wool.<sup>361</sup>

In Québec, the textile was not as popular as in France for only two inventories showed *aunage*, in 1695 and 1715.<sup>362</sup> Likewise, the use of *serge de Nîmes* was not widespread as a fabric for garments: in 1679 an *habit* was made of this fabric; there was a

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<sup>359</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 161.

<sup>360</sup>Appendix 1, #22, #45, #69, #72.

<sup>361</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Nîmes".

<sup>362</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #110.

*justaucorps* in 1693, and in 1715 a *jupe* made of *serge de Nîmes* was valued at thirty *livres*.<sup>363</sup>

*Serge de Poitou*. No definition for this textile was found. *Serge de Poitou* was recorded as a yard good in a 1671 inventory with two entries, one indicating the color red.<sup>364</sup> Only one garment was recorded using this textile: in 1661 a *jupe* was made of coarse *serge de Poitou*.<sup>365</sup>

*Serge de Rome*. In the seventeenth-century, this textile was made entirely of silk, twilled or smooth, with double warp yarns that were twisted again. The weft yarns were fine and moistened, resulting in a very smooth fabric. It was appreciated more than the *serge d'Aumale*. In the eighteenth-century, the *serge* was woven in white with no wrong side but with woolen fibres from Flanders or Holland that gave the textile a higher value.<sup>366</sup> There was only one inventory entry: a small quantity of red *serge de Rome* in 1671 was valued at seven *livres per aune*.<sup>367</sup> No garments were found made from *serge de Rome*.

*Serge de Rouen*. By the end of the seventeenth-century, Rouen was one of the great wool centres of France.<sup>368</sup> Thus, it is quite likely that *serge de Rouen* was a *serge*

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<sup>363</sup> Appendix 1, #76, #80, #110A.

<sup>364</sup> Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>365</sup> Appendix 1, #25.

<sup>366</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "serge de Rome". Furetière adds that *serge de Rome* was manufactured at Amiens. Furetière, *Dictionnaire universel*, s.v. "serge".

<sup>367</sup> Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>368</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Rouen".

woven from wool. In Québec, this textile was found twice, in 1671 where the color was described as *noisette*, and again in 1695.<sup>369</sup> No garments were found made of *serge de Rouen*.

#### TAFFETAS

*Taffetas* was a very fine, soft silk, ordinarily very lustrous, tightly woven and made in all sorts of colors; it might be plain, glazed, or with stripes that included gold and silver. The greatest consumption of *taffetas* was for feminine summer *habits*, *écharpes*, and *coiffes*, but it was also used for furnishings and quilts.<sup>370</sup>

Numerous references were found for *taffetas* as *aunage* in the Québec documents beginning in 1671 through to 1756. Colors included white, black, purple and lemon.<sup>371</sup> More abundant were the number and types of garments that used *taffetas*. Among those found to be made of the textile were smaller items like *coiffes*, *bourses*, and *écharpes*, but larger garment pieces like *habits*, *jupes*, and *manteaux* were also entered. Colors like lemon, *jonquille*, purple, white, and black were identified.<sup>372</sup>

*Taffetas d'Angleterre*. In spite of the name, this textile was made at Lyon. It was very strong, very lustrous, came in numerous colors, sometimes striped, and was woven in a very large width, 0.60 m or 0.75 m. It was used for feminine *habits* and linings, as well

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<sup>369</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #80.

<sup>370</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 166.

<sup>371</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #76, #80, #113, #115, #117, #181.

<sup>372</sup>Appendix 1, #58, #78, #105, #122, #112A.

as for furnishings and curtains.<sup>373</sup> The textile was found in inventories in 1723 and 1724, shown as being striped as well as in solid colors of fire-red and coffee.<sup>374</sup> In garments, the first reference for use of *taffetas d'Angleterre* was as a lining for a *robe de chambre* in 1718.<sup>375</sup> In 1723 it was also used for the lining of a *deshabillé* and identified as being the color fire-red.<sup>376</sup> Other entries show *taffetas d'Angleterre* being used for *jupe*, *manteau*, and *jupon*.<sup>377</sup>

*Taffetas d'Avignon*. This was a very fine textile similar to one woven in Florence and came in black as well as colors.<sup>378</sup> As a yard good, it was found in only one inventory, in 1694, where two entries indicated it was designated for use as lining. One reference for blue *taffetas d'Avignon* was valued at fifty *sols* per *aune*, the other in black was forty *sols* per *aune*.<sup>379</sup> As for garments, *taffetas d'Avignon* was found in 1694, used as a lining to a *manteau*.<sup>380</sup>

*Taffetas bonne-femme*. This textile was a taffeta of much superior quality compared to other taffetas but differing in its lack of lustre. *Taffetas bonne femme* was

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<sup>373</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 166.

<sup>374</sup>Appendix 1, #116B, #117, #120.

<sup>375</sup>Appendix 1, #112.

<sup>376</sup>Appendix 1, #116B.

<sup>377</sup>Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>378</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "taffetas d'Avignon".

<sup>379</sup>Appendix 1, #78.

<sup>380</sup>Appendix 1, #78.

used primarily for *coiffes* and *écharpes*.<sup>381</sup> As a yard good, *taffetas bonne femme* was found twice in 1724 where it was valued at three and four *livres* per *aune*.<sup>382</sup> No garments were found to be made from *taffetas bonne femme*.

*Taffetas des Indes*. A varied textile, *taffetas des Indes* was silky, and could be plain, with gold and silver stripes, flecked, with flowers or with squares.<sup>383</sup> There was only one reference to this textile as a yard good: in 1726 there was an entry for a striped *taffetas des Indes*.<sup>384</sup> In 1740, one inventory shows two *robes* made of *taffetas des Indes*, one valued at forty-five *livres*.<sup>385</sup>

#### TOILE

To study the origin of the word *toile* is to study the birth of humanity. Included under this broad term are fabrics of hemp, flax, and cotton. Because *toile* was one of the fundamental materials from the earliest civilizations, it is impossible to list all the types and uses. Very often the place of manufacture was attached to the name *toile*. Other adjectives were also applied to the noun *toile* when more specificity was wanted. There was *toile cirée*, made of a composition of wax or of a refined mixture of several other ingredients capable of resisting water. It was made in black, greens, reds, yellows and several other

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<sup>381</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 166.

<sup>382</sup>Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>383</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "taffetas des Indes".

<sup>384</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

<sup>385</sup>Appendix 1, #138.

colors. They were normally sold in small pieces or rolls of four, eight and twelve aunes.

*Toiles cirées* were used, for example, for umbrellas, *casagues*, and *bonnets*.<sup>386</sup>

Another ordinary type of *toile* was the *toile commune*, a plain cotton, hemp, or flax textile that was very ordinary or common as the name implies. *Toile écrue* defined a *toile* where the yarn had not been bleached. *Toiles écrues* of flax were ordinarily greyish, the natural color of flax; the *toiles de chanvre écrues* were yellowish which is also the color that nature has given to hemp.<sup>387</sup>

*Toile d'Allemagne*. No definition for this textile could be found. This textile was known as a yard good in Québec from 1710 to 1740 where one entry indicated it to be of a wide width for a lining. This has been supported through entries found for a *jupe*, *justaucorps*, and *robe de chambre* where *toile d'Allemagne* was used for the linings.<sup>388</sup>

*Toile de Beaufort*. Beaufort-en-vallée was known for producing very strong hemp fabrics that were bleached at Doué and Anjou. An ecru hemp textile was made at Beaufort for the French islands of America.<sup>389</sup> Seven inventories document *toile de Beaufort* as a yard good from 1718 to 1728; the French ship *Le Grand Ursin* was also carrying a *balle* of this textile on board when she was captured en route to Québec in 1756.<sup>390</sup> *Toile de*

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<sup>386</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "toile".

<sup>387</sup>Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "toile".

<sup>388</sup>Appendix 1, #73, #93, #106, #111A, #113, #115, #116B, #138.

<sup>389</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Beaufort-en-vallée". Hardouin-Fugier may be referring to, for instance, the island of Martinique in the Caribbean.

<sup>390</sup>Appendix 1, #112A, #113, #116A, #117, #120, #122, #177.

*Beaufort* was recorded twice in connection with garments; in 1728 it was used for *jupons*, and in 1756 it was used for *chemises*.<sup>391</sup>

*Toile de Bretagne*. This was a flax-based fabric woven at Bretagne for exportation to the Canary Islands.<sup>392</sup> This textile appeared early in 1671, then again in 1715 and 1724, the latter being described as white.<sup>393</sup> There was a single reference to *toile de Bretagne* in garments: in 1752 a *chemise* was made of this textile.<sup>394</sup>

*Toile de Brie*. No definition for this textile could be found. *Toile de Brie* was entered once as a yard good in 1749.<sup>395</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

*Toile de brin*. In the eighteenth-century, *brin* was a type of hemp fabric made in the Champagne region.<sup>396</sup> Although Hardouin-Fugier et al. note that *brin* was sent to the French colonies in the nineteenth-century, Québec documents indicate its presence much earlier. There are entries for *brin* in 1706, 1719, 1724, and 1742. Two of the inventories in 1724 and 1742 were for substantial amounts of fabric: one was for sixty *aunes*, the second was for ninety-seven *aunes*.<sup>397</sup> No garments were identified as being made of *toile de brin*.

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<sup>391</sup> Appendix 1, #122, #166.

<sup>392</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Bretagne".

<sup>393</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #110A, #117.

<sup>394</sup> Appendix 1, #159.

<sup>395</sup> Appendix 1, #153.

<sup>396</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "brin".

<sup>397</sup> Appendix 1, #100, #113, #117, #140.

*Toile de chanvre.* *Chanvre*, or hemp, was cultivated for its stem which furnished a textile fibre that gave its name to the fabric. Numerous fabrics were made of *chanvre*, notably at Alençon.<sup>398</sup> *Chanvre* was available as a yard good in Québec from 1671 although documents do not show it as *aunage* after 1721. It was sometimes referred to as being coarse and no colors were identified, an indication that it was probably left in its natural color.<sup>399</sup> As for garments, *chanvre* was found to be used only for the *chemise*.<sup>400</sup>

*Toile de Cholet.* Cholet was one of the most well-known weaving centres in the Tours area; the *mouchoirs de Cholet* enjoyed great popularity up to the nineteenth-century. Textiles woven there included those that were plain, striped, with squares, or glazed in white or dyed linen.<sup>401</sup> In 1740 and 1756 there were inventories that indicated *toile de Cholet* was available as a yard good. As for garments, there was a *panier* that used *toile de Cholet* in 1728 and *mouchoirs* that used the fabric in 1756.<sup>402</sup>

*Toile de Flandre.* No definition for this textile could be found. While there were no Québec documents that showed *toile de Flandre* entered either as a yard good or used in a garment, there were eighty-nine *aunes* en route to Québec in 1757 when *La Nouvelle Constant* was captured.<sup>403</sup>

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<sup>398</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “chanvre”.

<sup>399</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #59, #71, #72, #80, #113, #115.

<sup>400</sup>Appendix 1, #69, #73, #105.

<sup>401</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “Cholet”.

<sup>402</sup>Appendix 1, #122, #138, #164.

<sup>403</sup>Appendix 1, #178.



*Toile herbée*. No definition for this textile could be found. *Toile herbée* first appeared in Québec documents in 1695 when one inventory showed fifteen separate entries of varying quantities, and values, for the textile. Subsequent inventories from 1719 to 1728 also had *toile herbée* entered as *aunage*. It was not noted again until 1756 when a *balle* containing *toile herbée* was listed on the cargo manifest for the captured ship *Le Grand Ursin*. As for garments, there were three *chemises* entered in a 1706 inventory that were made from *toile herbée*.<sup>404</sup>

*Toile d'Hollande*. *Hollande* was known as a very fine, much appreciated fabric particularly used for the *chemises* of “persons of quality.”<sup>405</sup> *Toile d'Hollande* appeared in Québec documents from 1671 to 1742, one entry indicating it was richly brocaded<sup>406</sup>. Costume items using this textile were primarily smaller items, the *cornette*, *galons*, and *mouchoir de toile* found in inventories from 1671 to 1756.<sup>407</sup>

*Toile de La Chataigneray*. This was a small village where weavers worked with wool *du pays* to produce textiles of little renown and which generally stayed in the area.<sup>408</sup> Thus, it is interesting to find that there was a *balle* of *toile de la Chataignier* on board *Le Superbe* when she was captured in 1757 en route to Québec.<sup>409</sup> No garments were found

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<sup>404</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #100, #113, #117, #120, #122, #177.

<sup>405</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “Hollande”.

<sup>406</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #80, #97, #120, #140.

<sup>407</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #80, #97, # 115, #117, #128, #120, #140, #164.

<sup>408</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *Les Étoffes*, s.v. “La Chataigneray”.

<sup>409</sup>Appendix 1, #177.

made of this textile; it may have been en route to making its first appearance in New France.

*Toile de Laval.* Laval provided commerce for the entire Touraine region where weavers worked with flax and hemp. The linen textiles could be woven more than 153 m in length. Laval specialized in *toiles* for exportation, in particular those used to make *chemises* for the poorer people.<sup>410</sup> As a yard good, *toile de Laval* was found in 1695, 1719 and 1756 documents.<sup>411</sup> In garments, it did not appear as a *chemise* but was used for smaller items like the *coiffe*, *mouchoir*, and *col*.<sup>412</sup>

*Toile de londrin.* Two qualities of *londrin* were made: the premier quality made from prime Ségovie wool, the second quality made of Soria wool. No yard goods were found but in 1750 an inventory shows six *chemises* to be made from this textile.<sup>413</sup>

*Toile de Lyon.* Lyon was best known for the silks it produced; Lyonnaise silks were without rival. Because of its position between Languedoc and the northern areas of Normandie, Picardie and Champagne, Lyon also experienced a great deal of wool commerce.<sup>414</sup> Thus, when references to *toile de Lyon* are made, I suggest they are referring to the silk that was manufactured there rather than the wool that enjoyed a great

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<sup>410</sup>Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "toile de Laval".

<sup>411</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #113, #164.

<sup>412</sup>Appendix 1, #73, #80, #93, #113, #164.

<sup>413</sup>Appendix 1, #154.

<sup>414</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Lyon".

market at Lyon. *Toile de Lyon* was found as a yard good in 1692 and 1719; it appeared as a garment in 1728 when a *tablier* was found to be made of *toile de Lyon*.<sup>415</sup>

*Toile de meslins*. This particular *toile* was made of hemp in the Champagne region. Although there was no *aunage* found in the documents, there are entries for a total of twenty-one *chemises* made from *toile de meslins* in 1695.<sup>416</sup>

*Toile de Montbéliard*. Montbéliard became the generic name for a coarse, strong, hemp *toile* often woven with blue and white squares.<sup>417</sup> As a yard good, it was shown as both *toile de Montbéliard* and as *Montbéliard* in 1726, 1728, and 1756.<sup>418</sup> It was used only once in garments, as a lining for a *robe* in 1728.<sup>419</sup>

*Toile de Morlaix*. Morlaix was one of the traditional weaving centres of Bretagne. Samples in the Richelieu Collection in France are striped, with squares, and of bleached linen as well as a very strong ecru linen.<sup>420</sup> Thus, it would seem that *toile de Morlaix* was made of flax. *Toile de Morlaix* was found as *aunage* from 1671 to 1756. While there were eighteen entries for this textile, it was described only once when the color white was indicated.<sup>421</sup> In garments, *toile de Morlaix* was primarily used for the

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<sup>415</sup> Appendix 1, #72, #113, #122.

<sup>416</sup> Appendix 1, #80.

<sup>417</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Montbéliard".

<sup>418</sup> Appendix 1, #120, #122.

<sup>419</sup> Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>420</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Morlaix". No description of the textiles were given.

<sup>421</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #72, #73, #80, #100, #111A, #117, #164.

masculine *chemise* from 1695 to 1752 although there was one entry for *coiffes* in 1693 that were made of *toile de Morlaix*.<sup>422</sup>

*Toile d'Olonne*. This is the generic name for a fabric made at Olonne-sur-Mer that had a hemp warp and a tow weft.<sup>423</sup> As a yard good, *toile d'Olonne* was mentioned once in a 1726 inventory.<sup>424</sup> No garments were found made from this textile.

*Toile d'Ortie*. This is the name given to a type of ecru *batiste*.<sup>425</sup> An alternate description refers to the fabric as a greyish linen which was made at Saint-Quentin.<sup>426</sup> Four *aunes* of striped *toile d'Ortie* was found in a 1695 inventory.<sup>427</sup> In 1679 there were *manches* made from this fabric.<sup>428</sup>

*Toile de Paris*. Paris specialized in manufacturing fabrics of silk that were more or less luxurious and destined for aristocrats and those at court.<sup>429</sup> This is reflected in the lack of entries for this textile in Quebec: there was one entry for *aunage* in 1718 and one entry showing use of the fabric in *coiffes* in 1726.<sup>430</sup>

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<sup>422</sup>Appendix 1, #76, #80, #93, #112A, #117, #159.

<sup>423</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Olonne".

<sup>424</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

<sup>425</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 153.

<sup>426</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "toile d'Ortie".

<sup>427</sup>Appendix 1, #80.

<sup>428</sup>Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>429</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Paris".

<sup>430</sup>Appendix 1, #112A, #120.

*Toile du pays*. *Étoffe du pays* has been described as a coarse homespun of natural grey wool.<sup>431</sup> Since the terms *étoffe* and *toile* quite likely mean the word “fabric” I am taking this to be a description of *toile du pays*. One reference only was found to *toile du pays* as yard goods: in the 1715 inventory of a lieutenant of surgeons, eleven *aunes* were recorded.<sup>432</sup> It was not until 1756 that garments were shown to be made of a domestic or local textile: there were *jarrettières* of *laine du pays*, *jupons* of *étoffe du pays*, and some *poches* of *toile du pays* mentioned in the documents.<sup>433</sup>

*Toile peinte*. Generally, *toiles peintes* came from the Indies and were often referred to as *indiennes*. No yardage appeared in the Québec documents for *toile peinte*. It appears to have been used primarily as a lining: in 1688 two *jupes* were lined with *toile peinte*; in 1695 a *manteau* and *jupe* were both lined with this textile.<sup>434</sup>

*Toile de Pontivy*. The traditional Bretagne manufacture of Pontivy continued until the nineteenth-century. The textile for exportation was strong, but ordinary. Other *toiles de Pontivy* were of bleached linen that could be coarse, medium, or fine.<sup>435</sup> Thirty *aunes* of *toile de Pontivy* were found in one 1719 inventory.<sup>436</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

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<sup>431</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. “*étoffe du pays*”.

<sup>432</sup>Appendix 1, #110A. This may have been the product of Agathe de Saint-Père or the Charron brothers.

<sup>433</sup>Appendix 1, #164, #166.

<sup>434</sup>Appendix 1, #69, #76.

<sup>435</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “Pontivy”.

<sup>436</sup>Appendix 1, #113.

*Toile de Quintin*. Quintin was a small town in upper Bretagne, its only commerce being the manufacture of *toiles*.<sup>437</sup> *Toile de Quintin* was typical of Bretagne weaving. It was ordinarily manufactured in short pieces, and was usually linen.<sup>438</sup> Entries for this textile in Québec were found eighty-five years apart: in 1671 and 1756.<sup>439</sup> No garments were found made of *toile de Quintin*.

*Toile de Rouen*. Rouen developed an intense textile activity and by the end of the seventeenth-century it was one of the largest wool-producing centres in France, so favored because of its position as a port. Rouen produced *bouracan*, *droguet*, *flanelle*, *moquette*, and *ratine* in stripes, squares, woven of hemp and flax as well as wool.<sup>440</sup>

In Québec, there were thirty-nine entries for the fabric as *aunage* from 1692 to 1742. Colors mentioned were white, yellow, grey, and red. Some entries were described as being fine or *très belle*.<sup>441</sup> The widths were noted in other entries: one *toile de Rouen* was described as being wide, another as “*sept huit de large*”.<sup>442</sup> There were numerous entries for *chemises* using *toile de Rouen*, from 1686 through to 1752. Other uses for the textile were found in *coiffes*, *cravattes*, and one *tablier*.<sup>443</sup>

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<sup>437</sup>Diderot et d’Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. “Quintin”.

<sup>438</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “quintin”.

<sup>439</sup>Appendix 1, #43, #164.

<sup>440</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “Rouen”.

<sup>441</sup>Appendix 1, #72, #80, #94, #112A, #113, #115, #117, #120, #135, #140.

<sup>442</sup>Appendix 1, #118. The reference to the width of *sept huit* is presumed to refer to seven-eighths of an *aune*.

<sup>443</sup>Appendix 1, #67, #76, #112.

*Toile royale*. This textile was also known as *gros de Tours*. It was also the name of a *toile* from Laval which was bleached at Beauvais and was superior to the *toile* called *demi-Hollande*.<sup>444</sup> *Toile royale* was entered in documents in 1724 and 1737 where the value ranged from thirty *sols* to fifty-five *sols per aune*<sup>445</sup>. No garments were found to be made of *toile royale*.

*Toile de Saint-Jean*. The textiles entered in the Québec documents could be referring to fabrics made in four locations in France: Saint-Jean-d'Angély, Saint-Jean-des-Ollières, Saint-Jean-en-Royans, or Saint-Jean-La-Bussière. Saint-Jean-d'Angély produced some rather poor fabrics; little is known about these or those manufactured in Saint-Jean-des-Ollières.<sup>446</sup> Saint-Jean-en-Royans was a small centre in the Grenoble region where wool was woven in six small rural parishes; the poorer people did weaving at home during the winter. Saint-Jean-La-Bussière in the Beaujolais region was known to have woven textiles specifically for printing as well as for table linens.<sup>447</sup> There were two inventories that entered *aunage* for *toile de Saint-Jean*: in 1721 and in 1742 where two hundred and six *aunes* were recorded.<sup>448</sup> No garments were found made of *toile de Saint-Jean*.

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<sup>444</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, "royale".

<sup>445</sup>Appendix 1, #117, #135.

<sup>446</sup>No clear description is given, but it is known that the Richelieu collection in France has samples of a grey-blue *étamine*, and a *bure* with a hemp warp. Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Saint-Jean-d'Angély".

<sup>447</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Saint-Jean-en-Royans", "Saint-Jean-La-Bussière".

<sup>448</sup>Appendix 1, #115, #140.

*Toile de traite*. The term *toile de traite* applies to a cotton, flax, or hemp textile that was likely used in trading. None of the inventory entries gave specifics, but it was included in documents from 1691 to 1742. The last entries in 1742 were for amounts totaling over one thousand *aunes*.<sup>449</sup> Because this was a very large amount, the textile was likely destined for other trading locations in New France. No garments were found to be made of *toile de traite*.

The question arises as to the extent these textiles are found in civil costume in Québec and whether that costume is a reflection of fashion in France. Chapter 5 begins this search with a look at masculine costume.

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<sup>449</sup>Appendix 1, #76, #113, #117, #140.



## 5 - THE MALE PRESENCE

People . . . are generally honour'd according to their Cloaths and Other Accoutrements they have about them; from the richness of them we judge of their Wealth . . .<sup>450</sup>

### WORD PICTURES OF THE PAST

In an inventory dated 14 April 1672, notary Claude Bermen gives a description of masculine costume from the time:

Un habit de drap de hollande de couleur de mur consistant en justaucorps garny de boutons d'argent dorfeberie Cullottes jupon de chamois garniture de Ruban bleu et gris de lin vieu bas de soie les jartieres et le baudrier. . .<sup>451</sup>

This reference provides an exceptional word portrait of one gentleman: textiles, colors, and ornamentation are accessories to the individual costume items. The importance of the ensemble is further magnified by its value of fifty *livres*. A silver cup, spoon and fork in the same inventory pale in comparison: they were estimated at ten *livres*. Thus, a sense of importance can be attached to the owner through the clothing of an individual even with no knowledge of his occupation or status. References like these are abundant in the primary documents from the French régime allowing a researcher to confirm the costume worn and to question why important garment items are missing from the accounts.

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<sup>450</sup>Bernard de Mandeville, *The Fable of the Bees: or, Private Vices, Publick Benefits* (London: J. Tonson, 1725-1729), 1: 130.

<sup>451</sup>Appendix 1, #48.

Of the 118 usable documents, there were eighty-five that held entries for masculine costume. The majority of documents are for those of the upper class; these colonists had larger wardrobes, consequently those documents yielded the most information. But there were also inventories for the middle class and poorer colonist that paint pictures of their wardrobes and lifestyle. Table 5.0 provides a breakdown of occupation or status of the men involved in the eighty-five documents.<sup>452</sup>

Table 5.0  
Occupation or Status of Men

Occupation or Status	No.
<i>fondateur</i> (founder)	1
<i>gouverneur et lieutenant</i> (governor)	2
members of <i>Conseil Souverain</i> include:	
<i>Conseiller au Conseil Souverain</i> (councillor in the <i>Conseil Souverain</i> )	2
<i>conseiller du roi et lieutenant général</i> (king's councillor and lieutenant-general)	1
<i>Conseiller au Conseil Souverain, noble homme</i> (councillor in the <i>Conseil Souverain</i> and noble man)	1
<i>Conseiller du roi, marchand</i> (king's councillor, merchant)	1
<i>Conseiller du roi, procureur général</i> (king's councillor, attorney general)	1
<i>Conseiller du roi au Conseil Souverain; contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine</i>	1
<i>conseiller</i> (councillor)	1
<i>procureur</i> (prosecutor)	1
<i>notaire royale</i> (royal notary)	2
<i>ingénieur du roi</i> (king's engineer)	1
<i>bourgeois</i> (bourgeois)	1
merchants include:	
<i>marchand</i> (merchant)	6
<i>marchand, Noble homme</i> (merchant, noble man)	1
<i>marchand, bourgeois</i> (merchant, bourgeois)	6
<i>négoçiant</i> (type of merchant)	3
<i>négoçiant, inspecteur général de la compagnie des Indes</i> (type of merchant, inspector general of <i>Compagnie des Indes</i> )	1
<i>marchand, tanneur</i> (merchant, tanner)	1

continued on next page

<sup>452</sup>The number of occupations listed in Table 5.0 totals seventy-nine. One document covered the goods owned by four sailors; two additional documents covered the goods owned by the two governors;

Table 5.0, continued

Occupation or Status	No.
physicians and surgeons include:	
<i>maitre chirurgien, bourgeois</i> (master surgeon, bourgeois)	1
<i>chirurgien</i> (surgeon)	1
<i>médecin</i> (doctor)	1
<i>médecin du roi et conseiller du roi</i> (king's doctor and king's councillor)	1
members of the military include:	
<i>officier de Carignan</i> (officer)	1
<i>Capitaine du Régiment</i> (captain)	1
<i>enseigne de la compagnie</i> (ensign of a company)	1
<i>capitaine des gardes de Monseigneur de le comte de Frontenac</i> (captain of Frontenac's guards)	1
<i>seigneur</i>	1
<i>orfèvre, horloger</i> (silversmith, watchmaker)	1
<i>orfèvre, joailler</i> (silversmith, jeweller)	1
<i>orfèvre</i> (silversmith)	1
<i>armurier du roi; arquebusier du roi</i> (king's armorer, maker of large fighting mechanisms, e.g. cannon)	1
<i>arquebusier</i> (maker of large fighting mechanisms, e.g. cannon)	1
<i>capitaine du bateau; navigateur</i> (captain of a ship; navigator)	1
<i>maitre de barque, bourgeois</i> (master of a small boat, bourgeois)	1
<i>maitre de barque, navigateur</i> (master of a small boat, navigator)	1
<i>navigateur</i> (navigator)	1
<i>pilote</i> (pilot)	1
<i>commis</i> (clerk)	1
<i>maitre charpentier</i> (master carpenter)	1
<i>boucher</i> (butcher)	1
<i>tailleur d'habits</i> (tailor)	1
<i>cordonnier</i> (shoemaker)	2
<i>habitant; défricheur</i> (habitant, land-clearer)	1
<i>matelot</i> (sailor)	4
<i>laboureur domestique; engagé</i> (domestic servant; indentured)	1
unspecified/not found	11

## UPPER BODY GARMENTS AND ACCESSORIES

## CHEMISE



Fig. 1. *Chemise* c. 1660.  
Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v.  
"chemise."

Until around 1670, sleeves of the *chemise* were very long, covering much of the hand, and had three puffed gathers down the sleeve ornamented with ribbon rosettes. Cuffs of gathered batiste or lace were added. The *chemise* opened on the chest; a very fine, gathered *jabot* was sewn to both sides of the opening.<sup>453</sup> The *chemise* in Figure 1 shows the puffs down the left sleeve and the right sleeve as it would appear before being drawn up. The lace *jabot* can be

seen at the neck opening. Whether the *chemise* was made of a *grosse toile* for the ordinary colonist or of *toile de Rouen* for the governor, the garment was an essential item in the masculine wardrobe.

Figure 2 shows the *chemise* around the middle of the eighteenth-century. The *jabot* is still present but the sleeves are no longer puffed although they are still full. *Manchettes* are worn at the cuff of the sleeve. Indeed, during the entire history of Québec, the *chemise* represents a certain stability in masculine fashion. Table 5.1 shows the types of *chemises* found in the documents.



Fig. 2. *Chemise* mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. Source: Wilcox, *Dictionary of Costume*, 124.

<sup>453</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "chemise."

Table 5.1  
Masculine *Chemises* - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		26		4		13		44	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>chemise</i> (non-specified)	0	0	24	173	7	46	9	127	40	346
<i>chemise de toile de Rouen</i>	0	0	5	27	2	5	5	91	12	123
<i>chemise de traite</i>	0	0	4	95	0	0	0	0	4	95
<i>chemise de toile de batiste</i>	0	0	0	0	2	89	0	0	2	89
<i>chemise de toile</i>	0	0	12	40	0	0	0	0	12	40
<i>chemise de toile de Morlaix</i>	0	0	3	21	0	0	1	8	4	29
<i>chemise de meslin</i>	0	0	2	21	0	0	0	0	2	21
<i>chemise de toile Royale</i>	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	3	13
<i>chemise de grosse toile</i>	1	5	1	7	0	0	0	0	2	12
<i>chemise de toile fine</i>	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	2	11
<i>chemise de toile de Mesle</i>	0	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	4	9
<i>chemise de toile Bretagne</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	6
<i>chemise de toile d'Hollande</i>	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	7
<i>chemise de toile de londrin</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	6
<i>chemise de toile de Guibert</i>	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	6
<i>chemise de différente toile</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	6
<i>chemise de (-) (unable to read)</i>	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	6
<i>chemise de toile passablement fine</i>	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3
<i>chemise mediocre</i>	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	1	5	60	416	16	165	18	244	95	830

Primary documents from Québec frequently mention the *chemise*, very often only by the number owned; sometimes there are descriptive additions such as *avec des boutons*

*aux manches* or made of *toile de Bretagne garnie en Baptist demy usées*.<sup>454</sup> Occasionally there is the vague single adjective like *neufves* or *vieille*.<sup>455</sup> The quality of *toile* varies, from *fine* and *passablement fine* to *gros* and *médiocre*.<sup>456</sup> But the color white remains a constant.<sup>457</sup> This singularity of white differs from what is known of the rest of New France. In Louisbourg, in addition to white, *chemises* were blue, striped, or checked, the latter perhaps a gingham.<sup>458</sup> In Montréal there were red and yellow *chemises* as well as white but white only were found on Île d'Orléans.<sup>459</sup> Color is not mentioned in connection with the *chemise* at Trois-Rivières.

There is no indication that *chemises* were being made of *toile du pays* which, on the surface, leads one to believe that no domestic textiles were being produced in New France. Yet five weavers were enumerated in Québec in the first census in 1666: three were listed as *tisserand en toile*, one as *tisserand*. As well, *conseiller* Louis Rouer sieur de Villeray employed a *tisserand en toile* as a domestic.<sup>460</sup> Séguin cites only one document where *chemises* were made from *toile du pays*, that one in 1746.<sup>461</sup> Earlier, a 1709

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<sup>454</sup>Appendix 1, #34, #159.

<sup>455</sup>Appendix 1, #41.

<sup>456</sup>Appendix 1, #40, #69, #96.

<sup>457</sup>Appendix 1, #41. This is the only inventory that identifies a *chemise* in a color other than white.

<sup>458</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume masculin*, 6.

<sup>459</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 62-63; Audet, *Le costume paysan*, 44.

<sup>460</sup>Benjamin Sulte, *Histoire des canadiens-français 1608-1880*, tome 4 (Montréal: Édition Élysée, 1977), 52, 54, 56, 59.

<sup>461</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 66.

inventory from Île d'Orléans shows one entry for "4 chemises a homme de toille du pays 10 #."<sup>462</sup>

In comparing the value of the *chemise*, Table 5.2 shows some are estimated at as little as eight *sols*, although these are considered used and patched or repaired; others are valued at as much as thirty *livres*. For the most part, the unit value of the *chemise* is under five *livres*. The values are taken from the primary documents and no attempt has been made to account for colonial inflation.

Table 5.2  
Value of the Masculine *Chemise*: 1635-1760

Year	Qty	Total Value	Unit Price	Condition/State	Occupation/Status
1639	5	11 L	2 L 4 s	—	habitant
1655	12	4 L 10 s 13 L 10 s	4 L 10 s 6 L 15 s	—	commis
1663	118	11 L 10 L	1 L 1 L 5 s	tantes bonnes que mechantes —	habitant; défricheur
1664	4	4 L	1 L	—	pilote
1666	8	25 L	3 L 3 s <sup>463</sup>	—	maître-armurier
1669	554	10 L 12 L 10 s 6 L	2 L 2 L 10 s 1 L 10 s	neufves demy Uzées vieilles	bourgeois, maître de barque
1671	432	20 L 9 L 10 L	5 L 3 L 5 L	— demye uzées —	marchand
1672	3	12 L	4 L	vieilles	Capitaine du Régiment de Carignan
1677	6	4 L	13 L <sup>464</sup>	vieilles	—

continued on next page

<sup>462</sup> Audet, *Le costume paysan*, 44.

<sup>463</sup> At twenty *sols* to one *livre* this does not calculate exactly. It is possible the amount was estimated as a whole rather than by individual *chemise*.

<sup>464</sup> See Note 463.

Table 5.2, *continued*

Year	Qty	Total Value	Unit Price	Condition/State	Occupation/Status
1678	4	6 L	1 L 10 s	vieilles	Escuyer seigneur; capitaine des gardes de monseigneur le comte de Frontenac
1685	12	21 l.	35 s	-	père du manoir
1686	7	17 L 10 s	2 L 10 s	-	noble homme; membre du Conseil Souverain
1688	24	15 L 3 L	7 L 10 s 15 s	- vieille et rompues	marchand, bourgeois
1692	640 8	- -	1 l. 1 L 25 s 25 s	- - -	marchand bourgeoise
1695	151 6	- - -	50 s 50 s 50 s	-	Noble homme, marchand
1701	413	8 L 5 L	2 L 8 s	plus de demy usées toutes usées et rapiées	chirurgien
1703	562	10 L 36 L 10 L	2 L 6 L 5 L	usée; vieilles - -	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil Souverain
1703	1	1 L	1 L	vieille	habitant
1703	317	15 L 21. 10 s 28 L	3 L 1 l. 5 s 4 L	- - neufves	marchand tanneur
1706	4	6 L	1 L 10 s	vieille	-
1710	841 624 02	40 L 32 L 72 L	5 L 8 L 4 L 10 s	Vieille - la plupart trouées et rapiées	armurier du Roy; Arquebusier du Roy
		12 L 80 L 4 L	6 L 2 L 2 L	- presque Usée Vieilles	
1717	414 463 6	100 L 20 L 120 L 24 L 48 l. 75 L 120 L	25 L 20 L 30 L 6 L 8 l. 25 L 20 L	- - neuves Vieilles Vieilles vieilles vieilles	conseiller du Conseil Supérieur
1718	666	135 L 90 L 72 L	22 L 15 L 12 L	- - -	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur; contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine
1718	7	30 L	4 L 5 s	fort grosses et une fine	maître de barques; navigateur
1722	3	-	1 L	vieille; trouée et rapiée	navigateur; capitaine du bateau

*continued on next page*



Table 5.2, *continued*

Year	Qty	Total Value	Unit Price	Condition/State	Occupation/Status
1724	12	40 L	3 L 6 s <sup>465</sup>	—	—
1726	840	48 L 56 L	6 L 1 L 8 s	—	gouverneur et lieutenant-general
1732	12	60 L	5 L	fort usées	negociant
1734	5	6 L 5 s	1 L 5 s	vieilles	notaire royale
1735	4	1 L	5 s	vieilles mechantes tous rapiécées	cordonnier
1737	7	10 L 10 s	1 L 10 s	vieilles, trouées et rapiécées	procurer
1739	21	10 L	10 s	de differents rapiécées	conseiller du Roy au Conseil Superieur, marchand
1742	12	39 L 10 s	3 L 6 s	vielle	notaire royale
1747	671 2	402 L 120 L	6 L 10 L		negociant; inspecteur general de la compagnie des Indes
1750	6	4 L 10 s	15 s	vieilles	navigateur
1752	687	18 L 20 L 3 L 10 s	3 L 2 L 10 s 10 s	denny usées dennye usées vieilles; rapiécées	Maitre Chirurgien; bourgeois
1760	12	24 L	2 L	—	—

Both quality and type of fabrication varies. Those *chemises* made from *Hollande* and *toile de Rouen* are found only in the inventories of those in the upper class: *membre du Conseil Souverain, Conseiller du Roi, gouverneur et lieutenant-général, négociant, notaire royale* and *chirurgien*.<sup>466</sup> Men belonging to the ordinary class owned those identified simply as “*de toile*”, a textile which could be made of hemp, flax, or cotton.<sup>467</sup>

<sup>465</sup>See Note 463.

<sup>466</sup>Appendix 1, #67, #93, #120, #128, #142, #159.

<sup>467</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “toile.”

Of particular interest is the fact that no *chemises* are associated with any particular occupation. Elsewhere in New France there are, for example, *chemises de matelot* and *chemises bretonnes* to identify occupation or regional association.<sup>468</sup> This is not seen in Québec documents even though some men were known to have been sailors, or associated with sailing ships in some working capacity.

#### GARNITURES AND NECKWEAR ACCESSORIES

From one of the earliest inventories in 1639 through to 1752, the use of items of neckwear as an accessory to the *chemise* is evident. Table 5.3 shows the types of *chemise* garnitures and neckwear found in Québec documents.

Table 5.3  
Masculine Garniture and Neckwear Accessories - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		18		3		9		31	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>cravate</i>	0	0	20	120	7	36	8	60	35	216
<i>col, tours de col</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	137	8	137
<i>manchettes (as pairs)</i>	0	0	2	9	3	51	3	8	8	68
<i>collet</i>	0	0	1	24	0	0	1	24	2	48
<i>rabat</i>	1	1	4	25	0	0	0	0	5	26
<i>mouchoir de col</i>	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>500</b>

<sup>468</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume masculin*, 6-7.

Generally speaking, if a man owned a *chemise* it seems reasonable to expect the same colonist would own garnitures or neckwear as well. This was not the case. There are twelve inventories that show existence of a *chemise* but no mention is made of any neckwear.<sup>469</sup>

A more curious anomaly exists in cases where the men owned neckwear but no *chemises*. This occurred in six inventories.<sup>470</sup>

### CRAVATE

The *cravate* came into fashion under Louis XIV and remained popular until the end of the seventeenth-century. Figure 3 shows the *cravate* as it was introduced by the Croatsians around 1660. In general, it was a rectangle of fabric, worn knotted around the neck. Figure 4



Fig. 3. *Cravate* c. 1660. Source: Wilcox, *Dictionary of Costume*, 98.



Fig. 4. *Cravate* c. 1678. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "cravate."

shows how the *cravate* may have looked some years later; this illustration indicates it may have been

made of lace. Towards the end of the century, the *cravate à la*

*Steinkerque* became fashionable. Under La Régence and after, the *cravate* became a small *col* gathered behind the neck and under the collar of the *chemise*.<sup>471</sup>

<sup>469</sup> Appendix 1, #28, #30, #33, #39, #44, #54, #72, #94, #128, #142, #155, #169.

<sup>470</sup> Appendix 1, #9, #17, #76, #117, #124, #138.

<sup>471</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "cravate."

The *cravate* was the most frequently recorded item, found in documents from 1666 to 1731. They were most often fashioned of a fine, soft fabric: laces, *toile de Rouen*, and *toile de mousseline* and were mentioned in the inventories of merchants, *conseillers du Roy*, and governor.<sup>472</sup> Thus, the finest *cravates* were found in the wardrobes of members of the elite. Those less fortunate also owned *cravates*, but were fewer in number, and fashioned from less expensive fabrics. No *cravates à la Steinkerque* were found in masculine wardrobes.



#### *COL, TOUR DE COL*

The *col*, also called *tour de col*, was a band of *mousseline* or *basin* with two straps that buckled at the back of the neck.<sup>473</sup> Figure 5 shows a gentleman wearing a white *tour de col*. At Québec, *cols* were not as numerous as *cravates* - 127 *cols* *tours de col* as opposed to 150

Fig. 5. *Tour de col* c. 1750. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 144

<sup>472</sup>Appendix 1, #58, #67, #93, #111A, #120.

<sup>473</sup>Ruppert et al. *Le costume français*, 135.

*cravates*.<sup>474</sup> The *cravate* appeared in fifteen inventories while the *col/tour de col* showed up in only five, those being in the wardrobes of men like master surgeon Sieur Gervais Beaudoin<sup>475</sup> and attorney-general François Ruette d'Auteuil.<sup>476</sup>

### MANCHETTES

The *chemise* could be garnished with *manchettes* of lace, *batiste*, or embroidery. Under Louis XIII, *manchettes* were often lightly starched and embroidered with lace or



Fig. 6. *Manchette* c. 1660. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "manchette."

*guipures*. Under Louis XIV, the edges were loosely gathered and fell over the hand while under Louis XV, *manchettes* formed a very tiny cuff and were independent of the *chemise*, basted at the wrist and removable for cleaning.<sup>477</sup> Figure 6 shows the *manchette* during the

reign of Louis XIV. Figure 7 illustrates the *manchette* around 1750. It is considerably

smaller than it appeared earlier. The *manchette* may not have been widely used in Québec for only four inventories list them.<sup>478</sup> Two of the inventories give a description, although



Fig. 7. *Manchette* c. 1750. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "manchette."

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<sup>474</sup>This happening is completely opposite to that of Louisbourg where La Grenade notes that the *cravate* was rarer than the *col* (La Grenade, *Le costume masculine*, 9).

<sup>475</sup>Appendix 1, #159.

<sup>476</sup>Appendix 1, #135.

<sup>477</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "manchette."

<sup>478</sup>Appendix 1, #93, #96, #120, #135.

meagre: one pair of *manchettes* are described as *commune*,<sup>479</sup> another pair were made of *point d'Angleterre* lace.<sup>480</sup>

### COLLET

The *collet* was considered to be a part of the clothing that encircled the neck but it was also the name originally applied to sleeveless garments worn by the army from the



Fig. 8. *Collet*. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "collet."

time of Louis XIII and up to the eighteenth-century.<sup>481</sup> Figure

8 shows the sleeveless garment referred to as a *collet*. The

*collet* appears only twice in Québec documents. The 1654

inventory of domestic labourer André Bazin shows he owned

twenty-four,<sup>482</sup> almost one hundred years later watchmaker

and silversmith Jacques Pagé also owned twenty-four, his

specified as being made of *mousseline*.<sup>483</sup> Given the possibility that there are two different

items of clothing bearing the same name, perhaps the *collets* owned by domestic laborer

Bazin were fashioned like the one shown in Figure 8. By the same token, Pagé may have

also used this same garment as protection when working.

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<sup>479</sup> Appendix 1, #93.

<sup>480</sup> Appendix 1, #120.

<sup>481</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "collet."

<sup>482</sup> Appendix 1, #17.

<sup>483</sup> Appendix 1, #139.

*RABAT*

In the seventeenth-century the *rabat* was a large collar bordered with lace that hugged the neck and shoulders, under Louis XIV. it took on considerable proportions.



Fig. 9. *Rabat* c. 1665. Source Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 83

The *rabat* was made much like a collar, but the two sides were squared and joined in front. This fashion disappeared with the appearance of the *cravate*.<sup>484</sup> Figure 9 shows the *rabat* as it was worn in 1665. Two of the inventories, dated 1639 and 1646 show possession of *rabats*, both belonging to ordinary men, a *habitant* and sailor.<sup>485</sup> The *cravate* made its first appearance in a 1666 inventory so the listing of five *rabats* in the 1679 inventory

of a merchant suggests items that were out of fashion.<sup>486</sup>

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<sup>484</sup>Leloit, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "rabat."

<sup>485</sup>Appendix 1, #5, #8.

<sup>486</sup>Appendix 1, #40.

*MOUCHOIR DE COL*

Costume historians do not position the *mouchoir de col* among items of masculine clothing,<sup>487</sup> yet in Québec, there were two single men who both were in possession of this accessory. In 1648, Andre LeClerq owned a *mouchoir de col de toile* while in 1654 André Bazin possessed four *mouchoirs de col*.<sup>488</sup> These two men were among those who did not own *pourpoints*, a garment over which the *mouchoir de col* may have been worn.

*POURPOINT, JUSTAUCORPS AND DOUBLURE*

Costume items that could be worn over the *chemise* included the *pourpoint*, *justaucorps*, and *doublure*. Table 5.4 shows that the Louis XIV period is one where most of the entries for garments were found.

Table 5.4  
Masculine *Pourpoint*, *Justaucorps* and *Doublure* - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		12		0		6		19	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>justaucorps</i>	0	0	11	17	0	0	6	7	17	24
<i>pourpoint</i>	4	4	7	8	0	0	0	0	11	12
<i>doublure</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Total	4	4	18	25	0	0	8	9	30	38

<sup>487</sup>Payne describes a neckwear item that might be a *mouchoir de col* but she does not label it by that term. Payne, *History of Costume*, 66.

<sup>488</sup>Appendix 1, #9, #17.



*POURPOINT*

The word *pourpoint* refers to a garment of quilted fabric padded with cotton. Up



Fig. 10. *Pourpoint* 1631. Source: Ruppert et al., *La costume français*, 91.

to the middle of the seventeenth-century it was worn by all men; the shape and trimmings changed but the basic style and form remained the same.<sup>489</sup> In Québec the *pourpoint* first appears in 1639 when four were sold at auction following Guillaume Hébert's death. Three were identified as grey, one lined with red, and one "*en facon le jupe*" leading to speculation that it was fashioned longer than usual to form a sort of skirt of undetermined length.<sup>490</sup> Figure 10 shows a *pourpoint* from 1631. Styles changed slowly, though, so this is probably much like the *pourpoints* sold following Hébert's death in 1639.

The last mention of a *pourpoint* is in 1679 when

two, both lined with white taffeta, are listed in an *accord* drawn up prior to marriage.<sup>491</sup>

Between these years 1639 and 1679, *pourpoints* were owned by sailor, master armourer, and merchant alike.<sup>492</sup> Where fabrics and colors are mentioned, one in 1666 was *toile de*

<sup>489</sup> Boucher. *Histoire du costume*, 429.

<sup>490</sup> Appendix 1, #5A.

<sup>491</sup> Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>492</sup> Appendix 1, #8, #41, #45.

*basin*<sup>493</sup> while the *pourpoints* owned by a merchant were *toile* and *toile dortye*, one of them in yellow.<sup>494</sup> Of four sailors who drowned, one owned two *grey pourpoints*, a second owned one of the same color, but the *pourpoint* belonging to a third was purple.<sup>495</sup>

### JUSTAUCORPS

The term *pourpoint* eventually disappeared in favor of the *justaucorps*, originally a tight-fitting garment worn for some time as military costume. Leloir believes that around

1670 it was adopted by civilians and experienced detail changes, particularly in the sleeves, changing its shape again in the eighteenth-century according to different fashions.<sup>496</sup> Figure 11 shows the *justaucorps* around 1670, this model in white skin with silver embroidery. In Québec, *justaucorps* were worn from 1663 to 1752, three



Fig. 11. *Justaucorps* c. 1670. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v., "justaucorps."



Fig. 12. *Justaucorps* c. 1745. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v., "justaucorps."

<sup>493</sup> Appendix 1, #41.

<sup>494</sup> Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>495</sup> Appendix 1, #8.

<sup>496</sup> Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 451.



Fig. 13. *Justaucorps* 1731. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 136.

by military men.<sup>497</sup> Thus, they were being worn by civilians at least seven years earlier than Leloir dates them. Thus, they were being worn by civilians at least seven years earlier than indicated by Leloir. Figure 12 shows the *justaucorps* around 1745; it has wide cuffs and back pleats. With one exception, all *justaucorps* mentioned in the inventories belonged primarily to men of the upper class.

Among the textiles used were *tiretane*, *bouracan*, and *basin*, in grey, brown, blue or red. Some were lined in white *ratine* and red taffeta. One

*justaucorps* boasted seventy-one silver buttons.<sup>498</sup> Figure 13 gives a view of the *justaucorps* in 1731 showing the fullness and pleats that were fashionable.

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<sup>497</sup> Appendix 1, #40.

<sup>498</sup> Appendix 1, #33, #40, #45, #76, #93, #58.

*DOUBLURE*

Costume historians refer to the *doublure* in the sense that it was a fabric used to line clothing.<sup>499</sup> Yet some Québec documents refer to the *doublure* as a separate garment piece, in particular the entry that reads: “*Une doublure de taffetas dangleterre sans manche ny parement.*”<sup>500</sup>

This appears to be a separate garment, rather than lining, since it alludes to others that have sleeves and cuffs.

*VESTE, GILET AND MANCHES*

The *gilet* and *veste*, both garments worn under the *justaucorps*, appear to have had limited use in Québec as only nineteen documents were found with entries for these items.

Table 5.5 shows the numerical summary for the period under study.

Table 5.5  
Masculine *Gilet*, *Veste*, and *Manches* - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	0		6		3		10		19	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>veste</i>	0	0	7	7	5	6	18	19	30	32
<i>gilet</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	11	16	12	17
<i>manches</i> (as pairs)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	9	9	5	6	29	33	43	48

<sup>499</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “doublure;” Guillemard, *Les mots du costume*, 281.

<sup>500</sup>Appendix 1, #122.

*VESTE*

The *veste* and *gilet* appear to be interchangeable names although the descriptions vary. The best differentiation feature is the time period in which they were worn. Generally the term *gilet* was used under Louis XIV, that is, from 1643-1715, moving to the *veste* under Louis XV who reigned from 1723-1760.<sup>501</sup> Another definition sees the *gilet* as a short garment without sleeves, worn under the *veste*.<sup>502</sup>



Fig. 14. *Veste*. Second quarter of eighteenth-century. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 123.

The *veste* emerged around 1670 and was worn under the *justaucorps*. In general it was buttoned by three or four buttons on the chest which allowed the *jabot* to show. The straight sleeves were made, like the back, of a lining fabric. Figure 14 shows a *veste* made of silk with gold embroidery. At the end of Louis XIV's reign the *veste* was long and straight, then under Louis XV it became smaller and smaller. During this period the sleeves disappeared.<sup>503</sup>

<sup>501</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "gilet."

<sup>502</sup>*Grand Dictionnaire Encyclopédique Larousse*, s.v. "gilet."

<sup>503</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "veste."

Use of the term *veste* is more prolific; from 1678 to 1760 the term is found in almost every decade. The inventories lead us to believe that this was generally not a colorful item for only grey, black and brown are noted although there are cerise and white *vestes* entered in 1760. Fabrication for the *veste* varied: *brocard*, *futaine*, *bure*, *droguet*, *cadis*, and *masamet* are among those textiles entered.<sup>504</sup>

### *GILET*

When the garment is referred to as *gilet*, the inventories yield little information: one in 1709 was made of cotton, an old *gilet* in 1749 was made of *flanelle* and lined with different *toilles*, the final entry in 1760 simply identifies the *gilet* as small.<sup>505</sup>

### *MANCHES*

Costume historians discuss the different styles of *manches*, or sleeves, throughout the ages, but do not mention them as a separate item. In Québec, however, the documents indicate that sleeves were indeed separate, particularly in references to feminine costume. One reference to masculine *manches* in 1672 notes they were “*pour traictes*” while a second notation in 1685 refers to them as “*fausses manches*.”<sup>506</sup>

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<sup>504</sup> Appendix 1, #58, #96, #122, #169.

<sup>505</sup> Appendix 1, #105, #153, #169.

<sup>506</sup> Appendix 1, #48, #63..

## LOWER BODY AND LEG GARMENTS

*Bas*, *chaussettes*, and *chaussons* served the same purpose: to protect the leg and provide warmth. *Hauts-de-chausses* and *pantalons* covered the male body from waist to knee while the *canons* could not have served a utilitarian purpose - they must have been primarily a garniture. Table 5.6 on the following page shows the numerical summary of these garments from 1635-1760.

Table 5.6  
Masculine Lower Body and Leg Garments - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	2		26		8		20		56	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>bas/bas de chausses</i>	4	4	48	554 <sup>507</sup>	19	105	55	375 <sup>508</sup>	126	1038
<i>chaussons</i>	0	0	9	59	2	14	5	77	16	150
<i>chaussettes</i>	0	0	5	21	1	4	4	67	10	92
<i>culottes</i>	0	0	13	13	6	15	10	19 <sup>509</sup>	29	47
<i>pantalons</i>	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	20
<i>hauts-de-chausses</i>	2	2	9	9	0	0	0	0	11	11
<i>canons</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1361</b>

<sup>507</sup>One entry did not indicate quantity.

<sup>508</sup>The large number of *bas/bas de chausses* is due to the large stock carried by merchants.

<sup>509</sup>One entry indicated "*quelques*." Since this could be any number greater than one, the number two was used.

*BAS/BAS DE CHAUSSÉS*

The *bas* is a stocking, an abbreviation for *bas-de-chausses*, clothing for the lower part of the leg as opposed to *hauts-de-chausses* which covered the leg from the knee to the thigh.<sup>510</sup> A wide range of textiles were used for the construction of *bas*: *serge*, *cotton*, *laine*, *étamine*, silk, and even caribou.<sup>511</sup> Figure 15 shows *bas* that appears to cover the entire leg; it is dated as the seventeenth-century but the actual time is unknown.

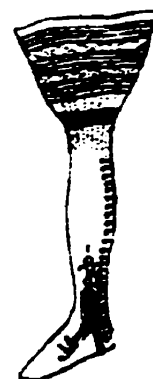


Fig. 15. *Bas*,  
17<sup>th</sup> century.  
Source: Leloir,  
*Dictionnaire du  
costume*, s.v. "bas."

Several citations are for *bas de St Maixant*.<sup>512</sup> Without exception, these particular *bas* belonged to men of a higher social stratum.<sup>513</sup> Color, where it is mentioned, is nearly as varied as the textiles: white, grey, brown, and peach, the latter being made of silk. This conjures an image of elegance and *haute monde*, particularly if they were worn with the peach *habit* the gentleman is known to have owned.<sup>514</sup>

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<sup>510</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "bas."

<sup>511</sup>Appendix 1, #8, #40, #41, #54, #58, #69.

<sup>512</sup>Appendix 1, #100, #113, #117, #120, #122. Saint-Maixent, an important weaving centre in France, is known to have produced high quality textiles, but also produced *étoffes* of a poorer quality using *laines de pays*. Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Saint-Maixant."

<sup>513</sup>Appendix 1, #100, #113, #117, #120.

<sup>514</sup>Appendix 1, #153.



### CHAUSSONS

The *chausson* was used in much the same way as a stocking; it may have been worn over or under the *bas* according to the whim of the owner. Made of *toile*, cotton, or *toile de basin*, the light fabrics alone dictate their use.<sup>515</sup> No mention is made of color. Three inventories, all from men of means, shows *chaussettes* and *chaussons* but no *bas*.<sup>516</sup> Moreover, in these three inventories, there is no mention of *bas* as part of an *habit* or ensemble. Were the *chaussettes* and *chaussons* worn instead of *bas*? If so, was this a common practice among colonists? Unfortunately, these questions may never be answered.

### CHAUSSETTES

*Chaussettes* may be thought of as a half-stocking, worn in the seventeenth-century over the *bas*.<sup>517</sup> There are only two entries for *chaussettes* in Québec documents, three



Fig. 16.  
*Chaussette*.  
Source: Leloir,  
*Dictionnaire du*  
*costume*, s.v.,  
"chaussette."

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<sup>515</sup> Appendix 1, #40, #41, #93, #159.

<sup>516</sup> Appendix 1, #61, #67, #93.

<sup>517</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "chaussette." Leloir's definition is contradictory to one given by LaGrenade. She describes the *chaussette*, as well as *chaussons*, as garments worn under the *bas*. LaGrenade, *Le costume masculin*, 57.

pair made of cotton,<sup>518</sup> one pair made of caribou.<sup>519</sup> Figure 16 shows how the *chaussette* may have been worn over the *bas*.

### CULOTTES



Fig. 17. *Culottes* c. 1700. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "culotte."

*Culottes* are generally thought of as breeches. They began under Henri III then resurfaced towards the middle of the reign of Louis XIV. The *culotte* had a fly opening buttoned with visible buttons, and horizontal crescent-shaped pockets; they buttoned on the outside at the knee where the *jarretière* was added.<sup>520</sup> Figure 17 shows a *culotte* from 1700 with some fullness in the leg. It also has a cuff.

In Québec, the first mention of the *culotte* coincides with their appearance in France, about the middle of Louis XIV's reign. Described as being fabricated of brown *droguet*, and lined with white *toile*, they were similar to others mentioned during the same period.<sup>521</sup> Later they would be entered as made from caribou, *serge de Nîmes*, *coutil*, and *mazamet*.<sup>522</sup> Like the *hauts-de-chausses*, they are more frequently found paired with other garments to form an ensemble.

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<sup>518</sup> Appendix 1, #120.

<sup>519</sup> Appendix 1, #69.

<sup>520</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "culotte."

<sup>521</sup> Appendix 1, #41, #48.

<sup>522</sup> Appendix 1, #69, #93, #94.



Fig. 18. *Habit with culottes*. 1750. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 132.

Figure 18 shows the *culotte* as part of a *habit* in 1750. Note the close-fitting style that differs from the looser style in Figure 17 and the addition of buttons at the side.

## PANTALONS



Fig. 19. *Pantalons* c. 1636. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "pantalons."

The fashion of *pantalons* grew from pants worn by an Italian actor by name of Pantaléone. Figure 19 shows *pantalons* worn by the *duc de Brunswick* in 1636. *Pantalons* never went above the knee while *chausses* never went below the knee.<sup>523</sup>

Séguin believes that in New France, *pantalons* generally referred

<sup>523</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "pantalon."

to a sort of *caleçon* with long legs.<sup>524</sup> Only one Québec inventory mentions them: in 1671 merchant Aubert de la Chesnaye owned twenty pair of *pantalons*, all made of white *toile*.<sup>525</sup> This suggests they may have been worn as an undergarment.

### HAUTS-DE-CHAUSSES

Under Louis XIII *hauts-de-chausses* were very bouffant, tied to the knee by a *jarretière* or ribbon. In 1640 the *hauts-de-chausses*

became a wide, short *pantalon* cut at the knee.

Figure 20 shows a gentleman of 1646 wearing

*hauts-de-chausses*. In Québec documents, *hauts-de-chausses* seldom appear on their own - more

commonly they are entered in combination with a

*justaucorps*, thus suggesting an ensemble of sorts.

Where *hauts-de-chausses* are cited separately, their

use begins in 1639 and ends in 1682. Grey and

black *droguet*, *drap*, and *camelot* were the fabrics

of choice.<sup>526</sup>



Fig. 20. Gentleman wearing *hauts-de-chausses*, 1646. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 107.

<sup>524</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 115.

<sup>525</sup>Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>526</sup>Appendix 1, #5A, #8, #22, #52, #61.

## CANONS

*Canons* formed a covering for the lower leg and may have at one time served a utilitarian purpose, but for the most part they were largely decoration. Around 1660, linen and lace *canons* were gathered and lay under the knee.<sup>527</sup> As Figure 21 shows, these *canons* appear to be made of a fabric other than lace: they may have been linen. Only two references to *canons* were found in Québec documents, an old pair in blue silk, the other pair part of an ensemble. The latter also sported several bows and ribbons.<sup>528</sup>



Fig. 21. *Canons*.  
Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "canon."

## NEXUS: THE FORMING OF AN ENSEMBLE

Many of the major masculine garment items that have been discussed, the *hauts-de-chausses*, *justaucorps*, *culottes*, and *veste* were eventually incorporated into an ensemble known as the *habit*. Table 5.7 on the following page shows the *habits* combinations found in Québec documents.

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<sup>527</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "canon."

<sup>528</sup>Appendix 1, #41, #54.

Table 5.7  
 Masculine *Habits* - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	2		15		3		11		31	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>habit</i>	1	2	12	14	1	1	10	11	24	28
<i>habit avec veste, culottes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14 <sup>529</sup>	14	14
<i>habit avec justaucorps, culottes</i>	0	0	8	8	0	0	1	1	9	9
<i>habit avec justaucorps, veste, culottes</i>	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	5	5
<i>habit avec pourpoint, hauts-de- chausses</i>	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
<i>habit sans veste, ni culottes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
<i>habit complet</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
<i>habit avec veste</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
<i>habit avec culottes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
<i>habit avec justaucorps, hauts-de- chausses</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>69</b>

<sup>529</sup>One of the entries indicated two pair of *culottes*.

*HABIT*

Analyzing the wearing of the *habit* is more complex than analyzing the use of other masculine costume pieces. Costume historians writing in English frequently translate the



Fig. 22. *Habit* 1720. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 137.

word *habit* to mean “suit” thus implying the same three matching pieces. While three pieces generally made up the *habit*, the pieces were not always matching in fabric or color although this appears to be case with Figure 22. Where the *justaucorps*, *veste*, and *culottes* are the same color, the fabric may be different for the pieces. Nor were the pieces always the same. Even French costume historians do not agree with the items that made up the *habit*. Leloir claims that in the seventeenth-century, the *habit* was made up of the *pourpoint*, *hauts-de-chausses*, and *manteau*;<sup>530</sup> Boucher says that for the same period the *habit* was comprised of *pourpoint*, *hauts-de-chausses*, or *manteau*, or *bas*, adding that they were all of the same fabric and color.<sup>531</sup> In *Costume Coutume*, the *habit*, at the beginning of the eighteenth-century, is said

<sup>530</sup>Ibid., s.v. “habit.”

<sup>531</sup>Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 450.

to include a *manteau*, *veste*, and *culotte*.<sup>532</sup> By 1715, the three pieces had settled in to be *justaucorps*, *veste* or *gilet*, and *culotte*, continuing this way through the reign of Louis XV.<sup>533</sup> This is further complicated by a name change that occurred during this same period: the name *justaucorps* was replaced by the term *habit*.<sup>534</sup>

When examining inventories for references to *habit*, the word itself is not always used, but the combination of garments implies that the notary is referring to the *habit*. For example, in 1666, notary Becquet notes “*Un manteau, pourpoint et haut de chausse de drap gris . . .*”<sup>535</sup> all are of the same fabric and color thus fitting the description of the *habit* provided by Leloir. Five years later notary Filion enters “*Un justaucorps une culotte de droguet rayé garny de boutons d’or, un pourpoint de thuille jaune. . .*” Clearly these pieces were not of the same fabric or color but they were valued together at 20 *livres*, along with one pair of grey *bas*, and one pair black *bas*.<sup>536</sup>

Judging from the notarial entries that specify *habit*, it appears that, for the most part, the garments were all of one color and fabric in the seventeenth-century.<sup>537</sup> The earliest entry, in Champlain's *testament* bequeaths “*un habit de drap d’Angleterre*,

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<sup>532</sup>Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, *Costume Coutume* (Paris: Éditions de la Réunion des musées nationaux, 1987), 78.

<sup>533</sup>Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 112-113.

<sup>534</sup>Lejeune-Françoise and L. Lamorlette, *Histoire du costume*, 75. One inventory from 1743 shows the change in name was being used in Québec: the notary writes “Un [habit] de drap viel Sans veste ni culotte.” Appendix 1, #144.

<sup>535</sup>Appendix 1, #39.

<sup>536</sup>Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>537</sup>Appendix 1, #2, #5A, #33, #40.



*pourpoint, hault et bas de chausse de mesme couleur*".<sup>538</sup> Here is a clear indication that the same fabric and color were used for the ensemble. In the eighteenth century, the *habit* had components made from different colors and fabrics: one inventory identifies the *habit* as being made from an unnamed green fabric, while the *culottes* were made from a black *drap*.<sup>539</sup> In other inventories, textiles used were *drap*, *sergette*, *étamine*, *droguet*, and *peau de soie* with colors ranging from grey, black, and brown to blue and russet.<sup>540</sup>

Merchant, *négoçiant*, surgeon, silversmith: this generally was the genre of occupation of those who owned the *habit*.<sup>541</sup> But it is also possible to find exceptions: *habitant* Guillaume Hébert, not a wealthy man judging by his inventory, owned a *habit* valued at forty *livres*.<sup>542</sup>

Ornamentation could also contribute to the quality of a *habit*. There was an *habit* "garny de boutons et gances d'argent d'orfevrie," another "boutonniere et boutons dor," a third *habit* with silver buttons.<sup>543</sup> *Habits* were found lined with fabrics of contrasting colors: brown *habits* with a white or ecru lining, a blue *habit* with a red lining, and a brown *habit* with a russet lining.<sup>544</sup>

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<sup>538</sup> Appendix 1, #2.

<sup>539</sup> Appendix 1, #128.

<sup>540</sup> Appendix 1, #5A, #9, #33, #40, #41, #58.

<sup>541</sup> Appendix 1, #58, #128, #144, #153, #159.

<sup>542</sup> Appendix 1, #5A, #49. Hébert's home, according to the inventory, was judged to be dilapidated and uninhabitable with repairs estimated to cost more than a new dwelling.

<sup>543</sup> Appendix 1, #40, #122, #139.

<sup>544</sup> Appendix 1, #40, #41, #53.

## ENSEMBLES

When speaking of costume elements worn together, there are other combinations that, while not called an *habit*, were worn as an ensemble. Table 5.8 shows the numerical summary for these pairs of items.

Table 5.8  
Masculine Ensembles - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	0		9		0		2		11	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>justaucorps et hauts-de-chausses</i>	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
<i>justaucorps et culottes</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	4	4
<i>manteau, justaucorps</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>manteau, pourpoint, hauts-de-chausses</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>justaucorps et veste</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	10	10	0	0	2	2	12	12

Although not strictly an *habit* by definition, the combination of *justaucorps* and *culottes* or *justaucorps* and *hauts-de-chausses* suggest an ensemble of sorts. Where these are found in the inventories they appear to be made of the same fabric, *serge de Londres*,<sup>545</sup> *droguet rayé*, *bure*, and *ratine*.<sup>546</sup> One ensemble is described using a *drap de*

<sup>545</sup>*Serge de Londres* is not necessarily a fabric from England. Weigert explains that this woolen fabric was manufactured in France, notably in Provence, Dauphine, and Languedoc. *Londres* had 2 000 threads, while wide *londres* had 2 400 threads. These numbers appear at the first end of each piece. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 152.

<sup>546</sup>Appendix 1, #22, #45, #52, #58, #69.

*deuil*, implying a special fabric used for mourning clothes.<sup>547</sup> The owner, merchant Eustache Lambert dit Dumont would likely be in a financial position to afford a special garment for mourning. As it happens, this is the only entry that mentions mourning clothing.

Where color is indicated, grey and brown are shown. Most of the two garment pieces were lined: the brown *ratine* ensemble had a green lining of *grosse revesche*.<sup>548</sup> the mourning *justaucorps* was lined with a *cadis noir*, the *culotte* with a *grosse futaine gris*.<sup>549</sup> Only one refers to garnishment of any sort: merchant Bertrand Chesnaye's ensemble had gold buttons.<sup>550</sup>

As already noted, *hauts-de-chausses* and *justaucorps* are cited less frequently as individual items and more frequently with other clothing items. Usually of the same fabric, they are entered together in documents in a manner that suggests the items were worn as an ensemble. For example, there is the entry "*Un justaucorps et deux culottes de drap*" that shows the pieces to be made from the same fabric while the entry "*un justaucorps et un hault de chause de drap de bure gris*" shows sameness for fabric and color.<sup>551</sup>

*Hauts-de-chausses* are most often paired with the *justaucorps*, to create an ensemble made from *serge de Londres*, *bure*, or *droguet*. Only grey is mentioned as a

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<sup>547</sup> Appendix 1, #76.

<sup>548</sup> Appendix 1, #69.

<sup>549</sup> Appendix 1, #76.

<sup>550</sup> Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>551</sup> Appendix 1, #52.

color.<sup>552</sup> The pairing of *culottes* with the *justaucorps* also created the appearance of an ensemble, particularly in the entry that reads: "*Un justaucorps et culote de drap de deuil doublé d'un cadis noir avec la culotte doublée d'une grosse futaine grise*".<sup>553</sup> One entry stands out by its uniqueness: the *culotte* can be seen entered with a *camisole*, *bas*, and *chaussettes*, all made from caribou.<sup>554</sup> It may be argued that this entry was never intended to show an ensemble but rather four items made from caribou. Since the *camisole* was usually worn next to the skin, and *chaussettes* may have been worn under the *bas*, this argument has merit.

## UNDERGARMENTS

Undergarments for men are not mentioned in Québec inventories after 1703 yet in Louisbourg they were known from 1713-1758.<sup>555</sup> A more comprehensive search of primary documents might determine their continued use in Québec after 1703.

Table 5.9 on the following page provides information on undergarments found in the Québec documents.

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<sup>552</sup>Appendix 1, #22, #45, #52.

<sup>553</sup>Appendix 1, #76.

<sup>554</sup>Appendix 1, #69.

<sup>555</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume masculin*, 10-12.

Table 5.9  
Masculine Undergarments - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	2		16		1		0		19	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>caleçon</i>	1	1	10	19	1	8	0	0	12	28
<i>camisole</i>	1	1	14	16	1	2	0	0	16	19
<i>chemisette de nuit</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	2	14
<i>chemisette</i>	2	4	5	7	0	0	0	0	7	11
<i>brassière (as pairs)</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	5	8	28	39	2	10	2	14	37	71

### CALEÇON

*Caleçons* for men were sometimes short as in underpants, other times longer like a *pantalon*.<sup>556</sup> It is reasonable to believe they were worn both ways in Québec, short during the summer and longer, as a sort of long underwear, during the winter. Regardless, there are few mentions in Québec documents, only seventeen. This is numerically consistent with the mentions in two other New France locales: twenty in Louisbourg,<sup>557</sup> twenty in Montréal.<sup>558</sup> The *caleçon* shows up twice on Île d'Orléans.<sup>559</sup> There were no mentions in Trois-Rivières documents.

<sup>556</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "caleçon."

<sup>557</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume masculin*, 10.

<sup>558</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 36.

<sup>559</sup>Audet, *Le costume paysan*, 122.

*CAMISOLE*

In the seventeenth-century the *camisole* was a garment with short sleeves, worn on top of the *chemise* and under the *pourpoint*; it was commonly made of cotton.<sup>560</sup> No colors associated with the *camisole* are mentioned in costume history literature. Québec documents confirm use of the *camisole* in this time period; documents from 1635 to 1703 show the term surfaces regularly. Champlain's *camisole* was made from a *sergette* in grey and red,<sup>561</sup> *habitant* Hébert owned one made of *chamois*,<sup>562</sup> other *camisoles* were in a variety of *toiles*, *ratine*, and *futaine*.<sup>563</sup> Where colors are identified, red and grey appear most often.<sup>564</sup>

*CHEMISSETTE DE NUIT*

No definition for *chemisette de nuit* could be found, however, the garment was likely similar to the *chemisette* discussed next except it was reserved for wearing at night. Today, it would probably be referred to as a nightgown.

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<sup>560</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "camisole."

<sup>561</sup>Appendix 1, #2.

<sup>562</sup>Appendix 1, #5.

<sup>563</sup>Appendix 1, #40, #58, #93.

<sup>564</sup>Appendix 1, #8, #48, #58, #6.

*CHEMISETTE*

The *chemisette* was a lingerie garment that covered the shoulders, hung to the waist, and had no sleeves. It could be embroidered and finely worked.<sup>565</sup> Where *chemisettes* are noted in Québec documents, they are made of *basin*, *créseau*, and *futaine*. They may have been white as no colors are mentioned.<sup>566</sup>

*BRASSIÈRE*

The term *brassière* is not to be confused with the female garment called by the same name today: these are two distinctly different pieces of costume. The *brassière* was a *camisole* without sleeves, worn by both sexes and in popular use from the fourteenth to seventeenth-century.<sup>567</sup> In Québec documents the *brassière* appears only once, in 1635 Champlain willed "a Helene . . . une paire de brassiere de futaine blanche . . . une autre de mesme estoffe a Marguerite. . ." <sup>568</sup> Thus, the *brassière*, worn by both sexes, was important enough to be bequeathed from a man to two women.

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<sup>565</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "chemisette."

<sup>566</sup> Appendix 1, #5A, #28, #40.

<sup>567</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "brassière."

<sup>568</sup> Appendix 1, #2. Hélène refers to Héléne Desportes, wife of Guillaume Hébert; Marguerite refers to Marguerite Martin, cousin of Héléne Desportes.

## INDOOR WEAR

Casual wear was worn at home, particularly in the eighteenth-century when loose-fitting garments were known as *robes de chambres*. Tortora and Eubanks indicate that these garments were also worn outdoors.<sup>569</sup>

Table 5.10  
Masculine *Robe de chambre* - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	0		4		1		6		11	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>robe de chambre</i>	0	0	5	7	1	1	8	8	14	14
Total	0	0	5	7	1	1	8	8	14	14

## ROBE DE CHAMBRE

French costume historians believe the *robe de chambre* was a garment worn indoors, a garment with long sleeves, secured at the waist by a cord or belt. In summer they were made of *toile des Indes*, and in *molletons* for winter.<sup>570</sup> In Québec the *robe de chambre* was found in the wardrobes of four of the Québec French élite: governor, *conseiller du roi*, *marchand*, silversmith.<sup>571</sup> But these individuals were not the only members of the Québec upper class who might have enjoyed the use of the *robe de*

<sup>569</sup>Tortora and Eubank, *A Survey of Historic Costume*, 190. The authors do not indicate whether they are referring to the custom as being French or English.

<sup>570</sup>Leloir, *Le dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "robe de chambre."

<sup>571</sup>Appendix 1, #93, #120, #136, #153.





Fig. 23. *Robe de chambre* c. 1680. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "robe de chambre."

*chambre*: there were numerous families in Québec with money, family background, or community status whose postmortem inventories would be expected to reveal the existence of this garment. Why then does the *robe de chambre* appear in only three documents? Perhaps for the same unexplained reason Séguin found only two entries from Montréal inventories, and Audet discovered only one entry in inventories on Île d'Orléans. In Louisbourg, the *robe de chambre* was found in the wardrobes of the governor, ship captains, and *négoçiant* - all men of similar means.<sup>572</sup> But no documents from Trois-Rivières identified the *robe de chambre*.

The descriptions of *robe de chambres* worn in Québec imply a certain chic: striped grey *toile*, striped taffeta, and *camelot* lined with an *ecru toile*.<sup>573</sup> The *robe de chambre* in Figure 23 could very well be striped taffeta. The most elegant was fashioned of satin woven with a violet and silver background and lined with a green taffeta.<sup>574</sup> The *robe de chambre* in Figure 24 is described as being made of a wool damask.



Fig. 24. *Robe de chambre* c. 1760. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "robe de chambre."

<sup>572</sup>LaGrenade, *Le costume masculine*, 11-12.

<sup>573</sup>Appendix 1, #93, #153.

<sup>574</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

## OUTDOOR WEAR

Given winter climate conditions, it is expected that at least one outdoor body garment would be found in the wardrobe of every man. Table 5.11 on the next page shows the distribution of masculine outdoor wear worn during the period.

Table 5.11  
Masculine Outdoor Wear - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		27		6		16		50	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>gants</i> (as pairs)	0	0	21	208	3	53	17	354 <sup>575</sup>	31	615
<i>capot</i>	0	0	16	37	2	4	10	20	28	61
<i>raquettes</i> (as pairs)	1	1	9	29	1	1	2	3	13	34
<i>manteau</i>	0	0	8	8	1	1	6	7	15	16
<i>mantelet</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	3	9
<i>casaque</i>	1	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	6	7
<i>manchon</i>	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	3	4
<i>surtout</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	4	4
<i>mitaines</i> (as pairs)	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
<i>redingote</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
<i>camail</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
<i>chasuble</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>758</b>

<sup>575</sup>One entry did not indicate quantity.

## GANTS



Fig. 25. *Gant*,  
17<sup>th</sup> century,  
Louis XIII.  
Source: Leloir,  
*Dictionnaire du  
costume*, s.v. "gant."

*Gants*, or gloves, were made like gauntlets, decorated with embroidery, *galons*, lace, fringes, fur. Under Louis XIV gloves were richly made, becoming more simple under Louis XV.<sup>576</sup> *Gants* are not mentioned in Québec documents until 1666, do not appear again until 1703 and sporadically thereafter.

For the most part, the textile used for *gants* is not mentioned. Where identification is given, they are made of skins or fur: *peau d'elan*, *castor*,

*chamois*.<sup>577</sup>



Fig. 26. *Gant*, 17<sup>th</sup>  
century, Louis  
XIV. Source: Leloir,  
*Dictionnaire du costume*,  
s.v. "gant."

## CAPOT

European costume historians refer to the *capot* as a sleeveless *manteau* with a flat collar that evolved under Henri III to become a garment with a deep V-neckline at which point it was called a *capot*.<sup>578</sup> Figure 27 is a gravure of an early *canadien* wearing a *capot*. Séguin mentions both *capot* and *capote*. He gives no description of the *capot* but defines the *capote* as a large garment that was put over one or several other garments. Originally

<sup>576</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "gant."

<sup>577</sup>Appendix 1, #41, #96, #120, #135.

<sup>578</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "capot."

it had a hood which covered the head and face.<sup>579</sup> This description more aptly applies to the garment that is spelled both ways in Canadian literature.



Fig. 27. *Capot*, 1722. This *capot* is worn with a *ceinture* that is narrower than the typical *ceinture fléchée* we know today. I believe the two sacks hanging from the belt are *gibecières*. Note the man is wearing *raquettes*, or snowshoes, with what appear to be *souliers sauvages*. Source: Back, "Le capot canadien," 111.

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<sup>579</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 51.

In Québec documents, the earliest record of a *capot* was in 1654.<sup>580</sup> Judging by the entries, it appears that the *capot* was in greater use during the Louis XIV period than any other. Only one mention is made of a *capot* combined with a *ceinture*, a description that is too vague to determine if that *capot* was worn in what is now considered a traditional French-Canadian style.<sup>581</sup> As well, none mention the *capuchon*, or hood.

Textiles used in the construction of the *capot* were various wools: *créseau*, *ratine*, *futaine*, *Cadis*, *droguet*, *Mazamet*, and *tiretaine*.<sup>582</sup> Two exceptions are in the use of *coutil*, a woven twilled hemp, and *drap*, a common term for fabric in general.<sup>583</sup> Colors included blue, brown, green and white.<sup>584</sup>

#### RAQUETTES

No definition of the *raquette* appears in general historical costume literature. This is likely because the *raquette*, or snowshoe, was a uniquely North American item. More curious is the fact that none of the Canadian authors documenting costume in New France mention the *raquette*. Was this because they did not exist in Louisbourg, Montréal, Île d'Orléans or Trois-Rivières? That seems unlikely, for winter conditions would make the *raquette*, at least for some individuals, a necessity. One explanation for their non-

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<sup>580</sup> Appendix 1, #17.

<sup>581</sup> Appendix 1, #126.

<sup>582</sup> Appendix 1, #52, #74, #96, #117, #126, #169.

<sup>583</sup> Appendix 1, #93, #96.

<sup>584</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #52, #74, #96, #117, #169.

appearance surfaces: the *raquette* was not viewed as a true part of the wardrobe. From 1639 to 1760 *raquettes* are spotted throughout Québec documents, listing either one or two pair although *maître de barque* Toussaint Toupin owned eight pair.<sup>585</sup> See Figure 27 for an illustration of *raquettes*.

### *MANTEAU*

The *manteau* is best described as a type of cape: under Louis XIII it was in fashion for all seasons, and was worn down to the knees. It had a large collar to which cords were attached to allow the wearer to shift the *manteau* from one shoulder to another.<sup>586</sup> Where textile and color are identified, the *manteau* was generally constructed of grey *drap*, or *camelot*. Two exceptions stand out. Charles Denys, *Conseiller du Roi* owned a *manteau* of red *drap* with gold buttons that was valued at forty lives;<sup>587</sup> *négoçiant* Nicolas Jérémie possessed a *manteau* identified as *escarlate ou roquelaure*; it closed with black-embroidered fabric buttons and was also valued at forty *livres*.<sup>588</sup> Merchant Charles

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<sup>585</sup> Appendix 1, #5A, #30, #39, #54, #44, #114, #169.

<sup>586</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "manteau."

<sup>587</sup> Appendix 1, #93.

<sup>588</sup> Appendix 1, #128. *Escarlates* were worn by those born into high lineage, or by rich bourgeois Europeans. The *roquelaure* was the name of a fashion initiated by the *Duc de Roquelaure* during the reign of Louis XIV. Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "escarlate" and Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "roquelaure" When the notary wrote "escarlatte ou roquelaure" he was thus entering the name of a garment worn only by those in the upper class.

Guillimin also possessed an old *manteau Ecarlatte*.<sup>589</sup> Figure 28 shows drawings of the *manteau* with cords for adjustment when wearing.

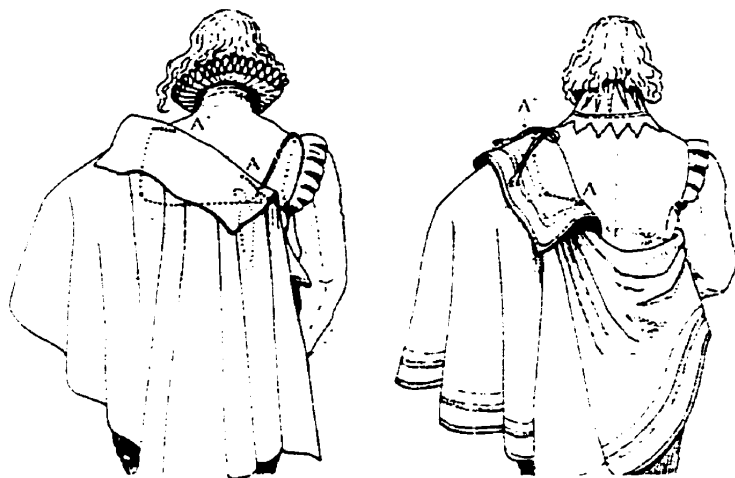


Fig. 28. *Manteau*. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 95.

### CASAQUE

In the sixteenth and seventeenth-centuries, the *casaque* was slipped over the head

and hung down as far as the hips - the distinctive costume of

the Musketeers during Louis XIII's reign. Figure 29 shows

how it was worn loose by the Musketeers then belted by

civilians. It was also under Louis XIII that civilian *casques*

were made of *drap*, sometimes in silk and almost identical to

those of the Musketeers but longer, buttoned in front. At the end of the reign of Louis



Fig. 29. *Casaque*. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "casaque."

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<sup>589</sup> Appendix 1, #136.

XIV, the inconvenience of wearing a loose and flowing cape resulted in the wearing of a *ceinturon*.<sup>590</sup>

*Casaques* were worn in Québec for more than sixty years, from 1639 to 1723. Those *casiques* listed early in seventeenth-century inventories were made from *drap de mesly*, *grosse toile*, and *droguet*.<sup>591</sup> Only one entry identified color as grey.<sup>592</sup> In 1694, merchant *bourgeoise* Guillaume Boutier possessed a brown *casique*, lined and garnished with gold buttons that was valued at fifty *livres*.<sup>593</sup> The 1703 entry for a *casique* is described as being made of brown *ratine* and called a *casique de campagne*, suggesting a riding coat of some sort. But it was old and in poor condition, worth only seven *livres*.<sup>594</sup>

#### MANTELET

As the diminutive ending implies, the *mantelet* was smaller than a *manteau*; it had no sleeves.<sup>595</sup> Most document entries for *mantelets* are associated with feminine costume. Two exceptions were found: in 1747 two old *mantelets* were described as being made of

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<sup>590</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “casique.”

<sup>591</sup>Appendix 1, #5A, #8, #9.

<sup>592</sup>Appendix 1, #5A.

<sup>593</sup>Appendix 1, #79.

<sup>594</sup>Appendix 1, #93.

<sup>595</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “mantelet.” Séguin describes the garment in a similar manner but notes that the custom of men wearing a *mantelet* made of *calmande* was practiced in an area from Pointe-aun-Trembles to Lanoraie in the Montréal area. Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 109.



striped cotton and lined; in 1756 four silk *mantelets* and three cotton *mantelets* were entered in the inventory performed after the death of *négociant* Joseph Riverin.

### MANCHON

The *manchon*, or muff, was quite small during the reign of Louis XIII. It was made with fabric placed between two bands of fur on the outside; lined inside with fur.



Fig. 30. *Manchon* 1694. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 114.

Under Louis XIV, the *manchon* became very large; some had a central ring in the middle which permitted them to be suspended from the waist by a knotted ribbon or strap.

Figure 30 illustrates this type of *manchon*. Often cascades of ribbon with fringes fell from the *manchon*.<sup>596</sup> Only two references are made to the *manchon* in the documents, both were fashioned from *peau d'ours*, one in 1703, the second in 1749;<sup>597</sup> and neither were garnished with ribbons or fringes.

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<sup>596</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "manchon."

<sup>597</sup>Appendix 1, #96, #153.

*REDINGOTE*

In France, the *redingote*, an outer garment that takes its names from the two English words “riding coat”, first appeared during La Régence, 1715-1723. It was a greatcoat worn over, and longer than, the *justaucorps*. The cut of the garment made it pucker and form pleats at the hips. The collar was doubled, the first a large cape-like collar, the second stood up straight and buttoned high on the neck for winter.<sup>598</sup>

There is a single entry for *redingote* in Québec documents, in 1742.<sup>599</sup> Séguin claims that the first *redingote* was not worn before the middle of the eighteenth-century in New France.<sup>600</sup>



Fig. 31. *Redingote* c. 1730. Source: Payne, *History of Costume*, 392.

<sup>598</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “redingote.”

<sup>599</sup>Appendix 1, #139.

<sup>600</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 119. Séguin finds the *redingote* documented in 1753 which may have influenced his conclusion that they were not worn before the middle of the century.

*SURTOUT*

The *surtout* is a term that is generally applied to men's outer coats and cloaks regardless of their form.<sup>601</sup> In Québec, *surtouts* were known by this term from 1717 to 1756, made of *Cadis d'Avignon*, *bouracan*, and *ratine de Montauban*. The 1717 *surtout* had buttons made with gold thread and was valued at eighty *livres*.<sup>602</sup>

*CAMAIL*

The *camail* was a short *manteau* with a hood that was made of *drap*.<sup>603</sup> The two *camails* found in Québec documents were both made of *camelot*, one in 1742, the other in 1756.

*CHASUBLE*

Originally, the *chasuble* was a piece of civil clothing worn by both men and women that was used when travelling or in the rain and may or may not have had a hood. In the seventeenth-century it became a liturgical garment exclusively.<sup>604</sup> It is therefore interesting to find a single entry for this garment in the inventory of Richard Denis, Sieur de Fronsac, who was not a member of the clergy.<sup>605</sup>

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<sup>601</sup>Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 458.

<sup>602</sup>Appendix 1, #111A, #119, #150, #164.

<sup>603</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "camail."

<sup>604</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "chasuble."

<sup>605</sup>Appendix 1, #78.

*MITAINES*

In a historical setting, *mitaines* were unlike “mittens” that are worn today: they

covered the hand but left the fingers free.<sup>606</sup> *Mitaines*

were known in Québec as early as 1661; in 1728 there

was one pair made of unidentified black skin and lined

with marten.<sup>607</sup>

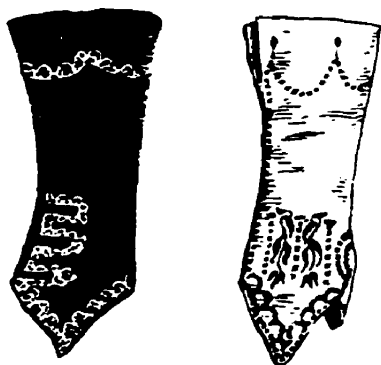


Fig. 32. *Mitaines*, 17<sup>th</sup> century. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “mitaine.”

## INDOOR HEADWEAR

Indoor headwear for men, during the day, or at night, was an essential item of costume. Table 5.12 on the following page shows frequent ownership of more than one piece of headwear.

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<sup>606</sup>Guillemard, *Les mots du costume*, 249. It should be noted that ‘mittens’ are on the market today that are designed so the top part of the mitten can be flipped off to reveal partially covered fingers that are open at the ends.

<sup>607</sup>Appendix 1, #22, #116, #118, #122.

Table 5.12  
Masculine Indoor Headwear - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		15		3		11		30	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>bonnet/coiffe de bonnet/ coiffe à bonnet</i>	0	0	5	30	2	13	14	150	21	193
<i>bonnet de nuit/coiffe de bonnet de nuit</i>	0	0	14	73	6	39	1	9	21	121
<i>coiffe</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	20	4	22
<i>bonnet d'anglais</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>337</b>

### BONNET AND COIFFE

The word *coiffe* refers to any kind of fabric worn on the head. For men, the *coiffe* was often worn under a *chapeau* or a *perruque*. The *bonnet* originally had the same sort of definition, that is, any headwear that was not a *chapeau*. During the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries one rarely went to bed without a *coiffe*, resulting in the name *bonnet de nuit* coming into use.

There is little doubt that *bonnets* and *coiffes* were worn by men at home for they appear consistently in the documents for all periods, sometimes referred to as *coiffe de bonnet* or *coiffe à bonnet*.



Fig. 33. *Bonnet* c. 1660.  
Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire de la costume*, s.v. "bonnet"

Most inventories have one, three, or four listed, but forty *coiffes de bonnet* were noted in one marriage agreement, eleven of them garnished with rows of lace.<sup>608</sup>

Most often the *bonnets* were made of *toile*, but they could also be seen in *laine*, *velours*, and *mousselines*.<sup>609</sup> *Habitant*, *matelot*, *marchand*, and *seigneur* alike possessed *bonnets* of varying quality and value.<sup>610</sup> They could also be a luxurious headpiece for gentlemen: Governor general Rigaud de Vaudreuil had a *velours bonnet* embroidered in gold, and valued at ten *livres*. By comparison, a new copper casserole in his possession was worth eight *livres*.<sup>611</sup> Figure 33 shows an indoor *bonnet* that may have been embroidered.

#### BONNET DE NUIT

In addition to wearing a head covering during the day, men wore a headpiece at



night, no doubt for added warmth. While not a fashion exclusive to New France, the wearing of a night cap of some sort was probably considered a necessity during cold winter nights. Many times the colonists owned more than one *bonnet de nuit*: one

Fig. 34. *Bonnet de nuit*,  
18<sup>th</sup> century. Source: Lelour,  
*Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v.  
"bonnet"

<sup>608</sup> Appendix 1, #58. While Aubert de la Chesnaye was a merchant the document does not list items from his boutique. Thus, it is quite likely that these *coiffes de bonnets* were for his personal use.

<sup>609</sup> Appendix 1, #30, #40, #79, #120, #128.

<sup>610</sup> Appendix 1, #5, #8, #58, #67.

<sup>611</sup> Appendix 1, #120

sailor had eight and a *Conseiller du roi* had ten.<sup>612</sup> Figure 34 shows a typical *bonnet de nuit* of the eighteenth-century. In general, colors of *coiffes* and *bonnets* were not specified. In all probability they were white, but there is one exception: that of a yellow *coiffe*.<sup>613</sup>

#### BONNET D'ANGLOIS

No definitions could be found for this type of indoor headwear. The *bonnet d'anglois* was seen in a 1639 inventory.<sup>614</sup>

#### OUTDOOR HEADWEAR

Table 5.13 illustrates the variety and quantity of outdoor headwear worn by the colonist.

Table 5.13  
Masculine Outdoor Headwear - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	2		19		4		16		41	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>chapeau/chapeau castor</i>	4	4	24	173	2	12	22	235 <sup>615</sup>	52	424
<i>tapabord/bonnet tapabord</i>	1	1	12	75	3	44	2	38	18	158

*continued on next page*

<sup>612</sup> Appendix 1, #8, #93.

<sup>613</sup> Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>614</sup> Appendix 1, #5. The word "anglois" may have intended to mean "anglais."

<sup>615</sup> One entry did not indicate quantity.

Table 5.13, *continued*

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	2		19		4		16		41	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>bonnet à bateau</i>	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	52	8	56
<i>chapeau anglais</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>bonnet plu</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>carapoue</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1643	7	1700	250	1726	60	1769	325	122	642

### CHAPEAU/CHAPEAU DE CASTOR

The *chapeau*, or hat, refers to a type of headwear made with narrow or wide brims which could be fashioned from various materials.<sup>616</sup> For outdoors, men generally wore the *chapeau*: at 424, the number of entries is the largest of any masculine headwear item. In spite of the availability of wildlife, the European popularity of the beaver hat did not seem to be one adopted by those in New France: of the fifty-four documents itemizing masculine garments, only six entries were for *chapeau de castor*.<sup>617</sup> Figures 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 on the following page show the evolution of hat styles during the period under research.

<sup>616</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "chapeau."

<sup>617</sup>Appendix 1, #5A, #54, #76, #93, #122, #135.





Fig. 35  
Chapeau c. 1643



Fig. 36  
Chapeau c. 1675



Fig. 37  
Chapeau c. 1700



Fig. 38  
Chapeau c. 1725



Fig. 39  
Chapeau c. 1760

Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "chapeau."

### TAPABORD



Fig. 40. *Tapabord*. Source:  
Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 140.

The *tapabord* was worn in the seventeenth-century and generally appeared in blue, red, or grey. It had a wide brim to protect against bad weather.<sup>618</sup> In Québec, the *tapabord* was worn during the latter part of the reign of Louis XIII and early into the reign of Louis XIV appearing mainly in inventories of those in the lower class such as *matelot* or *laboureur domestique*.<sup>619</sup> They can also be seen in two other inventories: goods left on a ship by the wife of a merchant and merchant Bertrand Chesnaye's inventory.<sup>620</sup> In both cases, there may have been intended for sale rather than for personal use.

<sup>618</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 140.

<sup>619</sup>Appendix 1, #8, #17.

<sup>620</sup>Appendix 1, #22.

*BONNET À BÂTEAU; BONNET PLU*

Headwear mentioned in Québec inventories, but not identified in other parts of New France include the *bonnet à batteau* and *bonnet plu*. It is possible that these two are the same item although costume literature does not identify either of these terms.

The *bonnet à bateau* was found in five documents, from 1719 to 1732. They were primarily made of wool and came in different colors including red and peach.<sup>621</sup>

*CHAPEAU ANGLOIS*

No definition for this item could be found. Two *chapeaux anglois* were sold at auction in 1639 after the death of Guillaume Hébert. The pair sold for one *livre*, twelve *sols*, six *deniers*.<sup>622</sup>

*CARAPOUE*

The *carapoue* is a Gallic term, referring to an item worn in the early centuries by the ordinary man and best described as a hood.<sup>623</sup> The *carapoue* is a single entry, shown as *carapouce*, in the same document as *bonnet plu*. Both these items belonged to Abraham Martin, and as a ship's pilot, they may have been useful items to wear aboard ship.<sup>624</sup>

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<sup>621</sup>Appendix 1, #113, #115, #119, #122, #128.

<sup>622</sup>Appendix 1, #5A. The word "anglois" may have intended to mean "anglais."

<sup>623</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "carapoue."

<sup>624</sup>Appendix 1, #30.

## SPECIAL HEADWEAR AND ACCESSORIES

In addition to wearing indoor and outdoor headwear, the Québec gentleman also catered to the wearing of the *perruque* and its frequent companion, the *bourse*. Table 5.14 shows the items in this special headwear category.

Table 5.14  
Masculine Special Headwear - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	0		6		3		12		21	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>perruque/perruque en bonnet</i>	0	0	4	5	7	14	15	29	26	48
<i>bourse/perruque à cheveux</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	22	5	25
<i>calotte</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	7	8	7	14	18	52	32	74

### *PERRUQUE/PERRUQUE EN BONNET*

The *perruque*, or wig, began as a result of the premature baldness of Louis XIII. The fashion continued under Louis XIV with courtesans attempting to imitate the beautiful curly hair of the Sun King. Thus, the *perruque* went from being excessively large in the seventeenth-century to the more compact *perruque* of the eighteenth-century.<sup>625</sup> The earliest entry for a *perruque*, in 1678, indicates that it was already old, the only entry for a new *perruque* was in 1737 leading to speculation it was an item not quickly replaced by the Québec colonist.<sup>626</sup> Figures 41, 42, 43, and 44 show the evolution of the *perruque*

<sup>625</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "perruque."

<sup>626</sup>Appendix 1, #54, #135.



Fig. 41.  
*Perruque*, 1650.  
1760.

Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "perruque."



Fig. 42.  
*Perruque*, 1690.



Fig. 43.  
*Perruque*, 1715.



Fig. 44.  
*Perruque*,

from 1650 to 1760.

#### *BOURSE*

In the eighteenth-century a small sack to contain the hair at the back of the neck was widely used: the *bourse*. The hair captured by the *bourse* could be natural or that of a *perruque*.<sup>627</sup> While costume historians have referred to the *bourse* as being made of silk, Québec entries for the *bourse* do not identify textiles used.<sup>628</sup> Whether these were made of silk or not, they were far from plain: one was *garnie de gallons d'argent*, another *brodéé d'argent fause*.<sup>629</sup>



Fig. 45. *Bourse* as worn by gentleman in the foreground.  
Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 144.

<sup>627</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "bourse."

<sup>628</sup>J. Anderson Black and Madge Garland, *A History of Fashion* (New York: William Morrow & Company, Inc., 1975), 206.

<sup>629</sup>Appendix 1, #28, #45.

## CALOTTE

The *calotte* was a small bonnet made in three pieces much like a child's *béguin*. It was usually worn under some other piece of headwear. In the seventeenth-century, the era of enormous wigs, the *calotte* was worn on a shaved head to protect the wig from perspiration.<sup>630</sup> The one entry that identifies a *calotte* was in 1724 when it was itemized with an old *capot*, the two valued together at twenty *livres*.<sup>631</sup>

## FOOTWEAR

As Table 5.15 shows, footwear varied in Québec throughout the period under study.

Table 5.15  
Masculine Footwear - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		19		4		13		37	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>sabots</i>	0	0	2	202	0	0	4	618	6	820
<i>souliers/souliers français</i>	1	1	14	105	4	9	9 <sup>632</sup>	111	28	226
<i>souliers sauvages</i>	1	1	15	55	3	6	11	128	30	190
<i>souliers de Normandie</i>	0	0	3	134	0	0	0	0	3	134
<i>pantoufles</i>	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	14

*continued on next page*

<sup>630</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "calotte."

<sup>631</sup>Appendix 1, #118.

<sup>632</sup>One entry did not indicate quantity.

Table 5.15, *continued*

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		19		4		13		37	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>souliers de Rochelle</i>	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	1	11
<i>escarpins</i>	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	1	2	9
<i>souliers de Paris</i>	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
<i>bottes</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>botines</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>cavalières</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1638</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1702</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>1728</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1762</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1410</b>

## SABOTS



Fig. 46. *Sabot*. Source: Doreen Yarwood, *The Encyclopedia of World Costume* (London: B.T. Batsford, 1978), s.v. "sabot."

*Sabots* were carved from a single piece of wood, sometimes with a band of leather that covered the instep.<sup>633</sup> Figure 46 shows a *sabot* without this leather band. Séguin attests to the popularity of the *sabot* in the Montréal area and they have been documented on Île d'Orléans.<sup>634</sup> On the eastern seaboard, they were not generally a part of the Louisbourg wardrobe.<sup>635</sup> The *sabots* listed in Québec inventories appear to be

<sup>633</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "sabot."

<sup>634</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 151-152; Audet, *Le costume paysan*, 143.

<sup>635</sup>LaGrenade, *Le costume masculin*, 67.

intended for sale as one person was in possession of sixty-two pair, while merchant Jean Minet owned 140 pair.<sup>636</sup> No inventories show colonists owning one or two pair.

In September, 1749 Kalm notes that “the peasants, and especially their wives, wear shoes which consist of a piece of wood hollowed out, and are made almost as slippers.”<sup>637</sup> None of the Québec documents distinguish between masculine and feminine *sabots*; they were likely interchangeable.

#### *SOULIERS/SOULIERS FRANÇAIS*

At the beginning of the reign of Louis XIII, *souliers*, or shoes, were round toed, the upper part extending slightly over the sole, taking on a square toe by the end of his reign. Under Louis XIV heels became high and straight, the toe pointed or rounded according to fashion.<sup>638</sup> Figures 47, 48, 49, and 50 show the change in shoe styles from 1640 to 1750. The *souliers* could be distinguished by the adjective *français* although this is rare, in most cases they are simply identified as *souliers* and the reader is left to assume they were *souliers français*.<sup>639</sup> Regardless, Québec men did not own many *souliers*, three

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<sup>636</sup> Appendix 1, #12, #100.

<sup>637</sup> Benson, *The America of 1750*, 2:511.

<sup>638</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “soulier.”

<sup>639</sup> *Souliers anglais* were known to be headed for Québec when the French ship *La Superbe* was captured 28 March 1757. One *barique* containing one hundred eight pairs is noted; another entry indicated nine *Bariques Souliers Anglois*. This same ship also carried six hundred forty eight pairs identified only as *souliers*. *La Superbe*, PRO, HCA 32/246.



Fig. 47.  
Souliers, 1640.  
Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire des costumes*, s.v. "souliers."

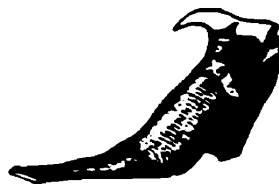


Fig. 48  
Souliers, 1665.



Fig. 49.  
Souliers, 1720.



Fig. 50  
Souliers, 1750.

pair are the most documented in any one inventory.<sup>640</sup> Nor were they a particularly expensive item, one pair in 1663 were valued at five *livres* and ten *sols*,<sup>641</sup> a new pair in 1677 were five *livres*,<sup>642</sup> while two pair in 1737 were worth five *livres*.<sup>643</sup>

*Souliers de Normandie.* Costume historians do not identify this type of *soulier* with a particular description. I suggest that they are simply a type of *souliers français*.

*Souliers de Rochelle.* Costume historians do not identify this as a special type of *soulier*. It is possible they originated in La Rochelle in France, or were a shoe made domestically in the Québec area.

*Souliers de Paris.* Paris is not identified as being a source of special shoes. However, since some fabrics made in Paris were intended for the bourgeoisie and for at

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<sup>640</sup> Appendix 1, #52, #135.

<sup>641</sup> Appendix 1, #27.

<sup>642</sup> Appendix 1, #52.

<sup>643</sup> Appendix 1, #135.



court, it is possible that these were special in that respect. The *souliers de Paris* found in the inventories belonged to a *marchand bourgeois*.<sup>644</sup>

#### *SOULIERS SAUVAGES*

No definition of *souliers sauvages* appears in costume history literature; like the *capot*, it was a North American aberration. If the *souliers sauvages* were indeed moccasins, then it would be reasonable to assume they would be used with the *raquettes*. Yet of the four inventories that identify *souliers sauvages*, only one of those inventories indicate the person also owned *raquettes*.<sup>645</sup>

#### *ESCARPINS*

The *escarpin* was a soft shoe without a heel, sometimes worn inside a boot.<sup>646</sup> In Québec, they were worn as early as 1692, when eight pair of simple *escarpins* were entered in one merchant's inventory. They reappeared in the documents in 1742 when silversmith Jacques Pagé owned two pair *escarpins*.<sup>647</sup>

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<sup>644</sup> Appendix 1, 112A.

<sup>645</sup> Appendix 1, #17, #28, #52, #169.

<sup>646</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "escarpin."

<sup>647</sup> Appendix 1, #72, #139. In 1757, *La Nouvelle Constant* is known to have been carrying one hundred eighty six pair of men's *escarpins* when she was captured. *La Nouvelle Constant*, PRO, HCA 32/246.

*PANTOUFLES*

The *pantoufle* had no quarter and in this respect resembled *mules*. They also had small flat heels or no heels and could be fashioned of fabric or fur uppers and leather soles.<sup>648</sup> Most of the *pantoufles* found in Québec documents were owned by women although there is one reference for a dozen pairs *pour homme*.<sup>649</sup>

*BOTTES/BOTTINES/CAVALIÈRES*

*Bottes, bottines, cavalières*: all were boots of different styles, fashionable in civilian costume during the Louis XIII period and well into the reign of Louis XIV.<sup>650</sup>



Fig. 51. *Bottes*, 1638.  
Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "botte."

Only two pair of *bottes* or *bottines* were found in the inventories, both with spurs yet neither man appeared to be directly associated with the military.<sup>651</sup> Those men who were military officers did not own boots by any name.<sup>652</sup> The statue of Champlain in Québec suggests he was wearing boots, but there are none mentioned in his *testament*. The third mention of boots is that of the *cavalière*, a type of *bottine*, this pair garnished with lace.<sup>653</sup>

<sup>648</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "pantoufle."

<sup>649</sup>Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>650</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "bottes, bottines".

<sup>651</sup>Appendix 1, #48, #61.

<sup>652</sup>See for example, Appendix 1, #40, #41.

<sup>653</sup>Appendix 1, #58.

Because so few inventories document boots of any sort, the question arises as to what the colonist might have worn, particularly outdoors in inclement weather. Other forms of footwear, like the *souliers français* would not likely hold up under winter conditions. Even in Montréal, where Séguin used 212 inventories in his study, only two entries for *bottes* are given, one entry for *bottines*.<sup>654</sup> Audet does not document any *bottes* or *bottines* on Île d'Orléans, nor does La Grenade for Louisbourg. Audet's study begins in 1670 which may be too late for *bottes* although judging from Québec notarial entries, the age and condition of clothing items seem to play no role in whether the item is retained past its fashion. La Grenade's study begins in 1713, well past the popularity of the *botte*.



Fig. 52. *Botte*,  
1660. Leloir,  
*Dictionnaire du*  
*costume*, s.v. "botte"

## ACCESSORIES

The number of different accessories worn by men is large. As can be seen in Table 5.16 on the following page, accessories were not necessarily an item of clothing. In the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries some accessories were considered indispensable by fashionable gentlemen.

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<sup>654</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 149.

Table 5.16  
Masculine Accessories - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	2		23		5		16		46	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>mouchoir/mouchoir de poche</i>	1	3	13	102	4	30	6	115	24	250
<i>jarretières (as paires)</i>	0	0	2	<sup>655</sup>	1	4	10	132	13	136
<i>cannes</i>	0	0	1	1	2	2	7	100	10	103
<i>poches</i>	0	0	3	14	3	21	2	29	8	64
<i>ceinture</i>	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	18	8	22
<i>épée/épée et ceinturon</i>	0	0	12	14	1	1	1	1	14	16
<i>baudrier</i>	0	0	13	16	0	0	0	0	13	16
<i>ceinturon</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	4	5	7
<i>collier</i>	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	2	6
<i>gibecière</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2
<i>brasslet</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>hibesnière</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>bague</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2	4	55	56	12	63	33	400	102	625

#### *MOUCHOIR/MOUCHOIR DE POCHE*

Throughout costume history, the *mouchoir/mouchoir de poche* has been identified as a luxurious item, often made of lace and richly embroidered. Sometimes they were decorated with gold or silver.<sup>656</sup> While *mouchoirs* are mentioned in ten inventories, all after 1678, none are described as what might be considered luxurious. Where descriptions

<sup>655</sup>No quantities were shown in either entry.

<sup>656</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "mouchoir".

are offered, they are noted as being made of *toile*, *toile des Indes*, and cotton. One colonist owned forty *mouchoirs* of *toile de cotton* of small blue and white squares, suggesting they may have been a gingham.<sup>657</sup>

### JARRETIÈRES

*Jarretières* consisted of ribbons placed under or over the knee, and were worn for centuries by women as well as men. Under Louis XIII, men's *jarretières* were made as large rosettes, often decorated with fringes. From the eighteenth-century on, *jarretières* were made as grommets and could adjust to the size of the leg.<sup>658</sup>



Fig. 53. *Jarretière*, 1635. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "jarretière."

In Québec, *jarretières* were known as early as 1672 when one pair are noted as being silk. From 1715 to 1728 the accessory was primarily of wool and *grenade*, a fabric made of

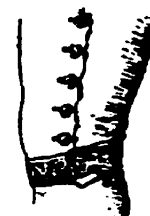


Fig. 54. *Jarretière*, 18<sup>th</sup> century. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "culotte."

flax and cotton. In 1756, *négoçiant* Riverin had 142 pair of *jarretières* in his store inventory, sixty-two pairs of those being silk and six pairs of *laine du Pays*, one of the scarce references to domestic textiles.<sup>659</sup>

<sup>657</sup> Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>658</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "jarretière."

<sup>659</sup> Appendix 1, #48, #110A, #117, #118, #119, #120, #122, #164.

*CANNE*

The *canne* was an indispensable accessory for the elegant gentleman. It does not appear in Québec inventories until 1703, in the wardrobe of a *Conseiller du roi*.

Subsequent references to the *canne*, some with silver *poignées*, are seen through to 1760. Most of the owners were in the position of *Conseiller du roi*.<sup>660</sup>

*POCHES*

In the seventeenth-century, the *poche* was a bag independent of the garment, since clothing was generally fashioned without pockets. When the *justaucorps* entered the fashion scene, *poches* were incorporated into the garment, first vertically, then horizontally.<sup>661</sup> Even after the *justaucorps* was well established on the fashion scene, *poches* were still being kept.<sup>662</sup> *Poches* in Québec were made from coarse or common *toile* and cotton, and appear in the documents from 1677 to 1746.

*CEINTURE*

The use of a belt, or *ceinture*, would seem to be an indispensable item for men yet not all men owned one: the first document where the *ceinture* appears is in 1678 where it is described as being striped silk. Seven more documents cite the *ceinture*, but fail to

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<sup>660</sup> Appendix 1, #93, #111A, #112A, #117, #124, #128, #135, #170.

<sup>661</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, "poche."

<sup>662</sup> Appendix 1, #52, #93, #110A, #111A, #151.

provide mention of fabric. An exception lies in 1749 when the *ceinture* is described as being made of black *grenade* with a silver buckle.<sup>663</sup>

#### *ÉPÉE/ÉPÉE ET CEINTURON*

The *ceinturon* was an accessory to hold the *épée* or sword, a sort of belt from which the *épée* hung. Four *ceinturons* are noted in the documents, three of these inventories also indicate an *épée* among the person's belongings.<sup>664</sup>

#### *BAUDRIER*

The *baudrier* could be fashioned from leather or textiles, a band worn across the body to hold a sword or sabre. Although it was mainly a military accessory, the *baudrier* was occasionally worn by civilians.<sup>665</sup> This is true of those worn in Québec, as four of the men who owned *baudriers* had been associated with the military,<sup>666</sup> while three others were not.<sup>667</sup>

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<sup>663</sup>Appendix 1, #58, #79, #96, #122, #126, #153, #164.

<sup>664</sup>Appendix 1, #54, #69, #93, #153.

<sup>665</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "baudrier."

<sup>666</sup>Appendix 1, #39, #40, #41, #54.

<sup>667</sup>Appendix 1, #9, #22, #30.

*COLLIER*

During the reign of Louis XIV there was a fashion for wearing heavy silverplate or goldplate *colliers*, or collars.<sup>668</sup> The *colliers* for men found in Québec documents show them to be fashioned of copper and amber.<sup>669</sup>

*GIBECIÈRE*

The *gibecièrè* was a flat type of bag with no closure, much like a woman's handbag that has a flap that folds over and acts as a closure. It was usually worn on a belt.<sup>670</sup> In Québec, the three references to *gibecièrès* show two to be made of leather, a third specifies moose. None were valued at a high price.<sup>671</sup>



Fig. 55. *Gibecièrè*. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "gibecièrè."

*BAGUE*

*Bague* usually refers to a ring that is worn on the finger.<sup>672</sup> Jewellery of any sort is a rare find in the documents and *bagues* are no exception. Champlain bequeathed a gold *bague* which had a diamond; three gold *bagues* and two made of unidentified stones were

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<sup>668</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "collier."

<sup>669</sup>Appendix 1, #28, #58, #111A.

<sup>670</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "gibecièrè."

<sup>671</sup>Appendix 1, 28, #100, #143.

<sup>672</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "bague."



mentioned in the contract of marriage between Étienne Racine and Marguerite Martin, daughter of Abraham Martin.<sup>673</sup>

#### *BRASSELET*

Men and women everywhere have worn metal circles on the wrist and on the ankle. In some cases, the *brasselet* was made of rich materials and finely worked.<sup>674</sup> The single entry for a masculine *brasselet* was in 1663.<sup>675</sup>

#### THE RELEVANCE OF ABSENCE

#### *JABOT*

During the reign of Louis XIV, the *jabot* was a piece of finely gathered *toile* or *batiste* that was worn at the front of the masculine *chemise*. The *jabot* could also have been made of lace, and was usually exhibited unbuttoned at the top of the *veste*.<sup>676</sup> No *jabots* were mentioned in any of the documents used for this study. There is, however, the occasional reference to *chemises* that were *garnies de batiste*.<sup>677</sup> Is it possible that this garnishment is the *jabot*? Examining additional documents may answer that question.

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<sup>673</sup> Appendix 1, #2, #3.

<sup>674</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "brasselet."

<sup>675</sup> Appendix 1, #28.

<sup>676</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "jabot."

<sup>677</sup> Appendix 1, #119, #120, #159.

## RHINEGRAVE

Under Louis XIV, the *rhinegrave* took over from the *hauts-de-chausses*.<sup>678</sup> No *rhinegraves* were found in the Québec inventories.

Séguin found two inventories that listed the *rhinegrave* but no mention is made of them in other New France locations.



Fig. 56. *Rhinegrave*, 1660. This type of *culotte* is so large that it looks as though it were a *jupe*. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 109.

## TUQUE

Séguin claims that the wearing of the woolen bonnet in New France does not appear before the first quarter of the eighteenth-century. Furthermore, he believes it to be a Canadianism since it is not found in any old French dictionaries.<sup>679</sup> He points out that in 1749 Kalm noted the wearing of *tuques* in New France: red in the Québec district, blue in the Montréal district while those in Trois-Rivières were generally white.<sup>680</sup> None of the Québec inventories refer to the *tuque* although items by this name have been mentioned in

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<sup>678</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "hauts-de-chausses."

<sup>679</sup>The word "toque" appears in Leloir. Illustrations that accompany the entry are quite dissimilar to the item we know in Canada as a *tuque*. Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "toque."

<sup>680</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 143.

Montréal documents. One of these entries indicates the color red which is inconsistent with Kalm's observations.<sup>681</sup> I would suggest that the colors seen by Kalm in the three districts were predominant colors, rather than being exclusive to the areas.

There are, however, references to the *bonnet de laine* for men in Québec documents: two old and used *bonnets de laine* appear in one inventory in 1737. I believe that this may be a description of the *tuque*. If the descriptions had shown that the *bonnets de laine* were knitted, this would support my theory. Unfortunately, that was not the case with the documents used for this study.

#### TRICORNE



Fig. 57. *Tricorne*, 1753. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 150

It was during the reign of Louis XV that the *tricorne* made its appearance, soon becoming standard headwear for men on the continent. But no *tricornes* are seen in the Québec inventories, nor in inventories elsewhere in New France.

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<sup>681</sup> Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 143.

## THE SEARCH CONTINUES

After examining the masculine costume in Québec from 1635-1760, the natural question arises as to how feminine costume in Québec was similar to French feminine costume, and how it may have differed from that of other locales in New France. Chapter 6 incorporates this information.

## 6 - FEMININE TRAPPINGS AND THE LITTLEST COLONIST

### FASHION AND THE FEMININE COLONIST

In 1749 and 1750 Swedish botanist Pehr Kalm journeyed throughout New France and New England; while traveling from Montréal to Québec, he wrote this description of feminine costume:

Their jackets are short and so are their skirts which scarcely reach down to the middle of their legs. Their shoes are often like those of the Finnish women, but are sometimes provided with heels. They have a silver cross hanging down on the breast. ... When they go out of doors they wear long cloaks, which cover all their other clothes and are either grey, brown or blue. Men sometimes make use of them when they are obliged to walk in the rain. The women have the advantage of being in a *déshabillé* under these cloaks, without anybody's perceiving it.<sup>682</sup>

How does this description fit with references found in Québec documents?

Moreover, how did the female colonist dress during the long period before Kalm's voyage, as well as the years following his voyage?

Kalm added that the men of New France were known to complain greatly of the female custom of "taking too much care of their dress, and squandering all their fortune and more upon it . . ." <sup>683</sup> Indeed, both the range of garments and the number of times they were mentioned in the documents suggests that the women of Québec were, for the most part, well clothed, with the size of the wardrobe and lavishness dependent on the occupation of the husband. Table 6.0 shows the occupation or status of the husband, either alive or deceased, in the inventories that contained women's clothing references.

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<sup>682</sup>Benson, *The America of 1750*, 1: 417.

<sup>683</sup>*Ibid.*, 525.

Table 6.0  
Occupation or Status of Men

Occupation or Status	No.
<i>fondateur</i> (founder)	1
<i>gouverneur et lieutenant</i> (governor)	1
members of <i>Conseil Souverain</i> include: <i>Conseiller au Conseil Souverain</i> (councillor in the <i>Conseil Souverain</i> ) <i>conseiller du roi et lieutenant général</i> (king's councillor and lieutenant-general)	6 1
<i>ingénieur du roi</i> (king's engineer)	1
<i>ingénieur du roi et noble homme</i> (king's engineer and noble man)	1
<i>bourgeois</i> (bourgeois)	1
merchants include: <i>marchand</i> (merchant) <i>marchand, Noble homme</i> (merchant, noble man) <i>marchand, bourgeois</i> (merchant, bourgeois) <i>négociant</i> (type of merchant) <i>négociant, inspecteur général de la compagnie des Indes</i> (type of merchant, inspector general of <i>Compagnie des Indes</i> ) <i>marchand, tanneur</i> (merchant, tanner) <i>marchand; conseiller du roi au Conseil souverain</i> (merchant; king's councillor in the <i>Conseil souverain</i> )	6 1 6 3 1 1 1
physicians and surgeons include: <i>maitre chirurgien, bourgeois</i> (master surgeon, bourgeois) <i>chirurgien</i> (surgeon) <i>médecin</i> (doctor) <i>médecin du roi et conseiller du roi</i> (king's doctor and king's councillor)	1 1 1 1
members of the military include: <i>Capitaine du Régiment</i> (captain) <i>capitaine des troupes</i>	1 1
<i>seigneur</i>	1
<i>architecte</i> (architect)	1
<i>orfèvre</i> (silversmith)	1
<i>armurier du roi, arquebusier du roi</i> (king's armorer, maker of large fighting mechanisms, e.g. cannon)	1
<i>arquebusier</i> (maker of large fighting mechanisms, e.g. cannon)	1
<i>arpenteur royal, bourgeois</i> (royal surveyor, bourgeois)	1
<i>maitre de barques, bourgeois</i> (master of a small boat, bourgeois)	1
<i>maitre de barque, navigateur</i> (master of a small boat, navigator)	1
<i>maitre de barque, cabaretier</i> (master of a small boat, innkeeper)	1
<i>pilote</i> (pilot)	1
<i>commis</i> (clerk)	1
<i>maitre charpentier</i> (master carpenter)	1
<i>maitre taillandier</i> (master edge-tool maker)	1

continued on next page

Table 6.0, *continued*

Occupation or Status	No.
<i>charpentier</i> (carpenter)	1
<i>maçon</i> (mason)	1
<i>boucher</i> (butcher)	1
<i>habitant; voiturier</i> (habitant, carter)	1
<i>habitant; charener</i> (habitant, carter)	1
<i>habitant</i> (habitant)	1
<i>tailleur d'habits, bourgeois</i> (tailor, bourgeois)	1
<i>serviteur domestique</i> (domestic servant)	1
unspecified/not found	6

## CHEMISE

As with masculine costume, the *chemise* was the most common item owned by women of Québec. The *chemise* for a woman was always longer than the *chemise* for a man, and like the male garment, it was worn next to the skin. They were sometimes white, sometimes colored, and often decorated with embroidery.<sup>684</sup>

None of the entries in Québec documents identify the *chemise* in

any color. Figure 58 and Figure 59 show the *chemise* with decoration, perhaps lace, around the neckline and on the sleeves. Only one inventory shows that the *chemises* were decorated in any way: in 1679, four new *chemises* were garnished with lace.<sup>685</sup> The



Fig. 58. *Chemise* c. 1697. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "chemise."

<sup>684</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "chemise."

<sup>685</sup>Appendix 1, #58.



Fig. 59. *Chemise* c. 1720.  
Source: Lelour, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "chemise."

illustration of the *chemise* in Figure 60 is a good example of the length of the *chemise* in the eighteenth-century.



Fig. 60. *Chemise* 18<sup>th</sup> century. Source: Lelour, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "chemise."

With one exception, those women who owned *chemises* owned more than one.<sup>686</sup> Yet the variety of textiles used was not as varied as that of masculine *chemises*. Table 6.1 shows the number of *chemises* recorded and the textiles used.

Table 6.1  
Feminine *Chemises* - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		19		6		9		35	
<i>chemise de toile de Rouen</i>	0	0	3	27	3	45	4	124	10	196
<i>chemise (unspecified)</i>	1	12	15	90 <sup>687</sup>	5	46	12	39	33	187
<i>chemise de différentes toiles</i>	0	0	2	30	0	0	1	12	3	42
<i>chemise de toile de chanvre</i>	0	0	6	24	0	0	0	0	6	24
<i>chemise de toile de pays</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	2	18
<i>chemise de toile herbée</i>	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	6	3	10
<i>chemise de traite</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>demi chemise</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	1	12	29	176	8	91	21	200	59	479

<sup>686</sup>The exception is recorded in Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>687</sup>One entry specified the number as *quelques*. Since this could be any number greater than one, the number two has been used.



The total number of *chemises* entered for women is much less than those for men: 479 for women, 639 for men, with 41% of the feminine *chemises* being made from *toile de Rouen*. Only 14% of all masculine *chemises* were made from the same textile. With only one entry in the documents, the *demi chemise* is not only an anomaly but something of a mystery. There is no mention in costume history literature of a *demi chemise*. If it is not a well-known historical garment, perhaps the owner, for whatever reason, had cut down a full *chemise*.

In comparing the value of the garment, Table 6.2 shows some *chemises* were estimated at as little as three *sols*, while others were valued at as much as seven *livres*. For the most part, the unit value of the *chemise* was less than five *livres*.<sup>688</sup>

Table 6.2  
Value of Feminine *Chemises* 1635-1760

Year	Qty.	Total Value	Unit Price	Condition/State	Occupation of Husband
1637	12	18 L	1 L 10 s	--	charpentier
1661	6	2 L 10 s	35 s	Tant bonnes que mechants	charpentier
1671	1	2 L	2 L	--	marchand
1671	4	8 L	2 L	vieilles	ingénieur du roi
1671	124	3 L 10 s 1 L 5 s 4 L	3 L 10 s 12 s 5 d 1 L	-- vieille vieille	ingénieur du roi
1676	4	8 L	2 L	--	tailleur d'habits, bourgeois
1688	66	25 L 25 L	4 L 3 s 4 L 3 s	neufves	Noble homme; marchand
1693	12	18 L	1 L 10 s	vieilles	marchand bourgeois
1694	26	65 L	50 s	partye sont uzées et persées	--
1701	73	15 L 15 s 9 s	2 L 5 s 3 s	plus demy usées	chirurgien

*continued on next page*

<sup>688</sup>Seven *livres* would be the equivalent of one hundred forty *sols*.

Table 6.2, *continued*

Year	Qty.	Total Value	Unit Price	Condition/State	Occupation of Husband
1703	126	10 L 30 L	16 s 6 d 5 L	usées	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain
1703	5	20 L	4 L	—	marchand tanneur
1704	12	48 L	4 L	neuve	architecte
1709	43	12 L 6 L	3 L 2 L	— —	habitant
1710	8	32 L	4 L	—	habitant
1724	63	441 L	7 L	—	marchand
1740	648 281 2	128 L 40 L 140 L 12 L	7 L 5 L 5 L 1 L	demy usées neuves — vieilles	marchand
1750	35	3 L 2 L	1 L 8 s	presque neuves vieilles	habitant
1750	6	18 L	3 L	—	habitant

The number of *chemises* and their value appears to vary according to the occupation or status of the husband. But the textile used also played an important role: those *chemises* made of *toile de Rouen* were consistently valued higher than *chemises* made from hemp or *toile herbée*. The use of domestic *toile* in *chemises* does not appear in the documents until 1750.<sup>689</sup>

## UPPER BODY GARMENTS

The variety of upper body garments for women is not great; after 1706 the *corset* is the one item that almost exclusively prevails. As Table 6.3 on the following page shows, the *corset* and *manches* are the two upper body garments that were most common.

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<sup>689</sup> Appendix 1, #152.

Table 6.3  
Feminine Upper Body Garments - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		10		5		6		22	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>manches (as paires)</i>	0	0	5	5	3	8	4	43	12	56
<i>corset</i>	0	0	3	6	6	9	11	21	20	36
<i>corps/corps de jupe</i>	0	0	10	12	2	2	4	15	15	18
<i>justaucorps</i>	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	5	8
<i>pièce/pièce de corps</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	5	6
<i>cotte</i>	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	5
<i>manches à sauvagesse</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
<i>busc</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>tours de bras</i>	0	0	1	1 <sup>690</sup>	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>133</b>

#### *CORSET, CORPS/CORPS DE JUPE*

According to one costume historian, the *corset* was a garment for the upper body that could have had sleeves, or not. At various times throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries, the decorative front was prominently displayed.<sup>691</sup> Figure 61 on the following page shows a type of *corset* with front lacing.

<sup>690</sup>The entry did not indicate a quantity. The number was taken to be one.

<sup>691</sup>Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 446.

The *corset* makes its first appearance in Québec

documents in 1706 and appears in almost every subsequent document through to 1754. They were both plain and decorative, some made of *toile* or *carisé*, others trimmed with silver, some covered with silver-trimmed damask.



Fig. 61. *Corset*, mid-18th century. Source: Wilcox, *Dictionary of Costume*, 117.

Three *corsets* are described as boned.

Where color is given at all, only white is shown.<sup>692</sup> Figure 62 shows a *corset* with back lacing.

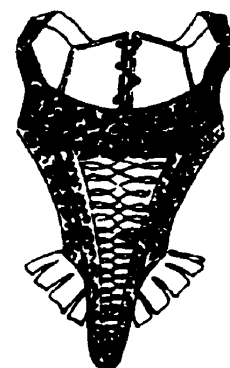


Fig. 62. *Corset*, mid-18th century. Source: Wilcox, *Dictionary of Costume*, 117.

The *corps*, sometimes written as *corps de jupe*, was a whalebone body garment similar to the *corset*.<sup>693</sup> The *corps/corps de jupe* was not as elaborate as the *corset*: no silver-trimmed damask for this garment, black *drap* and red *camelot* were more the order of the day.

## MANCHES

*Manches*, or sleeves, were very bouffant under Louis XIII becoming less voluminous by the end of his reign. At the start of Louis XIV's reign, the *manches* were

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<sup>692</sup> Appendix 1, #100, #105, #112, #122. During the eighteenth-century, the boned corset, or *corset à baleines* was popular in France and other parts of Europe. Young boys wore them until they reached the age of wearing *culottes* and girls and women wore them nearly all their life. Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire*, s.v. "corset." This generalization does not appear to have carried over to Québec.

<sup>693</sup> In the sixteenth-century, the *corps* was a quilted bodice fitted with wood to stiffen them. Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "corps." At the start of the seventeenth-century, the *corps* was fitted with whalebone and became known as the *corps à baleine*. La Grenade, *Le costume féminin*, 7.

shorter but never went higher than the bend of the arm, a fashion length that lasted until after the period under study. During *La Régence*, 1715 to 1723, and until around 1750, the sleeves had cuffs with flat pleats that created a fan effect.<sup>694</sup>

The documents identify *manches* and *faux manches*<sup>695</sup> but there is no indication of how they may have been used. Nora Waugh says that in the 1630s, the “sleeve and lining were seamed separately and gathered together, the bottom into a band and the top gathering arranged on the shoulders and down the back of the armhole.”<sup>696</sup> In the eighteenth-century, sleeves were lined, and “sewn to the dress from the inside as far as the head of the sleeve, which, left raw, is arranged in small pleats on to the outside of the lining on top of the shoulders.”<sup>697</sup> Waugh believes that the sleeve was not sewn in all round from the inside until after 1770. If sleeves were being sewn in separately the question arises as to why there are not more identified in the documents: only eleven pair were found. Moreover, a further question arises concerning the matching of sleeves to garment: those documents that mention sleeves do not mention matching *chemises*, *manteaux*, or *robes*. One possibility is that the sleeves were intended to be different from the rest of the garments with which they were worn: one entry for a black *drap corps de jupe* is combined with two sleeves of blue *brocard*.

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<sup>694</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “manche.”

<sup>695</sup>The term *faux manches* appears several times in the documents. Translated as a “fake sleeve,” or “false sleeve,” costume historians do not explain this term.

<sup>696</sup>Nora Waugh, *The Cut of Women's Clothes 1600-1930* (London: Faber and Faber Limited, 1968): 33.

<sup>697</sup>*Ibid.*, 76.

*JUSTAUCORPS*

The use of the *justaucorps* by women was rare. Only two inventories document their existence yet both women owned more than one. In 1676 the wife of a *tailleur d'habits* owned three, one brown *justaucorps* of unspecified fabric, two others made from *basin*. In 1679 betrothed Geneviève Macart came to her marriage with four *justaucorps*, all made from *basin*, a cotton fabric.

*PIÈCE*

Fig. 63. *Pièce*, c. 1750. Source: Wilcox, *Dictionary of Costume*, 125

The *pièces* noted in the Québec documents are likely a reference to the *pièce d'estomac*, an item worn at the front of the bodice that may have been trimmed with silk or gold.<sup>698</sup> Only one entry appears that describes such luxurious trimming, “*une pièce de Corp dor*” valued at thirty-five *livres*.<sup>699</sup> By comparison, the other *pièce* entry, in 1754, was estimated along with a *corset* at one *livre*.<sup>700</sup> Figure 63 shows a *pièce*

decorated with *passmenterie*.

<sup>698</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “estomac.”

<sup>699</sup> Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>700</sup> Appendix 1, #167.

*BUSC*

The *busc* was developed to maintain rigidity in the bodice. It was a strip of wood, metal, ivory, or bone and could be rounded, flat, or sculpted.<sup>701</sup> The single entry for *busc* was in 1671 that identifies it as having been made from whalebone and of little value.<sup>702</sup>

## NECKWEAR AND ACCESSORIES

Table 6.4 provides a summary of items classified as garniture and neckwear.

Table 6.4  
Feminine Garniture and Neckwear Accessories - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		17		6		7		31	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>fichu</i>	0	0	12	95	3	4	1	1	16	100
<i>mouchoir de col</i>	1	18	7	62	1	14	1	3	10	97
<i>manchettes (as paires)</i>	0	0	6	26	4	13	10	29	20	68
<i>écharpe</i>	0	0	15	18	7	7	7	7	29	32
<i>collet</i>	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
<i>engageantes</i>	0	0	4	12 <sup>703</sup>	0	0	0	0	4	12
<i>crémone</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	5	8
<i>steinkerque</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total	2	36	44	213	16	39	24	48	86	336

<sup>701</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "busc." A more specific definition describes the *busc* as a stiffener in a type of *corset*. It was about eighteen inches long and ran vertically from below the breast to the end of the torso. Ludmila Kybalova, Olga Herbenova, and Milena Lamarova, *The Pictorial Encyclopedia of Fashion*, (London: Paul Hamlyn, 1968): 190.

<sup>702</sup>Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>703</sup>One entry did not indicate quantity. It was taken to be one.

## FICHU



Fig. 64. *Fichu* c. 1730. Source Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "fichu."

The *fichu* was a piece of soft cotton, *mousseline* or silk fabric that women in the eighteenth-century used as decoration at the neck and shoulders. It was not worn knotted.<sup>704</sup> The *fichu* first appears in Québec documents in 1710 in the inventory of the wife of a *habitant*. Four years later, a mason's wife is known to have owned four made of silk, *indienne*, *gaze*, and striped *toile*.<sup>705</sup> Figure 64, a *fichu* from around 1730, looks to have been made from a soft fabric like *gaze* or silk.

## MOUCHOIR DE COL

The *mouchoir de col* was usually made from a silk that resembled satin. It had no wrong side resulting in designs being worked on both sides. Merchants acquired them from Lyon, Nîmes, and India. Few ordinary women purchased them.<sup>706</sup> Those women of Québec who owned *mouchoirs de col* owned many of them. In 1637 eighteen were listed in a *contrat de mariage*, in 1688 another woman owned twenty made from different sorts of white *toile* and *taffetas*.<sup>707</sup> The ten *mouchoirs de col* mentioned in 1694 identified two

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<sup>704</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "fichu."

<sup>705</sup>Appendix 1, #106, #110.

<sup>706</sup>Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "mouchoir de col."

<sup>707</sup>Appendix 1, #3, #69.



made of lace, eight of *toile* and cotton. All were white.<sup>708</sup> The last document entry appears in 1728 when three simple *mouchoirs de col* were inventoried.<sup>709</sup>

#### MANCHETTES

*Manchettes*, used by both men and women, were defined as an accessory to the *chemise* made of lace, *batiste*, or embroidery. Under Louis XIII they were often lightly starched and embroidered with lace or *guipures*. Under Louis XIV, the edges were loosely gathered and fell over the hand while under Louis XV, *manchettes* formed a very tiny cuff and were independent of the *chemise*, basted at the wrist and removable for cleaning.<sup>710</sup>

There are more entries for *manchettes* for women than for men: twenty-one documents listed the garniture for women, only four listed them for men. The descriptions were more generous as well; they were known to be made of *point d'Angleterre*, *dentelle mignonnette*, lined *maline*, and embroidered *mousseline*. The value of *manchettes* varied greatly: entries show them to be worth as little as one *livre* to as much as sixty *livres* for one pair.<sup>711</sup> Some lace owned by the colonists, and that sold in the merchant's boutique may have been destined for use as *manchettes*.

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<sup>708</sup> Appendix 1, #78.

<sup>709</sup> Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>710</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "manchette."

<sup>711</sup> Appendix 1, #167, #117.

*ÉCHARPE*

Under Louis XIV, the *écharpe*, or scarf, came into civil costume; fashionable ladies wore them with black fringes.<sup>712</sup> Séguin noted that in New France the *écharpe* was usually a piece of taffeta that women put on their heads that covered the shoulders and provided protection against rain.<sup>713</sup> In Québec the *écharpe* was also made of taffeta, and some were noted to be black.<sup>714</sup> Still, there was diversity as well, for the records show *écharpes* to be made of black lace, lace *en fabbala*, plain *étamine*, and white *gaze*.<sup>715</sup> Two others were noted as red, and one taffeta *écharpe* was a lemon color.<sup>716</sup>

*COLLET*

The term *collet* was originally given to all garments without sleeves that laced or hooked in front on the chest.<sup>717</sup> In the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries elderly women wore a neckpiece known as a *collet* to conceal the fleshy wrinkles of the neck. Some were very high and held up by wire.<sup>718</sup> There is only one reference to the *collet* in the documents: in 1637 eighteen were listed in a marriage contract.<sup>719</sup>

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<sup>712</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “écharpe.”

<sup>713</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 267.

<sup>714</sup>Appendix 1, #78, #79, #112, #138.

<sup>715</sup>Appendix 1, #78, #93, #122.

<sup>716</sup>Appendix 1, #112, #117.

<sup>717</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “collet.”

<sup>718</sup>Guillemard, *Les mots du costume*, s.v. “collet.”

<sup>719</sup>Appendix 1, #3.

## ENGAGEANTES

*Engageantes* were similar to *manchettes*, made from linen or lace and usually fashioned in three rows of different lengths gathered at the cuff. *Engageantes* were in



Fig. 65. *Engageantes* 18<sup>th</sup> century. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "engageantes."

fashion from 1660 until the reign of Louis XV which began in 1723.<sup>720</sup> Figure 65 illustrates the use of lace to fashion the *engageantes* in three rows of differing lengths. Only one Québec document shows evidence of *engageantes*: in 1703 the wife of the *Conseiller du roi* possessed ten pairs in different *toiles* and laces and an unknown quantity that had fringes.<sup>721</sup>

## CRÉMONE

The *crémone* has been described as a sort of Italian *fichu*.<sup>722</sup> In 1724 the wife of a merchant owned three lace *crémons* valued at ninety-seven livres. A fourth *crémone* in her possession was identified as black and worth ten livres.<sup>723</sup> The only other reference to the *crémone* comes a quarter century later when one was listed in a *convention matrimoniale*, but it was valued at only one livre ten sols.<sup>724</sup>

<sup>720</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "engageante."

<sup>721</sup>Appendix 1, #93.

<sup>722</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "crémone."

<sup>723</sup>Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>724</sup>Appendix 1, #170.

*STEINKERQUE*

As discussed in the segment on masculine costume, the *steinkerque* fashion evolved after the battle of Steinkerque; it was eventually adopted by women as well as men. Two references to women owning the *steinkerque* are in 1710 and 1718. The 1710 *steinkerque*, owned by the wife of an *arquebusier*, was made of *mousseline*.<sup>725</sup>

## ENSEMBLES

When the inventory for Françoise LeMaître de Lamorille was conducted in 1724 a most extraordinary wardrobe emerged. As the wife of successful merchant Charles Guillimin she might be expected to have lavishly garnished garments made of expensive textiles. But those in her wardrobe were valued far above other ladies of equal status. The brevity of the description belies their value. One entry reads:

*“Une jupe, manteau, et Jupou de damas Blance”*<sup>726</sup>

while another shows:

*Une jupe et manteau de satin broché ausi le Jupou de Damas*<sup>727</sup>

The former was valued at 350 *livres* while the latter was estimated at 260 *livres*. Ten years earlier an almost-new ensemble consisting of *manteau*, *jupe*, and *jupon* was made of *calmande* and valued at eighty *livres*.<sup>728</sup> Clearly, the difference in quality of fabric

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<sup>725</sup> Appendix 1, #107, #112A.

<sup>726</sup> Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>727</sup> Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>728</sup> Appendix 1, #110.

played a role in the value of the garment but the status of the husband likely came into play as the second ensemble belonged to the wife of a builder or stone-mason.<sup>729</sup>

Ensembles in Québec during the period are itemized under Table 6.5.

Table 6.5  
Feminine Ensembles - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		10		7		6		24	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>robe</i>	0	0	2	2	1	1	18	19	21	22
<i>manteau (with jupe)</i>	0	0	11	11	5	5	1	1	17	17
<i>manteau (with jupe, jupon)</i>	0	0	3	3	2	2	5	5	10	10
<i>manteau</i>	0	0	4	4	2	2	2	2	8	8
<i>robe (with jupon)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
<i>robe (with jupe)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4
<i>manteau (with corset, tablier)</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>manteau (with jupon)</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	22	22	10	10	35	36	67	68

## MANTEAU

The feminine costume garment, the *manteau*, was part of an ensemble, not to be confused with the masculine outerwear garment by the same name. In the late seventeenth-century, the bodice and skirt of the *manteau* were cut as one piece from

<sup>729</sup>The term used in the inventory is *maçon*. This is generally translated as “builder” but may also refer to a stone-mason if the builder worked in stone. Collins-Robert French-English Dictionary (Toronto: Collins Publishers, 1987), s.v. “maçon..” Since stonehouses were being built at this time, it is possible that the man may have been a stone-mason. For information on eighteenth-century stone construction see Serge Saint-Pierre, Françoise Dubé, Robert Côté, and Johanne Blanchet, *Les modes de vie des habitants et des commerçants de Place-Royale: 1660-1760* (Québec: Gouvernement du Québec, 1993).



Fig. 66. *Manteau*-style gown c. 1690-1695. Source: Tortora and Eubank, *A Survey of Historic Costume*, 159.

shoulder to hem, full in the back and front, and worn over a *corset* and underskirt.<sup>730</sup> Given this definition, it is my opinion that the *manteau* was worn over the *jupe* and sometimes, both *manteau* and *jupe* were worn over a *jupon*. Figure 66 shows a *manteau* with a *jupe*. Most of the ensembles in Québec documents speak of the *manteau* and *jupe* together. There is, for example, the entry for “*Un manteau a femme avec sa jupe de gros de tour doublée d'une toile peinte avec une frange au bas.*”<sup>731</sup> More rare is the entry that combines all three:

<sup>730</sup>Tortora and Eubank, *A Survey of Historic Costume*, 158. Kybalova et al. refer to the *manteau* as the outer garment, worn over a *corset*, and made from satin or velvet in contrasting color. The lavish folds at the back ended in a short train. Kybalova et al., *The Pictorial Encyclopedia of Fashion*, 190. In Canadian costume history the *manteau* is somewhat of a conundrum. La Grenade notes that only one mention of the *manteau* was found in Louisbourg documents while Séguin identifies twenty-seven of them, many of those with references to being worn with a *jupe*. Judging from the entries for Louisbourg, the clothing worn by many of the women was very fashionable. It is surprising that no *manteaux* were mentioned. La Grenade, *Le costume féminin*, 24; Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 205-210.

<sup>731</sup>Appendix 1, #76.

“*un manteau calandery Blanc doublé d'etoffe couleur de Rose une Jupe ras de St Maure et un Jupon de damas . . .*”<sup>732</sup>

Although the *manteau* and underskirt were usually of contrasting color, there is little evidence of this in Québec documents.<sup>733</sup> There is, however, evidence of the pieces matching in both fabric and color: in 1688 a *manteau* and *jupe* were made of pearl grey *étamine de soie* while in 1703 brown *étamine* was used for both pieces.<sup>734</sup> One ensemble of *damas taffetas d'Angleterre* was valued at 176 *livres*.<sup>735</sup> Where the ensembles are entered as three pieces, that is, the *manteau*, *jupe*, and *jupon*, two or even three different fabrics were sometimes used. Combinations of *étamine* with one or more of *calmande*, *calandree*, *ras de St Maure* and damask were found.<sup>736</sup>

#### ROBE

If the *robe* worn in Québec was similar to those worn in France during the same period, the descriptions given in the documents fail to confirm this. At best, fashion details are limited to textile and color along with garnishment. For example, the *robe* belonging to Madeleine Roberge is described in 1740 as made from cinnamon-colored damask and

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<sup>732</sup>Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>733</sup>Kybalova et al., *The Pictorial Encyclopedia of Fashion*, 190.

<sup>734</sup>Appendix 1, #69, #93, #117.

<sup>735</sup>Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>736</sup>Appendix 1, #110, #117.

trimmed with purple satin. It was valued at fifteen *livres*.<sup>737</sup> Other descriptions identify



Fig. 67. *Robe* c. 1678. Source: Lejour, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "robe"

textile only. Since none of the descriptions are more specific, it may be speculated that the *robe* was made in the fashion of the day. Fashions in France in 1678 were similar to the *robe* in Figure 67; likely the style also prevailed in Québec. The lack of detail is particularly disappointing especially for the *robe à la française*, shown in

Figure 68, a gown which enjoyed great popularity in France. But specific identification using the term *robe à la*

*française* was not to be found in the Québec documents. The *robe à la française* in Figure 68 may have been in women's wardrobes in Québec, but the documentation does not support this theory.



Fig. 68. *Robe à la française* 1755-1760. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 129.

<sup>737</sup> Appendix 1, #138.



The first entry for a *robe* appears in the documents in 1679, made from grey striped taffeta.<sup>738</sup> The *robe* in Figure 67 from 1678 shows a striped textile that may have been taffeta: the two garments may have looked similar. No *robes* are seen in subsequent documents until 1710 when one is described as made of *castor*.<sup>739</sup> Subsequent entries show a variety of textiles used for the *robe*: red and white *indienne*, striped and plain taffeta, *jonquille serge*, *crépon*, *ras de St Maure*, brown *gros de Tours*, cinnamon-colored *panne de soie*, brown damask, and *perpetuelle*.<sup>740</sup> Some *robes* were lined with “*toile de Montbeillart*” or satin.

How then is the *robe* with *jupon* to be interpreted? Entries show these two garment pieces as an ensemble: in 1728 one *robe* and *jupon* was made of striped taffeta, while another was in *jonquille* taffeta, the *jupon* garnished with silver lace.<sup>741</sup> Entries from 1740 reveal two *robe* and *jupon* ensembles fashioned from *gros de Tours*, one of them in brown. A third ensemble is entered as a *robe* made of brown damask with a cinnamon-colored *jupon* in *panne de soie*.<sup>742</sup> Thus, these entries are for a *robe* and *jupon* but no *jupe*. I believe that the *jupon* was similar to a petticoat but one that could be partially seen.

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<sup>738</sup> Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>739</sup>In 1699, a manufacture was established in Paris to make cloth, flannel, and stockings from a combination of beaver hair and Spanish Ségovie wool. But the experience was not a successful one and the manufacture soon ceased to exist. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 155. This *robe* may have been fashioned from this particular textile as it generally fits the time period.

<sup>740</sup> Appendix 1, #122, #138, #167.

<sup>741</sup> Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>742</sup> Appendix 1, #138.

*HABIT*

The *habit* may have been the name for what ultimately became the *manteau, jupe*, and *jupon* ensemble. The combinations of *habits* are shown in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6  
Feminine *Habits* - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	0		6		2		2		10	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>habit (non-specified)</i>	0	0	5	7	3	3	0	0	8	10
<i>habit complet</i>	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3
<i>habit (manteau, jupe)</i>	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2
<i>habit (corps, jupe)</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>habit (corps, manches, jupe)</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>habit (brassière, jupe)</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>habit (jupon)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
<i>habit (jupe, jupon)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	10	14	4	4	2	2	16	20

The first feminine *habit* was listed in 1655 but provides little information other than being made of *drap* and valued at thirty-six *livres*.<sup>743</sup> Wife of a carpenter, Jacqueline Viverary owned three *habits* in 1661. One is described simply as made of grey *serge d'Aumale* with a value of eight *livres*. Two other entries identify the ensemble parts: one *habit* consisted of a *corps* of red *serge commune*<sup>744</sup> and a *jupe* of red coarse *serge de*

<sup>743</sup> Appendix 1, #18.

<sup>744</sup> Because so many *serges* existed in the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries, it is difficult to determine what the notary meant when he wrote the term "common." *Serge commune* is not identified as such by costume and textile historians.

*Poitou*; the second *habit* was all grey with the *corps* made of *serge*, the sleeves made of *toile*, and the *jupe* of *camelot*.<sup>745</sup> A 1671 inventory lists an *habit* consisting of a *brassière* in white *serge de Londres* and matching *jupe*.<sup>746</sup> Some thirty years later, in 1704, and again in 1718, the term *habit* reappears. Between these years the terms *manteau* with *jupe*, or *jupon* were used.

## COMPLEMENTS

Judging from the number of entries for *jupes*, *jupons*, and *tabliers* it is my opinion that they were also worn separately from the *habit* or *manteau*, perhaps over a *chemise*. Even those women who owned an *habit* or *ensemble* owned complements of *jupes*, *jupons*, and *tabliers* in varying combinations. Table 6.7 on the following page provides a list items that I have classified as complements.

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<sup>745</sup>Appendix 1, #25.

<sup>746</sup>Appendix 1, #45.

Table 6.7  
Feminine Complements - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		18		10		12		41	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>jupon</i>	0	0	6	11	14	18	54	84	74	113
<i>tablier</i>	1	3	21	57	7	16	4	10	33	86
<i>tablier de cuisine</i>	0	0	0	0	2	11	3	59	5	70
<i>jupe</i>	0	0	41	48	7	8	6	6	54	62
<i>devanteau</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>jupe en brassières</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	6	68	116	30	53	67	159	168	334

### JUPON

Looking at the wardrobes of some of the women throughout the period shows that they owned ensembles as well as *jupons*. For example, in addition to owning seven *robes*, three of which were identified with a *jupon*, Madeleine Roberge also owned fifteen *jupons* and eight *tabliers*. The textiles used for the *jupons* included *espagnolette*, *ras de St Maure*, damask, cotton, *moire*, *damas viel*, and *panne de chameau*. Colors included white, black, brown, and purple. Several of the *jupons* were lined, two had fringes, one was made of silk. The value of the *jupons* ranged from four *livres* for one made of *étouffe* to the white damask *jupon* worth eighteen *livres*.<sup>747</sup>

<sup>747</sup> Appendix 1, #138.

*TABLIER*

The *tablier* is an apron, but the seventeenth and eighteenth-century *tablier* bore little resemblance to contemporary models. During these centuries, *tabliers* were quite fashionable, decorated with ruches, lace, and embroidery.



Fig. 69. *Tablier* 1695-1700.  
Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "tablier."

They may have been made from luxurious fabrics and often were accompanied by a small bodice shaped like a triangle or lozenge that was

decorated with jewels.<sup>748</sup> The *tablier* Figure 69 has a small bodice. Figure 70 shows the *tablier* to be as long as the *robe* with which it was worn. As a complement to the ensemble, *tabliers* could be seen in *toile*, *étamine*, and cotton but were also present in lace, *point d'Angleterre*, and *toile de Rouen*.<sup>749</sup> In 1679, Geneviève Macart's trousseau included no less than twenty-seven *tabliers*.<sup>750</sup> Colors included white, black, and blue.<sup>751</sup>



Fig. 70. *Tablier* 1700.  
Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "tablier."

<sup>748</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "tablier."

<sup>749</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #58, #105.

<sup>750</sup>Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>751</sup>Appendix 1, #58, #110.

*TABLIER DE CUISINE*

Although no definition for this term could be found, the name implies that it was probably an apron used as a work garment. There is no way of knowing whether this item was a piece of fabric tied at the waist or whether it had a bodice front as well.

The *tabliers de cuisine* found in the inventories suggest that they were for use while working: at least the textiles indicate this to be so. They are referred to being primarily made of *grosse toile*, one document being more specific in identifying *toile d'emballage*, a coarse, strong *toile*.<sup>752</sup>

*JUPE*

In the seventeenth-century there were three *jupes* that made up the feminine costume: the *secrète* which was under the *manteau*, the *friponne* which was usually made of a rich fabric and bright color, and the *modeste*. The *modeste* could be opened in front or closed by a series of ribbons.<sup>753</sup> Thus, when the term *jupe* is found in Québec documents it is difficult to know exactly how to interpret the information. When the *jupe* is mentioned in connection with the whole ensemble, like the *manteau*, it is much easier to visualize the garment. But numerous references to the *jupe* on its own were found from 1671 through to 1756.<sup>754</sup> Figure 71 on the following page shows what appears to be the three pieces making up the ensemble.

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<sup>752</sup>Appendix 1, #107, #112, #112A, #120, #122.

<sup>753</sup>Lejeune-Françoise and Lamorlette, *Histoire du costume*, 57.

<sup>754</sup>See for example, Appendix 1, #45, #69, #92, #111, #121, #167.



Fig. 71. The 1742 garment worn by the woman on the right appears to show the three pieces mentioned as making up an ensemble: the *friponne*, the *modeste*, and the *secrète*.  
Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 125

### *DEVANTEAU*

The *devanteau* was a regional term for *tablier* used in the west of France.<sup>755</sup> The single entry for this item was in 1637 when two *devanteaux* made of *Chalis* were noted.<sup>756</sup> But there were also three *tabliers* noted in this same marriage contract as well which leads me to suspect that there were differences between the two items that made it possible to distinguish one from the other. It is also possible that one of those persons present at the

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<sup>755</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “devanteau.” This term, known as *devantiau*, was used in the regions of Cher and Nièvre until recently (1991). Guillemard, *Les mots du costume*, s.v. “devanteau.”

<sup>756</sup>Appendix 1, #3.

inventory was from the region where this term was commonly used and thus identified it by the name known there.

## UNDERGARMENTS

The list of feminine undergarments is neither varied nor numerous. In Table 6.8 it can be seen that the *camisole* was the major undergarment worn by the women of Québec throughout the entire period.

Table 6.8  
Feminine Undergarments - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	2		8		1		3		14	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>camisole</i>	0	0	7	13	1	3	3	23	11	39
<i>chemisette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	10
<i>brassière</i>	2	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	6	8
<i>jansémstes (as pairs)</i>	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>panier</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>

### *CAMISOLE*

The *camisole* has been defined primarily as a masculine garment, worn over the *chemise* and under the *pourpoint*. When worn by women, Leloir says it was used as night clothing although he does not give a time period when this was common.<sup>757</sup> Garsault describes the *camisole* as being made like a *corset* but because they were worn at night

<sup>757</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "camisole."



they were constructed larger and had more ease, closing at the back, joined at the front with ribbons.<sup>758</sup> As for English costume historians, Nora Waugh refers to this garment as a “bed jacket”<sup>759</sup> while Tortora and Eubank place the garment a century later and identify it as an undergarment.<sup>760</sup> Thus, there are different views to the use and wearing of the feminine *camisole*.

Unfortunately, there is a lack of detail in entries for *camisoles* in the Québec documents. Garsault specified that the *camisole* be made from *basin*.<sup>761</sup> This was not always the case in Québec where they were recorded as being in red *ratine*, striped *futaine*, and *carisé*. It is possible that this item was used primarily by those wives of upper class gentlemen.<sup>762</sup>

#### BRASSIÈRE

The *brassière* has been described as a *camisole* without sleeves, worn during the night by both sexes, and in common use from the fourteenth to seventeenth-century. It may have been quilted or fur-lined.<sup>763</sup> The *brassière* is seen only in seventeenth-century

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<sup>758</sup>Garsault, *L'Art du Tailleur*, 47.

<sup>759</sup>Waugh, *The Cut of Women's Clothes*, 107. Waugh suggests that the *camisole* was not as closely fitted as the *corset* and was usually tied in the front with ribbons.

<sup>760</sup>Tortora and Eubank, *A Survey of Historic Costume*, 239.

<sup>761</sup>Garsault, *L'Art du Tailleur*, 47.

<sup>762</sup>Appendix I, #44, #45, #76, #86, #109, #112, #138.

<sup>763</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “brassière.”

documents, sometimes referred to as a *pair de brassières*.<sup>764</sup> It has already been pointed out that Champlain willed two pair of satin *brassières* to two women. In a 1642 *engagement*, Guillaume Couillard agreed to give Antoine Brassard “*une paire de brassiere a la femme*.”<sup>765</sup> Other than the red *brassière* already cited, no colors are indicated.

### JANSÉNISTE

The *janséniste* was a short *jupon* that went to the knees. It was lined with hair and was quilted.<sup>766</sup> The *janséniste* was probably the forerunner of the *panier*. There is a single reference to this item in the documents, two pair made of *toile* were recorded in 1671, valued together at three *livres*.

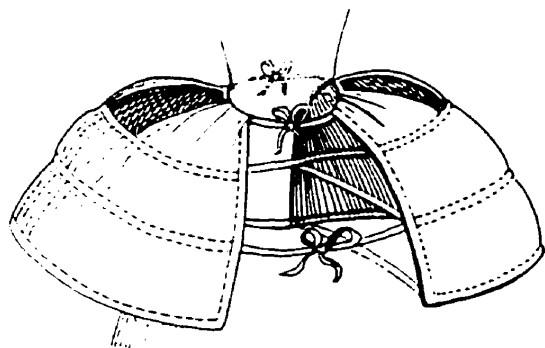


Fig. 72. *Panier* c.1750. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 140

### PANIER

The *panier* began to be worn about 1718 and remained fashionable until the French Revolution (1789). By the middle of the century, the one-piece *panier* was

<sup>764</sup> Appendix 1, #3, #7, #25.

<sup>765</sup> The expression *à la femme* in this sense means “for the wife.” Carmelle Boily-LeDorze, personal communication, Winnipeg, December 7, 1998.

<sup>766</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “janséniste.”

replaced by two pieces, one for each hip.<sup>767</sup> Figure 72 shows a double *panier*. In Québec documents, the *panier* is entered once, in 1728, fashioned of “*toile de cholette*.” Because of the date this *panier* was probably a one-piece model.

## INDOOR WEAR

Like men, women also had specific clothing that was worn indoors. Table 6.9 shows a summary of those indoor garments found in Québec documents.

Table 6.9  
Feminine Indoor Wear- Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	0		6		4		4		14	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>robe de chambre</i>	0	0	17	17	9	9	8	10	34	36
<i>peignoir</i>	0	0	1	6	1	6	1	1	3	13
<i>déshabillé</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	18	23	10	15	10	12	38	50

## ROBE DE CHAMBRE

The seventeenth and eighteenth-century gentleman often dressed *en déshabillé* when he was at home, wearing a *robe de chambre* instead of his everyday garments, but for women the *robe de chambre* was not a garment worn *en déshabillé* until the nineteenth-century. In the seventeenth-century the feminine *robe de chambre* was so

<sup>767</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “*panier*.”



Fig. 73. *Robe volante* 1731. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 141

named to distinguish it from the *robe* worn at court. It was also referred to as a *robe volante*.<sup>768</sup> Figure 73 shows a *robe volante*, also referred to as a Watteau gown named for the well-known painter.

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<sup>768</sup>Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 456.

The *robe de chambre* was worn in Québec in all periods save that of Louis XIII. Judging from some of the descriptions, they were both elegant and costly. Geneviève Macart listed three in her 1679 pre-nuptial agreement: one was lined with lemon-colored taffeta, a second was lemon-colored and lined with black taffeta, a third was made from *brocard*.<sup>769</sup> In 1703, although Charlotte Chrétien owned only one *robe de chambre*, it was made of red damask, lined with white taffeta and valued at forty *livres*. Louise Catherine Denis de St Simon owned four *robes de chambre* made from damask, *ras de St Seve*, *étamine d'Angleterre*, and *indienne*. All were lined with taffeta, *taffetas d'Angleterre*, *mignonette*, and *jonquille* taffetas respectively.<sup>770</sup>

The extensive wardrobe of Françoise LeMaître de Lamorille was augmented with four *robes de chambre*, one of *indienne* worth fifty *livres*, one of *satin de marseille* valued at sixty-six *livres*, and two made from satin lined with taffeta, each worth fifty *livres*.<sup>771</sup> Still other entries for the *robe de chambre* find them made of *bourg*, striped *calmandre*, and damask, all lined.<sup>772</sup>

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<sup>769</sup> Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>770</sup> Appendix 1, #112.

<sup>771</sup> Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>772</sup> Appendix 1, #122, #128.

*PEIGNOIR*

The only mention of the *peignoir* is in 1694 when six were entered in one inventory. Made of *toile de coton* they may have been simple nightgowns.<sup>773</sup>

*DÉSHABILLÉ*

No definitive description of *déshabillé* could be found: it was known to be an indoor garment worn by both sexes. As such, it may be another term for *robe de chambre*. *Déshabillé* appears only once in the documents: in 1723 it was described as being made of white damask and lined with *taffetas d'Angleterre* that was the color of fire.<sup>774</sup> If this is representative of other *déshabillé* of the time, it sounds like quite an elegant garment.

## OUTDOOR WEAR

There is no doubt that the winter climate of Québec required protection against the elements yet less than half the documents listing feminine costume show entries for outdoor garments that might be appropriate for winter. As a body covering, the *mantelet* and *cape* were the most frequently mentioned items. Table 6.10 shows the distribution of outerwear items that were found in the documents.

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<sup>773</sup>Appendix 1, #78.

<sup>774</sup>Appendix 1, #116B.

Table 6.10  
Feminine Outdoor Wear - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		11		4		14		30	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>gants (as pairs)</i>	0	0	9	136	3	13	14	285	26	434
<i>mantelet</i>	0	0	2	3	4	4	11	71	17	78
<i>cape</i>	0	0	8	8	1	1	11	11	20	20
<i>manchon</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	5	6	6
<i>mante</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	3	4
<i>hongrelaine</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	21	149	8	18	45	379	73	543

### GANTS

Even before the seventeenth-century, *gants*, or gloves were made like gauntlets, decorated with embroidery, *galons*, lace, fringes, and fur. Under Louis XIV gloves were richly made, becoming more simple under Louis XV.<sup>775</sup> *Gants* are entered in documents as early as 1679 but they are not mentioned after 1740.<sup>776</sup> There are few textiles and descriptive elements shown: they were described as fine, common, made from *castor* and *chamois*. One 1728 inventory shows ownership of fifty-two pair of *gants*, twenty-four identified as being made of *chamois* and twenty-seven in *toute couleur*, thus suggesting that they were made from fibres that were dyed different colors.<sup>777</sup>

<sup>775</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "gant."

<sup>776</sup> Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>777</sup> Appendix 1, #117, #120, #122.

*MANTELET*

French costume historians generally view the *mantelet* as short and sleeveless: Boucher believes it had a hood but Leloir makes no mention of this.<sup>778</sup> Kybalova et al. refer to the *mantelet* as a light shoulder wrap.<sup>779</sup>

The *mantelet* must have been a popular form of outerwear for the word appears thirty-five times in the documents from 1710 to 1760. Only one document indicates the woman possessed a single *mantelet*, all others owned more than one and in 1756 Reine Freland owned no less than twelve.<sup>780</sup>

From all indications, *mantelets* were not reserved for winter as many were unlined and fabricated from textiles like taffeta, satin, or cotton that suggest they would not lend themselves to cold conditions.<sup>781</sup> On the other hand, textiles like *droguet* or *serge* may have served the Québec woman well during the winter.

Some uncommon textiles were known to have been used as fabrication for the *mantelet*. In 1726, two *mantelets* were made of *florentine* and *écorce* and lined with taffeta. They were valued together at only eight *livres*, probably reduced in value because they were identified as being old. Interestingly, they were owned by Louise-Elisabeth de

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<sup>778</sup>Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 453.

<sup>779</sup>Kybalova et al., *The Pictorial Encyclopedia of Fashion*, 355.

<sup>780</sup>Appendix 1, #163, #167.

<sup>781</sup>Appendix 1, #117, #138, #166.



Joibert, wife of governor Vaudreuil.<sup>782</sup> Another *mantelet* was made of *carisé*, an ordinary enough textile, but had

*parements*, or cuffs, made from red *panne*.<sup>783</sup> But the owner of the twelve *mantelets* had, as might be expected, *mantelets* made from the greatest variety of textiles that included one of *popeline* at four *livres*, one of *drap de Chypre* at seven *livres*, a *satin mantelet* worth only two *livres*, a brocaded cotton at five *livres*, and one referred to as *belles mires* seen to be worth four *livres*.<sup>784</sup>

#### CAPE

Leloir notes that in 1680 women wore *capés*, sort of very large *pèlerines*<sup>785</sup> with a flounce and often had a hood; they were made of precious fabrics and heavily embroidered.<sup>786</sup> In Québec the first mention of a *cape* is in 1671, a black *camelot d'Hollande* valued at six *livres*.<sup>787</sup> Every document from 1671 to 1714 that lists feminine costume mentions a *cape*, ranging from those made of lace to black taffeta.<sup>788</sup> None of the entries indicate the *capés* were lined or embellished with fur of any sort. Only two refer to

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<sup>782</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

<sup>783</sup>Appendix 1, #152.

<sup>784</sup>Appendix 1, #167.

<sup>785</sup>The *pèlerine* for women was a small *manteau* that only went to the waist. Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "pèlerine." From this description then, it appears that the *cape* was likely much longer.

<sup>786</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "cape." This is probably what Kalm was referring to as a "cloak."

<sup>787</sup>Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>788</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #58, #96, #100, #105, #106, #109, #110.

a hood.<sup>789</sup> As for color, black and brown were most frequently mentioned.<sup>790</sup> One entry was found for a *cape* made of *camelot blanchartre*,<sup>791</sup> another for “*camelot gres*.”<sup>792</sup>

### *MANTEAU*

The *manteau* as it relates to feminine costume has already been discussed. Could a woman of Québec have worn a *manteau* as an outer garment, similar to that of her male counterpart? Several notarial entries for *manteaux* were not clearly enough defined to determine with any certainty that they were part of an ensemble or outerwear garment. For example, in 1706, the entry for a *manteau* gives no textile, color, or descriptive elements; only the price of seven *livres* is shown.<sup>793</sup> Likewise, a similar entry in 1710 for a *manteau*, valued at ten *livres*, gives no descriptive elements.<sup>794</sup> Thus, it is unclear as to whether these entries refer to the outer garment or to the garment that formed part of an ensemble.

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<sup>789</sup> Appendix 1, #152, #163.

<sup>790</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #109, #122, #152, #158.

<sup>791</sup> Appendix 1, #152.

<sup>792</sup> Appendix 1, #163. In geological terms, *grès* refers to sandstone. The notary likely intended the word to be grey, or *gris*.

<sup>793</sup> Appendix 1, #100.

<sup>794</sup> Appendix 1, #106.

## HONGRELINE

The *hongreline* was similar to a *manteau* and was worn by men at the start of the seventeenth-century over the *pourpoint*. It was a winter garment, looking very much like a coat, trimmed and even lined with fur. Women wore the *hongreline* up to the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV in 1643 but the feminine version had no fur trim or lining.<sup>795</sup> Only one *hongreline* was mentioned in the documents, in 1637, but no textile or color was indicated. It was valued at twenty *livres*. Figure 74 shows a *hongreline* from 1635, no doubt similar to the one documented in 1637.



Fig. 74. *Hongreline* c. 1635. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "hongreline."

## HEADWEAR

As Pehr Kalm noted, headwear was a singularly important item for the Québec woman: "All the women in the country without exception, wear caps of some kind or other."<sup>796</sup> This is confirmed in the documentation as headwear of some sort was listed in the documents throughout the entire period under study. Table 6.11 on the following page shows the numerous kinds of headwear that Québec women wore.

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<sup>795</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "hongreline."

<sup>796</sup>Benson, *The America of 1750*, 417.

Table 6.11  
Feminine Headwear - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		16		7		8		32	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>coiffe or coiffure/coiffe à colle/coiffe prisonnière</i>	0	0	29	124	10	45	13	76	52	245
<i>coiffe de nuit/coiffure de nuit/cornette de nuit</i>	0	0	5	54	3	30	2	42	10	126
<i>cornette/coiffe cornette</i>	1	15	8	97	1	6	2	6	12	124
<i>coûnette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	73	6	73
<i>bonnet/coiffe de bonnet</i>	0	0	3	20	5	15	5	35	13	70
<i>bonnet pour sauvagesse/traité</i>	0	0	2	50	0	0	0	0	2	50
<i>câline</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	34	6	34
<i>fonds de coiffe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	3	30
<i>calotte</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	17
<i>dormeuse</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	6	14
<i>coiffure du jour</i>	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	2	8
<i>bagnonette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	4
<i>fontange</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	4
<i>miramignon</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3
<i>chaperon</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>caleche</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>poignons de tête</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>806</b>

The quality, quantity, and prices range from the most simple to those that were more elaborate. Regardless of their means, the wearing of *coiffure* of some sort was generalized for the women of Québec.

*COIFFE OR COIFFURE /COIFFES PRISONNIÈRE/COIFFES À COLLET*

The word *coiffe*, or *coiffure* refers to any kind of fabric worn on the head. Women have worn *coiffes* since the Middle Ages.<sup>797</sup> In the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries ordinary women wore *coiffures* of light fabric; those of the bourgeoisie could wear *drap* and ladies wore velvet.<sup>798</sup> Figure 75 shows a *coiffe* from the seventeenth-century.



Fig. 75. *Coiffe* c. 1670. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "coiffure"

The *coiffe* was made up of a quilted *bonnet* on which the *fond de coiffe* was fixed with pins, the whole *coiffe* then being garnished with several rows of fabric or lace in varying sizes and type.<sup>799</sup> The notarial documents show that these parts all existed in various quantities. It can be seen in Table 6.11 that

the number of *coiffes*, *bonnets*, and *fonds* do not match exactly nor do they match in quantity within the individual documents. Moreover, the *bonnets* that are entered may not be referring to the *bonnet* that was part of the *coiffe*. I would suggest that the three pieces were not necessarily purchased or made at the same time, that is, a woman might have discarded one worn-out piece thus never having equal numbers of *coiffes*, *bonnets*, and *fonds de coiffe*.

The *coiffes* of Québec are known to have been made from numerous fabrics. Under Louis XIV, the period where the greatest number of *coiffes* were entered in the documents, taffeta was mentioned most frequently, but textiles like lace and *mousseline*

<sup>797</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "coiffe."

<sup>798</sup>Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 446.

<sup>799</sup>Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "coiffe."

and *gaze* were also used popular for *coiffes*.<sup>800</sup> Spotted throughout the documents are *coiffes* made of velvet, *crépon* and *crapaudaille*.

Under Louis XV the *coiffe* was joined by a greater variety of headpieces, but nonetheless its presence remained in inventory entries. Of particular note are the twenty-four *mousseline coiffes* and the twenty-four fine *toile coiffes* mentioned in a *conventions matrimoniales* in 1756. All were garnished with lace.<sup>801</sup>

Color is seldom mentioned, and where it appears, black is most frequently seen.<sup>802</sup> Black garnishment for the *coiffes* are also mentioned. These may have been worn as mourning *coiffes*. As for the value of the *coiffe*, this varied throughout the entire period. When mentioned, the *coiffe* could be worth as little as one *livre* or as much as twenty-six *livres*.

The *coiffe prisonnière* is singled out because the unusual name implies it was different from the ordinary *coiffe*. In fact, it was not. The term *prisonnière* refers to a silk fabric that was very fine and woven to imitate *gaze*.<sup>803</sup>

The *coiffe à collet* likewise is not explained in costume history or encyclopedic sources. Given the definition of *collet*, I believe it may have been a *coiffe* with a piece attached that encircled the neck.

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<sup>800</sup>Appendix 1, #46, #58, #78, #96, #100, #105.

<sup>801</sup>Appendix 1, #166.

<sup>802</sup>Appendix 1, #58, #112, #117, #122.

<sup>803</sup>Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "prisonnière."

*CORNETTE/COIFFE CORNETTE*

The *cornette* was a type of headwear that women wore only when *en deshabillé*. The *cornette* was made up of three pieces, a base piece covered by an underpiece over which a third piece was placed. The base covered the entire back of the head and was pleated. There were *cornettes* for day and for night in an infinite number of styles.

*Cornettes* were found in Québec documents entered simply as *cornette*, as in *six cornettes unies de toile de Cotton*, were entered along with an equal number of *coiffes*, thus suggesting that they were worn together, and entered to indicate a particular function, as in *douse Cornette de nuit*.<sup>804</sup>

The *coiffe cornette* does not appear in costume history literature. Did the notary mean *coiffe* and *cornette*? This is a possibility.

*BONNET/COIFFE DE BONNET*



Fig. 76. *Bonnet* 1730-1760. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "bonnet."

In feminine costume, the *bonnet* replaced *coiffes* and *cornettes*.<sup>805</sup> Figure 76 and Figure 77 show typical *bonnets* from 1730 to 1760. Under Louis XIV, towards the end of the seventeenth-century and into the

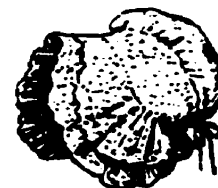


Fig. 77. *Bonnet* 1730-1760. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "bonnet."

<sup>804</sup> Appendix 1, #58, #112, #116B.

<sup>805</sup> Québec documents do not support this statement as *bonnets* were recorded as early as 1671, although these were for use in trade as they were identified as *pour sauvagesse* (for female Amerindians). Appendix 1, #45. Eight years later, though, there are nine *bonnets* listed in a pre-nuptial contract along with various entries for *coiffes* and *cornettes*. Appendix 1, #58.

eighteenth-century, there were *bonnets à la Fontanges*<sup>806</sup>. Figure 78 is one example of the *fontanges* style. With the reign of Louis XV, *bonnets* were reduced to almost minuscule proportions.<sup>807</sup> The *coiffes de bonnets* are possible references to the *bonnet* that was part of the *coiffe*.



Fig. 78. *Coiffure à la Fontanges*.  
Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*,  
119.

### COLINETTE

The *colinette* was a bonnet worn by women *en deshabillé*, that is, at home.<sup>808</sup> *Colinettes* do not appear in Québec documents until 1728, when they are described as being made of lace, and being made in three pieces.<sup>809</sup> The *colinette* reappears in 1740 when twenty-four were shown to be made of *basin*, sixty-four others were without *fonds*.<sup>810</sup>

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<sup>806</sup>The *fontange* was an item of headwear named for Mlle de Fontanges, one of Louis XIV's mistresses. One anecdote claims that Mlle de Fontanges lost her headwear in the branch of a tree so she pulled her hair to the top of her head pinning it with her *jarretière*. This pleased the king, resulting in a fashion that went on until 1713. The *fontange* was mostly worn with two kiss-curls named *cruches* on the forehead and a rolled or braided chignon at the back. Two or three rows of starched and wired lace rose straight up, decorated with knots of ribbon and jewels, with a large knot ribbon at the back. Some *fontanges* were very large and vertical. Source Kybalova et al., *Pictorial Encyclopedia of Fashion*, 190. The *fontange* appears only once in the Québec documents and that entry is a number of years after the death of Louis XIV. In 1728, an inventory shows four *fontanges* that were silvered. Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>807</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "bonnet."

<sup>808</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 230.

<sup>809</sup>Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>810</sup>Appendix 1, #138.



*COIFFE DE NUIT/COIFFURE DE NUIT/CORNETTES DE NUIT*

Like men of the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries, women wore headwear to bed, usually described as a simple *bonnet* with strings.<sup>811</sup> *Coiffes de nuit* are not specifically named as such until 1679; after this they are entered often, described as being made of lace or *toile de Morlaix*. Without exception, the women who owned *coiffes de nuit* owned a number of them.<sup>812</sup>



Fig. 79. *Bonnet de nuit*. Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "bonnet."

Figure 79 is a typical *bonnet de nuit*.

*CÂLINE*

The *câline* was a *coiffe* worn on the Île d'Oléron, an island off the western coast of France near La Rochelle.<sup>813</sup> There is only one entry for the *câline*, in 1740 when the inventory for Marie-Madeleine Roberge shows an entry for twenty-four *câlines* made of *basin*.<sup>814</sup>

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<sup>811</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "coiffe."

<sup>812</sup>Appendix 1, #58, #69, #76, #78, #93 #112

<sup>813</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "câline."

<sup>814</sup>Appendix 1, #138.

### FONDS DE COIFFE

*Fonds de coiffe* appear in only two documents, one in 1728, the other in 1756. In the 1728 document there were eight, two of those identified as small; in the 1756 document twenty-two were said to be made of *mousseline*.<sup>815</sup>

### DORMEUSE

The *dormeuse* was a coquettish *bonnet* reserved for sleeping.<sup>816</sup> It appears only once in Québec documents, in a 1728 inventory where they are described as plain.<sup>817</sup>

### MANTILLE

The *mantille* was an item usually associated with Spain but it was not uncommon in France. The *mantille* was originally a sort of scarf made of soft fabric that was sometimes mixed with gold and silver. It attached at the neck by a pin and fixed to the bodice. In the eighteenth-century ordinary *mantilles* worn by the middle class were black taffeta garnished with a narrow ruche. This would be similar to the illustration shown in Figure 78. *Mantilles* were also made of



Fig. 80. *Mantille*.  
Source: Leloir,  
*Dictionnaire du costume*,  
s.v. "mantille."

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<sup>815</sup>Appendix 1, #122, #166.

<sup>816</sup>Guillemard, *Les mots du costume*, 196.

<sup>817</sup>Appendix 1, #122.

white *mousseline* garnished with flounced ruching and gathered by a narrow ribbon. When a woman was pregnant, the ribbon was blue for a boy, pink for a girl.<sup>818</sup>

Only one entry was found for the *mantille*, but there were six of them, made of *calandree*, and valued at nine *livres*.<sup>819</sup> By comparison, the single entry for a *mantille* found in Louisbourg records shows it to be made of black velvet, lined with black satin, and valued at forty-four *livres*.<sup>820</sup>

#### BAGNOLETTE

The entry written “*bagnonette*” may be a reference to the *bagnolette*, a small hat that knotted under the chin.<sup>821</sup> Only one inventory mentions the *bagnolette*. In 1728 four were entered: three were made of *gaze*; the fourth was taffeta lined with *taffetas jonquille*.<sup>822</sup> Figure 81 shows a *bagnolette* as it would look when worn.



Fig. 81. *Baignonette*. Source: Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 151.

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<sup>818</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “*mantille*.”

<sup>819</sup>Appendix 1, #138.

<sup>820</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume féminin*, 52.

<sup>821</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “*baignonette*.”

<sup>822</sup>Appendix 1, #122.

*CHAPERON*

The *chaperon* was a *coiffure* that was worn from the twelfth-century to the sixteenth-century when it was reserved as mourning headwear. It was made of ordinary *étouffe*.<sup>823</sup> Thus, with a date of 1637, the entry for two *chaperons* suggests they were both quite out of fashion and quite old.<sup>824</sup>

*MIRAMION*

The term “*miramignon*” as it is written in a single Québec document is probably a reference to the *miramion*. Although the term does not appear in costume history references, the *miramione* has been defined by Diderot et d’Alembert as a type of *coiffe* bordered front and back with a wispy type of ribbon that was very short.<sup>825</sup>

E.-Z. Massicotte believed the *miramion* was an item of headwear named for Mme de Miramion, founder of an association known as *Filles de Sainte-Geneviève*. The fabric and form of the *miramion* varied depending on whether it was being worn by members of a religious order or by ordinary women. At the Sisters of the Congregation, it was made of black *voile* in the form of a *demi-coiffe* in winter. In Montréal, the religious sisters wore the *miramion* until 1888.<sup>826</sup>

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<sup>823</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “chaperon.”

<sup>824</sup>Appendix 1, #3.

<sup>825</sup>Diderot et d’Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. “miramione.”

<sup>826</sup>E.-Z. Massicotte, “Sur Le Miramion,” *Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, vol. 39, no. 1, January 1933: 195-197.

The one entry for the *miramion* gives no textile or color information. It is referred to a being *demi neuf*, or half new, with a value of nine *livres*. The owner, Marie Anne Miville, may have stayed with a religious order before her marriage in 1756 to Joseph Ouellet.<sup>827</sup> The *miramion* was noted in the *conventions matrimoniales* prepared prior to her marriage.

## LEG AND FOOTWEAR

Leg and footwear for men and women was similar in terms, both wore *bas*, *souliers*, *chaussons*, *chaussettes*, and *pantoufles*. No *sabots* are associated with feminine costume in the Québec documents, nor are there entries for *souliers sauvages*. Table 6.12 provides a numerical summary of footwear recorded, all entries being for pairs.

Table 6.12  
Leg and Footwear - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		11		10		11		33	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>bas</i>	1	4	14	126	17	37	46	317	78	484
<i>souliers</i>	0	0	8	86	8	13	22	115	38	213
<i>chaussettes</i>	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	17	3	20
<i>souliers sauvages</i>	0	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	1	19
<i>pantoufle</i>	0	0	1	1	4	5	3	3	8	9
<i>chaussons</i>	0	0	1	3	1	12	2	17	4	32
Total	1	4	27	238	30	66	74	469	132	777

<sup>827</sup>The censuses of 1666, 1667, 1716, and 1744 all shows *pensionnaires*, or boarders, at various convents. Miville may have been such a boarder prior to her marriage.

*BAS*

Throughout the history of Québec there were *bas* made of silk, wool, and cotton, some made in Saint-Maixent, others from Poitiers. *Bas* were the most colorful item of feminine costume: red, blue, grey, white, black, purple, green, pearl grey, pink, and yellow *bas* were identified in the wardrobes. Some were even more specific in identifying red as *couleur de feu*. In addition to being colorful, the *bas* were also seen striped, *drapés*, and *à fourchette blanche*.<sup>828</sup>

Nothing in the research, however, explains *bas à deux laines* (stockings with two wools), or *bas à trois laines* (stockings with three wools). To identify *bas* in this manner, the different wools must have been easily visible to the naked eye. It is possible that those *bas* made of two wools refer to the use of one wool for the length of the stocking and another for the toe and heel areas. The use of three wools is more puzzling.

In her study at Louisbourg, La Grenade notes a single reference to “*bas à trois fils*” but acknowledges that she found nothing further on this subject.<sup>829</sup> This entry to stockings made of three threads is similar to the Québec reference to stockings made of three wools. I suggest the entries are referring to “ply”, i.e. two-ply or three-ply.

The price of the *bas* depended on their fabrication and place of origin. Table 6.13 shows those *bas* with textiles and values found in the documents.

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<sup>828</sup>The phrase *à fourchette blanche* means “with white forks.” A forked design must have been incorporated in the knitting of the *bas*.

<sup>829</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume féminin*, 37.

Table 6.13  
Value of Feminine *Bas*

Year	No. Pair	Textile	Age/Condition	Total Cost	Average Cost
1671	132	soye étamine	demy usé -	6 L -	6 L 3 L 10 s
1710	2	de grosse laine	une nouve et lautre vieille	6 L	3 L
1719	4	de Poitiers	-	27 L/douzaine	2 L 5 s
1724	8 42 6	de soye de Saint Maixent de soye	- - -	48 L 55 L 10 s/douzaine -	6 L 4 L 12 s 10 L
1724	6	de St Maisan	-	-	3 L
1732	17 5	a deux laine mesles étamine	- -	27 L/douzaine -	2 L 5 s 35 s
1740	12	de laine	tant bons que mauvais	9 L	15 s
1750	3	de laine	vieille	2 L	15 s
1756	1	en deux laines	-	-	2 L 5 s
1756	1 1	a trois laines a trois laines	- vieux	4 L 2 L 10 s	4 L 2 L 10 s
1756	1 1 1 1	de laine de fil de soye de Coton	- - - -	1 L 1 L 6 L 1 L 10 s	1 L 1 L 6 L 1 L 10 s

It can readily be seen that the silk *bas* were by far the most expensive of all stockings, worth from six *livres* to ten *livres* per pair. Those *bas* from Saint-Maixent were the second most expensive, an indication that the quality of wool coming from this region was superior to that of other centres manufacturing *bas*.

### *SOULIERS*

*Souliers*, or shoes, were made of leather with fabric placed on top. The heel was raised for women, made of wood and covered with fabric or leather. Figures 82, 83, 84, and 85 show French shoes during the eighteenth-century.



Fig. 82. *Souliers* c. 1730.  
Source: Linda O'Keefe, *Shoes* (New York: Workman Publishing, 1996), 85.



Fig. 83. *Souliers* c. 1730.  
Source: O'Keefe, *Shoes*, 173.



Fig. 84. *Souliers* c. 1755.  
Source: O'Keefe, *Shoes*, 80.



Fig. 85. *Souliers* c. 1760.  
Source: O'Keefe, *Shoes*, 81.

*Souliers* in the inventories of women provide scant information to confirm their likeness to those being worn in France. There are those noted as *souliers français*, certainly a reference to the type of shoe, but are silent as to further details. Others were entered as *souliers chamarrez*. These were probably made of wood or leather and covered with a richly brocaded fabric as the term *chamarré* indicates. Native influence was found in the reference to *souliers* that had been lined with caribou skin. Most of the additional information attached to the entries for *souliers* is for embroidery, some specific in



identifying silver embroidery. Only one pair mentions the height of the heel, a black pair in 1756 were described as *plats*. Those shoes that were embroidered were valued from one *livre* to eight *livres* a pair. One pair of new red moroccan shoes were valued at nine *livres*.<sup>830</sup>

#### CHAUSSENS

*Chaussons* differed from *bas* in that they covered only the foot and were worn directly against the skin under the *bas*. While *bas* were always knitted, *chaussons* could be either knitted or sewn. When sewn, two pieces emerge: the sole and the upper which was attached around the sole. They were knitted in wool, linen, and cotton for winter and sewn of fabric for summer. *Chaussons* were not an important item in the wardrobe of a woman, nor were they worn for very long in the history of Québec. Appearances in documents are in 1710, 1718, and 1728.<sup>831</sup>

#### CHAUSSETTES

*Chaussettes* were different again from *bas* and *chaussons* in that they were a half-stocking worn over the *bas*. Thus, it seems that one might wear the *chaussons*, over which the *bas* were placed, followed by a pair of *chaussettes*. The *chaussettes* appear in only one

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<sup>830</sup>Appendix 1, #166. This same year, 1756, the prize ship *Le Beauharnois* was captured by the English. On board were "une malle du Soyeries et Souliers de Maroquin." *Le Beauharnois*, PRO: HCA 32/169. The woman who owned these *souliers* may have been one of the first in Québec to do so.

<sup>831</sup>Appendix 1, #106, #112, #122.

inventory in 1740 but Madeleine Roberge owned seventeen pair described as having as many good ones as mediocre ones.<sup>832</sup>

### *PANTOUFLES*

*Pantoufles* were a type of shoe similar to mules and like mules, they had no quarter. They also had small flat heels or no heels at all and may have had fabric or fur uppers with leather soles.<sup>833</sup>

The *pantoufles* in Québec were few in number, making their first appearance in 1677.<sup>834</sup> Later references to *pantoufles* indicate they were made of *étouffe* and *castor*, some were embroidered.<sup>835</sup>

### ACCESSORIES

Items that fall under the term “accessories” range from simple buckles and pockets to elegant collars made from amber and pearls. Table 6.14 shows the distribution and types of accessories found during the period 1635-1760.

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<sup>832</sup> Appendix 1, #138.

<sup>833</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “pantoufle.”

<sup>834</sup> Appendix 1, #52.

<sup>835</sup> Appendix 1, #112, #112A, #138.

Table 6.14  
Feminine Accessories - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	1		6		3		10		20	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>mouchoir/mouchoirs de poches/pochettes</i>	1	18	12	116	3	40	17	116	33	290
<i>garniture</i>	0	0	2	14 <sup>836</sup>	12	34	11	74	25	122
<i>bague</i>	0	0	4	90	1	1	0	0	5	91
<i>ceinture</i>	0	0	0	0	4	24	5	59	9	83
<i>éventail</i>	0	0	1	5	0	0	7	60	8	65
<i>collier</i>	0	0	4	4	0	0	6	7	10	11
<i>pendants d'oreilles/boucles d'oreilles (as paires)</i>	0	0	3	6	1	1	3	3	7	10
<i>poches (as singles)</i>	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	7	4	9
<i>poches (as paires)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	6
<i>croix</i>	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
<i>brassolet</i>	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3
<i>anneau</i>	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
<i>jonc</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>697</b>

### MOUCHOIR

The *mouchoir* was used in two ways: as a large handkerchief that was draped around the neck, the *mouchoir de col*, or as a handkerchief that was used much as one might be used today and called simply *mouchoir* or *mouchoir de poche*. The biggest difference in the *mouchoir de poche* then and now was in its luxurious fabrication: they

<sup>836</sup>One entry indicated *plusieurs*. This has been taken to mean two.

were often made of gold or silver.<sup>837</sup> The *mouchoirs* listed in Table 6.14 are assumed to be *mouchoirs de poche*. Whether this is true may be debated, but since there were *mouchoirs de col* clearly identified in the documents, those that were not so named have been assumed to be *mouchoirs de poche*.

As in masculine costume, the *mouchoir* for women appears to have been an important accessory. Costume history written in English is vague at the best concerning this accessory. Of five books consulted, none refer to the *mouchoir*, only to the handkerchief, and that as a neckwear item.<sup>838</sup> The *mouchoirs* in Québec ranged from plain to elegant: one woman in 1679 brought to her marriage thirty-three *mouchoirs* made from *toile d'Hollande* as well as eleven made of lace, and two fashioned from the expensive lace *point de France*.<sup>839</sup>

#### GARNITURE

Like the *mouchoir*, *garniture* has been ignored by English costume historians since no references could be found under this term. Leloir identifies *garniture* as a band of fabric that bordered the whole *robe* going around a low-cut neckline and sometimes falling to the feet.<sup>840</sup> In Québec they were made from lace, *mousseline*, *gaze*; some were referred

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<sup>837</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “*mouchoir*.”

<sup>838</sup>Kybalov et al., *Pictorial Encyclopedia of Fashion*; Black and Garland, *A History of Fashion*, Payne, *History of Costume*, Tortora and Eubank, *A Survey of Historic Costume*, Michael and Ariane Batterberry, *Fashion The Mirror of History* (London: Columbus Books, 1982).

<sup>839</sup>Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>840</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “*garniture*.”

to as *complettes* and one was identified as *Blonde*.<sup>841</sup> None are shown in the documents after 1740.

### CEINTURE

The *ceinture*, or belt, was found in both men's and women's costume. But how women wore the *ceinture*, or with what garment it was worn, is more difficult to discern. Leloir notes that while both men and women were known to have worn the *ceinture*, the eighteenth-century woman wore those made of ribbon accompanied by large buckles.<sup>842</sup> In Québec, the first mention of the *ceinture* appears in a 1726 inventory for the wife of governor Vaudreuil; she had twenty-seven made of linen in various colors.<sup>843</sup> In both 1714 and 1718 there are entries for *boucles à ceinture* which suggests that the belt required a buckle.<sup>844</sup>

### JEWELLERY AND GEMS

Jewellery and gems throughout the ages have often been used as an indicator of wealth, but this does not appear to be the case in Québec. While some inventories show jewellery like earrings, that is, *boucles d'oreilles* or *pendant d'oreilles* made of crystal,

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<sup>841</sup>Appendix 1, #122. *Blonde* was a flat, silk, bobbin lace. It was used a great deal from the seventeenth-century through to the nineteenth-century on robes and lingerie. Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "blonde."

<sup>842</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "ceinture."

<sup>843</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

<sup>844</sup>Appendix 1, #110, #118.

pearls, or jet, they are few in number. Rings are almost non-existent; a single entry for a small *jonc* appears in 1728.<sup>845</sup>

In the sixteenth and seventeenth-centuries, there was a fashion madness for “real” pearls for the élite and false pearls for the poorer bourgeoisie that were worn around the neck: the *collier*. Under Louis XIV there were heavy silverplate and goldplate *colliers*. In the eighteenth-century magnificent *colliers* with jewels, precious stones, and diamonds appeared.<sup>846</sup> The *collier* appears in Québec documents as often as the earring, and descriptions are more generous. They were seen as early as 1671, made from false pearls and amber.<sup>847</sup> Other entries indicate *colliers* made of amber, pearls, and jet with diamonds.<sup>848</sup>

Leloir notes that more frequently women wore a simple ribbon of black velvet knotted around the neck from which hung a cross, a medallion, or some other jewel.<sup>849</sup> Beaudoin-Ross has written that the silver cross was characteristic of Québec country dress and had been noted by Kalm in 1749.<sup>850</sup> In 1756 the first and only entry appears with a clear and complete description of this accessory: a black ribbon *collier* with a cross of

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<sup>845</sup>Appendix 1, #122. The *jonc* refers to a wedding ring. Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “jonc.” The *jonc* has also been defined as a linen dress fabric made with alternating light and dark cross ribs. Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. “jonc.” Because the inventory identifies the *jonc* as small, it must be referring to a ring.

<sup>846</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “collier.”

<sup>847</sup>Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>848</sup>Appendix 1, #58, #122, #166.

<sup>849</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “collier.”

<sup>850</sup>Beaudoin-Ross, “The Influence of Fashion on Folk Costume,” 85.



Fig. 86. Canadienne with silver cross at her neck. Source: Beaudou-Ross, "The Influence of Fashion on Folk Culture," 84

crystal decorated with silver.<sup>851</sup> There are, however, entries for the *croix*, or cross, one in 1679 with diamonds, one in 1717 of silver, and a third in 1728 with six fake diamonds.<sup>852</sup> Figure 86 shows a watercolor by an anonymous painter dated 1780. While this is beyond the period of study it is representative of the cross worn by rural women in Québec.

The documentation of masculine and feminine

costume offers a picture of the dress of Québec colonists during the period 1635-1760. What then, may be said of the clothing of their children? The next segment discusses this particular aspect.

## THE LITTLEST COLONIST: CHILDREN'S COSTUME

### FRENCH FASHION: SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH-CENTURIES

In the seventeenth-century, and for the greater part of the eighteenth-century, clothing did not distinguish children from adulthood. In some instances, it is difficult to distinguish male children from female children during these two centuries.

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<sup>851</sup> Appendix 1, #166.

<sup>852</sup> Appendix 1, #58, #111, #122.

A swaddling-cloth, or swaddling-band, was wound tightly around the body of a newborn but as soon as this was abandoned the child was dressed like other men and women of his social class.<sup>853</sup> A *layette* may have consisted of *bonnets* in various fabrics and shapes, *chemises*, bibs, blankets, and *chaussettes*.<sup>854</sup>

In the seventeenth-century, small boys who were not yet of an age to wear *hauts-de-chausses* wore a *robe* that was shorter than those of girls of the same age and one that was also less confining. Long bands of fabric or ribbon were sewn to the shoulders. Children's *souliers* were made from a woolen *velours* called *tripe blanche*, a fabric that seemed to serve no other purpose.<sup>855</sup>

Tortora and Eubank see the male child's dress progressing from the swaddling clothes to skirt, robe, and apron until he reached the age of three or four. At this point he graduated to the long robe. He would be dressed this way until the age of six or seven at which time he would begin to wear clothes like male adults.<sup>856</sup> Thus, the costume worn during specific stages of growth marked the child's rite of passage into adulthood. The painting of the woman with her son in Figure 87 indicates that the child in the painting is probably under the age of six since it appears that he is wearing a gown of some sort rather than clothes that emulate the male adult.

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<sup>853</sup>Philippe Ariès, *Centuries of Childhood* (London: Jonathan Cape, 1962): 50.

<sup>854</sup>Diderot, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "layette"

<sup>855</sup>Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 286.

<sup>856</sup>Tortora and Eubank, *A Survey of Historic Costume*, 160.





Fig. 87. Woman and her son c. 1670. Source Ruppert et al., *Le costume français*, 115

During the greater part of the eighteenth-century, children's costume continued to be a mirror of adult costume. Infants were first dressed in swaddling clothes; then up to the age of six or seven, both boys and girls wore skirts.<sup>857</sup> After this age, little girls wore stiff *corps* and *jupes* with *paniers*; small boys were dressed in a garment that was more or

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<sup>857</sup>Ibid., 200.

less a smaller version of the *justaucorps*, and wore a *tricorne*. Long fabric bands continued to be attached to their shoulders.<sup>858</sup>

#### CHILDREN'S COSTUME IN QUÉBEC: 1635-1760

We have seen how textiles, colors, and descriptive elements have painted a picture of masculine and feminine costume in Québec from 1635-1760. The *inventaires des biens*, *contrats de mariage*, and *testaments* have been a rich source for costume information. For children, though, the examination of these primary sources has been less fruitful. Very little is mentioned concerning the costume of children.

One reason for the paucity of information may lie in the fact that Québec children, like those in France, did not have specific clothing that identified them as children. They were, for the most part, smaller versions of the adult. In fact, almost all the garments found for children bore the same name as their adult counterpart making the word picture for children's costume a miniature of those of the adult. Table 7.0 on the following page shows the children's garments found in the documents.

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<sup>858</sup>Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 312.

Table 7.0  
Children's Costume - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	0		11		4		4		19	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>bas</i>	0	0	4	161	0	0	6	132	10	293
<i>chemise</i>	0	0	7	132	2	14	0	0	9	146
<i>bonnet</i>	0	0	1	1	2	12	2	96	5	109
<i>soulier français (as pairs)</i>	0	0	4	48	0	0	2	24	6	72
<i>gants (as pairs)</i>	0	0	3	60	0	0	0	0	3	60
<i>mouchoir de col</i>	0	0	4	41	0	0	0	0	4	41
<i>coiffe</i>	0	0	6	40	0	0	0	0	6	40
<i>béguin</i>	0	0	2	32	0	0	0	0	2	32
<i>mouchoir</i>	0	0	2	7	1	22	0	0	3	29
<i>cornettes</i>	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	1	16
<i>chapeau</i>	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	8	3	10
<i>robe</i>	0	0	2	7	1	1	0	0	2	8
<i>coiffe de nuit</i>	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	7
<i>mitaine (as pairs)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
<i>capot</i>	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	4
<i>tours de linge</i>	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	4
<i>bande</i>	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3
<i>jupon</i>	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	3
<i>corps/corps de robe</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
<i>chemises à brassière</i>	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>jupe</i>	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>justaucorps</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>manteau</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>890</b>

Three exceptions to adult costume can be seen: the *béguin*, the *tours de linge*, and



Fig. 88. Child's *béguin*.  
Source: Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "béguin."

*bande*. The *béguin* was a small bonnet constructed in three pieces and tied under the chin. It received this name because it was originally worn by Belgians who were called *béguines*.<sup>859</sup> Figure 88 shows how a child would look wearing a *béguin*.

A definition for *tours de linge* could not be found.

Séguin mentions the same item in connection with children's clothing but offers no further explanation.<sup>860</sup>

*Bandes*, found in two inventories in 1671 and 1688 are quite likely referring to a form of swaddling-cloth.<sup>861</sup>

The *tripe* mentioned by Boucher in connection with children's *souliers*, may be the same as the textile *tripe de velours* which had a wool pile and hemp base.<sup>862</sup> *Tripe de velours* is documented in Québec in 1703 and it is possible these two textiles are one and the same; the yard goods may have been intended for use in children's shoes.<sup>863</sup>

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<sup>859</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "béguin".

<sup>860</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 247.

<sup>861</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #69.

<sup>862</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "tripe." Appendix 1, #93.

<sup>863</sup>Appendix 1, #93.

After examining 118 documents with almost 3 700 notarial references to clothing and textiles, what can be said of the Québec colonist during the years 1635-1760? The final chapter draws some conclusions as well as noting areas for future research.

## 7- CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Studying the clothing and textiles of Canada's earliest colonists allows us to know more about those who wore them, the milieu in which they lived, and the era in which they struggled to shape a new country. The framework for the study was influenced by the human ecological model of Elaine Pederson "Cultural and Historical Aspects of Dress: A Proposed Linking of a Human Ecological Approach with Selected Anthropological Concepts." From this study I drew components from the natural environment and human constructed environment to apply to the study of clothing and textiles in Québec.

This new French-speaking, Roman Catholic settlement of New France was colonized initially by single men under a monopolistic economic policy: the first families arrived in 1617. Colonists fell into a social hierarchy that was determined mainly by status or occupation. From the very beginning, and up to 1760, the colony relied on France for the majority of its supplies, clothing and textiles included. Intendant Talon's early efforts at establishing textile manufacturing were brave but failed to materialize to any significant level, disappearing entirely after his departure. Except for a brief period early in the eighteenth-century, textile production met with little success due in part to the lack of skilled workers. These early manufacturing attempts did not continue past the first quarter of the eighteenth-century partially due to the mercantilism policies of France.

From the textiles imported to fabricate costume, to costume itself, my limited study of 118 documents suggests that from 1635 to 1760 the Québec colonist used French goods almost exclusively and held to French traditions. The use of French textiles and

garments may have been the result of the mercantilism policies of France that were in effect; exclusive use of French goods may have also been simply a matter of choice and availability.

Masculine and feminine costume pieces followed those of France: no signs indicate the development of an original style. Even the more privileged, where money would pose no obstacle, retained the items of costume seen in France during the different periods. Colonists of more modest conditions may have bought their clothing at a merchant's store but this is not known for certain. There are references to used garments in shops and these may have been destined for purchase by those of more limited means. Clothing for these colonists mimicked those of the social hierarchy above them except textiles were of more common varieties. Stockings, for example, were more likely made of ordinary wool rather than silk; sometimes *sabots* were worn in place of *souliers*.

#### COSTUME UNDER LOUIS XIII: 1635-1643

Masculine costume was characterized by the *pourpoint* and *hauts-de-chausses* in fabrics of sombre colors. It is likely they were made-to-measure, although it is unknown as to whether early garments were made in France or Québec; the first inventory of a *tailleur d'habits* did not appear until 1676. This is a particular curiosity since we know that Champlain refers to a *habit* that was not yet finished: was this being made in Québec in 1635 or was it being made in France by a tailor who knew his measurements? Beneath the *pourpoint* the staple of Québec masculine costume was worn: the *chemise*. The *chemise* was worn with a large *rabat* or *collet*. *Bas-de-chausses* covered the legs and

were worn with *souliers français*. The *chapeau* or *tapabord* covered the head when outdoors; *raquettes* were used in the winter to aid in walking in the deep snow. The *casaque* was the cloak-like garment worn outdoors. At night, the *chemisette de nuit* is distinguished from the daytime *chemisette* while the head was covered with a *bonnet de nuit*.

Fewer details describe feminine costume perhaps because there were fewer women in Québec during this period. Those who lived in town wore the *chemise*, embellished by a *fichu* or *mouchoir de col*, and a *jupe*, both covered by a *tablier*. When outdoors, the Québec woman covered her garments with a *hongrelaine*. Logic dictates that she wore shoes of some sort, although the documents used for this period do not mention them; a more exhaustive search would likely prove otherwise. During this reign, the Québec woman covered her head with a *coiffe de cornette*.

#### COSTUME UNDER LOUIS XIV: 1643-1715

The male colonist continued to wear similar clothing to that of French fashion. *Hauts-de-chausses* developed into the *culotte*, although records indicate some still wore the former. The *pourpoint* became the stylish *justaucorps* while the *veste* was added to create an ensemble. When worn together, the pieces were known as an *habit*. Some were more luxurious than others, in velvet or in embroidered silk with garnitures of gold or silver. Worn with these garments was the ever-present *chemise*, often embellished with *manchettes* of lace and now with the added touch of a *cravate*. The stockings were wool or silk and may have been worn with *chaussons* or *chaussettes*. The leather *souliers*,



generally black, may have had gold or silver buckles. There is no sign of the red heels that dominated the Louis XIV era in France. During Louis' reign the *perruque* was in vogue, sometimes accompanied by the *bourse*, a taffeta sack that may have held natural hair or the hair of the *perruque*. The *chapeau* topped the ensemble, sometimes of made beaver, more often of wool; the *tapabor* continued as an outdoor headpiece. Outdoor garments like the *manteau* covered the ensemble. Those who completed their ensemble with the addition of a *canne* or *épée* were identified as men of means. Headwear continued to be worn at night. It is during this period the *robe de chambre* is worn in the home. The *capot* made its appearance early in this period.

Women of the upper social strata wore *robes* and *manteaux* made of luxurious textiles that were embroidered or garnished with lace. Beneath the *robe* was the *chemise*, it too boasting lace or embroidery. Stockings were mainly wool or silk and were the most colorful item in the feminine wardrobe. Women wore leather *souliers* sometimes garnished with gold or silver buckles, others were embroidered on fabric. Day and night the head was covered, as witnessed by the variety of *coiffures* and the number of headpieces owned by women of all social hierarchies. After mademoiselle de Fontange launched her now-famous headpiece, the women of France wore them into the eighteenth-century. Thus, it is not surprising to find the *fontange* at Québec. Garments like the *cape* and *mantelet* covered the *robe* or *manteau* when outdoors.

As for women of more modest conditions, wives of *habitants* and domestic servants, the same basic garments prevailed: *chemise*, *jupe*, *tablier*, *bas*, and *mantelet*.

Differences are notable only in the quality of textiles and lack of garnishment compared to those belonging to women of a higher social range during the same period.

#### COSTUME DURING LA RÉGENCE: 1715-1723

Masculine costume changed little during this period and was notable only by the disappearance of some costume items that would never return: the *pourpoint*, *rabat*, *hauts-de-chausses*. When outdoors, the *habit* was now covered by either a *manteau* or *surtout*.

Like masculine costume, feminine clothing saw few changes. The basic garments of *chemise*, *manteau*, *jupe*, and *robe* continue to be entered in postmortem inventories.

#### COSTUME UNDER LOUIS XV: 1723-1760

The stylish *justaucorps* that began during the reign of Louis XIV developed more fullness along with accompanying pleats. Under Louis XIV the *veste* that was worn with the *justaucorps* became smaller and smaller. It was also during this period that the sleeves disappeared. The *culottes* that formed part of the *habit* were more close-fitting than their predecessors during Louis XIV's reign. Ornamentation contributed to the quality of the *habit* with silver and gold buttons used as decoration on those garments owned by those of upper society.

Outdoors, the *capot* continued as the most frequently worn outergarment, along with the *manteau* and *mantelet*. Gloves were indispensable but fashioned smaller than those of the Louis XIV reign. Although the *redingote* achieved fashion popularity in

Europe and England, the documents showed a single entry for this overcoat leading me to believe that the *capot* was preferred.

The *perruque* that had enormous proportions under Louis XIV continued to be scaled down in size and worn by the gentlemen of Québec. These same elegant gentlemen also carried the fashionable *canne*, some with silver tips. Although the wearing of the *tricorne* became standard headwear for men on the continent, there is no indication that men in Québec adopted the fashion.

Feminine costume is marked by the appearance of the *déshabillé*, the garment reserved for indoor wear. The use of *paniers*, an important mode in France during the eighteenth-century is rare, but nevertheless present in Québec, as were the headpieces named for Madame Fontange.

A notable item of feminine costume absent from the inventories is the *robe à la française*. This raises the question as to whether those in France during the period that this *robe* was worn called the garment by this name or whether it was labelled by costume historians at some later point in time. Nor were names like *robe battante*, *robe volante*, and *innocente* found in Québec documents. Yet these terms are frequently found in well-known books on costume history to describe certain *robes*. If naming the *robe* came after the period in which it was worn this could explain the absence of description in the documents. Since costume historians have generally used drawings, sketches, and paintings as their primary sources, a study of primary documents in France like those of the *inventaire des biens* may reveal whether these terms were in common use during their period of popularity.

Tables 7.0 and 7.1 illustrate the differences in costume as worn in France and in Québec during this period. The costume items for both men and women were outlined in the literature review in Chapter 2.

Table 7.0  
Masculine Costume: France vs Québec

Masculine Costume Item	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760	
	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec
<i>bague</i>	x	x						
<i>bas/bas-de-chausses</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>baudrier</i>				x				
<i>bonnet/bonnet de nuit, etc</i>	x	x	x	x		x		x
<i>bonnets à bateau/bonnet plu</i>				x		x		x
<i>bottes/bottines/cavalières</i>			x	x				
<i>bourse/bourse à cheveux</i>				x	x		x	x
<i>brasselets</i>				x				
<i>brassière</i>	x	x						
<i>caban</i>	x							
<i>caleçon</i>	x	x		x		x		
<i>calotte</i>								x
<i>camail</i>								x
<i>camisole</i>	x	x		x		x		
<i>canne</i>				x		x		x
<i>canons</i>			x	x				
<i>capot</i>				x		x		x
<i>carapouce</i>								x
<i>casaque</i>	x	x		x				x
<i>ceinture</i>				x				x
<i>ceinturon</i>				x				x
<i>chapeau</i>	x	x	x	x		x		x
<i>chasuble</i>				x				

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Table 7.0, *continued*

Masculine Costume Item	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760	
	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec
<i>chaussettes</i>				x		x		x
<i>chaussons</i>				x		x		x
<i>chemise</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>chemisette/chemisette de nuit</i>	x	x		x				x
<i>coiffe, etc</i>			x	x				x
<i>col, tours de col</i>			x	x		x	x	x
<i>collet</i>	x	x		x				x
<i>collier</i>				x		x		
<i>cravate</i>			x	x		x		x
<i>culottes</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>épée/épée et ceinturon</i>				x	x	x		x
<i>escarpins</i>				x				x
<i>gants</i>				x		x		x
<i>gilet</i>			x	x			x	x
<i>habit</i>		x		x	x	x	x	x
<i>hauts-de-chausses</i>	x	x	x	x				
<i>hongrelaine</i>	x							
<i>jabot</i>			x				x	
<i>jarrettières</i>				x		x		x
<i>justaucorps</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>manchettes</i>				x		x		x
<i>manchon</i>			x	x				x
<i>manteau</i>	x		x	x		x		x
<i>mantelet</i>								x
<i>mitaines</i>						x		
<i>mouchoir</i>	x	x		x		x		x
<i>pantalons</i>				x				
<i>pantoufles</i>				x		x		x
<i>perruque</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x

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Table 7.0, *continued*

Masculine Costume Item	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760	
	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec
<i>pourpoint</i>	x	x	x	x				
<i>rabat</i>	x	x	x	x				
<i>raquettes</i>		x		x		x		x
<i>redingote</i>							x	x
<i>rhingraves</i>			x					
<i>robe de chambre</i>			x	x		x		x
<i>roquet</i>	x							
<i>sabots</i>				x				x
<i>solitaire</i>							x	
<i>souliers/souliers français</i>		x		x	x	x	x	x
<i>souliers sauvages</i>				x				x
<i>steinkerque</i>			x	x		x	x	
<i>surtout</i>						x		x
<i>tapabor</i>	x	x		x		x		x
<i>tricorné</i>			x				x	
<i>veste</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 7.1 shows the feminine costume items known to be in France during the period compared to those found in Québec.

Table 7.1  
Feminine Costume: France vs Québec

Feminine Costume Item	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760	
	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec
<i>bagnolette</i>								x
<i>bague</i>				x		x		
<i>bas</i>		x		x		x		x
<i>bonnet, etc.</i>				x		x		x
<i>brassière</i>		x		x				
<i>busc</i>				x				
<i>caleche</i>				x				
<i>caleçon</i>	x							
<i>câline</i>								x
<i>calotte</i>								x
<i>camisole</i>	x			x		x		x
<i>cape</i>				x		x		x
<i>ceinture</i>			x			x		x
<i>chaperon</i>		x						
<i>chaussettes</i>				x		x		x
<i>chaussons</i>				x		x		x
<i>chemise</i>		x	x	x		x		x
<i>chemisette</i>								x
<i>chopines</i>	x							
<i>coiffe de nuit</i>				x		x		x
<i>coiffe, coiffure, etc.</i>				x		x		x
<i>colinette</i>								x
<i>collet</i>		x						
<i>collier</i>				x				x
<i>cornette, coiffe de cornette</i>		x		x		x		x

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Table 7.1, *continued*

Feminine Costume Item	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760	
	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec
<i>corps/corps de jupe</i>				x		x		x
<i>corset</i>				x		x		x
<i>crémone</i>								x
<i>croix</i>				x		x		x
<i>déshabillé</i>								x
<i>devanteau</i>		x						
<i>dormeuse</i>								x
<i>écharpe</i>				x		x		x
<i>engageantes</i>				x				
<i>éventail</i>				x				x
<i>fichu</i>	x			x		x		x
<i>fontange</i>								x
<i>gants</i>				x		x		x
<i>garniture</i>				x		x		x
<i>habit</i>				x		x		x
<i>hongrelène</i>		x						
<i>jansénistes</i>				x				
<i>jupe</i>	x		x	x		x	x	x
<i>jupon</i>				x		x	x	x
<i>manches</i>				x		x		x
<i>manchettes</i>				x		x		x
<i>manchon</i>			x					
<i>mante</i>				x				
<i>manteau</i>			x	x		x		x
<i>mantelet</i>				x		x		x
<i>miramignon</i>								x
<i>mouchoir</i>		x		x		x		x
<i>mouchoir de col</i>	x	x		x		x		x
<i>panier</i>							x	x

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Table 8.1, *continued*

Feminine Costume Item	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760	
	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec	France	Québec
<i>pantoufles</i>				x		x		x
<i>peignoir</i>				x		x		x
<i>pendant d'oreilles, etc</i>				x		x		x
<i>pièce/pièce de corps</i>						x		x
<i>robe volante</i>					x			
<i>robe de chambre</i>			x	x		x		x
<i>robe innocente</i>							x	
<i>robe</i>				x		x		x
<i>robe à la française</i>							x	
<i>robe battante</i>							x	
<i>sacque</i>							x	
<i>souliers sauvages</i>				x		x		x
<i>souliers</i>	x			x		x		x
<i>steinkerque</i>			x			x		
<i>tablier</i>		x		x		x		x

Children were dressed like adults, more or less luxuriously according to the wealth and status of the family. Once again, society at Québec resembled that of France.

There was little evidence from the documents that colonists readily adapted the clothing of Amerindians. There is evidence of *souliers sauvages* and *raquettes*: the massive amounts of snow received in Québec must have precipitated this "borrowing" of costume. There is also the occasional garment made from the skin of the caribou.<sup>864</sup> It has

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<sup>864</sup> Skins or pelts were not documented in the study unless they were identified as being part of a garment. It is not possible to determine whether the end use of any furs found in the inventories were intended for clothing.

been suggested that Amerindian garments may have been omitted from the inventories because they were seen as unimportant compared to those of French origin. I would disagree with this speculation as the inventories show many items of little or no value; it appears that all goods were accounted for in some manner.

But for the most part, masculine and feminine costume followed the traditions of France. There, as in Québec, fashion evolved slowly by today's standards, and was marked by a certain conformity. Nor was there a clearly identifiable costume *à la canadienne*. Use of the *capot* was common, but no *ceinture fléchées* or *tuques* were found.

The number of textiles identified is both a testament to the colonists' innate interest in the fabrics that formed an integral part of their material culture and to the vision of Louis XIV in establishing and supporting a textile industry in France that flourished throughout his reign in the seventeenth-century and through the eighteenth-century. It is to Louis XIV's credit and his first minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert that France became the hallmark of textile production and fashion for Europe. It is likely that this textile production in the mother country was a deterrent to one developing, not only in Québec, but in all of New France. Only scattered references to *toile du pays* are evidence that such production existed at all and are not sufficient in number to indicate that the textiles were produced in a commercial manner.

The ability of the ordinary person to identify the vast number of textiles is astonishing and underscores the importance of textiles in the lives of the Québec colonist. This is punctuated by the references in inventories to those garments which were full of

holes, torn, or repaired and mended in some way, some eaten by rats: even those garments not highly valued in terms of money were treasured and kept in the wardrobes of civilians.

At the outset of this research, five central questions arose to guide the project. A review of these questions will show that answers and conclusions have been reached for all five questions.

Were the costumes worn a reflection of fashion in France for the same period? My research strongly suggests that colonists in Québec wore similar clothing to those that were fashionable in France. Tables 7.0 and 7.1 show that for the most part, the clothing worn in France was also available in Québec during the same period. I believe that where differences do occur these differences are due to the small sampling of documents used for this project.

In what way did local conditions affect fashionable costume? Local conditions appear to have had little impact on fashionable costume. Climate, a major premise of Pederson's model, played a role in the dress of the colonists as the huge amounts of snow each year forced some colonists to use snowshoes accompanied by *souliers sauvages*. But other garments owned by these colonists were in no way similar to native garments which contradicts Kalm's remarks concerning the way they dressed during the week.<sup>865</sup> On the other hand, Kalm may have been referring to the rural habitant rather than the urban dweller.

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<sup>865</sup>Kalm noted that the French used "... shoes, garters, and girdles of the Indian." Benson, *The America of 1750*, 511. Kalm's original document has been translated into English and I am uncertain as to what the translator referred to as a "girdle" and "garter".

Were clothing and textile items in Québec similar to those found in other major locations in New France? Table 7.2 clothing and textile items found in other major town in New France that were not found in Québec documents.

Table 7.2  
Clothing and Textiles in New France Locations Not Appearing in Québec Documents

Year	Clothing (C) or Textile (T)	Montréal	Île d'Orléans	Trois-Rivières	Louisbourg
1697	<i>ablinette</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1684	<i>baguette</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1685	<i>bandeau indien</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1693	<i>bandeau indien</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1663	<i>bas à étrier</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1691	<i>bas à étrier</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1693	<i>bas de Paris marbré</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1759	<i>bas de râpé</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1746	<i>basin de Hollande</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1731	<i>bavette</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1756	<i>blanchet</i> (T)	-	-	-	x
1663	<i>bonnet à la Polonoise</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1685	<i>boucassin</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1667	<i>bourre</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1660	<i>braye</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1661	<i>brave</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1708	<i>bridée</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1705	<i>buis</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1667	<i>burai</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1673	<i>buratée</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1707	<i>Cadurdaignan</i> (I)	x	-	-	-
1746	<i>calmande anglaise</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1695	<i>capucine (capasienne)</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1663	<i>carisé d'Angleterre</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1667	<i>casquin</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1671	<i>castagnette</i> (T)	-	x	-	-

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Table 7.2, continued

Year	Clothing (C) or Textile (T)	Montréal	Île d'Orléans	Trois-Rivières	Louisbourg
1684	<i>catogan</i> (C)	x	-	-	--
1751	<i>cauillé de colinette</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1703	<i>ceinture anglaise</i> (C)	-	x	-	-
1746	<i>chape</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1688	<i>chapeau de Caudebec</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1693	<i>chapeau de Caudebec</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1760	<i>chapeau de paille</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1731	<i>colinette</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1750	<i>colinette</i> (C)	x	--	-	-
1673	<i>cornette de Toulouse</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1754	<i>coton de Cologne</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1760	<i>coton de Beaufort</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1732	<i>coutil du pays</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1713	<i>cramoisie</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1709	<i>cravate à l'antique</i> (C)	-	x	-	-
1693	<i>cravate à la matelote</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1660	<i>drap de Beaufort</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1663	<i>drap de Carcassonne</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1685	<i>drap de Limbourg</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1673	<i>drap de Poitou</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1693	<i>drap de Montauban</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1664	<i>drap de Saint-Jean</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1663	<i>drap de Sceau</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1750	<i>drap de soldat</i> (T)	-	-	x	-
1667	<i>droguet buraté</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1709	<i>droguet du pays</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1685	<i>droguet de Rouen</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1662	<i>droguet de soie</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1703	<i>escanoton</i> (Huron) (T)	x	-	-	-
1660	<i>étamine de France</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1741	<i>étamine jaspée</i> (T)	-	-	x	-
1704	<i>étamine de Paris</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1689	<i>étamine de Tours</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1684	<i>éttoffe à l'Iroquoise</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1693	<i>éttoffe de Saint-Giron</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1691	<i>feutre</i> (T)	x	-	x	-
1741	<i>fourreau</i> (C)	-	-	-	x
1702	<i>frise d'Irlande</i> (T)	x	-	-	--

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Table 7.2, *continued*

Year	Clothing (C) or Textile (T)	Montréal	Île d'Orléans	Trois-Rivières	Louisbourg
1738	<i>galoche</i> (C)	-	-	-	x
1756	<i>galoche</i> (C)	-	-	-	x
1660	<i>ganse</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1685	<i>ganse</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1693	<i>ganse</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1741	<i>gants de Vendome</i> (C)	-	-	x	-
1713	<i>grappin</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1719	<i>guêtre</i> (C)	-	-	-	x
1744	<i>guêtre</i> (C)	-	-	-	x
1757	<i>guêtre</i> (C)	-	-	-	x
1759	<i>guêtre</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1734	<i>mitasse</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1738	<i>mitasse</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1747	<i>mitasse</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1759	<i>mitasse</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1695	<i>mohère</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1704	<i>mohère</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1760	<i>mohère</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1702	<i>molleton d'Angleterre</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1709	<i>musquet</i> (T)	-	x	-	-
1669	<i>ouate</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1760	<i>ouate</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1662	<i>oye</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1663	<i>oye</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1697	<i>peluche</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1697	<i>pémston</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1708	<i>point de France</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1737	<i>polonaise</i> (C)	-	-	-	x
1744	<i>polonaise</i> (C)	-	-	-	x
1708	<i>porte-manchon</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1741	<i>quintin</i> (T)	-	-	x	-
1662	<i>ras de Châlons</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1757	<i>ras de Chine</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1697	<i>ratine de Beauvais</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1662	<i>ratine de Florence</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1693	<i>ratine de Languedoc</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1697	<i>revêche de Castres</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1657	<i>rochet</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1693	<i>Saint-Giron</i> (T)	x	-	-	-

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Table 7.2, continued

Year	Clothing (C) or Textile (T)	Montréal	Île d'Orléans	Trois-Rivières	Louisbourg
1709	<i>sandale</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1654	<i>serge de Crécy</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1673	<i>simarre</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1703	<i>lètière</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1756		-	-	-	-
1674	<i>tavelle</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1684	<i>tavelle</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1685	<i>tavelle</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1703	<i>tavelle</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1741	<i>tavelle de Rouen</i> (T)	-	-	x	-
1691	<i>toile de chambre</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1684	<i>toile d'Irlande</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1693	<i>toile de Mortagne</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1684	<i>toile de Nancy</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1685	<i>toile de Normandie</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1753	<i>toile de Sicile</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1756	<i>toquet</i> (C)	-	-	-	x
1747	<i>trousse</i> (C)	x	-	-	-
1727	<i>tuque</i> (C)	x	-	x	-
1749	<i>tuque</i> (C)	x	-	x	-
1660	<i>vignogne</i> (T)	x	-	-	-
1750	<i>volant</i> (C)	-	-	-	x

Differences in clothing and textiles are greater between Montréal and Québec than between Québec and other locations. There are some clear references to Amerindian products found in Montréal: *bandeau indien*, *étouffe à l'Iroquoise*, and the Huron name *escanoton* suggest greater interaction with the Amerindian population than is found in Québec. This seems natural since Montréal is west of Québec and at the time, further into new land.

There are also three references to English textiles that were not found in Québec documents: *calmande anglaise*, *carisé d'Angleterre*, and *molleton d'Angleterre*. It is

possible that there was trade between the US colonies to the south and Montréal that was not occurring between the US colonies and other centres.

Finally, there are also textiles from countries other than France that do not appear in Québec documents: *coton de Cologne*, *frise d'Irlande*, *ras de Chine*, and *toile de Sicile*. All are unique to Montréal and I am unable to offer an explanation for this anomaly. Séguin used 212 documents for his study compared to the 118 used in my thesis research. This alone could account for many of the different items of clothing and textiles. A larger sampling from Québec may prove fewer differences exist.

On Île d'Orléans there are few differences in clothing and textiles to those found in Québec. There is the *ceinture anglois* and *cravate à l'antique* which stand out as present on the Île that are not present in Québec. On the other hand it should be noted that while there are *tabliers* in all the other locations in New France, there are none on Île d'Orléans. I suggest the reason for similarities is the close proximity of Île d'Orléans to Québec although this does little to explain the lack of *tabliers*.

The documentation for Trois-Rivières is not great. As a result, there are few items of difference to note. Two fabrics not found elsewhere in New France are *drap de soldat* and *étamine jaspée*. A particular type of glove found in Trois-Rivières, *gants de Vendome*, were also not found in Québec. The *tuque*, on the other hand, is noted in the Trois-Rivières documents.

There is more of a sense of similarity between clothing and textiles from Québec and Louisbourg particularly with those members of the upper strata. The descriptions for masculine *habits* and feminine *robes* are similar in textiles, perhaps because there is a



similarity of occupations or social status. There was also the mention of the *steinkerque* worn by women in both Louisbourg and Québec but no mention of the item in any other location. But Louisbourg also had items unique to its location. There is mention of the *polonaise*, a type of *veste* and the *toquet* which has been described as a small *toque*. There are several mentions of the *guêtre* in Louisbourg, as well as in Montréal. None of these appear in Québec documents.

Were the colonists totally reliant on imported clothing and textiles from France to replenish their needs? The lack of a large number of entries for textiles *du pays* or clothing made from fabric *du pays* suggests that domestic production was not significant in New France. We know that domestic textile production was limited to the first quarter of the eighteenth-century. After Saint-Père and the efforts of the Charron brothers failed, no further attempts were made at domestic production. From the lack of entries from any of the locations it would seem that production was insufficient to supply the colonists with any significant amount of yardage.

Did domestic textile production develop sufficiently to play a role in influencing local costume? This question is closely tied to the previous question dealing with dependence on French textiles and clothing. Consumer demand has always been the driving engine for change yet in this economic arena the demand did not provide enough pressure for change. I believe this supports the concept that the colonists preferred French textiles to those woven domestically.

In sum, Québec costume differed little from France with only a few of her colonists borrowing customs from the Amerindians. This is evidence of a relatively closed society where innovations were neither encouraged nor cultivated and one which steadfastly remained true to its cultural roots.

#### FUTURE RESEARCH

If the study of costume in Québec answered questions posed at the outset, the research resulted in more questions being generated that were unanswered in this thesis. The first and foremost question that arises concerns the issue of the Conquest. Did the standard of living as expressed by material goods in general and clothing and textiles in particular change as a result of the Conquest? A study of pre-Conquest material goods from 1720 to 1760 compared to post-Conquest material goods from 1760 to 1800 would make a fascinating long-term study and one which could focus widely on the general colonist or concentrate on a particular type of colonist such as merchant or *négoçiant*.

Another research question that focuses on the Conquest concerns the availability of English textiles after 1760. The inventories tell us that English textiles were not in popular use to 1760. Did colonists prefer French goods? Were they as available after the Conquest? What new English textiles were introduced to New France?

There is also a major question concerning the English colonies to the south. With both the English and French establishing colonies at approximately the same time, 1607 for the English colonies vs 1608 for the French, how did fashion prevail in the English colonies compared to that of New France? In particular, did fashion in Boston, a key port

like Québec, reflect English fashion in the same way that Québec fashion mimicked that of France? Key to this is the question of textile production: how did textile production in the English colonies supercede those of New France and what effect did it have on consumer goods?

Studying the entries for the 118 documents continually raised in my mind the question of a second-hand clothing trade. Clothing was known to be auctioned and sold after the death of the owner. As well, in a number of merchant inventories, findings showed that some garments were classed, for example, as “*usé*” or “*demie usée*”. While it is unknown whether these items were intended for sale to those of more moderate means, further research into the possibility of a used clothing market would make an intriguing study. A more in-depth study of this nature may also reveal a degree of specialization in goods.

One of the problems that plagued the Québec colonist was the irregular value of the French *livre* and the rippling effect of its rise and fall that was ultimately felt in New France. The wide variation of prices in different periods for the same or similar goods gives rise to the question of establishing some base for comparison. Establishing such a base would be a step in the right direction for comparing the value of textiles and clothing during different periods. More importantly, it would provide a means for comparing the personal wealth of some of Québec’s colonists. Merchant Charles Guillimin, for example, at one time one of New France’s wealthiest men, died with essentially nothing. How was his wealth determined in the early years, were his material goods valued in the same way

at his death, and how might the role of the rising and falling *livre* played out in his fortunes?

Several articles have been written on under-registration and bias in probate documents in the American colonies during the same period as this research but none has been written on whether under-registration or bias is evident in New France postmortem inventories. Are these issues somehow associated with English civil law that governed the American colonies? Further research into the question may reveal the answer.

The questions for future research may be generated almost indefinitely. But these are a beginning for those interested in the fascinating period in Canada's history known as the French régime and for making comparisons with the period following the English conquest.

## Appendix 1 Archival Documents

With two exceptions, the data was retrieved from original archival documents, microfilmed original documents, or microfilmed transcribed documents. The names of the principals are listed as they appeared in the documents. Thus, some names are not spelled the way they are now known, in some instances capitalization and accents are missing.. The names of notaries are shown as they are written today.

The documents were first numbered, then read for clothing and textile notations. During this process it was revealed that some colonists lived outside the walls of Québec and these were eliminated; other documents contained no clothing or textile references, and some could not be read due to water damage. As a result, these previously numbered documents were not used in the study but are listed separately at the end of the appendix.

2. Testament de Samuel de Champlain, le 17 novembre 1635. Documents Inédit, *Revue d'histoire d'amerique français*, vol. 17, no. 2 (1963): 269-286.

3. Contrat de mariage entre Estienne Racine et Margueritte Martin, le 16 novembre 1637. Greffe de Jean Guitet, ANQQ.

5. Inventaire des biens de deffunt honorable homme Guillaume Hebert et d'honorable femme Heleine Desportes, le 21 octobre 1639. Greffe de Martial Piraube, ANQQ.

5A. Crie et vendue des biens de feu Guillaume Hebert, le 11 novembre 1639. Greffe de Martial Piraube, ANQQ.

7. Engagement d'Antoine Brassard a Guillaume Couillard, le 4 octobre 1642. Greffe de Martial Piraube, ANQQ.

8. Inventaire des effets appartenant aux deffunts Jean Fleury, Jacques Figet, Jean Fouchereau et Guillaume Lasur, le 24 novembre 1646. Greffe de Henri Bancheron, ANQQ.
9. Inventaire des biens de feu Andre LeClerc, le 1 avril 1648. Greffe de Claude Lecoustre, ANQQ.
12. Inventaire des biens de la succession de feu Noel Juchereau, le 7 octobre 1649. Greffe de Guillaume Audouart, ANQQ.
17. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Andre Bazin, le 29 juin 1654. Greffe de Claude Auber, ANQQ.
18. Inventaire des biens de feu Pierre DeLaunay et de Francoise Pinguet, le 17 août 1655. Greffe de Guillaume Audouart, ANQQ.
22. Inventaire des hardes delaissees par Marie Gaschet, femme de Charles Roger dit des coulombiers, le 26 avril 1661. Greffe de Guillaume Audouart, ANQQ.
25. Inventaire des biens de Jean LeNormand et de feu Jacqueline Viveray, le 23 juillet 1661. Greffe de Jean Guitet, ANQQ.
27. Testament de Jean Moreau, le 25 juin 1663. Greffe de Guillaume Audouart, ANQQ.
28. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Jacques Maheu et Anne Convent, le 25 juillet 1663. Greffe de Pierre Duquet, ANQQ.
30. Inventaire des biens du deffunct Abraham Martin et Margueritte Langlois, le 7 octobre 1664. Greffe de Pierre Duquet, ANQQ.
33. Testament de Messire Augustin de Saffray, Seigneur de Mesy, le 24 avril 1665. Greffe de Claude Auber, ANQQ.
34. Inventaire des biens de feu Augustin de Saffray, Seigneur de Mesy, le 8 mai 1665. Greffe de Michel Fillion, ANQQ.
36. Inventaire des biens de feu Margeurite Langlois veuve de deffunct Abraham Martin, le 11 janvier 1666. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.
39. Inventaire des biens de feu Charles Phillipeaux et Catherine Boutet, le 6 avril 1666. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.
40. Inventaire des biens du Sieur de Chazy, le 22 juillet 1666. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.

41. Inventaire des biens de Francois L'Aumonier, Escuyer sieur de Traversy, le 22 juillet 1666. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.
44. Inventaire des biens de Toussaint Toupin et la deffuncte Marguerite Boucher, le 24 décembre 1669. Greffe de Gilles Rageot, ANQQ.
45. Inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay Sieur de la Garenne, veuf de feu Marye Magdelenne Bellenger, le 21 janvier 1671. Greffe de Michel Fillion, ANQQ.
46. Inventaire des biens de Simon Denys, Escuyer Sieur de la Trinite et la deffuncte Françoise DuTertre, le 14 juillet 1671. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.
47. Vente des biens de Simon denys, escuyer sieur de la Trinitte, et la deffunte damoiselle françoise Du Tartres et de le 19 juillet 1671. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.
48. Inventaire des biens de feu Francois Pollet Escuyer Sieur de la Combe poccatiere et de Damoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau, le 14 avril 1672. Greffe de Claude Bermen, ANQQ.
49. Testament de Louis Gasnier dit Bellavance, le 3 juin 1673. Greffe de Pierre Duquet, ANQQ.
50. Inventaire des biens d'Estienne Blanchon Sieur de LaRose et de deffuncte Anne Convent, le 10 janvier 1676. Greffe de Pierre Duquet, ANQQ.
51. Inventaire des biens de Francois Byssot sieur de la Riviere et d'honneste femme Marie Couillard, le 27 avril 1676. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.
52. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Claude Racine, le 19 november 1677. Greffe de Gilles Rageot, ANQQ.
54. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Thomas de la Nouguerre et de damoiselle Margeuritte Renee Denys, le 3 juin 1678. Greffe de Pierre Duquet, ANQQ.
57. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Ozanie Joseph Nadau dit Lavigne et de Margueritte Abraham, le 5 avril 1678. Pierre Duquet, ANQQ.
58. Les Traitte et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chesnaye et Damoiselle Geneviefve Macart, du 21 et au 27 avril 1679. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.
59. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Jean hamel et de Marie Auvray, le 27 novembre 1679. Greffe de Pierre Duquet, ANQQ.

61. Inventaire des biens communs de Denys Joseph Ruelle Escuyer Sieur Dautreuil et de Dame Claire françoise Clement du vuault, le 13 février 1680. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQ.
63. Inventaire des Biens Meubles et immeubles de Sieur Jean Francois hazeur, le 16 novembre 1685. Greffe de Hilaire Bourgine, ANQM.
67. Inventaire des biens de feu Noble homme Jean Juchereau Sieur de la Ferte, veuf de Marie-Francoise Giffard, le 11 janvier 1686. Greffe de Gilles Rageot, ANQQ.
69. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Lestre, le 7 avril 1688. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.
72. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Le Sieur Pierre Allemand et de damoiselle Louise Douaire, le 30 décembre 1692. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.
73. Inventaire des biens de deffunte Eleanord de grand maison veuve de feu Jacques Descailhaut de la Tesserie, le 28 avril 1692. Greffe de Louis Chambalon, ANQQ.
74. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Toussaint du Bau et de Anne Jouselot, le 15 septembre, 1693. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.
76. Inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de damoiselle Marie Vanech, le 30 juillet 1693. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.
78. Inventaire des biens de feu Richard denis escuyer Sieur de Fronsac et de Damoizelle Françoise Cailleateau, le 20 juillet 1694. Greffe de Louis Chambalon, ANQQ.
79. Inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Guillaume Bouthier et damoiselle Françoise Denis, le 19 juillet 1694. Greffe de Louis Chambalon, ANQQ.
80. Inventaire des biens de Charles Aubert Escuyer seigneur de la Chesnaye et deffunte Damoiselle Louise Juchereau, le 10 mai 1695. Greffe de Louis Chambalon, ANQQ.
86. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Le Sieur Thimothée Roussel et Catherine fourmier, le 9 avril, 1701. Greffe de Charles Rageot, ANQQ.
87. Inventaire des biens de Damoiselle Charlotte françoise Juchereau Veuve de deffunt Le Sieur François Viénnoy-Pachot, le 12 septembre 1701. Louis Chambalon, ANQQ.
88. Inventaire des biens de Monsieur René Louis Chartier escuyer Seigneur de lotbiniere et deffunte dame Marie Magdeleine Lambert et, le 13 juin 1701. Greffe de Louis Chambalon, ANQQ.



92. Inventaire des biens de feu Marie Constantin et Michel Cadet, le 3 mai 1703. Greffe de Louis Chambalon, ANQQ.

93. Inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chrestien, le 26 février 1703. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.

94. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Joseph Maufait et Therese Gingras, le 5 mars 1703. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.

95. Inventaire des biens de pierre normand Sieur Labierre et deffuncte Catherine normand, le 5 mars 1703. Greffe de Louis Chambalon, ANQQ.

96. Inventaire et partage des successions de deffuncts le Sieur Hipolite Thivierge et de Renee Herve, le 5 juin 1703. Greffe de Joseph Jacob, ANQQ.

97. Contrat de mariage de Sieur Pierre Janson et de Marie Genevieve Pelletier, le 25 janvier 1704. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.

100. Inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minet et d'honorable Anne Bonhomme, le 29 janvier 1706. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.

101. Inventaire des biens de Joseph Brodier veuf de Marie David, le 8 avril 1706. Greffe de Jacques Barbel, ANQQ.

105. Inventaire des biens de deffuncts Jean Demers et Jeanne Voidy, le 8 janvier 1709. Greffe de Jacques Barbel, ANQQ.

106. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Jacques Samson et de Marianne Mestru, le 9 novembre 1710. Greffe d'Etienne Dubreuil, ANQQ.

107. Inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Miville Veuve de deffunct le Sieur Jean baptiste Soullard, le 23 juillet 1710. Greffe de Pierre Rivet, ANQQ.

109. Inventaire des biens de Sieur Pierre Nolan et de la deffuncte Catherine houart, le 7 septembre 1713. Greffe de Pierre Rivet, ANQQ.

110. Inventaire des biens de Jacques La Roë et de deffunte Marie le Gris Lespine, le 30 octobre 1714. Greffe de Pierre Rivet, ANQQ.

110A. Inventaire des biens de Sieur Gervais Baudouin et Anne Aubert, le 4 juin 1715. Greffe de Pierre Rivert, ANQQ.

111. Inventaire des biens de Jean baptiste Hale et la deffunte Marie anne Roucin, le 10 décembre, 1717. Greffe de J. Meschin, ANQQ.
- 111A. Inventaire des biens de feu Martin Cheron et dame Marie Joseph le Boullanger, le 8 juin, 1717. Greffe de Pierre Rivet, ANQQ.
112. Inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme Damoiselle Louise Catherine Denys de St Simon, le 19 décembre, 1718. Greffe d'Etienne Dubreuil, ANQQ.
- 112A. Inventaire des biens de Charles de monseignat et marguerite de Lessenerac, le 5 décembre, 1718. Greffe de Florent de La Cetièrre, ANQQ.
- 112B. Inventaire des biens de Charles Remmoneau et de deffunte Therese Bridau, le 28 juin 1718. Greffe d'Étienne Dubreuil, ANQQ.
- 112C. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Jacques berniere et Angelique poytriere, le 17 janvier 1718. Greffe de Florent de La Cetièrre, ANQQ.
113. Inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Claude Chasle et marie marguerite DuRoy, le 7 décembre 1719. Greffe de Jacques Barbel, ANQQ.
- 113A. Inventaire des biens d'Estienne Marchand et feue marie Anne Durant, le 13 mars 1719. Greffe de Jacques Barbel, ANQQ.
114. Inventaire des biens de deffunct le Sieur Jean Thomas et damoiselle Anne duquet, le 16 septembre 1720. Greffe de Bernard deLariviere, ANQQ.
115. Inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Pierre Garneau et marie Magdelene Menage, le 16 décembre 1721. Greffe Jean-Claude Louet, ANQQ.
116. Inventaire des biens de feu Charles hedouin et gennevieve doyon, le 22 avril 1722. Greffe de Jacques Barbel, ANQQ.
- 116A. Inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Thomas Barthelemy et Genevieve Gariepy, le 15 octobre 1722. Greffe d'Étienne Dubreuil, ANQQ.
- 116B. Inventaire des biens de Eustache Chartier Sieur de Lotbiniere et Marie francoise Renaut Davaine Desmaloise, le 25 juin 1723. Greffe de Jean-Claude Louet, ANQQ.
- 116C. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Sieur Estienne Mirambeaux et Jeanne LeVasseur, le 11 mars 1723. Greffe d'Étienne Dubreuil, ANQQ.

117. Inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feu Dame francoise Le maitre de La morille, le 16 février 1724. Greffe de Jacques Barbel, ANQQ.
118. Inventaire des biens de feu Charles Morin de Cloridant et de Anne Therese Minet, le 24 juillet 1724. Greffe de François Rageot, ANQQ.
119. Inventaire des biens de Dame geneviefve amiot veuve de feu Messire Jacques Richard, le 11 janvier 1724. Greffe de Jacques Barbel, ANQQ.
120. Inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert, le 19 juin 1726. Greffe de Jacques Barbel, ANQQ.
- 120A. Inventaire des biens de la succession du Seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, le 15 juillet 1726. Clôture inventaire. Greffe de Christophe-Hilarion DuLaurent, ANQQ.
121. Inventaire des biens de francoise Roussel veuve de feu Estienne de ville, le 24 septembre 1726. Greffe d'Étienne Dubreuil, ANQQ.
122. Inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la deffunte dame Marie Blaise des Bergeres, le 23 novembre 1728. Greffe de Henri Hiché, ANQQ.
124. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Jacques Daigle dit Lallemand et de deffunte Catherine Aubier, le 19 janvier, 1731. Greffe de Claude Barolet, ANQQ.
126. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Nicolas Paquin et de deffunte Marie Anne Pero, le 15 novembre 1731. Greffe de Nicolas Boisseau, ANQQ.
128. Inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jeremye et de Damoiselle francoise Bourot, le 4 novembre 1732. Greffe de Henri Hiché, ANQQ.
129. Inventaire des biens de Sieur josph Poulin de Nicolet et de feu Dame Marie josph Leboullanger, le 6 août 1733. Greffe de Jacques Barbel, ANQQ.
132. Inventaire des biens d'Etienne Dubreuil et Jeanne Routier, le 18 août 1734. Greffe de Jacques Pinguet, ANQQ.
133. Inventaire des biens de Marie Lisse veuve de Gabriel Davaine, le 10 septembre 1735. Greffe de Jean-Claude Louet, ANQQ.
136. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Charles Guillimin veuf de francoise Lemaitre de Lamorille, le 17 mars 1739. Greffe de Nicolas Boisseau, ANQQ.

137. Inventaire des biens du Sieur Michel Sallaberry et feu Damoiselle Catherine Rouer devilleray, le 27 février 1741. Greffe de Jacques Pinguet.
138. Inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perthuis et la deffuncte Damoiselle Magdelene Roberge, le 28 avril 1741. Greffe de Jacques Pinguet, ANQQ.
139. Inventaire des biens de Sieur Jacques Page et Damoiselle Louise Roussel, le 18 juin 1742. Greffe de Jacques Pinguet, ANQQ.
140. Inventaire des biens de Sieur Francois Estienne Cugnet, le 28 août 1742. Greffe de Nicolas Boisseau, ANQQ.
142. Inventaire de biens de feu Jacques Barbel, le 28 mai 1742. Greffe de François Rageot, ANQQ.
143. Inventaire des biens de feu marie anne Hazeur, veuve de Michel Sarrazin, le 6 avril 1743. Greffe de Henri Hiché, ANQQ.
144. Inventaire des biens de Damoiselle marie madelene Gilbert veuve du Sieur Nicolas Godin dit La potterie, le 17 août 1743. Greffe de Jacques Pinguet, ANQQ.
150. Inventaire des biens de feu Sieur francois de Chalet, le 21 novembre 1747. Greffe de Claude Barolet, ANQQ.
151. Inventaire des biens de feu Monsieur Louis Denis Escuyer Sieur De La ronde et de Dame Louise Chartier, le 5 octobre 1746. Greffe de Jacques Pinguet, ANQQ.
- 151A. Inventaire des biens de françois Lemaitre Lamorille veuf de olive Pelagie harguin, le 18 octobre 1748. Greffe Claude Barolet, ANQQ.
152. Inventaire des biens de Charles Cottin dit Dugal et de deffunte Marie Magdeleine Rasset, le 8 janvier 1750. Greffe de Antoine François Lanouillier, ANQQ.
153. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Sieur Paul Lambert et de Marguerite Maillou, le 28 novembre 1749. Greffe de Christophe-Hilarion Dulaurent, ANQQ.
154. Inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Roudier dit Xaintonge et de deffunte Marie Joseph Presseau, le 25 juillet 1750. Greffe de Jean-Claude Panet, ANQQ.
158. Inventaire des biens de Maturin Morier et feu Marie Jeanne Choret, le 19 août, 1750. Greffe de Gilbert Boucault de Godefus, ANQQ.

159. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Sieur Gervais Beaudoin et de damoiselle Marthe Marcou, le 5 juillet 1752. Greffe de Claude Barolet, ANQQ.
163. Inventaire des biens de Jacques Berthiaume et la deffunte Françoise LaCasse, le 3 août 1756. Greffe de Claude Barolet, ANQQ.
164. Inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Guillemin veuve de Joseph Riverin, le 28 octobre, 1756. Greffe de Antoine-Jean Saillant, ANQQ.
166. Conventions matrimoniales entre Joseph Ouellet et marie Anne Miville, le 22 novembre 1756. Greffe de Christophe-Hilarion Dulaurent, ANQQ.
167. Inventaire des biens de Jean Baptiste Noel veuve de Reine freland, le 30 mars 1758. Greffe de Louis Pichet, ANQQ.
170. Inventaire et partage des biens des deffunts Augustin Fradet et Genevieve Leclerc, le 7 et 12 février, 1760. Joseph Jacob, ANQQ.
172. Cargo manifest for prize ship *Le Fortuné* captured 15 May 1747. PRO, HCA 32/112/2.
173. Cargo manifest for prize ship *Le Bien Aimé* captured 20 March 1748. PRO, HCA 32/099/2.
174. Cargo manifest for prize ship *Le Grand Ursin* captured 22 April 1756. PRO, HCA 32/195.
175. Cargo manifest for prize ship *Le Beauharnois* captured 27 April 1756. PRO, HCA 32/169.
176. Cargo manifest for prize ship *Le Saintonge* captured 23 April 1756. PRO, HCA 32/246.
177. Cargo manifest for prize ship *Le Superbe* captured 28 March 1757. PRO, HCA 32/246 Part 1.
178. Cargo manifest for prize ship *La Nouvelle Constant* captured 21 June 1757. PRO, HCA 32/225.

Documents retrieved but not used:

1. Partage entre les heritiers de feu Louis Hebert, le 15 septembre 1634. Greffe de Guillaume Audouart, ANQQ.<sup>866</sup>
4. Contrat de mariage entre Guillaume Bigot et Marie Panis, le 19 décembre 1638. Greffe de Jean Guitet, ANQQ.<sup>867</sup>
6. Inventaire des biens de feu Antoine Damiens et de Marie Joly, le 24 octobre 1640. Greffe de Martial Piraube, ANQQ.<sup>868</sup>
10. Inventaire des meubles de feu Louis Legris, le 15 juin 1649. Greffe de Laurent Bermen, ANQQ.<sup>869</sup>
11. Inventaire des biens de feu Guillaume Hubou et de Marie Rollet, le 21 août 1649. Greffe de Laurent Berman, ANQQ.<sup>870</sup>
13. Inventaire des biens de Etienne Dumais, n.d. 1649. Greffe de Claude Lecoustre, ANQQ.<sup>871</sup>
14. Contrat de mariage de Mathieu Amiot et Marie Minville, le 19 novembre 1650. Greffe de Guillaume Audouart, ANQQ.<sup>872</sup>
15. Inventaire des biens de feu Jean Jolliet, le 8 mars 1652. Greffe de Claude Auber, ANQQ.<sup>873</sup>

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<sup>866</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>867</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>868</sup>This document was torn and water-damaged making it too difficult to read.

<sup>869</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>870</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>871</sup>This document was too difficult to read.

<sup>872</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>873</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

16. Contrat de mariage de Catherine Boutet et Charles Philippeaux, le 18 mai 1654. Greffe de Guillaume Audouart, ANQQ.<sup>874</sup>
19. Inventaire des biens de feu Barbe Hemard, et d' Ollivier Le Tardif, le 18 janvier 1659. Greffe de Guillaume Audouart, ANQQ.<sup>875</sup>
20. Contrat de mariage de Geneviefve de Chavigny et Charles Amiot, le 12 avril 1660. Greffe de Guillaume Audouart, ANQQ.<sup>876</sup>
21. Inventaire des effets laisses par Olivier Letardif a Abel Benoist a La requeste du Sr Olivier Letardif, le 12 octobre 1660. Greffe de Guillaume Audouart, ANQQ.<sup>877</sup>
23. Inventaire des biens de feu Louys Gasnier et Marye Michel, le 14 juillet 1661. Greffe de Claude Auber, ANQQ.<sup>878</sup>
24. Inventaire des meubles de feu louys guimond et Jeanne bitouset, le 14 juillet 1661. Greffe de Claude Auber, ANQQ.<sup>879</sup>
26. Inventaire des biens de feu Jacques Maheu et Anne Convent, le 25 juillet 1663. Greffe de Pierre Duquet, ANQQ.<sup>880</sup>
29. Inventaire des biens de feu Mathieu Choret et Sebastienne Veillon, le 19 août 1664. Greffe de Paul Vachon, ANQQ.<sup>881</sup>

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<sup>874</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>875</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>876</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>877</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>878</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>879</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>880</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references.

<sup>881</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

31. Inventaire des biens de feu Rene Maheu dit Point-du-Jour et Jeanne Garnier, le 17 décembre 1664. Greffe de Claude Auber, ANQ.<sup>882</sup>
32. Inventaire des biens de feu Jean doyon et de Marthe Gasgnon, le 31 mar 1665. Greffe de Claude Auber, ANQQ.<sup>883</sup>
35. Inventaire des biens meubles et immeubles delaisées par feu Jean Tevin, le 27 juillet 1665. Greffe de Claude Auber, ANQ.<sup>884</sup>
37. Contrat de mariage de Pierre Filteau et Gillette Savard, le 31 janvier 1666. Greffe de Michel Fillion, ANQQ.<sup>885</sup>
38. Contrat de mariage de Anne Tavernier et Robert-Charles Moursion, le 27 fevrier 1666. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.<sup>886</sup>
42. Contrat de mariage entre Margeurite Dumortier dit Deleur et Thimothée Roussel, le 21 novembre 1667. Greffe de Gilles Rageot, ANQQ.<sup>887</sup>
43. Contrat de mariage entre Jacques Dumesnil et Margeurite Chobert, le 11 août 1668. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.<sup>888</sup>
53. Testament de Charles Bazire, le 21 juillet 1677. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.<sup>889</sup>
55. Inventaire des biens de feu Pierre Gravelle et de Magdalene Cloutier, le 4 juillet 1678. Claude Auber, ANQQ.<sup>890</sup>

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<sup>882</sup>There were no clothing or textiles references in the document.

<sup>883</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>884</sup>The principal named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>885</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>886</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>887</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>888</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>889</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>890</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.



56. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Louis Couillard, Sieur de Lespinay et de damoiselle Geneviefve Despres, le 24 septembre 1678. Greffe de Romain Becquet, ANQQ.<sup>891</sup>
60. Contrat de mariage de Noble homme Charles Aubert de la Chenaye et de Damoiselle Marye Angélique Denys, le 7 août 1680. Greffe de Pierre Duquet, ANQQ.<sup>892</sup>
62. Testament de Marie Guillemette Hebert veufve de deffunt Le Sieur Guillaume Couillard, le 12 octobre 1683. Greffe de Gilles Rageot, ANQQ.<sup>893</sup>
64. Inventaire des biens de francois Blau et d'Isabelle Benoit, le 16 novembre 1685. Greffe de Claude Maugue, ANQM.<sup>894</sup>
65. Inventaire des biens de Toussaint Giroux, de deffuncte Marie Godart, le 30 novembre, 1685. Greffe de Paul Vachon, ANQQ.<sup>895</sup>
66. Inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Costé et de deffunte Anne Couture, le 6 février 1686. Greffe de Michel Fillion, ANQQ.<sup>896</sup>
68. Inventaire des biens des deffuncts Nicolas Jendron et Marie Marthe Hebert, le 27 février 1688. Greffe de Joseph Jacob, ANQQ.<sup>897</sup>
70. Inventaire des biens de Jacques Bourdon d'Autray, le 5 mars 1689. Greffe de Gilles Rageot, ANQQ.<sup>898</sup>

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<sup>891</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>892</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>893</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>894</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>895</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references.

<sup>896</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>897</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document; all clothing had been given to the poor.

<sup>898</sup>The document was badly damaged making it too difficult to read.

71. Articles de mariage de Philippes de Rigaud Chevallier seigneur de Vaudreuil et de damoiselle Louise Elisabeth de Joybert, le 10 décembre 1690. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.<sup>899</sup>

75. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Laurent Philippes Sieur de la Fontaine et de Charlotte Giguere, le 22 septembre 1693. Greffe de Severin Ameau, ANQQ.<sup>900</sup>

77. Inventaire des biens de deffunct le Sieur Noel Langlois Sieur Traversy et D'Honorable femme Geneviefve Parent, le 8 et 9 janvier 1694. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.<sup>901</sup>

81. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Nicolas bouchard et d'anne le Roy, le 7 août 1698. Greffe de Charles Rageot, ANQQ.<sup>902</sup>

82. Testament de Seigneur Messire Louis de Buade Comte de Palluau et de Frontenac, le 22 novembre 1698. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.<sup>903</sup>

83. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Mathieu Amiot Sieur de Villeneuve et de Marie Miville, le 29 juillet 1700. Greffe de Charles Rageot, ANQQ.<sup>904</sup>

84. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Etienne Leveille et de deffunte Elisabeth Le Quin, le 22 juin 1700. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.<sup>905</sup>

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<sup>899</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>900</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>901</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>902</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>903</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>904</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>905</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references.

85. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Jean Baptiste de Peiras veuf de Anne Thirement, le 23 septembre 1701. Greffe de Charles Rageot, ANQQ.<sup>906</sup>
89. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Jean Gautereau et Marie LeRoy, le 25 juin 1701. Greffe de Charles Rageot, ANQQ.<sup>907</sup>
90. Inventaire des biens de Noel Le Roy et la deffuncte Jeanne Therese Casse, le 18 juillet 1701. Greffe de Charles Rageot, ANQQ.<sup>908</sup>
91. Inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur François Guyon et de damoiselle Marie Anne Roberge, le 19 janvier 1702. Michel LePailleur, ANQQ.<sup>909</sup>
98. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Julien Fortin et de Genevieve Gamache, le 9 juillet 1704. Greffe de Joseph Jacob, ANQQ.<sup>910</sup>
99. Inventaire depose appartenants au Sieur Charles Aubert de la Chenaye, le 16 avril 1705. Greffe de Louis Chambalon, ANQQ.<sup>911</sup>
102. Inventaire de feu Gervais Buisson et Marie Boutet, le 4 septembre 1707. Greffe de François Genaple, ANQQ.<sup>912</sup>
103. Contrat de mariage de Messire Jean François Hazeur et Damoiselle Catherine Martin Delino, le 4 mars 1708. Greffe de Louis Chambalon, ANQQ.<sup>913</sup>

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<sup>906</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>907</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>908</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>909</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>910</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references.

<sup>911</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>912</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references.

<sup>913</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

104. Inventaire des biens de feu Francois Hazeur.<sup>914</sup>

108. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Louis begin et de Jeanne durant, le 24 juillet 1713. Greffe de Florent de La Cetièrè, ANQQ.<sup>915</sup>

123. Donation par Marie quantin, veuve de Guillaume Laberge a Jacques Laberge son fils, le 31 mars 1729. Greffe de Joseph Jacob, ANQQ.<sup>916</sup>

125. Inventaire des biens de deffunct Guillaume tardif et de Marguerite Godin, le 24 janvier 1731. Greffe de Joseph Jacob, ANQQ.<sup>917</sup>

127. Inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Bureau et deffuncte Marie Anne Lachesne, le 4 avril 1732. Greffe de Jacques Pinguet, ANQQ.<sup>918</sup>

130. Contrat de mariage de François-Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil et de Damoiselle Louise Fleury de la Gorgendiere, le 30 avril 1733. Greffe de Henri Hiché, ANQQ.<sup>919</sup>

131. Acte de partage entre Anne Lemieux, veufve de feu Charles Bernier, le 16 juin 1734. Greffe de François Rageot, ANQQ.<sup>920</sup>

134. Inventaire des biens de feu Simon Soupiron et de Damoiselle Marthe Bellanger, le 16 octobre 1737. Greffe de Jacques Pinguet, ANQQ.<sup>921</sup>

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<sup>914</sup>This document does not exist.

<sup>915</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>916</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>917</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>918</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

<sup>919</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>920</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>921</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

135. Inventaire des biens de la succession de François Ruette d'Auteuil, le 29 octobre 1737. Greffe de Jacques Barbel, ANQQ.<sup>922</sup>
141. Inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Claude Legris et de Dame Marie Joseph Martin, le 11 juin 1743. Greffe de Jacques Pinguet, ANQQ.<sup>923</sup>
145. Inventaire des biens de François Louis Borgia Levasseur et la Deffunte helen moreau, le 3 septembre, 1744. Greffe de Jacques Pinguet, ANQQ.<sup>924</sup>
146. Inventaire des biens de feu Pierre Beaupre et Therese Mercier, le 13 fevrier 1744. Greffe de Jacques Pinguet, ANQQ.<sup>925</sup>
147. Testament de Louis Rouer d'Artigny, le 24 juillet 1744. Greffe de Gilbert Boucault de Godefus.<sup>926</sup>
148. Inventaire des biens de feu Estienne Gauvin et de Marie-Jeanne Fizet, le 12 mars 1745. Greffe de Gilbert Boucault de Godefus, ANQQ.<sup>927</sup>
149. Inventaire des biens de Charles Cottin et Therese Angelique Gaboury, le 18 juillet, 1746. Greffe de André Geneste, ANQQ.<sup>928</sup>
155. Inventaire et partage des biens de feu Jean Carier et de Damoiselle Jeanne Sansom, le 4 mai 1750. Greffe de Claude Barolet, ANQQ.<sup>929</sup>

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<sup>922</sup>The document was badly damaged making it too difficult to read. Inventory items were found in D'Allaire's book on the Ruette d'Auteuil family. Micheline D'Allaire, *Montée et déclin d'une famille noble: les Ruette d'Auteuil, 1617-1737* (Québec: Éditions Hurtubise HMH, Limitée, 1980): 248-252.

<sup>923</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>924</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>925</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>926</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>927</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>928</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>929</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

156. Inventaire des biens du Sieur Augustin Bussiere et Dame Marie charlotte LeCompte, le 7 juillet 1750. Greffe de André Geneste, ANQQ.<sup>930</sup>

157. Inventaire des biens de Michel Bégon.<sup>931</sup>

160. Inventaire des biens de deffunt Sieur Noel Bulteau et de Marie Marguerite Debuire, le 19 juillet 1752. Greffe de Jean-Claude Panet.<sup>932</sup>

161. Inventaire des biens de francois foucault, le 5 septembre 1753. Greffe de Antoine-Jean Saillant, ANQQ.<sup>933</sup>

162. Inventaire des biens du Sieur François Bouchard et Marguerite Simard, le 11 novembre 1755. Greffe d'Antoine Crespin, ANQQ.<sup>934</sup>

165. Inventaire des biens de feu Pierre Gautier et de Margueritte Arcant, le 18 octobre 1756. Greffe de Jean-Baptiste Guyart, ANQQ.<sup>935</sup>

168. Inventaire des biens de Louis-Joseph, marquis de Montcalm-Grozon de Saint-Véran.<sup>936</sup>

169. Inventaire des meubles de René Portneuf, le 24 janvier 1760. Greffe de Claude Barolet, ANQQ.<sup>937</sup>

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<sup>930</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>931</sup>This document could not be found by the archivists.

<sup>932</sup>There were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>933</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references in the document.

<sup>934</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references.

<sup>935</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references.

<sup>936</sup>This document does not exist.

<sup>937</sup>The principal named in the document lived outside the town of Québec. In addition, there were no clothing or textile references.

171. Inventaire des biens de feu Louis Leclair et Dame Geneviève Choret, le 12 avril  
1760. Greffe d'André Geneste.<sup>938</sup>

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<sup>938</sup>The principals named in the document lived outside the town of Québec.

## Appendix 2 Gender Undetermined Garments

The documentation of masculine and feminine costume offers a picture of the dress of Québec colonists during the period 1635-1760. To complete the picture and bring all the data together, it is prudent to discuss those garments which I refer to as "gender undetermined." Many costume items like the *chemise*, *bas*, and *souliers* could belong to either men or women. In some cases, the documents are not entirely clear as to whether these belonged to the man or the woman.

While this segment of findings is not significant by itself, it is important to include it for the purpose of completing the research findings. Table A1 lists the garment items that could not be identified with any certainty as to being masculine or feminine garments.

Table A1  
Gender Undetermined Costume - Numerical Summary

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
Number of documents with entries in this category	0		12		4		14		30	
<i>mouchoir</i>	0	0	5	41	2	12	25	639	32	692
<i>bas</i>	0	0	1	134	1	1	8	162	10	297
<i>gants (as pairs)</i>	0	0	5	8	0	0	7	199	12	207
<i>ceinture</i>	0	0	1	1	1	36	4	106	7	143
<i>baguc</i>	0	0	1	84	0	0	1	27	2	111
<i>manchettes (as pairs)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	68	7	68

*continued on next page*



Table A1, continued

	Louis XIII 1635-1643		Louis XIV 1643-1715		La Régence 1715-1723		Louis XV 1723-1760		Total	
Number of documents with entries in this category	0		12		4		14		30	
	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items	# entries	# items
<i>chemise</i>	0	0	4	27	0	0	1	25	5	52
<i>chemises de traite</i>	0	0	1	35	0	0	1	9	2	44
<i>souliers (as pairs)</i>	0	0	5	42	0	0	1	1	6	43
<i>poche</i>	0	0	2	10	1	10	3	19	6	39
<i>bonnets de nuit</i>	0	0	5	18	1	10	0	0	6	28
<i>coiffure</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	7
<i>manches (as pairs)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	4
<i>bonnet</i>	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3
<i>manteau</i>	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>mitaines</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
<i>chemisette</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>fausses manches (as pairs)</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>habit</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
<i>cabochon</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
<i>pantoufles (as pairs)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	1635	0	1692	409	1725	69	1801	1 269	138	1 747

One garment item not specifically identified as belonging to a man or a woman is the *capuchon*, found only once in the primary documents. The *capuchon* is a hood that attached under the chin and, when not covering the head, was left to fall on the back. It was used by both sexes.<sup>939</sup> It is curious that none of the outdoor garments used by men or women mentioned the addition of a *capuchon*, particularly in the case of the *capot*.

<sup>939</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "capuchon."

### **Appendix 3 Costume References in Notarial Entries**

**The charts in this appendix were developed in order to facilitate the organization of the information found in the archival documents. The resulting charts allowed for a clearer overview of costume items and the details necessary for an analysis of clothing and textiles.**

**The details within the charts are shown as they were found in the documents. Thus, there are different spellings and incorrect spellings as we know them today. Moreover, it was not always possible to follow the exact order in which the words were found due to the difference in placement of adjectives between French and English and the format of the charts. The terms have, however, been faithfully recorded as found.**

Table A2  
Chemise - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements <sup>940</sup>	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status <sup>941</sup>	Document
1639	5	chemises	de grosse toile	--	-	--	11 L	habitant (colonist)	5A <sup>941</sup> crise et venue des biens de feu Guillaume Hébert <sup>941</sup>
1646	1	chemise <sup>944</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	Mathelots (sailors)	B inventaire des effets appartenants aux défunts Jean Fleury, Jacques Figet, Jean Fouchereau, et Guillaume Lasur <sup>944</sup>
	2	chemises <sup>941</sup>	--	blanches	--	--	--		
	2	grosses chemises	--	--	--	--	--		

continued on next page

940 Descriptive elements include lining, type of manufacture, ornamentation, etc.

941 Unless stated otherwise, the occupation or status shown is from the primary document.

942 The auction and sale of goods was performed three weeks after the inventory was made but not all items in the inventory were sold. Those items that were sold have a recorded value and are itemized under document 5A. Items with no value indicated are shown under document 5.

943 In 1617, Louis Hébert, with his wife and children, became the first family to settle in New France. Guillaume, one of Louis Hébert's sons, was only in his twenties when he died. DCB, 1:254. Guillaume's wife Marie is reputed to be the first white child born in New France. DCB, 1:264.

944 This chemise belonged to Jacques Figet.

945 These two chemises and the next two chemises belonged to Guillaume Lasur.

946 These four men apparently shared the single room where the inventory was conducted. The document refers to Fleury, Figet and Lasur as *moteleur*, Trudel identifies Fouchereau as *moteleur*, thus confirming the occupation of all four. Marcel Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants / 1632-1662* (Montréal: Éditions Hurtubise HMH, 1983): 146. Trudel adds that Fleury, Figet and Fouchereau drowned November 6, 1646 (pp. 146, 164). Lasur may have also perished by drowning.

Table A2, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1655	1 20	chemise chemises	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 L, 10 s 13 L, 10 s	commiss (clerk)	18 inventaire des biens de feu Pierre DeLainay et de Françoise Pinguet <sup>940</sup>
1663	11 8 1	chemises chemises chemises	- - -	- - -	- - -	tant bonnes que méchantes - -	11 L 10 L 8 L <sup>941</sup>	habitant; défricheur (colonist; land-clearer)	28 inventaire des biens de défunt Jacques Maheu et Anne Convent <sup>942</sup>
1664	4	chemises	-	-	-	-	4 L	pilote (ship's pilot)	30 inventaire des biens Abraham Martin et Marguerite Langlois <sup>943</sup>
1665	8	chemises	-	-	avec des boutons aux manches	-	-	gouverneur and lieutenant (governor)	33 testament Augustin de Saffray Seigneur de Mézy <sup>944</sup>

continued on next page

940 Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 46. Trudel adds that DeLainay was killed by the Iroquois.

941 The chemise was estimated with two draps, one *taille d'oreiller* and one *charrier*.

942 The primary document refers to Maheu as *habitant*. Trudel spells his name Maheust and refers to him as *défricheur*. Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 71.

943 Abraham Martin has been identified as Abraham Martin dit L'Écossais, *pilote*. Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 24. The DCB raises the question as to whether Martin was an official pilot but acknowledges that he is known to have fished "well down into the Gulf of St. Lawrence" (vol. 1, p. 495). Abraham Martin is generally believed to have had the Plaines of Abraham named for him. DCB, 1:495.

944 Mézy was governor of New France from 1663-65, the first to do so under Louis XIV. No mention is made of a marriage, either in Québec or France. DCB, vol. 1, 587. Mézy's *testament* does not bequeath any goods or monies to a spouse. Thus, he was likely a bachelor when he died.

Table A2, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1666	8	chemises	de toile	blanche	--	--	25 L	maître-armurier (master armourer)	39 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Charles Phillipeaux <sup>940</sup>
1666	3 1	chemises chemise	de toile fines --	blanche --	-- --	-- un peu plus grosse	-- --	officier de Carignan (officer of the Carignan-Salères)	40 inventaire des biens du Sieur de Chazy <sup>941</sup>
1666	4 1 4 1 3	chemises chemise chemises chemise chemises	de fines toile -- de toile fine -- de toile	blanches rouge -- -- blanche	-- -- -- fine un peu plus grosse que les precedentes	-- -- neufves vieille --	-- -- -- -- --	enseigne au regiment d'Orleans (ensign of the Orleans regiment of the Carignan-Salères)	41 inventaire des biens de Francois L'Aumonier Eacuyer sieur de Traversy <sup>942</sup>
1669	5 5 4	grosses chemises chemises chemises	de toile de meales de toile --	-- blanches --	-- -- --	neufves demy Usées vieilles	10 L. 12 L. 10 s 6 L.	bourgeois; maître de barque (bourgeois; master of a small boat)	44 inventaire des biens de Toussaint Toupin et la deffuncte Margeurite Boucher <sup>943</sup>

continued on next page

<sup>940</sup> Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 278. The spelling "Phellipeaux" is used.

<sup>941</sup> Sieur de Chazy was a nephew of Seigneur de Tracy, *lieutenant général du roi* Benjamin Sulte, *Le Régiment de Carignan* (Montréal: G. Ducharme, 1922), 22. Chazy was killed by the Iroquois at Lake Champlain. Régis Roy and Gérard Malcheloise, *Le Régiment de Carignan* (Montréal: G. Ducharme, 1925), 80.

<sup>942</sup> The document shows Traversy as an ensign of the Orleans regiment; Sulte refers to Traversy as an ensign but also calls him a captain. Sulte, *Le Régiment de Carignan*, 32. Roy and Malcheloise refer to Traversy as an ensign but add that he was a captain seen unfit for service. Thus, he may have been a captain and demoted to ensign, his status at his time of death. He was killed by the Iroquois at Lake Champlain along with Sieur de Chazy. Roy and Malcheloise, *Le Régiment de Carignan*, 74.

<sup>943</sup> The primary document refers to Toupin as *bourgeois*. Trudel reveals his occupation as *maître de barque*. Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 81.

Table A2, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1671	4	chemises	de toile	blanche	--	--	20 L.	marchand (merciant)	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay, Sieur de La Charonne veuf de feu Marye Magdaleme Bellanger <sup>940</sup>
	3	chemises	de toile	--	--	denye uzées	9 L.		
	2	chemises	de toile	blanche	--	--	5 L/pce		
	35	chemises de tralic	--	blanche	garnye sur les poignets et au col de galpoure	--	4 L/pce		
1672	3	chemises	--	--	--	vieilles	12 L.	Capitaine du Regiment de Carignan (captain of a Carignan-Salieres regiment)	48 inventaire des biens de feu Francois Pollet Facuyer Sieur de la Combe poccasiere et de Demoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau <sup>941</sup>
	1	chemise	--	--	--	neuve	--		
1673	2	chemises	de toile	blanche	--	--	--	--	49 testament de Loyys Chamier dit Bellavenoc <sup>942</sup>
	2	chemises	de toile de Meilis	--	--	--	--		
	2	Chemises	de toile	blanche	--	--	--		
	1	Chemise	de toile de Meilix	--	--	--	--		

continued on next page

940 Suite, *Histoire des canadiens-français*, 33941 Pollet de la Combe-Pocasière was a captain and cavalry sergeant with the Carignan-Salieres regiment, remaining on the active list until his death. *DXB*, 1:550942 Nothing could be found to confirm the status of Chamier. He made his testament prior to an ocean voyage with governor general Frontenac. Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 274

Table A2, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1677	6	chemises	-	-	-	vieilles	4 L. <sup>940</sup>	-	52 inventaire des biens de defunct Claude Racine <sup>941</sup>
1678	4	chemises	de toile	blanche	-	vieilles	6 L	Escuyer seigneur, capitaine des gardes de Montseigneur le comte de Frontenac (seigneur, captain of the guards for Frontenac)	54 inventaire des biens de defunct Thomas de la Nouguerre et de damoiselle Marguerite Renee Denys
1679	30 7	chemises chemises	- d'holande	- -	communes -	- -	- -	Noble homme; marchand (noble; merchant)	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la Chesnaye et Damoiselle Genevieve Mascart <sup>942</sup>
1683	12	chemises de traite	-	-	-	-	35 s/pee	pere du manoir	63 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Francois bazeur <sup>943</sup>

continued on next page

940 The six chemises were estimated with one pair of caleçon

941 Nothing could be found to confirm the status of Claude Racine. He is known to have arrived after 1637 and to have spent the years 1645-1647 in Huron country. He is not identified by occupation or profession. Furthermore, his marital status is unknown and he could not write. Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 72

942 In the documents, Aubert de la Chesnaye is referred to as a "Noble homme" but no mention is made of his occupation. He was, however, not only a merchant but a fur-trader, seigneur, and financier. He was born Charles Aubert but had a driving quest for noble status which possible accounted for his adding "de la Chesnaye" to his name. *DCB*, 2:26

943 The document refers to Bazeur as *pere du manoir* while the *DCB* notes only that "he went into commerce." *DCB*, 2:275. One of his sons, Francois Bazeur, became a prominent Québec merchant and entrepreneur and councillor in the Conseil Supérieur.

Table A2, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1686	7	chemises	de toile de Rouen	-	-	-	17 L 10 s	noble homme; membre du Conseil souverain (noble; member of the Conseil Souverain)	67 inventaire des biens de feu Noble homme Jean Juchereau Sieur de la Ferté
1688	3	chemises	de toile passablement fine	blanche	-	-	15 L <sup>941</sup>	marchand, bourgeois (merchant, bourgeois)	69 inventaire des biens de défunt Charles Roger sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Lestre
	2	chemises	de toile médiocre	-	-	-	-		
	4	chemise	-	-	-	vieille et rompue	3 L		
1692	16	Chemises	de toile de mortais	-	-	-	1 L/poe	marchand, bourgeois	72 inventaire des biens de défunt La Sieur Pierre Allemand et de demoiselle Louise Douaire <sup>941</sup>
	40	chemises de trait	-	-	-	-	1 L 26 s/poe		
	8	petites Chemises de trait	-	-	-	-	25 s/poe		
1695	1	chemise	de mortay	-	-	-	50 s	Noble homme; marchand	80 inventaire des biens de Charles Aubert seigneur de la Chamaye et défunte Demoiselle Louise Juchereau
	5	chemises	de meslon	-	-	-	50 s/poe		
	16	chemises	de Toille de beain	-	-	-	50 s/poe		

continued on next page

940 According to Trudel, Juchereau's son Noël was the first Canadian Jesuit Trudel, *Cristiques des immigrants*, 37

941 The three chemises were estimated with the next two chemises.

942 Although Pierre Allemand was referred to as a merchant in the postmortem inventory he was also known to be a pilot, cartographer, explorer, and fur-trader. His varied career may have also included smuggling. IACR, 1:56



Table A2, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1701	4	chemises chemise <sup>940</sup>	toile morlais --	--	--	plus de demy usés toutes usés et rapiécés	8 L. 5 L.	chirurgien (surgeon)	86 inventaire des biens de défunt L <sup>e</sup> Sieur Thimothée Roussel et Cathérine fournier <sup>941</sup>
1703	5 6 2	chemises chemises chemises	de toile de toile de Rouen de toile de Rouen	blanche -- --	-- -- --	usés; vieilles -- --	10 L. 36 L. 10 L.	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain (king's councilor in Council Souverain)	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Demys Faucy Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chrestien
1703	1	chemise	de toile de meaty	--	--	vieille	1 L.	habitant (colonist)	94 inventaire des biens de défunt Joseph Maufait et Therese Chingra
1703	3 1 7 4	chemises chemises chemises chemises	de toile de toile de grosse toile --	blanche blanche -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- neufes vieille	15 L. 2 L. 10 s 28 L. 6 L.	marchand tanneur (merchant tanner)	96 inventaire et partage de défunt le Sieur Hippolite Thivierge et de Renée Herve
1706	4	chemises	--	--	--	vieille	6 L.	--	101 inventaire des biens de Joseph Brodier veuf de Marie David

continued on next page

940 The entry reads *treize chemise a homme et femmez* making it impossible to determine a correct number of masculine *chemises*.941 [Timothée Roussel] was a solitary surgeon with the Hôtel-Dieu at Québec. The stone house that he built in 1688 has been immortalized, along with Roussel, in the William Kirby novel *The Golden Dog*, a title taken from the name that was inscribed on the house (*Narration du Chien d'or*) DCB, 2, 583.

Table A2, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1710	8 4 16	Chemises Chemises Chemises	toille de Rouen toille de Rouen -	- - -	- fines -	Vieilles - la plupart trouées et rapicquées	5 L/pee 8 L/pee 4 L. 10 s/pee	armurier du Roy; Arquebusier du Roy (king's armourer; king's builder of cannons)	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catharine Miville Veuve de deffunct le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard
	2 40 2	Chemises Chemises Chemises	- - -	- - -	fines - fines	presque Usée Vieilles	6 L/pee 2 L/pee 2 L/pee		
1717	4 1 6 4 4 6 2 3	chemises chemise chemises chemises chemises chemises chemises chemises	toille Royale toille de Rouen toille royalle toille de Rouen - - - toille royalle	- - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	- - Vieilles neuves Vieilles Vieilles - - -	25 L/pee 20 L. 25 L/pee 30 L/pee 6 L/pee 8 L/pee 20 L/pee 25 L/pee	councillor du Conseil Superieur (councillor in the Conseil Superieur)	111A inventaire des biens de feu Martin Chenon et dame Marie Joseph le Boullanger
1718	6 6 6	Chemises Chemises Chemises	toille de guibert - toille (-)	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 L/pee 15 L/pee 12 L/pee	Councillor du Roy au Conseil Superieur, cavaleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine (king's councillor in the Conseil Superieur,	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monsignat, et marguerite de L'enseigne <sup>940</sup>
1718	7	Chemises	-	-	fort grosses et une fine	-	30 L.	maitre de barques; navigateur (master of a small boat, navigator)	112C inventaire des biens de deffunct Jacques berniere et Angelique poyniere <sup>941</sup>

continued on next page

940 The document indicates that Charles de Monsignat was Councillor du Roy au Conseil Superieur. He is listed in the 1716 census as *councillor de la marine et receveur du Domaine André Lafontaine, Recensements annuels de la ville de Québec: 1716, 1744* (Québec: Depot Légal, 1983) 14.

941 The document indicates that Berniere was a *maitre de barques*. The census of 1716 lists him as *navigateur*. Lafontaine, *Recensements annuels*, 61.

Table A2. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1722	3	Chemises	-	-	-	vielle; trouee et rapiécé	3 L.	navigateur, capitaine du bateau (navigator, captain of a boat)	116 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Hedouin et genevieve doyon <sup>940</sup>
	18	chemises	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1724	12	chemise	toile de Rouen	-	garnie de baptiste	-	40 L.	-	119 inventaire des biens de Dame genevieve amiot veuve de feu Messire Jacques Richard
1726	8	chemises	de toile de Rouen	-	garnies de baptiste	-	48 L.	gouverneur et lieutenant-general (governor and lieutenant general)	120 inventaire des biens de feu seigneur Micaire Philippe de Rigaudi, marquis de Vaudreuil et de Louisa-Elizabeth de Joybert <sup>941</sup>
	40	chemises	de toile de Rouen	-	-	-	56 L.	-	
1728	5	chemises	-	-	non garnies	vielles	-	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Denys Facuyer Sieur de Vitre et la defuncte dame Marie Blaise des Fergeres <sup>942</sup>
	6	chemises	-	-	garnies	moins vieilles	-	-	

continued on next page

940 The document refers to Hedouin as *navigateur*. The census of 1716 lists him as *capitaine du bateau* Lafontaine. *Revenements annués*, 66.

941 Rigaud de Vaudreuil came from an old noble family in France. In Canada he was not only governor general of New France but also governor of Montréal in addition to holding the position of governor of Revel in the French province of Languedoc. *DCB*, 2: 563

942 Nothing could be found to confirm the status of Theodore Denys. His wife, however, may have been the only daughter of Raymond Blaise des Fergeres de Rigauville, commandant of Forts Niagara, Frontenac, and Chambly, and of Trois-Rivières. *DCB*, 1: 70

Table A2. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1732	12	chemises	de toile de Rouen	--	--	fort usés	60 L.	negociant (merchant)	128 inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jermyo et de Danoiselle françoise Houret <sup>940</sup>
1734	6	chemises	de differente toile	-	-	vieilles	6 L. 5 s	notaire royale (royal notary)	132 inventaire des biens d'Etienne Dubreuil et Jeanne Roulier <sup>941</sup>
1735	4	chemises	-	-	-	vieilles mechantes tous rapicmés	5 s/poe	cordonnier	133 inventaire des biens de Marie Lisse veuve de Gabriel Davaine
1737	7	chemises	--	--	--	vieilles, trouées et rapicmés	10 L. 10 s	procurateur (prosecutor)	135 inventaire des biens de la succession de François Ruette d'Auteuil <sup>942</sup>
1739	21	Chemise	-	-	-	de differents rapicmés	10 L.	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur; marchand (king's councillor in the Conseil Supérieur; merchant)	136 inventaire des biens de deffunt Charles Guillimin veuf de françoise Lemaitre de Lamorille <sup>943</sup>

continued on next page

940 Jérémie was an interpreter and clerk for trading-posts on Hudson Bay. He lived in that region for a number of years in the service of trading companies. *DCB*, 2: 296-299.

941 Dubreuil has also been referred to as shoemaker, court officer, and seigneurial attorney as well as royal notary. In 1691, when he was carrying on the shoemaker's craft, he invested 1 000 livres in the Compagnie de la Colonie. In 1708, as a court officer and notary, he reportedly had "nothing". *DCB*, 2: 201

942 The document refers to Ruette d'Auteuil as procurateur. The *DCB* has him entered as an attorney general. DC11-2-585. Since one term is used in a historical document and the other in a contemporary document, they may be synonymous terms.

943 The document refers to Guillimin as conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur. The 1716 census lists him as a merchant. Lefontaine, *Recherchements amérindiens*, 38. Guillimin was also involved in fisheries investments, shipbuilding, and trade with metropolitan merchants, but was first and foremost a merchant, one of the richest in New France in the late 1600s. By marrying Françoise Lemaitre, the widowed daughter of a Montréal merchant, he further entrenched himself with the business community. The prosperity and prestige that he enjoyed for many years dissipated and he died a poor man. *DCB*, 3: 269

Table A2, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1742	18	chemises	--	--	--	vieilles	--	horloger, orpèvre (watch-maker, silversmith)	139 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jacques Page et Damoiselle Louise Roumel <sup>940</sup>
	4	chemises	--	--	--	vieilles	--		
	4	chemises	--	--	--	vieilles	--		
1742	12	Chemise	de toile de Rouen	--	--	vielle	39 L 10 s	notaire royale (royal notary)	142 inventaire des biens de feu Jacques Barbel <sup>941</sup>
1747	67	chemises	de différente de	--	--	--	6 L/pce	negociant; inspecteur general de la compagnie des Indes (merchant; inspector general of the Compagnie des Indes)	150 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Francois de Chalet
	12	chemises	toille de Batiste de différente de toille de Batiste	--	effilé	--	10 L/pce		
1750	6	chemises	de toile de landrin	--	--	vieilles	4 L 10 s	navigateur (navigator)	154 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Roudier dit Xaintonge et de defunte Marie Joseph Preseau <sup>942</sup>
1752	6	chemises	de toille de Bretagne	--	garnie en Baptist	demy usées	18 L	Maitre Chirurgien, bourgeois (master surgeon; bourgeois)	159 inventaire des biens de defunt Sieur Gervais Beaudoin et de damoiselle Marthe Marcou
	8	chemises	de toille de Morlaix	--	garnies	demye usées	20 L		
	7	chemises	de toille de Rouen	--	garnie	vieilles; rapiécées	3 L 10 s		
1760	12	chemises	--	--	--	--	24 L	--	170 inventaire des biens des defunts Augustin Fradet et Genevieve Loelero

<sup>940</sup> Lafontaine, *Recensements annotés*, 41. The inventory included a number of silversmithing tools and pieces of silverplate. After 1728 it is believed Page generally gave up the trade. The Musée de Québec owns two soup spoons, a fork, and a salver made by Page. DCB, 2:498-499.

<sup>941</sup> Jacques Barbel was not only a notary but soldier, merchant, seigneur, clerk of the court, seignorial judge and secretary to intendant Michel Bégon. He had "astounding activity and omnipresence" in the Québec region. DCB, 2:42.

<sup>942</sup> The 1744 census lists Roudier as a navigator. Lafontaine, *Recensements annotés*, 144.

Table A3  
Garniture and Neckwear Accessories - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1639	1	rabat	--	--	--	--	53 s <sup>943</sup>	habitant	5A crier et vendue des biens de feu Guillaume Hebert
1646	4	rabas	--	--	--	--	--	Mathelots	8 inventaire des biens aux deffants Jean Fleury, Jacques Figet, Jean Fouchereau, Guillaume Lasur <sup>944</sup>
1648	1	mouchoir de Col	de toille	--	--	--	--	--	9 inventaire des biens de feu Andre LeClerq <sup>945</sup>
1654	24 4	Collets Mouchoirs de Col	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	laboureur domestique; engagé (domestic laborer; indentured man)	17 inventaire des biens de deffunt Andre Bazin <sup>946</sup>
1655	1 dz	rabats	--	--	--	--	2 l. 82 s	oummis	18 inventaire des biens de feu Peirre Delaunay et de Francoise Pinguet

*continued on next page*

<sup>943</sup> The rabat was sold with a mouchoir.

<sup>944</sup> The four rabats belonged to Lasur

<sup>945</sup> Nothing is known as to the occupation or status of LeClerq. He is, however, known to have died at the home of merchant Louis-Henri Pinguet. See Trudel *Catalogue des immigrants*, 39, 133.

<sup>946</sup> Trudel claims Bazin was an engagé but no mention is made in the document as to his status. Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 269.

Table A3. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1666	4	cravattes	de toile fine	-	-	-	-	officier de Carignan	40 inventaire des biens du Sieur de Chazy
1666	3 9	petites cravattes cravattes	- de toile fine	- blanche	simple --	- -	- -	enseigne au regiment d'Orleans	41 inventaire des biens de Francois L'Aumonier Esouyer sieur de Traversy
1669	6	Cravattes	-	-	garnies de dentelle	-	1 l.	bourgeois; maître de barque	44 inventaire des biens de Toussaint Toupin et la defuncte Marguerite Boucher
1671	5 2 pr	cravattes rabats	- -	- -	- --	- -	3 l. -	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay Sieur de La Chertre veuf de feu Marye Magdalenne Bellenger
1672	4 2	cravattes manches	- -	- -	- pour traittes	- -	51. <sup>947</sup> 18 l.	Capitaine de Regiment Carignan	48 inventaire des biens de feu Francois Pollet Esouyer Sieur de la Combe pocaliere et de Demoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau
1673	11	cravattes	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 testament de Louys (l'aunier dit Bellavance

continued on next page

947 The four cravattes were estimated with three coiffes de nuit, three mouchoirs de poche, and two pair chemises.

Table A3. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1677	9	petites cravates	-	-	-	vieilles	1 L. 10 s <sup>66</sup>	-	52 inventaire des biens de deffunct Claude Racine
1679	5 16	raha cravates	a dentelle a dentelle	- -	- -	- -	- -	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accorda entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemaye et Demoiselle Genevieve Macart
1685	5 pr	manches	-	-	fruses; garnye de dentelle	fort uzée	10 L.	pere du manoir	63 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Francois huzeur
1686	4	cravates	de toile de Rouen	-	-	-	2 L.	noble homme; membre du Conseil souverain	67 inventaire des biens de feu Noble homme Jean Juchereau Sieur de la Ferte
1688	9 4	petites Cravates tres petites Cravates	grosse toile de Colton de toile de mousseline	- -	- -	- -	3 L. 12 s 2 L.	marchand, bourgeois	69 inventaire des biens de deffunct Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Lesire
1693	9	cravates	de Colton	-	-	-	38 s/piece	marchand, bourgeois (marchand, bourgeois)	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert dit Dumont et de demoiselle Marie Vanech

continued on next page

248 The nine cravates were estimated with two old manchoirs.



Table A3, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1703	12	cravates	de toile de mousseline	-	simple	la plus part presque usées et les autres ayant beaucoup servi presque toutes usées	24 L.	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Denys Esouyer Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chretien
	6 pns	bouts de manchottes	de toile commune	-	-	-	1 L. 10 s		
1703	3	cravates	de mousseline	-	-	-	10 L.	merchand teneur	96 inventaire et partage de defuncts le Sieur Hippolite Thivierge et de Renee Herve
	1	cravate	-	-	-	-	2 L. <sup>60</sup>		
	1	cravate	-	-	-	rompu	1 L.		
	3 pr	manchottes	-	-	-	-	6 L.		
1710	5	Cravates	toile damonition	-	-	Vieilles	10 s/pce	armurier du Roy;	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Miville Veuve de defunct le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard
	6	Cravates	de mousseline	-	a frange	-	7 l/pce	Arquebuisier du Roy	
	3	Cravates	de mousseline	-	a frange	Vieilles; trouées	20 s/pce		
1717	6	Cravates	de Mousseline	-	-	-	12 L/piece	conseiller du Conseil Superieure	111A inventaire des biens de feu Martin Cheron et dame Marie Joseph le Doullanger
	4	Cravates	de Mousseline	-	-	-	41/pce		
	24 pr	Manchottes	-	-	-	-	24 L/dz		

continued on next page

949 The cravate was estimated with two old manchottes.

Table A3. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1718	6 6 2	cravattes cravatte cravattes	de mousseline de mousseline à dentelle; lune à reseau laurier La mousseline	- - -	- clair et grosse -	environ ny Eusées - Entièrement Eusées	7 l. 10 s/pce 6 l./pièce 15 l.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur; contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine <sup>990</sup>	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monseigneur et marguerite de Lamenerac
	12 pr 15 pr	manchettes manchettes	toille de baptiste toille de baptiste -	- -	- -	presque neuves partie desdites	30 l. 12 l.		
1722	8 4	Cravatte Cravatte	- de Cotton fin	- -	- -	- -	- 50 s/pièce	navigateur, capitain du bateau	116 inventaire des biens de feu Charles hedouin et genevieve doyon
1724	9 7	Tours de col Tours de col	de mignonne à Dentell	- -	- -	- -	9 l. 60 l.	conseiller du Roy au Conseil supérieur, marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feu Dame francoise Lemaître de La morille <sup>991</sup>
1724	17	cravatte	de mousseline	-	-	ny usée	50 s/pr	-	119 inventaire des biens de Dame genevieve amiot veuve de feu Messire Jacques Richard

continued on next page

990 The census of 1716 identifies Monseigneur as contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine Lefontaine, Recensements annuels, 14

991 See Table A1, Note 36

Table A3, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1726	11	cravates	de mousseline	--	--	--	22 l.	gouverneur et lieutenant-general	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Filasbeth de Joybert
	23	cravates	de mousseline	--	--	--	46 l.		
	4	cravates	--	--	garnies de fil	--	12 l.		
	1	cravate	de point d'Angleterre	--	--	vieille	10 l.		
	1	cravate	de point d'Angleterre	--	--	--	30 l. <sup>952</sup>		
	2	cravates	de mousseline	--	garnies de dentelle maline	--	40 l. <sup>953</sup>		
	1 pr	manchettes	de point d'Angleterre	--	--	--	-- <sup>954</sup>		
	1 pr	manchettes	--	--	--	--	-- <sup>955</sup>		
1728	6	tours de Col	a dentelle	--	--	--	--	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Demy Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la defuncte dame Marie Blaise des Hergeres
	4	Tours de Col	--	--	uni	--	--		
	5	tours de Col	--	--	--	--	--		

continued on next page

952 The cravates was estimated with one pair manchettes

953 The cravates were estimated with one pair manchettes.

954 See Note 10

955 See Note 11

Table A3, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1731	1	cravatte	de founy	-	-	mechant	-	-	124 inventaire des biens de deffunt Jacques Daigle dit Lallemant et de deffunte Catherine Aubier <sup>956</sup>
1737	14 6 pr	cols manchettes	de baptise -	- -	- -	vieux vieilles	7 L. 2 L.	procureur	135 inventaire des biens de Francois Ruette d'Autueil
1740	38	lours de col	-	-	-	-	9 L. 10 s	marchand <sup>957</sup>	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perduis et la deffuncte Demoiselle Marie Madeleine Roberge
1742	24	collets	de mousseline	-	-	-	-	herloger, orphèvre	139 inventaire des biens de Jacques Page et Demoiselle Demoiselle Louise Rousac
1752	30	cols	de differents mousselines	-	-	vieux	15 L.	Maitre Chirurgien; bourgeois	159 inventaire des biens Sieur Chervais Beauvoisin & Marthe Marou
	24	cols	de differents mousselines	-	-	hors service	2 L.		

956 Nothing is mentioned of this man in early censuses. The inventory indicates that Daigle, pre-deceased by his wife, died in his room looking over Rue de Duade. Among his papers is a reference to a contract made concerning "l'habitation a l'Isle de Martinique" and a written promise made in 1716 to pay thirteen livres to Mlle Guendon of Martinique. Clearly Daigle had travelled and conducted business in the West Indies and may have been a man of the sea.

957 Lafontaine, *Reconnaissance annuels*, 41

Table A4  
*Pourpoint, Justaucorps, Doubleure - Masculine*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1639	1	pourpoint	-	gris	-	-	6 L	habitant	5/A
	1	pourpoint	-	gris	double de rouge	-	68 s		crier et vendue des biens de feu Guillaume Hébert
	1	pourpoint	-	-	-	-	49 s <sup>95</sup>		
	1	pourpoint	-	gris	en facon le jupe	-	30 s		
1646	1	pourpoint	-	gris	-	vieu	-	Maitrelots	8
	1	pourpoint	-	gris	-	mechant	-		inventaire des biens aux deffants Jean Ficury, Jacques Figet, Jean Fouchereau, Guillaume Lasar <sup>959</sup>
	1	pourpoint	-	gris	-	vieux	-		
	1	pourpoint	-	viollet	-	-	-		
1663	1	just a Corps	-	-	-	-	35 l. <sup>960</sup>	habitant, défilicheur	28
									inventaire des biens de deffant Jacques Mahieu et Anne Convent
1665	1	juste-au-corps	de drap de Berry	gris	-	-	-	gouverneur et Lieutenant	33
									inventaire de Messire Augustin de Saffray Seigneur de Miery
1665	1	Justaucorps	de velours	-	double de taby noir et garry de boutons d'argent dor	-	-	gouverneur et Lieutenant	34
									inventaire des biens de feu Augustin de Saffray Seigneur de Miery

continued on next page

958 The pourpoint was sold with one pair has-d-chaussez.

959 The first two pourpoints belonged to Ficury, the third pourpoint belonged to Figet, and the last pourpoint belonged to Fouchereau.

960 The justaucorps was estimated with one *manteron*, and one *chemisette*.

Table A4, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1666	1	adjustourps	de droguet	brun	doublé de raine blanche	-	-	officier de Carignan	40 inventaire des biens du Sieur de Chazy
1671	1	pourpoint	de toile	-	dortye	-	2 L.	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay, Sieur de La Garenne veuf de feu Marye Magdeleine Heilanger
	2	Justaucorps	-	rouge	garny de faux gallon	-	20 l/pce		
1679	4	Justaucorps	-	rouge et bleu	-	-	12 l/pce	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la Chesnaye et Damoiseille Genevieve Mascart
	2	pourpoints	-	-	doublés de taffetas blanc	-	-		
1685	3	Justaucorps	-	-	-	-	9 l/pce	marchand	63 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Francois bazour
1693	1	justaucorps	d'une vieille serge de Nimes	-	-	vieil	5 L.	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Justache Lambert dit Dumont et de damoiseille Marie Vanech
1701	1	Justaucorps	de tircaine	-	doublés de toile	-	5 L. <sup>961</sup>	chirurgien	86 inventaire des biens de defunt Le Sieur Thimothée Roussel et Catherine fourmier
	1	justaucorps	-	-	-	Vieux; mechant	-		

continued on next page

961 The justaucorps was estimated with one waist.

Table A4, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1710	1	Justaucorps	de drap	-	-	vieux	10 l. <sup>962</sup>	armurier du Roy, Arquebusier du Roy	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Milville Veuve de deffunt le Sieur Jean heptiale Souillard
1724	2	Justaucorps	-	-	retourné	vieux	30 l. <sup>963</sup>	-	119 inventaire des biens de Dame Genevieve amiot veuve de feu Messire Jacques Richard
1726	1 1	doublure justaucorps de livrée	de toile de coton de drap de St- Jean	- --	- double de serge	vieille -	5 l. 30 l. <sup>964</sup>	gouverneur et lieutenant general	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert
1728	1	doublure	de taffetas danglerre	-	sans manche ny periment	-	-	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Dany Escuyer Sieur de Vire et ladefunte dame Marie Eléine des Berges
1737	1 1	justaucorps justaucorps	de drap -	- -	- -	- -	55 l. <sup>965</sup> 15 l.	procureur	135 inventaire des biens de Francois Ruete d'Auteuil

continued on next page

962 The justaucorps was estimated with one old veste.

963 The justaucorps was estimated with one veste.

964 The justaucorps was estimated with one veste.

965 The justaucorps was estimated with two culottes.

Table A4. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1747	1	justaucorps	drap	brun	doublé de voile boutonne Cuivre doré	presque usé	12 l.	negociant; inspecteur general de la compagnie des Indes	150 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur francois de Chalet
1752	1	justaucorps	de Bourrean	-	doublé de serge commune	demy usé	18 l.	Maître Chirurgien, bourgeois	159 inventaire des biens de defunt Sieur Chervais Beaudoin et de demoiselle Marthe Miroou



Table A5  
*Gilet and Veste - Masculine*

Year	Qty	Item	Taille	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1679	1	veste	de Moore	noire	doublee de ratine blanche	-	-	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la Chesnaye et Dameiselle Genevieve Mascart
	1	veste	de Brocard	-	-	-	-		
1701	1	Veste	de tiretaine	-	-	vieux	5 L <sup>96</sup>	chirurgien	86 inventaire des biens de defunt Le Sieur Timothee Rousselet et Catherine fourmier
1703	1	veste	de laine	-	-	-	3 L	marchand tanneur	96 inventaire et partage de defuncts le Sieur Hippolite Thivierge et de Renee Herve
	1	veste	de drapt	brun	-	-	35 L <sup>97</sup>		
	1	veste	de drapt	-	-	-	35 L <sup>98</sup>		
1709	1	gilet	de cotton	-	-	vieil	3 L	habitant (colonist)	105 inventaire des biens de defunta Jean Demers et Jeanne Voidy

continued on next page

966 The veste was estimated with one old *justaucorps*.

967 The veste was estimated with one *capot*.

968 The veste was estimated with one *capot*.

Table A3, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1710	1	Veste	-	-	retournée	vieille	10 L. <sup>969</sup>	armurier du Roy, Arquebuisier du Roy	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Miville Veuve de deffunct le Sieur Jean heptiste Souillard
1718	1	veste	détouffé de filaine	-	-	- plus que my	3 L. 10 s	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monsignat et marguerite de Lasserreac
1720	2	veste	-	Ecarne	-	vieilles	2 L. 10 s. <sup>970</sup>	Maitre Charpentier (maitre carpenter)	114 inventaire des biens de deffunct le Sieur Jean Thomas et demoiselle Demoiselle Anne dupquet
1722	1	veste	de drap	noir	Retournée	vieux	10 L.	navigateur, capitaine du bateau	116 inventaire des biens de feu Charles hebouin et geneviève doyon
1726	1	veste	de drap de St-Jean	-	doublé de serge	-	30 L. <sup>971</sup>	gouverneur et lieutenant- general	120 inventaire des biens de feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert

continued on next page

969 The veste was estimated with one old justaucorps.

970 The veste was estimated with one old capot.

971 The veste was estimated with one justaucorps.

Table A5, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1731	1	veste	-	-	-	-	4 L <sup>972</sup>	habitant (colonial)	126 inventaire des biens de défunt Nicolas Paquin et de Marie Anne Pero
1732	1 1 1 1	veste veste veste veste	de Cadis de gros drap - de gros drap	- - noir noir	- - - -	- - - -	25 L <sup>973</sup>	negociant	128 inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jeremie et de Damoiselle francoise Bourat
1742	1	veste	de drap	-	-	-	-	horloger, orpèvre	139 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jacques Page et Damoiselle Louise Rousseau
1747	4 2	Gilets Vestes	de Bazin uni et rayés de Bazin	- -	- doublés de Cotton	vieux -	3 L/pce 8 L/pce	negociant; inspecteur général de la compagnie des Indes	150 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur françois de Chalel
1749	1	gilet	de flanelle	-	doublé de différentes Toilles	tres vieux	-	orpèvre (silversmith)	153 inventaire des biens de défunt Sieur Paul Lambert et de Marguerite Maillou <sup>974</sup>
1750	1	Gilet	de vieux drap	jeune	-	tout déchire	15 s <sup>975</sup>		

continued on next page

972 The veste was estimated with one old capot.

973 The four vestes were estimated with four calottes.

974 Lambert was a noted worker in precious metals in the first half of the eighteenth-century. His silver is outstanding for both design and decoration. Samples of his work are illustrated in the Henry G. Birks collection in Montreal. Extant pieces can be seen at the Musée du Québec and the Royal Ontario Museum. DCB, 2:346.

975 The gilet was estimated with one old calotte.

Table A5, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1752	1	veste	de gros drap	noir	double de serge Blanche	--	18 L	Maitre Chirurgien; bourgeois	159 inventaire des biens de defunt Sieur Oervais Beaudoin et de damoiselle Marthe Marcou
1756	3	gilet	de (---)	--	garni de satin	tres usés	9 L	negociant (merchant)	164 de Marie charlotte Quillimin veuve de Joseph Rivertin <sup>978</sup>
	1	veste	de ratine	grise	retourné; double de cerge	--	20 L <sup>976</sup>		
	1	veste	de drap de maroc	maron	double de soye	--	15 L <sup>977</sup>		
	1	veste	de cerge	noir	double de cerge	tres usés	15 L <sup>978</sup>		
1760	2	petite gilet	--	--	--	--	4 L	--	170 inventaire des biens des defunts Augustin Fradet et Genevieve Leclerc
	1	petite gilet	--	--	a manche	--	4 L		
	1	grand gillet	droguet	--	--	neu	4 L		
	1	grand gillet	droguet	--	double	--	3 L		
	2	petits gilets	coton	--	--	--	4 L		
	1	gilet	detoffe anglaise	--	--	--	10 L		
	1	gilet	droguet	--	--	--	3 L		
	1	veste	droguet	cerise	--	--	2 L		
	1	veste	cadis	--	--	--	6 L		
	1	veste	massamet	blanc	double droguet	--	7 L		
	1	veste	droguet	--	--	--	3 L		
	1	veste	cadis ras croisé	--	double	--	10 L		
	1	veste	--	blanc	--	--	20 L <sup>980</sup>		

976 The veste was estimated with one surtout and one calotte

977 This veste was estimated with the next entry.

978 See Note 973.

979 Joseph Rivertin came by his merchant status early he was the son of a prominent merchant family and profited from a fortune left to him by his father. His first wife, Marie-Joseph Perthuis was also the daughter of a merchant as was his widow Marie-Charlotte Quillimin.DCB, 2.557.

980 The veste was estimated with one capot.

Table A6  
Lower Body and Leg Garments - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1635	1	bas de chausse	-	même couleur	-	-	-	fondateur du Québec (founder of Québec)	2 testament Samuel de Champlain
1639	1	haut de chausse	de bure	-	-	-	-	habitant	5A crie et vendue des biens de feu Guillaume Hebert
	1	bas de chausse	-	-	-	-	16 l. <sup>981</sup>		
	1 pr	bas de chausse	-	-	-	-	49 s. <sup>982</sup>		
	1	haut de chausse	-	-	-	vieux	26 s		
1646	1 pr	bas de chausse	de serge	blanc	-	-	-	Mathisota	8 inventaire des biens appartenant aux défunts Jean Fleury, Jacques Fige, Jean Fouchereau, Guillaume Lamer
	1 pr	bas de chausse	-	violet	-	neuf	-		
	1	haut de chausse	-	gris	-	vieux	-		
1648	1	haut de chausse	de (-)	-	-	-	-	-	9 inventaire des biens de feu André LeClerq
1661	1	haut de chausse	de Drognet	-	-	-	-	bourgeois	22 inventaire des hardes delaines par Marie Gachet femme de Charles Roger dit des coulombiers <sup>983</sup>
	1	haut de chausse	de drap	-	-	-	-		
	1	haut de chausse	-	-	-	vieux	-		

continued on next page

981 The bas-de-chausses were sold with one old habit, pourpoint, and hauts-de-chausses

982 This item was sold with a pourpoint

983 Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 189 Trudel indicates that Roger was a worker for the results in 1648, and a blacksmith. Subsequently he bought land, married Marie Gachet and qualified as bourgeois in 1666

Table A6, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1665	1 pr	grus bas	-	blancs	-	-	-	Gouverneur et Lieutenant pour Sa Majesté	33 testament de Messire Augustin de Saffray Seigneur de Mezy
1666	1 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	-	officier de Carignan	40 inventaire des biens du Sieur de Chazy
	1 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	-		
	1 pr	bas	de coton	brun	-	-	-		
	1 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	-		
	1 pr	chaussons	de coton	-	-	-	-		
1666	1 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	-	capitaine du regiment d'Orleans	41 inventaire des biens de François L'Aumozier Escuyer sieur de Traversy
	1 pr	bas de St Merxime	de laine	gris	-	-	-		
	1 pr	bas de St Merxime	de laine	blanche	-	-	-		
	1 pr	Canotne	de soye	bleue	-	vieux	-		
	6 pr	chaussons	tant de toille que basin	-	-	-	-		
	1	culotte	de droguet	brun	-	doublee de toille	-		
1671	2 pr	bas	-	l'une grise et l'autre brune	broches	-	8L	marchand, habitant	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chemay, Sieur de La Garonne veuf de feu Marie Magdeleine Bellenger
	1 pr	bas	d'estame	noirs	-	-	20 l. <sup>00</sup>		
	1 pr	bas	de soye a estrié	gris de perles	-	-	20 l. <sup>00</sup>		

continued on next page

984 The bas were estimated with one justaucorps, one pair culottes, one pourpoint and one other pair bas

985 See Note 98-4

Table A6, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1672	1 pr 1 pr 1	bas bas culotte	de soie de soie de droguet	blanc -- brun	-- -- -	-- -- -	40 l. <sup>986</sup> 50 l. <sup>987</sup> 2 L.	capitaine du Regiment de Carignan	48 inventaire des biens de feu Francois Pollet Escuyer Sieur de la Combe poccatiere et de Damoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau
1673	1 pr 1 pr 1 pr	bas bas gros bas	destame destame destame	blancs -- --	-- fines --	-- -- --	-- 4 L. 6 s 3 L. 6 s	--	49 inventaire des biens de Louys Garnier dit Bellavance
1677	1 pr 2 pr 1	bas chaussons haut de chaume	-- -- --	-- -- --	tricotté -- --	vieille vieils vieil	15 s -- 15 s	--	52 inventaire des biens de deffunt Claude Racine
1678	1 pr 1 pr 1 pr	bas bas canons	de soye -- --	-- -- --	-- -- avec quelques noeuds et rubans	vieille -- --	100 s 60 l. <sup>988</sup> 60 l. <sup>989</sup>	Escuyer seigneur, capitaine des gardes de monseigneur le comte de Frontenac	54 inventaire des biens de deffunt Thomas de la Nouguerre et de damoiselle Margueritte Renee Denys

continued on next page

<sup>986</sup> The bas were estimated with a habit consisting of justaucorps, culottes, and jarretières

<sup>987</sup> The bas were estimated with a habit consisting of justaucorps and culottes with jarretières and one baudrier.

<sup>988</sup> The bas were estimated with one habit, one justaucorps, and one pair culottes

<sup>989</sup> The canons were estimated with one justaucorps, one veste and the culottes on the next line.

Table A6, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1679	1 pr	bas a canon	--	feuille morte				Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert de la chesnaye et Darnoiselle Genevieve Macart
	7 pr	bas	--	--	broches	--	--		
	2 pr	bas	d'estame	un blanc et l'autre noir	--	--	--		
	2 pr	bas canon	de soye	--	--	mechantes	--		
	1 pr	culotte pantalons	-- de toille	feuille morte -- blanche	-- --	-- --	-- --		
1682	5 pr 1	chaussettes haudochausse	-- de Camelot	-- noir	-- --	vieilles vieil	4 L. 5 L. <sup>990</sup>	Conseiller du Roy et procureur general (king's councillor and attorney general)	61 inventaire des biens de Denys Joseph Ruette Eacuyer Sieur D'autreuil et de Dame Claire francoise Clement du vuauh <sup>991</sup>
1685	9 pr	bas	--	--	commun	--	40 l. 10 s/dz.	pere du manoir	63 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Francois Hazour
	6 pr	bas	--	musque	--	--	40 s/pr		
	4 pr	bas	--	--	--	mechantes	50 s/pr		
	4 pr	bas de traite	--	--	--	--	35 s/pr		
1686	4 pr 15 pr	chaussettes chaussons	de toille --	-- --	-- --	-- --	2 L. 2 L.	Noble homme; Conseiller au Conseil Souverain	67 inventaire des biens de feu Noble homme Jean Juchereau Sieur de la Forte

continued on next page

<sup>990</sup> The *hauts-de-chausses* was estimated with one *camisole*

<sup>991</sup> D'Auteuil was one of the original members of the Conseil Souverain and at one point defied Fronterac; Louis XIV ultimately upheld the contentions of D'Auteuil. His life was anything but easy, he was a sick man, his marriage was an unhappy one and at one point his wife eloped with Charles Cadieu when D'Auteuil was in France.



Table A6, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1688	1 pr	bas	de Caribou	--	--	--	14 l. <sup>992</sup>	bourgeois	69 inventaire des biens de defunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombier et de Louise de Lestre
	1 pr	chaussettes	de Caribou	--	--	--	14 l. <sup>993</sup>		
	1	culotte	de Caribou	--	--	--	14 l. <sup>994</sup>		
	1	culote	de serge de Nisme	--	--	vieille mechante	30 s		
1693	1	culotte	--	--	--	--	15 l. <sup>995</sup>	ordonnier (shoemaker)	74 inventaire des biens de defunt Toussaint du Bau et de Anne Jousselot
1694	8 pr	bas	de charmois	jaune et violette	--	partye visiez	20 s/pr	marchand bourgeois (merchant bourgeois)	79 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Guillaume Houthier et damoiselle Francoise Denis
1695	25 pr	bas de Saint Maixant	--	--	--	--	4 l/pr	marchand	80 inventaire des biens de Charles Aubert Eacuyer seigneur de la Chamayo et deffunte Damoiselle Louise Juchereau
	7 pr	bas de poitou	--	--	--	--	55 s/pr		
	231 pr	bas de Saint Maixant	--	--	--	--	4 l/pr		
	186 pr	bas de poitou	--	--	--	--	55 s/pr		
10 pr	Chomette	de fil	--	--	--	--	35 s/pr		

continued on next page

<sup>992</sup> The bas were estimated with a caribou comsole, and the chaussettes and culottes listed below.

<sup>993</sup> See Note 992

<sup>994</sup> See Note 992

<sup>995</sup> The culottes were estimated with one capot.

Table A6. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1701	1 pr	bas	destame	-	-	-	1 L 10 s	chirurgien	86 inventaire des biens de defunt Le Sieur Thimothée Roussel et Catherine fournier
1702	7 pr 1 pr 3 pr	bas bas bas	de St Martin - -	- bleu -	- broché -	- - mechant, trouces et mengee des rets	4 L/pr 5 L 10 s/pr 20 s/pr	marchand bourgeois (marchant bourgeois)	87 inventaire des biens de Damaicelle Charlotte Françoise Juchereau Veuve de defunt Le Sieur Francois Vénnoy-Pachot
1703	6 pr 6 pr 8 pr 1	chaussons chaussons chaussons culotte	de toile - - de coutil	- - - -	- - de laine et lautre qualite non doublé	vieux neuves - -	3 s/pr 3 s/pr 3 s/pr 2 L <sup>ms</sup>	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil Souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Derys Escuyer Sieur de Vibre et de dame Charlotte Chrestien
1703	1	culotte	de Mazzamet	rouge	apicote en divers endroits	vieille	1 L 15 s	habitant	94 inventaire des biens de defunct Joseph Maufrain et Theres Chingras

continued on next page

996 The culottes were estimated with one criberon.

Table A6, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1703	1 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	7 L	-	96 inventaire des biens de defuncts le Sieur Hippolyte Thibierge et de Renee Herve
	2 pr	bas	-	-	-	4 L			
	2 pr	bas	-	-	-	6 L			
	1 pr	bas	-	blanc	-	5 L			
	1 pr	chaussettes	de toile	-	-	1 L, 5 s			
	1 pr	culotte	-	-	-	2 L <sup>997</sup>			
	1 pr	culotte	-	rouge	-	2 L			
	1	culotte	de drapt	brun	-	80 L <sup>998</sup>			
1	culotte	-	-	-	3 L <sup>999</sup>				
1706	4 pr	bas de St Merxant	-	-	-	-	4 L, 5 s/pr	marchand (marchant)	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minet et d'honorable Anne l'honorable
1710	12 pr	bas	-	-	-	Vieux, trouvez et rapietes	20 L	armurier du Roy, Arquebuisier du Roy	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Miville Veuve de defunct le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard
	3 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	5 L, 5 s/pr		
	4 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	20 L, 8 s 10 d		
	16 pr	Chaussons	de toile	-	-	usés	3 s/pr		
	9 pr	Chaussons	de toile	-	-	Vieux	3 s/pr		
1 pr	Culotte	d'Etouffe	-	-	vieille	1 L, 10 s			

continued on next page

997 The colories were estimated with one pair gants.

998 The colories were estimated with one capot and one veste

999 The colories were estimated with one capot and one chemisette

Table A6. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1715	9 pr 7 pr	bas de St Maixant bas	- d'été	- -	- -	- -	8 l/pr 10 l/pr	Lieutenant des chirurgiens; médecin (lieutenant of surgeons, doctor)	110A inventaire des biens de Sieur Gervais Baudouin et Anne Aubert <sup>1000</sup>
1717	7 pr 2 pr 25 pr 5 pr 1 pr 2 pr 1	bas de St Maixant bas de portoux bas bas Bas bas Culotte	- - d'été d'été - d'été de Panchina	- - de différents couleurs de feu - - -	- - - - drapez - -	- - - - Vieux Vieux -	15 l/pr 10 l/pr 15 l/pr 16 l/pr 6 L 12 L 20 L	conseiller du Conseil Souverain	111A inventaire des biens de feu Martin Cheron et dame Marie Joseph le Boillanger
1718	1 pr 3 pr 3 pr 1 pr 4 pr 12 pr	bas bas bas St Maixant bas Chemise Chemise	- - - de toile de Coton de toile de roum	canelle - - - - -	draps deux d'le une draps - - -	vielle tous tourons Et rapicé seuf - - -	7 L 10 s 7 L 6 s 5 L/pr 2 L 10 s 6 L/pr 13 L	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monsignat et marguerite de Lesseznac
1719	10 pr	bas de St Maixant	-	-	-	-	40 l/dz	marchand bourgeois (merchant bourgeois)	113 inventaire des biens de feu Claude Chaules et Marie Marguerite Chaules
1721	19 pr 3 pr	bas St Maixant bas	- destamine	- -	- -	- -	4 l/pr 9 l/pr	arqueusier (builder of cannon)	115 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Pierre Charneau et marie Magdelene Menage

continued on next page

1000 Baudouin owned property in Montréal, a fact that has led to the belief that he practiced his art there. In reality, Baudouin was doctor to the Ursulines in Québec and for those in the seminary. /C.B., 281.

Table A6, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1722	3 pr 2 pr 6	bas chaussons culottes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	navigateur, capitaine du bateau	116 inventaire des biens de feu Charles heuduin et genevieve doyon
1722	5	culottes	de peau de chevreuil	-	-	-	20 l.	tailleur d'habits (tailor)	116A inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Thomas Barthelemy et Genevieve Charpey
1723	1 pr 1 pr 2 pr 1 1 1	bas bas bas culotte Culotte Culotte	de charmois de soye de laine - de Cadis de Pincobina	- - - - - -	- - - - double de peau de caribou	- - - demy usés vieille -	3 L 5 L 3 L 20 l. <sup>1001</sup> 10 s 40 s	marchand	116C inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Estienne Mirambeaux et Jeanne LeVasseur <sup>1001</sup>
1724	72 9 pr 8 pr 11 pr	bas de St Maixant bas bas bas	- d'estame - de soye	- assortis - -	- - drapes, laine -	- - - -	35 l. 10 s/dz 57 l/dz 49 l/dz 16 l/pre	conseiller du Roy au conseil supérieur, marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feu Dame francoise La maire de La morille
1724	15 pr	bas de St Maixan	-	-	-	-	4 l/pr	seigneur	118 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Morin de Charidant et de Anne Therese Minet

continued on next page

1001 The cu/ottes were estimated with one justaucorps and one veste.

1002 La Fontaine adds that at the death of Mirambeaux, the register was inscribed "Arvivaïn de profession" La Fontaine, Recensements annotés, 65

Table A6, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1724	6 pr	bas	d'stanne	-	-	-	3 L/pr	-	119 inventaire des biens de Dame Genevieve amie veuve de feu Meunier Jacques Richard
	12 pr	bas	-	-	drapés fins	-	60 L/dz		
	16 pr	tres gros bas	-	-	drapés	-	45 L/dz		
	2 pr	culotte	-	-	-	vieille	6 L		
1726	1 pr	bas	de chamois	brun	-	vieilles	3 L	gouverneur et lieutenant- general	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert
	11 pr	bas	d'estam	-	fins	-	55 L		
	11 pr	bas de Saint Meurent	-	-	-	-	33 L		
	2 pr	bas	de fil	-	-	-	6 L <sup>1003</sup>		
	3 pr	chaussettes	de coton	-	-	vieilles	6 L <sup>1004</sup>		
	23 pr	chaussons	-	-	-	-	6 L		
1726	11 pr	bas	d'estam	-	fins	-	55 L	gouverneur et lieutenant- general	120A côteure inventaire du Seigneur Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil
	11 pr	bas de Saint Meurent	-	-	-	-	33 L		
	2 pr	bas	de fil	-	-	-	6 L <sup>1005</sup>		
	3 pr	chaussettes	de coton	-	-	-	6 L		

continued on next page

1003 The bas were estimated with three pair chaussettes.

1004 See Note 1001

1005 The bas was estimated with the three pair chaussettes listed next

Table A6. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1728	1 pr 6 pr 6 pr 6 pr 6 pr 9 pr 1 pr 4 pr 3	bas bas de St Mexant bas de St Mexant bas de St Mexant bas bas bas bas bas culottes	- - - - - destame destame destame -	- - - - - différentes - Brun -	drapé - - - - drapé - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - vieilles	- - - - - - - - - -	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodone Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la deffunte dame Marie Blaise des Bergeres
1731	1 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	3 L <sup>1000</sup>	-	126 inventaire des biens de deffunct Nicolas Paquin et de deffunte Marie Anne Péro
1732	4	Culottes	une de panne	vertes	ascortis	-	25 L.	negociant	128 inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jeremye et de Demoiselle française Ikourot
1734	2 pr	bas	-	-	drapé	demy usés	3 L.	notaire royale	132 inventaire des biens d'Etienne Dubreuil et Jeanne Roulier

continued on next page

1006 The bas were estimated with *souliers*

Table A6, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1737	1 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	3 L	procureur general au Conseil superieur	135 inventaire des biens François Ruette d'Auteuil
	1 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	3 L, 10 s		
	1 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	5 L		
	1 pr	bas de laine	-	-	-	-	1 L		
	2 pr 2	chaussons culottes de drap	-	-	-	-	10 L, 55 L <sup>1007</sup>		
1740	5 pr	bas	de Soye	-	-	vieilles; tant bons que mauvais	6 L	marchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perthuis et la defuncte Demoiselle Magdelene Roberge 168
1742	2 pr	bas	de soie	-	-	-	-	horloger, orphèvre	139 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jacques Page et Demoiselle Louise Rouselet
	4 pr	bas	de laine	-	-	-	-		
	7 pr	chaussettes	-	-	-	-	-		
1742	46 pr	bas de Saint Mezant	-	-	-	-	-	conseiller (councillor)	140 inventaire des biens Sieur Francois Estienne Cugnet <sup>1009</sup>
	33 pr	bas	de Sigovie	-	-	trois quarts	-		

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1007 The two pair bas were estimated with one *justaucorps*1008 The 1715 census lists Perthuis as a merchant Lafontaine, *Reconnaissances annexes*, 226. His commercial activities ranged from selling supplies to the colonists to being a partner in the Compagnie de la Colonie. But his business dealings did not stop there. He is known to have outfitted privateers and was also engaged in the leather business.1009 The census of 1716 shows Cugnet as *conseiller Lafontaine, Reconnaissances annexes*, 226.



Table A6, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1747	3 pr	Bas	-	-	drapes	-	3 L 10 s/pr	negociant; inspecteur general de la compagnie des Indes	150 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Francois de Chalet
	1 pr	bas	de laine a deux fils	-	-	-	6 L/pr 8 L/pr		
	12 pr	bas	de Coton	-	-	demys usés	-		
	13 pr	Bas	de Soye	différents Couleurs	-	vieille	-		
	5 pr	Bas	de laine	-	-	vieille neuf	3 L/pr 10 L		
	1 pr	Bas	de soye et Castor	grise	-	vieille	3 L/pr		
	2 pr	Bas	de soye et Castor	grise	-	-	20 s/pr 15 s/pr		
	2 pr	Bas	de Cuir	-	-	demys usés	5 s/pr		
	54 pr	Chaussettes	de fil et Coton	-	-	Vieux	5 L 31 L 10 s 30 s/pce		
	8 pr	chaussons	de toile de fil tricoté	-	-	-	-		
	1	Culotte	charmois	-	-	-	-		
	1	culotte	de velours	noir	-	-	-		
2	Culotte	de Coton	-	-	-	-			
1749	2 pr	bas	de Soye	une Brune et l'autre couleur de peche noir	-	vieilles	-	orphèvre	153 inventaire des biens de defunt Sieur Paul Lambert et de Marguerite Mailhou
	1	Culotte	de Cadis ras	-	doublée de Coton	-	-		
1750	1	culotte	de toile de cotton	-	-	vieille	15 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	navigateur	154 inventaire des biens de defunt Sieur Paul Lambert et de Marguerite Mailhou

continued on next page

1010 The valones were estimated with one old gilet

Table A6, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1752	1 pr quelques	Bas culottes	de laine fins	-	-	neuf	5 L	Chirurgien et Bourgeois	159 inventaire des biens de defunt Sieur Cervais Beaudoin et de damoiselle Marthe Marcou
	21 pr	chaussons	de toile	-	-	presque hors de service vieux	2 L		
1756	6 pr	bas	de soye	différentes couleurs	-	-	30 L <sup>1011</sup>	negociant	164 inventaire des biens Marie charlotte Guillemin veuve de Joseph Rivetin
	1 pr	bas	de laine	grise de fer	-	-	30 L <sup>1011</sup>		
	12 pr	bas de Saint Maixant	-	-	-	-	4 L/pr		
	2 pr	bas	de laine	-	d'Estampes a Echantillon	-	5 L/pr		
	4 pr	bas	a trois laines	-	-	-	5 L/pr		
	5 pr	bas	a trois laines	-	-	-	4 L 10 s/pr		
	3 pr	bas	de soye	-	-	-	18 L/pr		
	1 pr	bas	de soye	-	-	-	12 L		
	15 pr	bas	de Saint Maixan	-	-	-	30 L/dz		
	2 1	culottes culotte	- de Cadis	- noir	- double de Cotton	tres usés tres usés	3 L 20 L <sup>1011</sup>		
1759	quelques	culottes	-	-	presque hors de service	-	Maitre Chirurgien, bourgeois	159 inventaire des biens de defunt Sieur Cervais Beaudoin et de damoiselle Marthe Marcou	

continued on next page

1011 The six pair bas were estimated with the following pair of bas

1012 See Note 1011.

1013 The culottes were estimated with one pair of bas and one pair

Table A6, continued

1760	3 pr 2 pr 1 1 1 1	bas bas culotte culotte culotte culotte	-- -- de paille coton chamois drouet	-- -- -- -- -- --	du pays; tricoté du pays -- -- -- --	-- -- -- -- -- --	7 L 30 s 2 L 10 s 6 L 3 L 6 L 2 L	--	170 inventaire des biens des défunts Augustin Fradet et Genevieve Leclerc
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Table A7  
Habits - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1635	1	habit	de l'estoffe	-	-	-	-	fondateur du Quebec	2 testament de Samuel de Champlain
	1	habit	de bure	-	n'est pas encore acheve	-	-		
	1	habit: pourpoint haut de chausse	de drap d'Angleterre	de mesme couleur	-	-	-		
1639	1	habit: pourpoint haut de chausse	-	gris	-	vieil	16 L.	habitant	5A cree et vente des biens de feu Guillaume Hebert
	1	habit minime: pourpoint haut et bas de chausse	-	-	minime	vieil	6 L.		
1648	1	habit	de drap	(-)	double	-	-	-	9 inventaire des biens de feu Andre LeClerc
1655	1	habit	de sergette	gris	-	-	6 L.	commis	18 inventaire des biens de feu Pierre Delaunay et de Francois Pinguet
1664	1	habit complet	-	-	-	-	36 L.	pitole	30 inventaire du defunct Abraham Martin et Marguerite Langlois

continued on next page

Table A7, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1665	1	habit toute complet	de drap d'Angleterre	-	-	-	-	gouverneur	33 testament de Messire Augustin de Saffray Seigneur de Misy
	1	petit habit	de Sergette	grise	-	a été porté	-		
	1	habit	-	noir	affin qu'il porte le deuil de sa personne	-	-		
1665	1	habit	(-)	-	avec la Casaque; doublée de taffetas (-)	-	-	gouverneur et Lieutenant	34 inventaire des biens de feu Augustin de Saffray Seigneur de Misy
	1	habit	de serge	-	sans Casaque	-	-		
1666	1	habit consistant: adjustocorps doublure culotte	destamine de Cadie de taffetas de taffetas	-	-	-	-	officier de Carignan	40 inventaire des biens du Sieur de Chazy
	1	habit consistant: adjustocorps	detoffe	brun	-	-	-		
		culotte	-	-	doublée de soie blanche	-	-		
		jeupon	-	-	garny de boutons et garnes d'argent d'orfèvrerie; doublée de finaine blanche	-	-		
		habit consistant: adjustocorps calotte	-	-	-	-	-		
		habit: adjustocorps haut de chausse	de drognet de drognet de drognet de drognet	brun brun bleu bleu	doublée de petite serge rouge doublée de toille brun	meschant meschant	-	capitaine du regiment d'Orleans	
1666	1								41 inventaire des biens de François l'Aumonier Escuyer sieur de Traversy

continued on next page

Table A7. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1672	1	habit consistant: justaucorps Culottes jupon	- de drap de hollande de chammois	- coulleur de mar	- garny de boutons d'argent doriverie garniture de Ruban bleu et gris de lin	- - - vieux - -	50 L.  40 L.	Capitaline du Regiment de Carignan	48 inventaire des biens de feu Francois Pollet Escuyer Sieur de la Combe poccaltiere et de Damaisselle Marie Anne Juchereau
1673	1	habit: justaucorps culottes	- destamine -	- Blanc	- - -	- - -	40 L.	-	49 testament de Louis Champier dit Beilavence
1678	1	habit: justaucorps culotte	- - -	- - -	- double d'une petite étouffe de soye garnys de rubans attache boutons de soye	- - -	60 L.	escuyer scigneur; capitaine des gardes de Monsiegnur le comte de Frontenac	54 inventaire des biens de defunt Thomas de la Nouguerre et de damoiselle Marguarite Renee Denys
1679	1 1 1	habit: habit habit	de drap despaigne de poux de soye de sarge de Nimes	- noir -	- double de taffetas garny de boutons de gaz	- - -	- - -	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accord entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemaye et Damaisselle Genevieve Mascart
1682	1	habit	de drap	-	-	-	9 L.	Conseiller du Roy et procureur general	61 inventaire des biens de Denys Joseph Ruette Escuyer Sieur Dautreuil et de Dame Claire francoise Clement du vuault

continued on next page

Table A7, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1685	2	habit: Justaucorps Culottes	un de Poulleang L'autre de draps	-	-	-	40 L.	marchand	63 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Francois hazeur
	3	habit	-	-	-	Mechantes fort uzés	12 L.		
1688	1	habit: Justaucorps culottes	de drap	brun	retourné	vieux; mechant	12 L.	bourgeois	69 inventaire des biens de defunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Lestre
	1	habit: Justaucorps Veste Culotte	de drap (-)	gris	n'ayant pas de boutons a boutonsiers d'argent a boutonsiers d'argent	- - -	190 L.	armurier du Roy; Arquebustier du Roy	
1710	1	habit: Justaucorps Veste Culotte	de dauphino	-	-	-	30 L.		107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Miville Veuve de defunt le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard
	1	habit: Justaucorps Veste Culotte	de drap	-	A boutons d'argent et boutonniere de soye	-	70 L.		
	1	habit: Justaucorps Veste Culotte	de Tirtenne	-	doublé de toille d'allemaigne	Vieille dechirée Vieille neuf	80 L.		
	1	habit: Justaucorps Veste Culotte	-	-	-	-	-		
	1	habit: Justaucorps Veste Culotte	-	-	-	-	-		

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Table A7, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1717	1	habit	d'Étamine Sur Soye	-	doublé de toile Ecué; garmy de boutons fil d'Argent	-	50 L.	conseiller du Conseil Supérieur	111A inventaire des biens de feu Martin Chéron et dame Marie Joseph le Boulanger
	1	habit: Veste Culotte	de drap	Gris de fer	retourné doublé d'une Vieille Serge et Charmis de boutons d'Argent sur bois	-	80 L.		
	1	habit: Veste Culotte	de drap de poil de Chevre	Cannelle	retourné; garmy de boutons boutons fil d'or	Vieux	50 L.		
	1	habit	de Carnelot de Bruxelles	-	doublé de taffetas	-	100 L.		
	1	habit	d'Étamine	-	doublé de taffetas déchire	Vieux	20 L.		
1718	1	habit: Justicorps Culotte	de drap	cannelle	-	-	75 L.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur; contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monseigneur et marguerite de Lonsmerac
	1	habit: Justicorps veste Culotte	de drap	cannelle	retourne Et parte	-	24 L.		
	1	habit d'Élé: Justicorps veste Culotte	de dauphine	-	a boutons d'argent nure soye	Le tout fort Ecué	40 L.		
	1	habit d'Élé: sans veste ni culotte	-	-	retourne Et Ecué	-	15 L.		

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Table A7, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1722	2	habits	-	-	-	-	-	marchand	116 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Ledouin et germaine veuve doyon
1728	1	habit	de drap	-	doublé de serge rouge; à boutonsiers et boutons dor	-	-	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la deffunte dame Marie Blaise de Bergeres
	1	abit: veste culotte	-	noir	-	fort usé	-	-	
1732	1	habit : à Culotte	de drap	vert noir	-	monité usé	25 L.	négociant	128 inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jeremie et de Damoiselle francoise Bouant
	1	habit: à Culotte veste	- drap de maroc de taiffetas	vert - blanc	- doublé de taiffetas violet -	les trois quart usé	20 L.	-	
1734	1	habit: veste culotte	d'un drap d'un drap -	de gris de gris -	doublés d'une Serge doublés d'une Serge double de peau Len housons de fil d'argent	-	20 L.	notaire royale	132 inventaire des biens d'Etienne Dubreuil et Jeanne Routier
	1	habit: culotte	de drap -	gris -	double de serge double de cuire	vieil	6 L.	-	
	1	habit: veste culotte	d'un gros drap	café	-	vieil; Le tout hors de service	2 L.	-	
1739	1	habit	à la soye	-	-	Vieux etant hors de service	-	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur; marchand	136 inventaire des biens de deffunt Charles Thuillier veuf de francoise Lemaître de Lamorille

continued on next page

Table A7, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1742	1	habit: veste 2 culottes	de Camelot de Camelot de Camelot	- - -	boutons d'argent - -	- - -	18 l. 30 L.	orfèvre horloger, orfèvre	139 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jacques Page et Damoiselle Louise Rousee
	1	habit: veste culottes	de drap de drap de drap	- - -	- - -	viell - presques neufs	6 L.		
	1	habit	de drap	noir	tourné	viell	6 L.		
1743	1	habit: sans veste ni culotte	de camelot	-	-	-	12 l.	orfèvre et joaillier (silversmith and jewelry maker)	144 inventaire des biens de Damoiselle marie madelene Chibret veuve du Sieur Nicolas Godin dit La potterie
	1	habit Sans veste ni culotte	de drap	-	-	viell	8 L.		
	1	habit	de camelot	-	-	viell	4 L.		
1747	1	habit veste Culotte	droguet de soye - -	gris - -	- - -	presque usé	20 l.	negociant, inspecteur general de la compagnie des Indes	150 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur francois de Chalot
	1	habit veste Culotte	de drap droguet Caussé de drap	gris - -	doublé de Raasde Si Cit - -	Le tout tres vieux	30 l.		

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Table A7, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1749	1	habit: veste	de Cadis ras de Cadis ras	noir noir	doublé de Serge doublé de Serge	vieil vieil	--	orphèvre	153 inventaire des biens de deffunt Sieur Paul Lambert et de Marguerite Maillou
	1	habit: veste culotte	de Camelot de Camelot de Camelot	brun brun brun	doublé de Toille Extruc doublé de Toille Extruc doublée de Toille blanche	-- -- --	--		
	1	habit: veste culotte	de drap d'Elboeuf de drap d'Elboeuf de drap d'Elboeuf	peache -- --	-- doublé de Serge doublée de Toille blanche	-- -- --	--		
1750	1	habit	de gros drapt	--	doublé de vicille serge	tres vieux use et dechire	2 L	navigateur	154 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Roudier dit Xaintonge et de deffunte Marie Joseph Prouseau
1752	--	habits: vestes culottes	--	--	--	vieux, presque hors de service	--	Chirurgien; bourgeois	159 inventaire des biens de deffunt Sieur Gervais Desudoin et de damoiselle Marthe Marcou

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Table A7, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1756	1	habit: veste (—) culotte culotte	de drap dalboeuf de velours de Cadis de velours etoffe de Chalis	- noir noir - -	doublé de drap de Saint Cyr couleur de café doublé de coton doublé de pluche soye doublé de coton doublé de peix de chamoix	le tout demi usé  vieille	130 L.  50 l. <sup>1014</sup> 50 l. <sup>1015</sup>	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Guillimin veuve de Joseph Riverin
	1	habit: veste	de drap de (—)	-	retourne doublé de serge	-			
	1	habit	toille de pinchiana	-	doublé de coton	-			

1014 This habit and the next habit were estimated together

1015 See Note 1014.

Table A8  
Ensembles - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1661	1	justaucorps et haut de chaussure	de serge de Londe	-	-	-	-	bourgeois	22 inventaire des hardes delaisées par Marie Gauchet femme de Charles Roger dit des coulombiers
1663	1	manteau just à Corps chemisette	de drap - de carisseau	gris - blancq	- - -	- - -	35 L.	habitant; défricheur	28 inventaire des biens de défunt Jacques Mabeu Anne Convert
1666	1	manteau pourpoint haut de chaussure	de drap	gris	-	-	30 L.	maître-armurier	39 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Phillippeaux
1671	1	justaucorps et haut de chaussure	de drap de bure	gris	-	-	30 L.	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay Sieur de la Garenne veuf de feu Marcye Magdeleine Deikenger
1677	1	justaucorps et haut de chaussure	de drapuet	-	bien doublé	le tout veil	7 l.	-	52 inventaire des biens de défunt Claude Racine
	1	justaucorps et un haut de chaussure	de bure	-	-	veil	6 l.	-	
	1	justaucorps et un haut de chaussure	de cuirre passé	-	-	-	2 l. 10 s	-	

continued on next page

Table A8, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1678	1	justaucorps avec	de drap	gris	garny de boutons d'argent au nombre de sept douzaines; doublé de ratine rouge	--	60 L.	capitaine des gardes de Monseigneur le comte de Frontenac	54 inventaire des biens de defunt Thomas de la Nouguerre et de damoiselle Margeuritte Renée Denys
	1	une veste culotte canons justaucorps avec culotte veste 2 paires bas	de soye de drap -- d'etamine de toile de toile --	de couleur -- -- -- -- --	-- -- -- -- -- --	demi usé -- -- vieilles	12 L.		
1672	1	justaucorps	destamine	--	le tout garny de ruban rouge	--	40 L. <sup>1016</sup>	Capitaine du Regiment de Carignan	48 inventaire des biens de feu Francois Pollet Escuyer Sieur de la Combe poccatiere et de Damoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau
1679	1	justaucorps avec sa culotte	de droguet	--	doublé de revesche	--	--	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chomaye et Damoiselle Genevieve Maçart
1688	1	Justaucorps avec la culote	de Ratine	brune	pareillement double d'une grosse revesche le tout vert	--	25 L.	marchand bourgeois	69 inventaire des biens de defunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Lestre

continued on next page

<sup>1016</sup> The ensemble was estimated with one pair bas, one pair jarretières, and one haubriier.

Table A8. *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1693	1	justaucorps et la culotte	de drap de deuil	-	doublé d'un cadis noir, la culotte doublée d'une grosse futaie grise	- --	20 L	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de damoiselle Marie Vanech
1722	1	Justaucorps veste Culotte	de drap de drap de drap	noir noir noir	Retournee Retournee Retournee	vieux	10 L	navigateur, capitaine du bâtiment	116 inventaire des biens de feu Charles bedouin et gencevieve doyon
1723	1	justaucorps veste culotte	de (-) de (-) de (-)	- - -	- - -	demy usca	20 L	marchand	116C inventaire des biens de deffunt Sieur Etienne Mirambeaux et Jeanne LeVasseur
1726	1	justaucorps de livrée veste	de drap de St-Jean de drap de St-Jean	- -	doublé de serge doublé de serge	- -	30 L	gouverneur et lieutenant-general	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Membre Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert
1737	1	justaucorps et deux culottes	de drap de drap	- -	- -	- -	55 L	procteur	135 inventaire des biens de François Ruetto d'Autouil

Table A9  
Undergarments - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1635	2 pr	brassiere	de filaine	blanche	avec des espingles et craquelures de soye	--	--	fondateur du Québec	2 testament de Samuel de Champlain
	1	camisole	de petite sergette	gris et rouge	--	--	--		
1639	1	calçon	de moulon pesé en charmois de creseau de filain	--	--	vieil	3 L 7 s 6 d	habitant	5A crier et vendu des biens de feu Guillaume Hebert
	2	chemisette		blanc	--	vieilles	6 L		
	2	chemisettes		--	--	vieilles	50 s		
1646	1	Camisolle chemisette	-	rouge rouge	--	portée	--	Mathelots	8 inventaire des biens appartenant aux défunts Jean Fleury, Jacques Figet, Jean Fuchereau, Guillaume Lassar. <sup>1017</sup>
	1	Camisolle	de Carisé	--	--	--	--	--	9 inventaire des biens de feu Andre LeClairq
1663	1	chemisette	de creseau	blanc	--	--	35 L <sup>1018</sup>	habitant; défricheur	28 inventaire des biens de défunt Jacques Mathieu et Anne Convent

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1017 The camisole belonged to Jacques Figet.

1018 The chemisette was estimated with one mutton and one cowp.



Table A9, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1665	1	Camisolle	douacie de taffetas rayé	-	-	-	-	gouverneur et Lieutenant	34 inventaire des biens de feu Augustin de Saffray, Seigneur de Mussy
1666	3 2	caracoms chemisettes	de toille de basin	blanche	-- --	-- --	-- --	officier de Carignan	40 inventaire des biens du Sieur de Chazy
1666	3 1	Caracoms camisolle	de toille de toille de basin	blanch	-- --	-- --	-- --	enseigne de la compagnie de Carignan-Salières	41 inventaire des biens de François L'Aumonier Escuyer sieur de Traversy
1672	2 1 2 pr	calicou camisolle chemisettes	-- -- --	-- gris --	-- -- --	vieux vieille --	-- 1 L 5 L <sup>1019</sup>	Capitaine du Regiment de Carignan	48 inventaire des biens de feu François Poillet Escuyer Sieur de la Combe peccatiere et de Demoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau
1677	2 1 pr 2	calçons calçon camisolles	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	vieils -- vieilles	15 s 4 L <sup>1020</sup> 1 L 10 s	-	52 inventaire des biens de deffunct Claude Racine
1679	2 1 1	caracoms caracou Camisolle	de taffetas de fluties de retine	noir -- gris	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accorda entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemaye et Demoiselle Genevieve Mascart

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1019 The chemisettes were estimated with four cravates, three cuffs, and three mouchoirs de poche

1020 The calçon was estimated with six old chemises

Table A9, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1682	1	camisole	-	rouge	-	-	5 L. <sup>1021</sup>	Conseiller du Roy et procureur general; noble homme	61 inventaire des biens de Denys-Joseph Ruette Escuyer Sieur Dautrevuil et de Dame Claire francoise Clement du vuault
1685	1	Camisole	dindienne	-	doubl. de dune peau blanche	-	8 L.	marchand	63 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Francois hazeur
1686	1	calcon	de Caribou	-	-	vieil	1 L 10 s	Noble homme; Conseiller au Conseil Souverain	67 inventaire des biens de feu Jean Juchereau Sieur de la Ferte
1688	3	calcons	-	-	-	vieux; mechaux; tout rompus	1 L 10 s	marchand bourgeois	69 inventaire de defunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Lestre
	1	camisole	de caribou	-	-	-	14 L. <sup>1021</sup>		
	1	camisole	de gros cotton	-	-	vieille	1 L.		
1693	1	camisolle	-	-	sans doublure	demy usee	7 L 10 s	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de damoiselle Marie Vanech
1694	1 pr	calcon	de chammois	-	-	-	2 L 10 s	marchand bourgeois	79 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Guillaume Bouthier et damoiselle Francoise Denis

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1021. The camisole was estimated with *hauts-de-chausses*.1022. The camisole was estimated with one *culotte*, one pair *bas*, and one pair *chaussettes*.

Table A9, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1703	2	Chemises cambiale	de futaine	--	--	--	10 L	conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93 inventaire des biens Charles Denys Sieur de Vitre & Charlotte Chretien
	1		--	--	--	1 L			
	1	chemisette	--	--	--	3 L <sup>1000</sup>			
1718	8	Calsons	toile de Rouen	--	--	presques neufs	5 L 10 s/pce	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Superieur, contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens Charles de mornignat & marguerite de Lomenegac
	2	Chemise	de futaine	--	--	vieilles	2 L 5 s		
	5	chemises de nuit	--	--	--	--	10 L/piece		
	9	chemises de nuit	--	--	--	troués et rayés	6 L/piece		

1023 The chemisette was estimated with one old capot and one culotte.

Table A10  
Indoor Wear - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1685	3	grandes robes de chambre	-	-	-	-	13 l./pee	marchand	63 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Francois hazeur
1693	1	robe de Chambre	de toile indienne	-	doublee dure toile de coton peinte	vieille	10 l.	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de demoielle Marie Vanech
1701	1	Robe de chambre	toile peinte	-	-	mechante Vieille	4 L. 10 s	chirurgien	86 inventaire des biens de defunt Le Sieur Thimothée Roussel et Catherine fourmier
1703	1 1	robe de chambre robe de Chambre	dun vieille indienne de toile rayée	- gris	doublee dure indienne neuve -	- vieille, mechante	25 l. 3 l.	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil Souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chretien
1718	1	robe de Chambre	d'Ecorce	-	doublee de Cramoisis	mauvain fort Eusee toute rompue	15 l.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, contrieur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monsignat et marguerite de Lescomnac
1724	1	Robe de Chambre	d'Indienne	-	doublee de toile cotton	presque usée	15 l.	-	119 inventaire des biens de Dame genevieve amie veuve de feu Messire Jacques Richard
1726	1 1	robe de chambre robe de chambre	de taffetas rayé de satin	- a fond violet et argent	- doublee de taffetas vert	vieille -	12 l. 15 l.	gouverneur et lieutenant- general	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert

continued on next page

Table A10, *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1732	1 1	Robe de Chambre Robe de Chambre	de damas de Calmande Raye	--	-- double d'une flanelle et d'une peaux d'agneaux	-- tout quart usés	-- 8 L.	negociant	128 inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jeremy et de Damoiselle francoise Bourot
1739	1	Robe de Chambre	de Calmande	--	--	Vieille presque hors de service	11.5 s	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur; marchand	136 inventaire des biens de deffunt Charles Guillimin veuf de francoise Lemaitre de Lamorille
1747	1	Robe de chambre	de Calmande damasée	--	doublée de flanelle	vieille	8 L.	negociant; inspecteur general de la compagnie des Indes	150 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur francois de Chalet
1749	1	robe de chambre	de Camelot	--	deux; doublée de Toille Ecrue	vieille	--	orphèvre	153 inventaire des biens de deffunt Sieur Paul Lambert et de Marguerite Maillou

Table A11  
Outdoor Wear - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1639	1	casaque	de drap de menly	gris	--	presque neuve	24 L.	habitant	5A crise et vendue des biens de feu Guillaume Hebert
	1 pr	Raquettes	--	--	--	--	6 L.		
1646	1	Casaque	de grosse toile	--	--	neuve	--	Mathelots	8 inventaire des biens appartenant aux deffunts Jean Fleury, Jaques Figet, Jean Fouchereau, Guillaume Lamur <sup>1024</sup>
	1	Manteau	--	gris	a bouton d'argan	vieux	--		
1648	1	Casaque	de droguet	--	--	vieil	--	--	9 inventaire des biens de feu André LeClorq
	2	Casaques	--	--	--	Vieil	--		
1654	1	capot	--	--	--	--	--	laboureur domestique; engagé	17 inventaire des biens de deffunt Andre Bazin
1655	1	manteau	de drap de berry	gris	--	--	36 L.	commis	18 inventaire des biens de feu Pierre DeLaunay et de Francoise Pinguet
	1	manteau	de droguet	gris	--	--	12 L.		
	4 pr	Raquettes	--	--	--	--	40 n/pr		
1663	1	manteau	de drap	gris	--	--	35 L. <sup>1025</sup>	habitant; défricheur	28 inventaire des biens de deffunt Jacques Maheu et Anne Convent

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<sup>1024</sup> The casaque belonged to Jacques Figet

<sup>1025</sup> The manteau was estimated with one *justaucorps* and one *chemise*.

Table A11, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1664	1 pr	Raquette	--	--	--	--	5 L	pilote	30 inventaire des biens du defunct Abraham Martin et Margueritte Langlois
1665	1	manteau	de Camelot	--	--	--	--	gouverneur et Lieutenant	33 testament de Messire Augustin de Saffray Seigneur de Misy
1665	1 pr	gant	--	--	--	--	--	gouverneur et Lieutenant	34 inventaire des biens de feu Augustin de Saffray Seigneur de Misy
1666	1 1 pr	manteau Raquette	de drap --	gris --	-- --	-- vieil	30 L. <sup>1000</sup> 30 s	maître-armurier	39 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Charles Phillippeaux
1666	2 pr 1 pr 1	gants gants manteau	-- de daim --	-- -- --	-- -- --	neufs -- --	-- -- 12 L.	enseigne de la compagnie de Carignan-Saliere	41 inventaire des biens de François L'Aumonier Escuyer sieur de Traversy
1669	8 pr	raquette	--	--	--	vieilles	16 L.	bourgeois, maître de barque	44 inventaire des biens de Toussaint Toupin et la defuncte Marguerite Boucher
1671	8 11 3 1 pr	grande capots grande capots capots grande Raquette	-- -- -- --	bleu Bleu fer -- --	-- -- -- --	neuf -- neufs neufes	95 L. 12 L./piece 12 L./piece 18 L.	merchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay, Sieur de la Garenne veuf de feu Marie Magdelenne Bellanger

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1026 The manteau was estimated with one pourpoint, one pr hauts-de-chausses and an old chapeau.

Table A11, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1672	1 1 1	moyen capot grand capot petit capot	-- -- --	-- -- --	viscé viscé --	-- -- --	18 L.	Capitaine du Regiment de Carignan	48 inventaire des biens de feu Francois Pollet Esauyer Sieur de la Combe poccatiere et de Damoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau
1677	1	Capot	de creneau	bleu	--	vieil	3 L 10 s	--	52 inventaire des biens de defunct Claude Racine
1678	2 pr	traquettes	--	--	--	--	3 L 10 s	capitain des gardes de monseigneur le comte de Frontenac	54 inventaire des biens de defunct Thomas de la Nouguerre et de damoiselle Marguerite Renec Deryn
1685	3 12 pr	Capot gans	-- de Chamois	-- --	-- --	-- --	4 l/poe 12 s/pr	Marchand	63 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Francois hazeur
1692	53 pr	gand	--	--	--	--	10 s/pr	marchand bourgeois	72 inventaire des biens Le Sieur Pierre Allemard et de damoiselle Louise Duvalre
1693	1	capot	de rattine	brun	--	vieux	15 l. <sup>107</sup>	cordonnier	74 inventaire des biens de defunct Toussaint du Itau et de Anne Jousselet

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1027 The capot was estimated with a col/otte.



Table A11, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1694	1	chauble de Venetienne	au brocard	-	avec les garniture et purificateur	-	40 L.	-	78 inventaire des biens de feu Richard Denis escuyer Sieur de Fronsac et de Demoiselle Francoise Cailleteau 1694
1694	1 1 pr	Casque ou brandebourg Raquettes	de drap -	brun -	doublé de finette; garnye de boutons dor -	- vieille	50 L. 4 L.	marchand bourgeois	79 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Guillaume Bauthier et damoiselle Francoise Denis
1695	53 pr 18 pr 12 pr	gants gant gant	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 s/pr 15 s/pr 10 s/pr	marchand	80 inventaire des biens de Charles Aubert Escuyer seigneur de la Chesnaye et deffunte Demoiselle Louise Juchereau
1701	54 pr 10 pr	gants raquettes	- -	- -	Commun -	- vieilles	7 L/dz 30 s/pr	marchand bourgeois	87 inventaire des biens Demoiselle Charlotte françoise Juchereau Veuve de deffunt L. Sieur François Vilmay-Pachot
1703	1 pr	Raquettes	-	-	-	-	5 L.	boucher	92 inventaire des biens de feu Marie Constantin et Michel Cadet

continued on next page

1028 Like many men of his time, Richard Denys was involved in several activities: administrator, colonizer, trader, and fisherman.

1029 The entry indicates that the gants were for men and women making it impossible to know many were specifically for men. The gloves may have been a style worn by both sexes.

Table A11, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age-Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1703	1	capot	de couil	--	--	vieux	7 L. <sup>1030</sup>	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Dornys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chretien
	1	casaque de campagne	de ratine	brune	--	vieille;	7 L.		
	1	manteau	de drap	rouge	a boutons et boutons d'or non doublé	vieux	40 L.		
1703	1	Capot	de futaine	--	--	--	16 L.	marchand tanneur	96 inventaire des biens de deffuncts le Sieur Hippolye Thibierge et de Renoo Herve
	1	capot	de drapt	brun	--	--	80 L. <sup>1031</sup>		
	1	capot	de drapt	--	--	--	35 L. <sup>1032</sup>		
	1	capot	--	--	--	--	3 L. <sup>1033</sup>		
	1 pr	gants manchon	--	--	--	--	2 L. <sup>1034</sup>		
1	1		dours	--	--	5 L.			
1706	1	capot	de Cadin da vignan	--	--	vieux	12 L.	--	101 inventaire des biens de Joseph Brodier veuf de Marie David

continued on next page

1030 The capot was estimated with the casaque listed below.

1031 The capot was estimated with one pair culottes and one veste.

1032 The capot was estimated with one veste.

1033 The capot was estimated with one chemisette and one pair culottes.

1034 The gants were estimated with one old pair culottes.

Table A11, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1710	1 pr 3 1	gans manchons manteau	- - de Camelot	blanc - -	Simple - doublé d'une façette	- - -	1 L. <sup>1035</sup> 6 L. <sup>1035</sup> 50 L.	armurier du Roy; Arquebuisier du Roy	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Miville Veuve de deffunct le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard
1715	1 pr	gans	de laine	-	-	-	30 s/pr	médecin	110A inventaire des biens de Sieur Gervais Raudoain et Anne Aubert
1715	1 1	manteau Surtout	d'Ecarlatte de Cadis daiguan	- -	- garny de boursans fil d'or	Vieux presque neuf	50 L. 80 L.	conseiller du Conseil Supérieur	111A inventaire des biens de feu Martin Cheron et dame Marie Joseph le Boullanger
1719	7 pr	gans	-	-	-	-	6 L/ dz	marchand bourgeois	113 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Claude Charles et marie marguerite DuRoy
1720	1 1 pr	capot raquette	- -	- -	- -	vieux vieille	2 L. 10 s <sup>1035</sup> 2 L. 20 s	Maitre Charpentier	114 inventaire des biens de deffunct le Sieur Jean Thomas et demoiselle Anne duquet
1721	45 pr	gands	de niort	-	-	-	25 s/pr	arquebuisier	115 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Pierre Charneau et marie Magdelene Menage

continued on next page

1035 The three manchons were estimated with three petits

1036 The capot was estimated with two old vestes.

Table A11, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1722	3 3 pr	capots mitaines	--	--	--	--	--	navigateur, capitaine du bateau	116 inventaire des biens de feu Charles hecquin et genevieve doyon
1724	12 pr	gants	--	--	finc	--	9 L 5 S	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur, marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feu francoise Le maitre de La mortille
1724	1 10 pr 16 pr	Capot gant gant	de cadis -- de Nioert	vert -- --	non doublé -- --	--	20 L <sup>1037</sup> 15 s/pr 5 L/dz	seigneur	118 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Morin de Cloridant et de Anne Therese Minet
1724	1 1	maniveau ou Roqueleure Surfout	de drap de bourracon	rouge --	uny --	--	15 L. 40 L. <sup>1038</sup>	--	119 inventaire des biens de Dame genevieve amiot veuve de feu Messire Jacques Richard
1726	5 6 pr 48 pr 4 pr 3 pr 2	casques de garde gants gant gants gants maniveau de livrée	-- -- -- de peau d'elan de castor --	-- -- -- -- -- --	doublées -- -- -- -- --	--	50 L. 3 L. 96 L. <sup>1039</sup> 5 L. 4 L. 10 s 20 L.	gouverneur et lieutenant-general	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert

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1037 The capot was estimated with one pair calottes.

1038 The surfout was estimated with one veste and one pair culotte.

1039 The notarial entry is for huit douz de prs de gants a homme Et a femme. Since there is no way to determine the proportion of masculine gants to feminine gants, it has been taken to be equal. Thus, the estimation for these forty-eight pairs of gants also includes the forty-eight pairs of feminine gants.

Table A11, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1731	1 1	capot capot	-- --	-- --	-- --	vieux --	4 L. <sup>1040</sup> 4 L. <sup>1041</sup>	habitant	126 inventaire des biens de deffunt Nicolas Paquin et de deffunte Marie Anne Pero
1732	16 pr 8 pr 1	gans Gans Manteau	de Niort -- d'Ecarlatte ou roquelaine	-- -- --	-- -- avec ses boutons brude noir sur l'Etoffe	-- -- --	5 L/dz. <sup>1041</sup> 20 s/pr 40 L	negociant	128 inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jeremys et de Damoiselle francois Bourot
1734	1 1	manteau radinotte	de camelot d'un gros drap de St Jean	-- --	doublé de Serge --	-- presque usés	6 L 4 L	notaire royale	132 inventaire des biens d'Etienne Dubreuil et Jeanne Routier
1737	-- 1	gans manteau	de charnois --	-- --	-- --	-- vieux, usé	1 L 10 L	procureur	135 inventaire des biens de François Ruette d'Audeuil
1739	1	Manteau	Ecarlatte	--	--	vieux	40 s	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur, marchand	136 inventaire des biens de deffunt Charles Quillimin veuf de françoise Lemaitre Lamoisille

continued on next page

1040 The capot was estimated with one ventr.

1041 The capot was estimated with two centrees.

1042 The notarial entry is for *l'rente deuz prs de gans de Niort a hommes ou femmes*, leading to speculation that this particular type of gans were worn by both sexes. To avoid duplicate entries, sixteen pairs of gans have been assigned as masculine wear and sixteen pairs of gans as feminine wear.

Table A11, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1742	1 1 4 pr	camail Radingotte gants	de camelot de drap de cuir	- - -	- retourné -	- vieil vieilles	- 6 L. <sup>(10)</sup> -	horloger, orfèvre	139 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jacques Page et Damoiselle Louise Roussel
1742	11 1 4 pr	Capots de 5 au Capot de 3 au raquettes	Dourgne Dourgne -	- - -	- - -	- - neufs	- - -	conseiller	140 inventaire des biens de Sieur Francois Estienne Cugnot
1742	4 pr	Oians	-	-	-	vieilles	1 L.	notaire royale	142 inventaire des biens de feu Jacques Barbei
1747	1 pr 2 1 pr 1	gants manchettes Raquettes Surtout	Castor et Soye de coton rayé - de Ratine de Montauban	- - - rouge	- double - double serge	vieille vieux - -	5/pr 4 L/pce 3 L. 10 L.	negociant; inspecteur general de la compagnie des Indes	150 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Francois de Chalet
1749	- 1	gants manchon	de fil de peau d'ours	- -	- -	- -	- -	orphevre	153 inventaire des biens de defunt Sieur Paul Lambert et de Marguerite Mailhou

continued on next page

1043 The radingotte was estimated with a verde and culotte.

Table A11, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1756	1	camaille	camelot de Bruxelles	maron	double de serge	demis usee	6 L.	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Guillimin veuve de Joseph Riverin
	1	Capot	de pinchina	-	-	vieil	3 L.		
	2 pr	gans	de peau	-	-	-	12 s/pr 4 L/pr		
	84 pr	gans	de castor	-	-	-	3 L/dz		
	132 pr	gans	de chamoux	-	-	-	24 L. <sup>1044</sup>		
	4	mantelets	du soye	-	-	-	24 L. <sup>1045</sup>		
	3	mantelets	de coton	-	-	-	24 L. <sup>1046</sup>		
1	surtout	de ratine	gris	retourné double de serge	-	20 L. <sup>1048</sup>			
1760	1	capot	Cadiz	vert	-	vieux	16 L.	-	170 inventaire des biens des defunts Augustin Fradet et Genevieve Loclerc
	1	capot	droguet	-	-	-	5 L.		
	1	capot	massamet	blanc	-	-	20 L. <sup>1047</sup>		
	1	capot	tiertoin	-	-	-	10 L. <sup>1048</sup>		
	1	capot	-	-	-	-	10 L. <sup>1048</sup>		
	2 pr	raquettes	-	-	-	-	5 L.		

1044 These four mantelets were estimated with the three mantelets listed next

1045 The capot was estimated with one veste.

1046 The surtout was estimated with one veste and one calotte

1047 The capot was estimated with a veste.

1048 The capot was estimated with a gilet

Table A12  
Indoor Headwear - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document Number
1639	1	bonnet d'anglais	-	-	-	-	-	habitant	5 inventaire des biens de defunct honorable homme Guillaume Hebert et d'honorable femme Heleine Desportes
1646	4 1	bonnets de nuit Coiffe de nuit	- -	- -	- -	vieux -	- -	Mathelots	8 inventaire des effets appartenant aux defuncts Jean Fleury, Jacques Figet, Jean Fouchereau, Guillaume Laur
1665	6	coiffes a bonnet de nuit	-	-	-	-	1 L. 10 s	curmés	18 inventaire des biens de feu Pierre DeLaunay et de Francoise Pinguet
1664	1	bonnet	-	-	double de laine	-	20 s	pilote	30 inventaire des biens du defunct Abraham Martin et Marguerite Langlois
1666	8	Coiffes de nuit	de toile	Blanche	-	-	4 L.	maître-armurier	39 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Phillippeaux
1666	1 1	bonnets de nuit coiffe	de laine de toile	- -	- -	- -	- -	officier de Carignan	40 inventaire des biens du Sieur de Chazy

continued on next page



Table A12, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document Number
1666	3	coiffes de bonnet de nuit	-	-	-	-	-	enseigne de la compagnie de Carignan-Salière	41 inventaire des biens de François L'Aumurier Escuyer sieur de Traversy
	1	bonnet de nuit	de coton	-	fait à léguille	-	-		
	6	coiffes de nuit	de toile	blanche	-	-	-		
1672	1	grand bonnet	-	-	-	-	-	Capitaine du Regiment de Carignan	48 inventaire des biens de feu François Pollet Escuyer Sieur de la Combe poccariere et de Demoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau
	3	coiffes de nuit	-	-	-	-	5 L. <sup>1049</sup>		
1679	20	coiffes de bonnets	-	-	onze fraisons a dentelle	-	-	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accord entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemaye et Demoiselle Genevieve Mascart
1686	1	coiffe et bonnet de nuit	-	-	-	-	2 L. 10 s. <sup>1050</sup>	Noble homme; Conseiller au Conseil Souverain	67 inventaire des biens de feu Noble homme Jean Juchereau Sieur de la Ferté
1693	8	coiffes de nuit	de toile de Rouen	-	-	-	3 L. 4 s	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de demoiselle Marie Vanech
1694	8	bonnets de nuit	de laine	blanche	double galonnes; pour sauvages	-	8 s/piece	marchand bourgeois	79 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Guillaume Houthier et demoiselle Françoise Denis
	2	bonnets	-	-	-	-	8 s/piece		

continued on next page

1049 The three coiffes de nuit were estimated with four cravates, three mouchoirs de poche and two paire chemises.

1050 The coiffe and bonnet were estimated together.

Table A12, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document Number
1701	1	bonnet de Nuit	-	rouge	-	-	5 s	marchand bourgeois	87 inventaire des biens de Demoiselle Charlotte françoise Juchereau Veuve de deffunct Lz Sieur François Viennoy; Pachat
1703	10	coiffes a bonnets de nuit	-	-	-	vieilles	5 L	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil Souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Denys Pasquier Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Christian
	6	coiffes de bonnet	-	-	-	mechantes; vieilles; toutes usées et rompues	15 s		
1703	3	coiffes de nuit	-	-	-	-	1 L 10 s	marchand; tannetur	96 inventaire des biens de deffuncts le Sieur Hippolite Thivierge et de Renée Hervé
1710	9	Coiffes a bonnet de nuit	-	-	-	-	11/pee	armurier du Roy; Arquebuisier du Roy	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Miville Veuve de deffunct le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard
	1	Coiffe	de plusieurs Sortes de toile	-	Unie	-	40 s		
1717	20	bonnets de Nuit	-	-	doubles	-	6 1/2 piece	conseiller du Conseil Supérieure	111A inventaire des biens de feu Martin Charon et dame Marie Joseph le Boullanger
	7	bonnets de Nuit	-	-	Simple	-	40 s/piece		
	1	Bonnet pour la Nuit	de laine	-	-	-	6 L		
	7	Coiffes de bonnets de Nuit	toile de Paris	-	-	-	14 L		
	3	Coiffes de Bonnet de Nuit	-	-	-	-	40 s/piece		
1718	1	bonnet de nuit	-	-	doble de laine Et la Coiffe	fort Euse	2 L	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieure; controleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de moncignat et marguerite de Lemerac
	1	Coiffe de bonnet	-	-	-	vieilles	-		

continued on next page

Table A12, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document Number
1722	12	Coeffe de bonnet	-	-	-	-	10 s/piece	tailleur d'habits	116A inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Thomas Barthelémy et Genevieve Charlepy
1724	9	coiffe de nuit	-	-	-	-	18 L.	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur, marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feu Dame françoise Le maître de la mortelle
1724	9	coiffe a bonnet	-	-	-	usée	15 s/poe	-	119 inventaire des biens de Dame genevieve amiot veuve de feu Messire Jacques Richard
1726	3 1 8	bonnets bonnet coiffes	de coton tricoté de velours de toile de Paris	- - -	- brodé en or garnie de dentelles	tres vieux - vieilles -	30 s 10 L. 10 L. 10 L.	gouverneur et lieutenant-général	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert
1728	5 1	coiffes de Bonnet coiffe de bonnet	de toile différentes -	- -	- dans laquelle on a mis plusieurs petit morceaux de linge et de letoffe	- -	- -	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Demys escuyer Sieur de Vière et la defuncte dame Marie Elieise des Bergères
1732	12	Coiffes	de mousselines	-	-	-	-	negociant <sup>1051</sup>	128 inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jeremie et de Demoiselle francoise Bourat

continued on next page

1051 Jeremie was an interpreter and clerk for trading posts on Hudson Bay. He lived in the region for a number of years in the service of trading companies. Attracted to agriculture, he made one of the first attempts to carry on agriculture at that latitude.

Table A12, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document Number
1735	6	coiffea a bonnet	-	-	-	tant bonnes que mauvaises	5 s/pce	cordonnier	133 inventaire des biens de Marie Laine veuve de Gabriel Devaine
1737	1 1 5	bonnet bonnet coiffea a bonnet	de laine de laine de toile	- - -	- - -	vieux usé usées	1 L. 5 s 1 L. 10 s 2 L.	procurer	135 inventaire des biens de François Ruette d'Autueil
1739	1	Bonnet	-	-	-	Vieux	1 L. <sup>102</sup>	conseiller du Roy au conseil supérieur, marchand	136 inventaire des biens de défunt Charles Guillimin veuf de francoise Lemaitre de Lamortille
1742	1 10	bonnet tetea de bonnets	- -	- -	- drapé	- -	- -	horloger, orfèvre	139 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jacques Page et Demoiselle Louise Roussel
1747	12 8 7	Bonnet petits Bonnets Coiffea de Bonnet	de Cotton de toile -	- - -	- - -	quart usé - vieille	15 s/pce 5 s/pce 10 s/pce	negociant; inspecteur general de la compagnie des Indes	150 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur francois de Chalel
1756	4 4 9 72	bonnets bonnets bonnets de Saint Meixant bonnets de Saint Maixan	Castagenne Castagenne - -	rouge - - assortis	- - - -	- - - -	3 L./pièce 3 L. 10 s/pièce 15 L./dz 12 L./dz	negociant	164 de Marie charlotte Guillimin veuve de Joseph Rivern

1052 The bonnet was estimated with one old capot.

Table A13  
Outdoor Headwear - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1639	2	chapeaux	laine	-	-	vieux	--	habitant	5 inventaire des biens de défunt honorable homme Guillaume Hebert et d'honorable femme Heléne Desportes
1639	1 1 1 2	chapeau chapeau tapabord Chapeaux anglais	petu Caster - -	- - gris -	- - - -	- presque neuf - -	30 s 16 L. 48 s 32 s 6 d	habitant	5A crié et vendue des biens de feu Guillaume Hebert
1646	1 1 1 1	chapeau chapeau tapabord tapabord	- - - -	- - gris gris	- avec le Cordon neuf démonté -	vieux - - vieux	- - - -	Mathéola	8 inventaire des biens appartenant aux défunts Jean Fleury, Jacques Figet, Jean Fouchereau, Guillaume L'aur
1648	1 1	chapeau Tapabor	- -	Noir gris	- -	vieux -	- -	-	9 inventaire des biens de feu Andre LeClary
1654	1	tapabord	-	-	-	vieux	-	laboureur domestique; engagé	17 inventaire des biens de défunt Andre Bazin
1661	6 4	Chapeaux cappabords	- -	tant noir que gris tel que tels -	- -	- -	- -	bourgeois, habitant	22 inventaire des effets délaissés par Marie Gauchet femme de Charles Roger dit des coulombiers

continued on next page

Table A13, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1664	1 1	carapouce bonnet plu	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	4 L. <sup>1053</sup>	plote	30 inventaire des biens du defunct Abraham Martin et Marguerite Langlois
1666	1	chapeau	--	--	--	vieil	30 L. <sup>1054</sup>	maitre-armurier	39 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Philippeaux
1666	1	chapeau	--	gris	avec le Cordon d'argent	--	--	officier de Carignan	41 inventaire des biens de Francois L'Aumonier Escuyer sieur de Traversy
1671	7 2	chapeaux chapeau	-- --	-- --	-- un denny vigoigne et L'autre commun	neufs --	30 L. 10 L.	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Cheneay, Sieur de La Clarence veuf de feu Marye Magdeleine Bellenger
	8 5	bonnet tapaborn	--	--	--	--	5 L/pee 20 L. <sup>1055</sup>		
	1	tapaborn	--	gris	de traite	--	5 L.		
	2	tapaborn	--	gris	--	--	4 L.		
1672	1 2	chapeau chappeaux	-- --	noir gris	-- --	-- --	1 L. 6 L.	Capitaine du Regiment de Carignan	48 inventaire des biens de feu Francois Pollet Escuyer Sieur de la Combe poccatiere et de Damoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau

continued on next page

1053 The carapouce was estimated with the bonnet plu listed next

1054 The chapeau was estimated with one manteau, one pourpoint, and one pair haults-de-chaussez.

1055 The five tapaborns were estimated with two bonnets a femme.

Table A13, *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1678	1	chapeau	de castor	gris	garny de quelques rubans	derny usé	7 L.	capitaine des gardes de monseigneur le comte de Frontenac	54 inventaire des biens de deffunt Thomas de la Nouguerre et de damoiselle Margueritte Renne Denys
1685	8	chapeaux	de Codebet et Soye	--	--	--	56 L.	marchand	63 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Francois hazeur
	4	chapeaux	de Codebet et Soye	--	--	--	4 L/pce		
	4	chapeaux	--	--	--	--	7 L/pce		
1693	1	chapeau	de Castor	--	--	--	15 L.	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de damoiselle Marie Vanech
1695	23	chapeaux	--	noir	--	--	4 L, 10 a/pce	marchand	80 inventaire des biens de Charles Aubert Escuyer seigneur de la Chonaye et deffunte Louise Juchereau
	99	chapeaux	--	noir	--	--	4 L/pce		
	3	Chapeaux	--	noire	--	--	50 a/pce		
	37	tapabors	--	--	--	--	3 L/pce		
	12	tapabors	--	--	--	--	50 a/pce		
1701	2	tapaborts	--	--	--	--	3 L/pce	marchand bourgeois	87 inventaire des biens de Damoiselle Charlotte françoise Juchereau Veuve de deffunt Le Sieur François Viénnoy-Pachot
1703	1	chapeau	de Castor	--	de la fabrique de la Roche chapelier	vieux; plus derny usé	4 L.	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chrestien

*continued on next page*

Table A13, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1703	1	chapeau	--	-	--	vieux, mochant	--	habitant	94 inventaire des biens de defunct Joseph Maufait et Therese Clingras
1703	1 1	chapeau chapeau	- --	- --	-- --	-- --	15 L 1 L 10 s	marchand tanneur	96 inventaire des biens de defunct le Sieur Hippolite Thivierge et de Renée Herve
1709	1	chapeau	-	-	-	--	30 s	habitant	105 inventaire des biens de defunct Jean Diemern et Jeanne Voldy
1710	2	Chapeaux	de Castor	-	-	-	10 L	armurier du Roy, Arquebusier du Roy	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catharine Miville Veuve de defunct le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard
1717	20 7 17	Tapabor tapabor petits Tapabors	- - -	differentes couleurs differentes Couleurs -	- - -	neufs - -	9 L/pce 7 L/pce 3 L/pce	conseiller du Conseil Supérieur	111A inventaire des biens de feu Marin Cheron et dame Marie Joseph le Doullanger
1718	1	Chapeau	de Castor	-	-	vieux	7 L 10 s	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, controleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de moncignat et marguerite de Lesennec
1719	2	Honnets a balleus	-	-	--	--	45 s/pce	marchand bourgeois	113 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Claude Charle et marie marguerite DuRoy

continued on next page



Table A13, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1721	2	bonnets a batteau	laine	-	-	-	30 s/pce	arquebuser	115 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Pierre Garsneau et marie Magdeleine Menage
	11	Chapeaux	de laine	-	-	-	5 L/pce		
1724	54	chapeaux	de caudbec	-	bord d'argent	-	50 L/dz	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur, marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Mestire Charles guillimin et de feue francoise Le maitre de La mortille
	144	chapeaux	-	-	commun	-	7 L. 6 s/dz		
1724	1	callotte	de cradis	-	non doublé	-	20 L. <sup>1004</sup>	seigneur	118 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Martin de Clairidant et de Anne Therese Minot
	3	gros chapeau	de laine	-	-	-	3 L. 10 s/pce		
	7	gros chapeau	de laine	-	a bord blanc	-	5 L/pce		
1724	6	Chapeaux	-	-	bordé d'argent faux	-	38 L/doz	-	119 inventaire des biens de Dame genevieve amiot veuve de feu Mestire Jacques Richard
	2	chapeaux	-	-	-	-	6 L.		
	13	Bonnets a batteau	de St maixant	-	-	-	12 L/dz		
	17	bonnets a batteau	Ecartette	-	doublés de differents couleurs	-	37 L/dz		
1726	1	chapeau	grosse laine	-	-	-	2 L.	gouverneur et lieutenant-general	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Mestire Seigneur Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert
	1	Chapeau	-	-	Bordé d'argent	-	8 L.		
	1	Chapeau	-	-	bordé d'argent	-	2 L.		

continued on next page

1056 The calotte was estimated with one coupot

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1728	7	Bonnets à Bateaux	--	--	différente couleur	--	--	--	inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Derys Lacuyer Sieur de Vitre et la défunte dame Marie Blaise de Berges
	9	Bonnet à Bateau	Laine de	--	--	--	--	--	
	4	Bonnet à Bateau	Sigone	--	--	--	--	--	
	2	chapeaux	de castor	--	--	--	--	--	
1732	2	bonnets à bateau	--	un Rouge	drapé	--	55 s/pr	negociant	inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Joremye et de Darnoiselle Françoise Bournot
	3	petit Chapeaux	--	--	Peche	--	3 l/pce	--	
1734	1	chapeau	--	--	--	vel	--	notaire royale	inventaire des biens d'Elisienne Dubreuil et Jeanne Roulier
1735	2	xchapeau	--	--	--	veux	--	cordonnier	inventaire des biens de Marie Lise veuve de Gabriel Davaine
1737	1	chapeau	castor	--	--	veux	6 L	procurer general	inventaire des biens de François Ruette d'Auceuil
1739	1	Chapot	--	--	--	Veux	1 L	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur, marchand	inventaire des biens de deffunt Charles Guillemin veuf de Françoise Lemaitre de Lamurille

continued on next page

Table A13, continued

Table A13, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1742	1	chapeau	de Laine	-	-	-	-	conseiller	140 inventaire des biens de Sieur Francois Estienne Cugnet
	4	Tapabords	-	-	garnies de tassettes de Rouen En parties le Reste en galon Blanc Et Rouge	Vieux Et Neuf	-		
	34	Tapabords	-	tant Bleus que Rouge					
1750	1	chapeau	Castor	-	-	derny usé	6 L.	negociant; inspecteur general de la compagnie des Indes	150 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Francois de Chalot
1750	1	chapeau	de laine	-	-	-	15 L.	navigateur	154 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Roudier dit Xaintonge et de defunte Marie Joseph Pressseau
	1	chapeau	de paille	-	-	-	3 L.		
1752	1	chapeau	derny castor repasé	-	-	-	4 L. 10 s	Maitre Charugien; bourgeois	159 inventaire des biens de defunt Sieur Gervais Beaudoin et de demoiselle Marthe Marcou
1756	1	chapeau	de Castor	-	avec un bord de (—)	-	24 L.	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Chaillimin veuve de Joseph Riverin
1757	-	chapeaux	-	-	-	-	-	prize ship	177 bill of lading Le Superbe

Table A14  
Special Headwear - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1663	1	hourse	--	--	garni de gallons d'argent	--	12 s <sup>1057</sup>	habitant	28 inventaire des biens Jacques mathou & Anne Convent
1671	1	hourse	--	--	brod� d'argent fause	--	1 l. 10 s	marchand; habitant	45 inventaire des biens Marye Magdalenne Bellanger & Bertrand Chenuy, Sieur de La Glarence
1671	1	hourse	--	--	garni de Quatre vingt getons	--	2 l. 11 s	ing�nieur, habitant	47 vente des biens Simon denys escuyer sieur de la Trinit� 1668
1678	1	perruque	--	--	--	vieille	40 s	escuyer seigneur, capitaine des gardes de Monseigneur le comte de Frontenac	54 inventaire des biens Thomas de la Nouguerre
1685	2	perruque	--	--	en papillotte	--	9 l/pos		63
1703	1 1	perruque perruque	de cheveux chatains a L'espagnole	-- --	entre nou�e --	vieille vieille	12 l. <sup>1059</sup> --	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93 inventaire des biens Charles Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitr� & Charlotie Chretien

continued on next page

1057 The hourse was estimated with one gibeciere, one pair brassards.

1058 In one instance, Trudel refers to Denys as a habitant. Trudel, *La population du Canada en 1666*, 122 Elsewhere, Trudel refers to Denys as "ing nieur du roi et noble homme" (Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 240) The DCB acknowledges that Denys was employed by Louis XIV in 1668 but makes no mention of the occupation of engineer but he is known to have rebuilt Cap. Charles Daniel's post at Sainte-Anne in Acadia as well as called on some engineering skills. He is mentioned as being seigniorial attorney and receiver general for the Compagnie des Cent-Associ s in 1660, and was later appointed to the Conseil Souverain. DCB, 2: 261

1059 The two perruques were estimated together

Table A14, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1717	2 1 6 1	perruques perruques perruques perruque	-- -- une de Crain --	-- -- -- --	brunes brun -- --	-- -- Vieilles moins Vieille	25 L/pce 25 L 30 L --	conseiller du Conseil Souverain	111A Martin Cheron & Marie anne Rouscin
1718	1 1	perruque petite perruque	-- --	quarrée --	-- --	vielle plus vielle	24 L 7 L 10 s	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Superieur, controleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens Charles de monsignat & marguerite de Lessenerac
1720	2	perruques	--	--	--	vieilles	1 L 10 s <sup>1060</sup>	Maitre Charpentier	114 inventaire des biens Sieur Jean Thomas & Anne Duquet
1724	1 2	bourse perruque	de taffetas --	-- --	a la vieille mode remis sous les fils	-- mechant	2 L 5 L	seigneur	118 inventaire des biens Charles Morin de Cloridant & Anne Therese Minet
1724	1 3	perruque perruque	-- --	-- --	-- --	vielle vielle	4 L		119
1728	4	Perruques	--	--	--	une tres vielle	--	--	122 inventaire des biens Marie Blaise de Bergeres & Theodore Denys escuyer Sieur de Vitre
1731	1	perruque	--	--	avec la coiffe	--	--	--	124 inventaire des biens Jacques Daigle dit Lallemant & Catherine Aubier

continued on next page

1060  
The two perruques were estimated with a box of powder

Table A14, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1732	3 1 2	pernues pernue pernue	- - -	- - -	- - -	mauvaises - bonnes	25 L <sup>1061</sup>	negociant	128 inventaire des biens Nicolas Jeremie & Françoise Bourcet
1734	2	pernues	-	-	-	vieilles	-	notaire royale	132 inventaire des biens Etienne Dubreuil & Jeanne Routier
1737	1 1	pernue pernue	- -	- -	- -	neuve vieille	12 L <sup>1061</sup>	procurer general au Conseil superieur	135 inventaire des biens François Ruete d'Auteuil
1739	1	pernues	-	-	-	Vieille etant hors de service	-		136
1742	2	pernues	-	-	-	vieilles	-	silvermith, watchmaker	139 inventaire des biens Jacques Page & Demoiselle Louise Rousset
1747	3	pernues	-	-	don't deux ont leurs Bourses	vieilles	9 L		150
1749	2	pernues en bonnet	-	-	-	-	12 L	orphovre	153 inventaire des biens Paul Lambert & Marguerite Mailbou
1756	21	bourses a cheveux	-	-	-	-	30 L/dz	negociant	164 inventaire des biens Marie charlotte Quilliamin & Joseph Rivern

1061 The six pernues were estimated together

1062 The two pernues were estimated together

Table A15  
Footwear - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1639	1 pr	souliers	--	--	--	--	41 s	habitant	5A crier et vendue des biens de feu Guillaume Hebert
1646	1 pr 1 pr 1 pr	souliers Sauvages <sup>1063</sup> souliers <sup>1064</sup> souliers sauvages <sup>1065</sup>	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- Mechante --	-- -- --	Mathelots	8 inventaire des biens appartenant aux défunts Jean Fleury, Jacques Figet, Jean Fouchereau, Guillaume Lemaire
1649	62 pr	sabots	--	--	tant moyen que petits	--	15 L.	--	12 inventaire des biens de feu Noel Juchereau <sup>1066</sup>
1654	1 pr 1 pr 1 pr	souliers francoise souliers sauvages souliers sauvages	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	vieille -- --	-- -- --	laboureur domestique	17 inventaire des biens de defunt Andre Bazin
1663	1 pr	souliers francais	--	--	--	--	5 L. 10 s <sup>1067</sup>	--	27 testament de Jean Moreau

continued on next page

1063 These souliers sauvages belonged to Fleury

1064 These souliers belonged to Figet.

1065 These souliers sauvages belonged to Lemaire.

1066 Juchereau came from a family that was, if not wealthy, at least comfortable. His father, Jean Juchereau de Maure was a merchant and clerk of the court. His brother, Jean Juchereau Sieur de la Ferté, made a memo for himself in Québec. Thus, it is surprising that while we know Noel Juchereau died on a voyage to France, no mention is made of his status. Trade, *Catalogue des Immigrants*, 37:38. The fact that the sabots were the only clothing items found in his possession at the time of inventory leads me to believe he may have taken the only garments he owned with him on his voyage.

1067 This amount was bequeathed by Moreau for the specific purpose of purchasing French shoes.

Table A15, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1663	2 pr	souliers Sauvage	--	--	--	--	1 L. 10 s	habitant; défricheur	28 inventaire des biens de defunt Jacques Mahou et Anne Convent
1665	1 pr 1 pr	souliers souliers gros	-- --	-- --	-- --	neufs --	-- --	gouverneur et Lieutenant	33 testament de Messire Augustin de Saffray de Mesy
1666	1 pr 1 pr	souliers gros souliers	-- --	-- --	bas de talon de façon neuve	neuf --	-- --	enseigne de la compagnie de Carignan-Salière	41 inventaire des biens de François L'Armonier Escuyer sieur de Traveray
1671	5 pr	souliers français	--	--	--	--	110 s/pr	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay Sieur de la Garenne veuf de feu Marye Magdeleine Bellenger
1672	1 pr	bottes	--	--	avec les esperon	--	10 L.	Capitaine du Regiment de Carignan	48 inventaire des biens de feu François Pollet Escuyer Sieur de la Combe pucatière et de Damoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau
1677	1 pr 1 pr 2 pr 2 pr	perouffles souliers gros souliers souliers sauvage	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	vieille neufs vieilles --	2 L. 20 s <sup>100</sup> 5 L. 2 L. 20 s <sup>100</sup> --	--	52 inventaire des biens de defunt Claude Racine

continued on next page

1068 The perouffles were estimated with two pairs souliers.

1069 The souliers were estimated with one pair perouffles.



Table A15, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1679	1 pr	cavalliers	-	-	a dentelle	-	-	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemays et Damoiselle Genevieve Macart
1682	1 pr	botines	-	-	avec ses caprons	vielle	3 L.	Conseiller du Roy et procureur general	61 inventair des biens de Denys Joseph Ruette Escuyer Sieur Dautreuil et de Dame Claire francoise Clement du vrsault
1685	6 pr 10 pr	gros Souliers souliers de Normandie	-	-	a talon noir	-	55 s/pr 9 L/pr	Marchand	63 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jean Francois huzeur
1692	8 pr	d'Escarpins	-	-	simples	-	3 L. 10 s/pr	marchand, bourgeois	72 inventaire des biens de deffunt Le Sieur Pierre Allemand et de damoiselle Louise Douaire
1693	14 pr	gros souliers	-	-	-	-	10 s/pr	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de damoiselle Marie Vanech
1694	10 pr	souliers	de Rebut	-	-	mechants	50 s/pr	marchand bourgeois	79 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Guillaume Bouhier et damoiselle Francoise Denis

continued on next page

Table A15, *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1695	8 pr 32 pr	Souliers Souliers de normandie	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	30 s/pr 5 L 10 s/pr	marchand	80 inventaire des biens de Charles Aubert Escuyer seigneur de la Chamaye et deffunte Demoiselle Louise Juchereau
1701	11 pr 46 pr	souliers de rochette souliers de Normandie	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	4 L 5s/pr 5 L 10 s/pr	marchand bourgeois	87 inventaire des biens de Demoiselle Charlotte françoise Juchereau Veuve de deffunt Le Sieur François Viénoy-Pachot
1706	140 pr 2 pr	sabots souliers	-- de munition	-- --	grands que petite --	-- --	4 s/pr 6 L	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minet et d'honorable Anne Bonhomme
1715	2 pr	souliers	--	--	--	mauvaises	4 L/pr	médecin	110A inventaire des biens de Sieur Gervais Baudouin et Anne Aubert
1717	1 pr	souliers (---)	--	--	--	--	15 L	conseiller du Conseil Supérieur	111A inventaire des biens de feu Martin Cheron et dame Marie Joseph le Houllanger
1718	1 pr 3 pr	pointeufe souliers de paris	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- neufs	8 L/pr 8 L/pr	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monseigneur et marguerite de Lessezac
1721	3 pr	souliers	--	--	--	--	6 L/pr	arquebuser	115 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Pierre Garnau et marie Magdelene Menage

*continued on next page*

Table A15, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1724	35 pr	souliers	-	-	-	-	4 l/pr	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur; marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feu francoise Le maitre de La morille
1724	100 pr	sabeau de bois	--	-	-	-	18 L.	seigneur	118 inventaire des biens de feu Charles mortin de Cloridan et de Anne Therese Minet
1724	15 pr	gros Souliers	-	-	-	-	3 L. 5 s/pr	-	119 inventaire des biens de Dame genevieve amiee veuve de feu Messire Jacques Richard
1728	12 pr 1 pr	parisouille souliers	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Denys Sieur de Vitre et la deffunte dame Marie Blaise de Bergeres
1731	des	souliers	-	-	-	-	3 L. <sup>1070</sup>	habitant	126 inventaire des biens de deffuncti Nicolas Paquin et de deffunte Marie Anne Pero
1732	500 pr 13 pr	sabot sabots	- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	15 l./cent 3 s/pr	negociant	128 inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jeremye et de Damoiselle francoise Hourot

continued on next page

1070 The souliers were estimated with one pair base

Table A15, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1733	3 pr 5 pr	souliers sabots	--	--	--	--	3 L/pr 5 L 10 s/pr	negociant	129 inventaire des biens de Sieur Joseph Poulain de Nicodet et de feue Dame Marie Joseph Leboullanger
1737	1 pr 2 pr	souliers souliers	--	--	--	vieille	1 L 10 s 5 L	procurateur	135 inventaire des biens de Francois Ruette d'Auteuil
1742	1 pr 1 pr	Escarpins souliers	--	--	--	--	--	horloger, orfèvre	139 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jacques Page et Damoiselle Louise Roussel
1742	18 pr 11 pr	souliers souliers	de munition de (-)	--	--	--	--	conseiller	140 inventaire des biens de Sieur Francois Faticone Cugnot
1747	1 pr 2 pr	bottes Boîtes	-- molten	--	--	veille fait use vieille	6 L 6 L/pr	negociant; inspecteur general de la compagnie des Indes	150 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Francois de Chalef
1756	4 pr	souliers	--	--	--	--	4 L/pr	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie Charlotte Guillimin veuve de Joseph Riverin
1760	1 pr	souliers sauvage	--	--	--	--	2 L	--	170 inventaire des biens des defunts Augustin Fraudet et Genevieve Leclerc

Table A16  
Accessories - Masculine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1635	1	bague	-	-	d'or dans le chaton de laquelle il y a une espèce de diamant	-	-	fondateur du Québec	2 testament de Samuel de Champlain
1639	3	mouchoirs	-	-	-	-	53 <sup>1071</sup>	habitant	5A crites et vendue de feu Guillaume Hebert
1646	1 1 1	baudrier mouchoir mouchoir	de vasche de grosse toille	noir - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Mathelots	8 inventaire des biens appartenant aux défunts Jean Pleury, Jacques Figet, Jean Foucherreau, Guillaume Lamer
1648	1	baudrier	de cuir	noir	-	vieil	-	-	9 inventaire des biens de feu André LeClerq
1655	12	Mouchoirs de poche	-	-	-	-	3 l.	commis	18 inventaire des biens de feu Pierre DeLaunay et de Francois Pinguet
1661	1	baudrier	-	noir	avec de la frange	mechant	-	bourgeois	22 inventaire des effets délaissés par Marie Gaschet femme de Charles Roger dit des cou lombiers

continued on next page

1071 The mouchoirs were estimated with one rubat.

Table A16, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1661	1	épée à garde	-	-	-	-	2 L.	-	23 inventaire des biens de feu Louys Clamier et Marye Michel
1663	1 pr 1 1 1	brassoles collier gripiere poignard	- - de peau d'original -	- - - -	de porc épic de cuivre de la quantité de douze Cent Cinque enrichi de porc épic -	- - - -	12 s. <sup>1671</sup> 15 L. - <sup>1675</sup> 16 L. <sup>1676</sup>	habitant	28 inventaire des biens de défunt Jacques Malheu et Anne Convent
1664	1 1 1 1	bouclier Couteles épée poignard	de buffe - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	20 s. 4 L. <sup>1673</sup> 10 s. <sup>1676</sup> - <sup>1677</sup>	pilote	30 inventaire des biens du défunt Abraham Martin et Margourite Langlois
1665	1	épée	-	-	avec la ceinture	-	-	gouverneur et lieutenant	33 testament de Messire Augustin de Saffray, Seigneur de Mezy

continued on next page

1072 The brasslets were estimated with one gribochère and one bourse.

1073 See Note 1072.

1074 The poignard was estimated with four demy courtes and a pistolet.

1075 The courtes was estimated with one poignard.

1076 This item and the next three were estimated together.

1077 See Note 1075.

Table A16, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1666	1	baudrier	-	-	-	-	65 s <sup>1078</sup>	maître-armurier	39 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Phillippeaux
	1	bibesièrre	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2	espées	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10	Mouchoir de poche	-	-	-	-	3 L	-	
1666	1	baudrier	-	blanc	garny de frange de soye avec gard et poigné d'argent	-	-	officier de Carignan	40 inventaire des biens du Sieur de Chazy
	1	petit couleau	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	6	espée mouchoirs	- de toile	-	-	-	-	-	
1666	1	baudrier	-	-	-	-	-	capitaine du regiment d'Orléans	41 inventaire des biens de François L'Aumonier Escuyer sieur de Traveray
	1	espée avec son baudrier	-	-	de longueur, a poigné d'argent grand	-	-	-	
	1	mouchoir	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4	mouchoirs de poche	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1672	1	baudrier	chamois	-	garny de frange	-	5 L	Capitaine du Regiment de Carignan	48 inventaire des biens de feu François Pollet Escuyer Sieur de la Combe poccaliere et de Demoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau
	1	baudrier	-	-	-	-	50 L	-	
	1	baudrier	-	rouge	-	-	40 L	-	
	2	baudriers	-	-	garny de leurs frange	-	10 L	-	
	1	espée	-	-	de cuivre doré	-	10 L	-	
	1	espée	-	-	avec la garnie et poigné d'argent	-	20 L	-	
	3	jarrières jarrières mouchoirs de pochettes	- - de soye -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	50 L 40 L 5 L <sup>1079</sup>	-	

continued on next page

1078 The baudrier was estimated with one bibesièrre, one broche de fer, two épées.

1079 The mouchoirs de pochettes were estimated with four cravates, three couffes de nuit, and two pair chemisettes.

Table A16, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1676	2	baudriers	-	-	-	-	-	bourgeois (bourgeois)	51 inventaire des biens de Francois Bysac sieur de la Riviere et d'honneste femme Marie Couillard <sup>1080</sup>
1677	2 2	mouchoirs poches	- -	- -	- -	vieux vieilles	1 L. 10 s <sup>1081</sup>	-	52 inventaire des biens de defunct Claude Racine
1678	1 1	baudrier ceinturon	de buffle -	- -	garny d'un galon d'argent avec de maroquin petit	- -	18 L. <sup>1082</sup>	capitaine des gardes de Monsieur le comte de Frontenac	54 inventaire des biens de defunct Thomas de la Noueuvre et de damoiselle Marguerite Renec Denys
1679	1 1 40	ceinture collier mouchoirs de poches	de soye - -	- - -	rayé d'ambre -	- - vieux	- - -	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traité et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la cheynaye et Damoiselle Genevieve Mascart
1682	1	Espée	-	-	petite; avec la poignée	-	5 L.	Conseiller du Roy et procureur general	61 inventaire des biens de Denys Joseph Ruette Escuyer Sieur Dautreuil et de Dame Claire Francoise Clement du vuault

continued on next page

1080 Bysac had an active life in Quebec. In 1655 he constructed a mill for the settlers at Pointe-Lévy and the first tannery in the colony. In addition, he concerned himself with fishing and fur trading although to what extent is uncertain. DCB, 1:146. His postmortem inventory does not mention any skins.

1081 The mouchoirs were estimated with nine small crenelates.

1082 The baudrier was estimated with a ceinturon.



Table A16, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1686	6	mouchoirs de poches	-	-	-	-	2 L.	Noble homme; Conseiller au Conseil souverain	67 inventaire des biens de feu Noble homme Jean Juchereau Sieur de la Forte
1688	1	ceinturon	de buffle	-	petit, auquel il y a deux pendants trois petites plaques d'argent et une petite boucle aussi d'argent	-	10 L. <sup>1081</sup>	marchand bourgeois	69 inventaire des biens de défunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Lestre
	1	couteau	-	-	a poignée d'argent loup a poignée D'argent	-			
	1	Espée	-	-		-			
1694	1	baudrier	-	-	-	-	15 s	marchand bourgeois	79 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Guillaume Bouthier et damoiselle Francoise Denis
	1	ceintures	-	-	piques	-	15 s/pce		
	2	espées	-	-	-	-	3 L. <sup>1084</sup>		
	1	scalpe	-	-	sans fourreau	vieilles mechant	3 L.		

continued on next page

1083 This item and the next two items were estimated together.

1084 The *épées* were estimated with one *scalpe*.

Table A16, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1703	1	canne	-	-	dun jet unye avec une petite douille d'argent a l'entour de la paume de bois	-	6 l.	Conciller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Demys Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chrestien
	1	ceinturon	de toile	-	piqué	presque toutes usées	2 l. <sup>10s</sup>		
	1	épée	de cuir	rouge	en couteau damasquiné	vieille	-		
	1	poches	-	-	-	vieilles; mechantes	6 l.		
	10	mouchoirs a moucher	-	-	-	-	8 l.		
1703	24	mouchoirs a moucher	-	-	-	-	-	marchand tanneur	96 inventaire des biens de defuncts le Sieur Hippolite Thivierge et de Renee Herve
	1	ceinture	-	-	-	-	4 l.		
	1	ceinture anglaise	-	-	-	-	6 l.		
1706	2	mouchoirs	-	-	-	-	2 l. <sup>10s</sup>	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Mizet et d'honorable Anne Honhomme
	1	Gibeciere	de cuir	-	-	vieilles; plus de demy usées	1 l.		
1715	8	poches	-	-	-	-	2 l.	médecin	110A inventaire des biens de Sieur Gervais Beaudouin et Anne Aubert
	4	jaquettes	de laine	-	-	Vieilles	10 s/pr		

continued on next page

1085 The ceinturon was estimated with old calottes.

1086 The mouchoirs were estimated with one cravate.

Table A16, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1717	1 5 1 10 3	Canne Colliers Epée A poignée poches poches	- - - de toile -	- - - - -	à poignée d'Argent de Cuivre et Garde d'Argent et Son Cinturon - -	- - - - Vieilles	- - 100 L. 7 l/piece 5 l/piece	conseiller du Conseil Supérieur	111A inventaire des biens de feu Martin Cheron et dame Marie Joseph le Boullanger
1718	1 8 6	Canne mouchoirs mouchoirs	- - -	- - -	de bois a tabac a tabac rayés	- - -	15 L 50 s/pce 3 l/pce	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monsignat et marguerite de Lemoine
1722	12	mouchoir	-	-	-	-	-	navigateur, capitaine du bateau	116 inventaire des biens de feu Charles hadouin et genevieve doyon
1722	4	mouchoirs de poches	de toile	peints	-	-	15 s/pce	tailleur d'habits	116A inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Thomas Bachelmy et Genevieve Charpey
1724	69 20 pr	Cannes jerisiers	- de laine	- -	- -	- -	- 8 L	conseiller du Roy au conseil supérieur, marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feu francoise Le maître de La morille
1724	12 pr	jerisiers	-	-	-	-	10 s/pr	seigneur	118 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Morin de Cloridant et de Anne Therese Minet

continued on next page

Table A16, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1726	2 pr 16 8	Jarrières mouchoirs Mouchoirs	de grenade de toile --	-- peinte --	-- -- des Indes	-- vieux --	2 L. 8 L. 20 L.	gouverneur et lieutenant- général	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Roganud marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert
1728	19 16 2 pr 40	cannes serrures jarrières mouchoirs	-- -- de laine de toile	-- -- bleu et blanc	-- -- de coton carreaux	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	--	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Théodore Darrys Sieur de Vire et la défunte dame Marie Blaise de Bergers
1731	1 1	canne Canne	-- --	-- --	a poignée et bout d'argent a poignée de Coro	-- --	-- --	--	124 inventaire des biens de défunt Jacques Duigle dit Lallemand et de défunte Catherine Aubier
1731	2	ceintures	--	--	--	--	4 L. <sup>107</sup>	habitant	126 inventaire des biens de défunt Nicolas Puquin et de défunte Marie Anne Pero
1732	7	canes	--	--	de jongs	--	4 L/pièce	negociant	128 inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jeromy et de Demoiselle francoise Bourd
1737	1 9	canne mouchoirs	-- de coton	-- --	-- petits	-- usés	3 L. 3 L.	procurer	135 inventaire des biens de François Ruette d'Auteuil

continued on next page

1087 The canes were estimated with one capot

Table A16, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1742	26	petits mouchoirs	de coton	-	-	-	-	horloger, orfèvre	139 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jacques Page et Demoiselle Louise Roussel
1742	3	Ceinturons	de peau de (-)	-	piqué pour couteaux de Chasse	-	-	conseiller	140 inventaire des biens de Sieur Francois Etienne Cugnot
1743	1	gibeciere	de Cuir	-	-	-	-	Conseiller du Roy et médecin du Roy	143 inventair des biens de feu marie anne Hazeur veuve de Michel Serrazin
1746	12	poches	-	-	-	vieilles	-	capitaine d'une Compagnie des troupes du Détachement de La marine	151 inventaire des biens de feu Monsieur Louis Denis Escuyer Sieur De La rondo et de Dame Louise Chartier <sup>108</sup>
1749	1	ceinture	de Grenade	Noire	avec sa boucle d'argent a Chape d'acier	-	3 L.	orphèvre	153 inventaire des biens de defunt Sieur Paul Lambert et de Marguerite Maillo
	1	ceinturon	de Cuir	-	-	-	60 L. <sup>109</sup>		
	1	Epee	-	-	d'argent; a Cote de Nelson	-	-		

continued on next page

1088 La Ronde entered the service in France in 1687, in 1705 he was commanded of a small frigate used against English shipping ultimately being known as "during soldier of fortune whose exploits ranged from heroic military feats to diplomacy, exploration, and entrepreneurship" DCB, 2:176-179.

1089 This item and the next were listed together

Table A16, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1752	16	mouchoirs de poches	-	-	de différentes façons	vieux	4 L.	Maître Chirurgien; bourgeois	159 inventaire des biens de défunt Sieur Gervais Beaudouin et de demoiselle Marthe Marcou
1756	5	ceintures	-	Noirs	garnies	-	40 s/pce	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Quillimin veuve de Joseph Rivarin
	10	grande ceintures	-	-	-	-	20 s/pce		
	24 pr	jarretier	de fil	-	a culotte	-	50 s/dz		
	20 pr	jarretieres	de soye	-	-	-	5 L/dz		
	6 pr	jarretieres	de laine du Pays	-	-	-	20 s/pce		
	21 pr	jarretiere	de soye	ecarlate	-	-	5 L. 10 s/dz		
	12 pr	jarretiere	-	-	assorties	-	5 L/dz		
	13 pr	jarretiere	-	-	file	-	40 n		
1760	1	canne	-	-	de fond	-	3 L.	-	170 inventaire des defunts Augustin Fradet & Genevieve Leslers
	17	poches	-	-	-	-	17 L.		

Table A17  
Chemise - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1637	12	chemises	-	-	-	-	18 L.	charpentier (carpenter)	3 contrat de mariage entre Etienne Racine et Marguerite Martin <sup>1091</sup>
1661	6	Chemises	-	-	-	Tant bonnes que marchands	35 s/pce	charpentier (carpenter)	25 inventaire des biens de Jean LeNormand et de feu Jacquette Vivernay <sup>1092</sup>
1671	1	petit chemises de traite	-	-	-	-	2 L.	marchand	45 inventaire des biens Bertrand Chenay Sieur de la Gareme veuf de feu Marye Magdeleine Bellenger
1671	4	chemises	-	-	-	vieilles	8 L.	ingénieur du roi et noble homme	46 inventaire des biens Simon Denys, Escuyer Sieur de la Trinite et la defluance Francoise DuTert
1671	1 2 4	chemises chemises chemises	- - -	- - -	- - -	- vieilles vieilles	3 L. 6 s 1 L. 5 s 4 L.	ingénieur du roi et noble homme	47 vente des biens de Simon denys, escuyer sieur de la Trinite et la defluance demoiselle francoise Du Tert

continued on next page

1091. Etienne Racine is known to have come from Normandie; he qualified as a carpenter in 1644. Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 72.

1092. LeNormand has been identified as a carpenter from Perche. Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants*, 182.

Table A17, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1676	4	chemises	-	-	-	-	8 L.	tailleur d'habits, bourgeois	50 inventaire des biens d'Estienne Blanchon Sieur de LaRoze et de defuncte Anne Convent
1678	quelques	chemises	-	-	-	-	2 L.	habitant	57 inventaire des biens de defunct Joseph Nadau de Lavigne et de Marguerite Abraham
1679	4 37	chemises chemises	- -	- -	garnie de dentelle -	neufes -	- -	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la Chesnaye et Demoiselle Genevieve Mascart
1688	6 6 6	chemises chemises Chemises	de toile de chanvre de toile de chanvre -	- - -	- - -	neufes sales, neufes -	25 L. 25 L. -	marchand bourgeois	69 inventaire des biens de defunct Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Laire
1692	3 4	Chemises Chemises	de Toille de Rouan de Toille de Chanvre	- -	- -	presque neuve vieilles; presque Usées	3 L. 10 s	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Souverain	73 inventaire des biens de defuncte Eleonore de grand maison veuve de feu Jacques Descaillhaut de la Tasserie
1693	12	chemises	de toile de Rouan	-	-	vieilles	18 L.	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de damoiselle Marie Vanech

continued on next page



Table A17, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1694	26	chemises	de différent toilles	-	-	partye sans uzzes et pomées	50 s/poc	-	78 de feu Richard denys escuyer Sieur de Frouenc et de Demoizelle Francoise Cailloteau
1701	7 3	chemises chemises	- toille herbée	- -	- -	plus demy usés -	45 s/poc 3 l/poc	chirurgien	86 inventaire des biens de defunct Le Sieur Thimotee Roussel et Catherine Fournier
1701	24	Chemises	toille de Rouen (12) Toille herbes (12)	-	-	La plupart les trois quart usées	60 l.	marchand bourgeois	87 inventaire des biens de Demoizelle Charlotte françoise Juchereau Veuve de defunct Le Sieur François Viennoy-Pachot
1703	6	Chemises	de mortay	-	-	my usées	40 s/poc	maître tailleur	95 inventaire des biens de pierre normand Sieur Labierre et defuncte Catherine normand
1703	12 6	Chemises chemises	de toille de Rouen de perçille toille	- -	- -	vieilles, usées neuves	10 l. 30 l.	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chrestien
1703	5	chemises	-	-	-	-	4 l/poc	marchand teneur	96 inventaire et partage de defunct Le Sieur Hippolyte Thivierge et de Renee Herve

continued on next page

Table A17, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1704	12	Chemise	-	-	-	neuve	48 L	architect	97 contrat de mariage de Sieur Pierre Janson et de Marie Genevieve Peilster
1706	3 2	chemises chemises	de toile blanche de toile de chaux	- -	- -	- -	10 L. <sup>100</sup>	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minet et d'honorable Anne Bonhomme
1706	4	chemise	-	-	-	vieille	10 L	-	101 inventaire des biens de Joseph Brodier veuf de Marie David
1709	4 3	chemises chemises	de toile de chamvre -	- -	- -	- vieille	12 L 6 L	habitant	105 inventaire des biens de deffunt Jean Demers et Jeanne Voidy
1710	8	chemises	de differents toiles	-	-	-	4 l/pce	habitant	106 inventaire des biens de deffunt Jacques Nason et de Marianne Mestru
1710	7 1 3 8 23	Chemises Chemise Chemises Chemises Chemises	toile de Rouen toile de Chamvre toile de Rouen grosse toile de toile differentes	- - - - -	- - - - tant pour femme que pour filles	- - - - la plus part fur Usées	6L/pce 5 L. 6 L/pce 6 L/pce 2 l. 10 s/pce	armurier du Roy, Arquebuisier du Roy	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Miville Veuve de deffunt le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard

continued on next page

1093 These three chemises were estimated with the next two chemises.

Table A17, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1714	1	chemise	toille herbée	-	-	-	24 l. <sup>1094</sup>	maçon	110 inventaire des biens de Jacques La Roë et de défunte Marie le Gris Lepine
	2	chemises	toille de chamvre	-	-	-			
	3	Chemises	-	-	-	-			
1715	12	chemises	-	-	-	-	3 l/pee	médecin	110A inventaire des biens de Sieur Gervais Haudouin et Anne Aubert
	6	chemises	-	-	-	-	8 l/pee		
1717	6	Chemises	-	-	-	-	15 L.	cabaretier; maître de barque	111 inventaire des biens de Jean baptiste Halc et la défunte Marie anne Roucin <sup>1095</sup>
1718	22	chemises	de toille de Rouen	-	-	-	-	marchand bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme Damoiselle Louise Catharine Denys de St Simon
1718	6	chemise	toille de morlay	-	unic	-	33 L.	Conseiller du Roy au	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monseigneur et marguerite de Levenezac
	12	Chemises	-	-	-	-	36 L.	Conseil Supérieur, contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	
	12	Chemises	de grosse toille de roan	-	-	-	9 L.		

continued on next page

1094 This chemise was estimated with the following two chemises.

1095 Halc is identified as cabaretier and maître de barque in the 1716 census. LaFontaine, Recensements annotés, 48.

Table A17, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1718	10	Chemises	-	-	-	plus de demy usées	4 l./pce	maître boulanger	112B inventaire des biens de Charles Rernonneau et de deffunte Therese Bridau
1723	11	chemises	toille de Rouen	-	-	my usées	-	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil superieure	116B inventaire des biens de Eustache Charrier Sieur de Lotbiniere et Marie Francoise Renaud Davaino Desmalotie
1724	63	chemise	de toille de Rouen	-	-	-	7 l./pce	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur, marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimit et de feue Dame francoise Le maistre de La mortille
1726	12	Chemises	de toille de rouen	-	-	tant bonnes que mechanties	10 L.	capitaine des troupes	121 inventaire des biens de francoise Roussel veuve de feu Estienne de villic
1728	9	chemises	de toille de Rouen	-	-	mouillées	-	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Demys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la deffunte dame Marie Haise des Berges
	11	chemises	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1	demye chemise	-	-	-	-	-	-	

continued on next page

1096 Etienne de Ville is identified as a capitaine des troupes in the 1716 census. Lafontaine, Recensements antérieurs, 12.

Table A17, *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1733	20	Chemises	-	-	--	vieilles	12 l.	negociant	129 inventaire des biens de Sieur Joseph Poulin de Nicolet et de feu Dame Marie Joseph Leboullanger
1740	64 24 8 8 12	chemises chemises chemises chemises chemises	de toile de Rouen de toile de Rouen de toile de Rouen d'une toile de Rouen de différentes toiles	- - - - -	-- -- -- non garnies --	demy usées - neuves - vieilles	128 l. - 40 l. 140 l. 12 l.	marchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perthuis et la defuncte Damoiselle Magdelene Roberge
1748	18	chemises	de différente toile	-	--	-	-	arpenteur royal; bourgeois	151 A inventaire des biens de François Lemaitre Lamorille veuf de olive Pelagie harguin
1750	3 4	chemises chemises	de toile du pais -	- -	-- --	presque neuves vieilles	3 l. 2 l.	habitant	152 inventaire des biens de Charles Cottin dit Dugal et de defunte Marie Magdeleine Rasset
1750	6	chemises	de toile herbée	-	--	-	18 l.	habitant; charotier	158 inventaire des biens de Maturin Morier et feu Marie Jeanne Cholet <sup>1097</sup>
1756	60	chemise	de toile (---)	-	garnies	-	-	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Guiltimin veuve de Joseph Riverin

*continued on next page*

<sup>1097</sup> The document identifies Morier as *habitant*, the 1744 census identifies him as *charotier*. Lafontaine, *Recensements annuels*, 158.

Table A17, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1756	12	chemises	de toile du pais	-	-	-	40 l.	habitant	166 conventions matrimoniales entre Joseph Ouellet et marie Anne Miville
1756	3	chemises	-	-	-	-	41/pee	-	167 inventaire des biens de Jean Baptiste Noel veuve de Reine Ireland
	3	chemises	-	-	-	-	21/pee		
	3	chemises	-	-	-	-	11/pee		
	2	chemises	-	-	-	-	40 s/pee		
	3	chemises	-	-	-	-	10 l.		
	3	chemises	-	-	-	-	6 l.		
	4	chemises	-	-	-	-	3 l.		
	1	chemise	-	-	-	-	10 s		

Table A18  
Upper Body Garments - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1637	4	cotte	-	-	-	-	60 L.	charpentier	3 contrat de mariage entre Estienne Racine et Marguerite Martin
1666	1	Cotte	-	-	-	veille	-	piéte	36 inventaire des biens de feu Marguerite Langlois veuve de deffunct Abraham Martin
1671	1 1 1 pr 1 pr	buse corps manches a sauvagees manches a sauvagees pour la traicte	de halenne de droguet - -	- gris blancq - -	- piqué avec un galon faux dessus -	- - - -	5 s 25 L. <sup>1098</sup> 4 L. 4 L. 10 s	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chemay Sieur de la Charence veuf de feu Marye Magdelenne Bellenger
1671	1 1 2 1	corps corps corps justaucorps	- de vel len de velour leutre de taphetas -	- noir - -	- - - -	- - - -	6 L. 3 L. <sup>1099</sup> 4 L. <sup>1100</sup> 10 L. <sup>1101</sup>	ingénieur du roi et noble homme	46 inventaire des biens de Simon Denys, Escuyer Sieur de la Trinite et la defuncte francoise Du Tertre

continued on next page

1098 The corps was estimated with one jupe

1099 The corps was estimated with one jupe

1100 The two corps were estimated with two jupes.

1101 The justaucorps was estimated with one jupe

Table A18, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1671	2	corps	de Taphetat	-	-	-	10 L 11 g <sup>1102</sup>	ingénieur du roi et noble homme	47 vente des biens de Simon demys, escuyer sieur de la Trinité et la deffunte damoiselle francoise Du Tantes
1676	1 2 1	Justacorps justacorps justacorps	- de basin -	brun - -	- - -	- - -	5 L 5 L <sup>1103</sup> 10 L <sup>1104</sup>	tailleur d'habits, bourgeois	50 inventaire des biens d'Estienne Blanchon Sieur de LaRoue et de deffunte Anne Covent
1679	1 1 4 - 1 pr 1 pr 1 pr 1 pr	corps corps de Juppe et deux manches justacorps tours de bras manches manche manches manche	de drap de brocard de Bazin a dentelle de point d'Angleterre de taffetas rayé de honate brocard de velours de toile d'ortie	noir bleuf - - - gris noir -	- - - - - avec dentelle de fil au bas - -	- - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de laChamaie et Demoiselle Genevieve Macart

continued on next page

1102 The two corps were estimated with one jupe

1103 The two justacorps were estimated with one chemise.

1104 The justacorps was estimated with two jupes



Table A18, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1701	1	Corps	-	noir	-	toute usée	3 L.	marchand bourgeois	87 inventaire des biens de Damoiselle Charlotte françoise Juchereau Veuve de deffunt Le Sieur François Viénnoy-Pachot
	1	Corps	de damas	blanc	-	-	6 L.		
	6	Corset	de futaine	-	-	-	30 L. <sup>1105</sup>		
	1	corset	Rayé	violette	-	vieux	8 L.		
	2	corsets	de peau de mouton de futaine	-	-	-	4 L.		
1703	1	Corcet	de Carize	blanc	-	-	4 l. 10 s <sup>1106</sup>	boucher	92 inventaire des biens de feu Marie Constantin et Michel Cadet
1703	1	corps	couvert de camelot rouge	-	-	vieux	1 l. 15 s	habitant	94 inventaire des biens de deffunt Joseph Maufait et Therese Gingras
1706	3	corsets	de toile	-	-	vieux; mochants	7 L. <sup>1107</sup>	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minet et d'honorable Anne Bonhomme
1709	1	corcet	de carisé	-	-	vieux	100 s <sup>1108</sup>	habitant	105 inventaire des biens de deffunts Jean Demers et Jeanne Voidy

continued on next page

<sup>1105</sup> The corsets were estimated with four *coiffures de nuit*, two dozen *mouchoirs de poche*, and several old *coiffures*.

<sup>1106</sup> The corset was estimated with one old *jupe*.

<sup>1107</sup> The three corsets were estimated with three pillowcases, three *tabliers*, and three *mouchoirs*.

<sup>1108</sup> The corcet was estimated with one *tablier* and one *manteau*.

Table A18. *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1710	1	Corps	-	-	-	fort vieux	5 L.	armurier du Roy; Arpacheusier du Roy	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Nitville Veuve de deffunct le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard
	2	petite Corsets	toille herbee	-	-	Vieux	1 L/psc		
	1 pr	manches	--	-	-	-	3 L.		
1710	2	corset	-	-	-	-	14 L. <sup>1109</sup>	habitant	106 inventaire des biens de deffunt Jacques Saison et de Marianne Mestru
1714	1	Corps	-	-	-	deuy use	10 L.	macon	110 inventaire des biens de Jacques La Rot et de deffunte Marie le Gris Leopine
	1	Corset	de toille	-	-	Vieux	1 L.		
	1	Corset	-	-	-	Vieux	6 L. <sup>1110</sup>		
1717	1 pr	manches	-	-	-	-	3 L.	caharnier, maitre de barques	111 inventaire des biens de Jean baptiste filole et la deffunte Marie anne Roucin
1718	4	corset	de futaine	blanc	-	-	-	marchand bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme Damoiselle Louhe Catherine Denys de St Siman
	1	corset	de haleirne	-	couvert de damas borde d'argent	-	-		
	1	corset	de haleirne	-	couvert de flanelle borde d'argent	-	-		

*continued on next page*

1109. The corset was estimated with three fichus.

1110. The corset was estimated with one tablier.

Table A18, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1718	1	Corset	couvert de satin	blanc	-	-	15 L.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monsignat et marguerite de Lamoignon
	4 pr	manches	-	-	-	3 L.			
	3 pr	manches	dentelle du havre	-	simples	3 L.			
1723	1	corps	couvert de taffia	-	piqué	-	10 L.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil supérieure	116B inventaire des biens de Eustache Charrier Sieur de Lathière et Marie françoise Renaud Davaine Desmaloise
	1	pièce de corps	-	-	d'argent	-	8 L. <sup>1111</sup>		
1724	2	corps	-	-	-	-	45 L.	conseiller du Roy au conseil supérieur, marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feue Dame françoise Le maître de La mortille
	1	pièce de Corp	-	dor	-	-	35 L.		
	4	corset	de basin	-	-	-	3 L/pièce		
	1	corset	-	-	-	-	12 L.		
1728	1	corps	-	-	piqué	-	-	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Denys Jacuyer Sieur de Vitro et la défunte dame Marie Blaise des Hergeries
	1	corset	de françoise	-	doublé de carisé	-	-		
	1	corset	de Basin	-	-	-	-		
	1	corset	-	-	Ba letine	-	-		
1742	3,9 pr	Manches	mazamet	-	avec agréments	-	-	conseiller	140 inventaire des biens de Sieur François Estienne Cugnet
	6 pr	Manches	mazamet	rouge	-	-	-		

continued on next page

<sup>1111</sup> The pièce was estimated with one centime

Table A18. *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1756	4	corcets	de coton	-	brodé	-	-	negociant	164 inventaire des biens Marie charlotte Guillimin veuve de Joseph Riverin
	4	corcets	de hazin	-	-	-	-		
	1	corcet	de satin	-	piqué	-	-		
1758	1	Corps	-	-	Baleine	-	1 l. 10 s	-	167 inventaire des biens de Jean-Baptiste Noel veuve de Reine freland
	1	Cornet et Piece	-	-	-	-	1 l.		
	1	Corset	-	-	-	-	1 l.		
	1	Cornet	de droguet	-	-	-	10 s		
	2	manches	-	-	fausses	-	1 l. 10 s <sup>1112</sup>		
2	Pieces de Corps	-	-	-	-	2 l.			

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<sup>1112</sup>The manchettes were estimated with two collines, two pièces, and one bonnet

Table A19  
Garniture and Neckwear Accessories - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1637	18 18	collets mouchoirs de col	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	47 L <sup>1113</sup> --	charpentier	3 contrat de mariage entre Estienne Racine & Margueritte Martin
1661	10	Mouchoirs de Col	--	--	--	Tant bons que Meschant	10l. 10s	charpentier	25 inventaire des biens de Jean LeNormand et de feu Jacquette Viverary
1671	1 1 pr 2 pr 4 1 2	escharpe manchettes manchettes mouchoirs de col mouchoir de col mouchoirs de col	de double taffetas de toile de coton -- de thoille de baptiste et Hollande -- Hollande	-- -- -- -- -- --	-- garnies de dentelle -- -- garny de Point de flandre --	-- -- -- -- -- --	23 L -- -- -- -- --	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay, Sieur de la Garenne veuf de feu Marye Magdelenne Bellenger
1676	1	Echarpe	de taffetas	noir	--	--	--	tailleur d'habits; bourgeois	50 inventaire des biens d'Estienne Blanchon, Sieur de LaRose et de deffuncte Anne Convent
1679	1 19 pr 1 pr 1 pr	petite escharpe manchettes manchettes manchettes	-- -- point d'Angleterre --	-- -- -- --	avec dentelle -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traitte et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemaye et Damoiselle Genevieve Macart

continued on next page

<sup>1113</sup> The eighteen collets were estimated with fifteen *cornettes*, the eighteen *mouchoirs de col* listed next and eighteen *mouchoirs de poche*.

Table A19, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1688	20	mouchours de Col	de differente sorte de toille de tafetas	blanche	partie fine et grosse	-	25 L.	marchand bourgeois	69 inventaire des biens de defunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Loatre
	1	echarpe	de tafetas	--	--	--	20 L. <sup>1111</sup>		
1692	1	fichu	de Soye	-	--	--	3 L. 10 s	marchand, bourgeois	72 inventaire des biens de defunt Le Sieur Pierre Allemand et de damoiselle Louise Douaire
1692	1 1 11 6	Echarpe echarpe mouchours de Col mouchours de Col	de tafetas de Tafetas de Toille de Rouan de Toille de laval	- noir - -	-- -- -- --	demy Uzze entierment Uzze presque demy Uzze demy Uzze	6 L. - 15 s/piece 10 s/piece	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Souverain	73 inventaire des biens de defunte Eleonore de grand maison veuve de feu Jacques Descaillaut de la Tescerie
1693	1	echarpe	de vieux tafetas	--	--	--	6l.	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de damoiselle Marie Vanech

continued on next next

1114 The écharpe was estimated with two coffes.

Table A19, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1694	1 1 10	Echarpe echarpe mouchoirs de col	de dentelle de tafetas deux a dentelle huit de toille et de cotton	noir noir blanche	.. .. ..	.. vieille vieux	35 L. <sup>1115</sup> 6 L. <sup>1116</sup> 55 L. <sup>1117</sup>	-	78 inventaire des biens de feu Richard denis escuyer Sieur de Fromac et de Damoiselle Françoise Cailloteau
1694	3	echarpe	de tafetas	noir	..	..	7L/piece	marchand bourgeois	79 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Guillaume Boutier et damoiselle Françoise Denis
1695	12 3 60 6	fichu fichu fichu fichu	d Soye de Coton de filloelle de Soye	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1 L/piece 1 L/piece 1 L/piece 2 L/piece	marchand	80 inventaire des biens de Charles Aubert Escuyer seigneur de la Chesnaye et deffuntle Damoiselle Louise Juchereau
1701	1 1 3	Echarpe Echarpe fichus	de Velour de tafetan de soye	noir - -	.. a falbala ..	preque usé - ..	6 L. 10 L. <sup>1118</sup> 40 s/poe	marchand bourgeois	87 inventaire des biens de Damoiselle Charlotte françoise Juchereau Veuve de deffunt Le Sieur François Vienney-Pachot

continued on next page

1115 The echarpe was estimated with one coiffe.

1116 The echarpe was estimated with one coiffe.

1117 The mouchoirs de col were estimated with twelve coiffes, six perignois, six garniture de tête, twelve coiffes de nuit and twelve mouchoirs de poche.

1118 The echarpe was estimated with one coiffe.

Table A19, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1703	1	écharpe	destinée en dentelle	-	unye	-	12 L. <sup>1119</sup>	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93
	1	écharpe	de différent toiles et dentelles	-	a fahhala	vieille	4 L.		inventaire des biens
	4 pr	engagantes	-	-	-	vieilles	11.		de feu Charles Dony Jacuyer
	-	engagantes	-	-	franges	-	5 L. <sup>1120</sup>		Sieur de Vitre et de dame
	6	engagantes	de toile a dentil	-	-	-	20 L. <sup>1121</sup>		Charlotte Chrestien
1703	1	Écharpe	de tafetas	noir	-	vieilles; rapieuses	-	maître tailleur	95
	6	mouchoirs de Col	-	-	simple	-	-		inventaire des biens de pierre normand Sieur Labierre et deffuncte Catherine normand
1704	1	Echarpe	de tafetas	-	-	-	30 L. <sup>1122</sup>	architect	97

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1119 The écharpe was estimated with one coiffe.

1120 The engagantes were estimated with one garniture de coiffure.

1121 The engagantes were estimated with six garnitures de coiffures.

1122 The écharpe was estimated with three coiffes.



Table A19, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1706	1 1	écharpe écharpe	de taffetas -	- -	-- --	- vieille mechant plus de demy usée	15 L. <sup>1123</sup> 8 L. <sup>1124</sup> 8 L.	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minet et d'honorable Anne Bonhomme
	1 pr 1	petites engageantes fichu	- de Mousseline	- -	simple mouchetée	- -	8 L. <sup>1124</sup> 8 L.		
1709	1	écharpe	de taffetas	--	--	vieille	8 L. <sup>1125</sup>	habitant	105 inventaire des biens de deffunt Jean Demers et Jeanne Voldy
1710	1 3	fichu fichus	- -	- -	-- --	neuf --	18 L. <sup>1126</sup> 14 L. <sup>1127</sup>	habitant	106 inventaire des biens de deffunt Jacques Saneun et de Marianne Motru

continued on next page

1123 The écharpe was estimated with one coiffe.

1124 The fichu was estimated with seven coiffes, two garnitures de tête, and the following entry for engageantes.

1125 The fichu was estimated with a one coiffe.

1126 The fichu was estimated with one coiffe and one pair gants

1127 The three fichus were estimated with two corsets

Table A19, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1710	1	Echarpe	-	-	Unie de Bourdaloix	-	9 L. <sup>1128</sup>	armurier du Roy;	107
	1	Echarpe	de taffetas	noir	unie	Vieille; déchirées	4 L.	Aquebustier du Roy	inventaire des biens
	2 pr	engageantes	de mousseline	-	garnies de dentelle	-	5 L/pr		de Marie Catherine Miville
	2 pr	engageantes	de mousseline	-	garnies de dentelle	-	7 L/pr		Veuve de deffunct le Sieur Jean
	3 pr	engageantes	-	-	-	Vielles;	2 L. 10 s		baptiste Souillard
	1 pr	Engageantes	-	-	garnie d'une grosse dentelle	Vieille	7 L. <sup>1129</sup>		
1714	1	fichu	de soye	-	-	-	10 L. <sup>1130</sup>	maçon	110
	1	fichu	d'indienne	-	-	-	-		inventaire des biens
	1	fichu	de Gaze	-	-	d'amy usé	-		de Jacques La Rogé et de
	1	fichu	toille rayée	-	-	-	-		deffuncte Marie le Ciris Lempine
	2 pr	manchettes	-	-	-	-	3 L.		
1715	1	fichus	de Soye	-	-	Vieux	2 L. 10 s	médecin	110A
	10 pr	manchettes	-	-	Unies	-	10 s/pr		inventaire des biens
	14	Mouchoirs de Col	de toille	-	-	-	30 s/pièce		de Sieur Gervais Baudouin et
	6	Mouchoir de Col	toille rayé	-	-	-	30 s/poe		Anne Aubert
1717	1	echarpe	-	noir	-	-	35 L.	calbretier, maître de banque	111
	2	fichus	de mousseline	-	-	-	15 L.		inventaire des biens
									de Jean baptiste Hale et la
									deffuncte Marie anne Rouscin

continued on next page

1128 The écharpe was estimated with one colffe

1129 The engageantes were estimated with one serriterique

1130 This fichu and the next two fichus were estimated together.

Table A19, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1718	1	echarpe	de tafetas	noir	garnies de guirlandes	-	-	marchand bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme Demoiselle Louise Catherine Denis de St Simon
	1	echarpe	de tafetas pique	-	garnies de satin	-	-		
	2	echarpe	de tafetas	rouge	rouge	-	-		
1718	1	Echarpe singulierque	tafetans	noir	-	mauvaise	15 L. 9 L. <sup>1111</sup>	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Superieur, controleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112 A inventaire des biens de Charles de monsignat et marguerite de Lesmenac
	1		-	-	-	-	-		
1723	1	Echarpe	de tafetas	-	-	vieille	10 L.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil superieur	116 B inventaire des biens de Fustache Chartier Sieur de Lobiniere et Marie françoise Renaut Davaine Desmalloise
	1	fichu	-	-	-	-	25 L. <sup>1111</sup>		
	1 pr	manchettes	de dentelle bridée	-	a double rang	-	60 L. <sup>1111</sup>		
	1 pr	manchettes	dentelles	-	-	-	25 L. <sup>1111</sup>		
	1 pr	manchettes	-	-	-	-	25 L. <sup>1111</sup>		
1723	1	Echarpe	de tafetas	noir	-	-	8 L.	marchand	116 C inventaire des biens de defunt Sieur Estienne Mirambeaux et Jeanne LeVasseur

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1131 The *serenkerque* was estimated with two pairs gants1132 The *fichu* was estimated with one *garniture*, *manchettes*, and one *tour de col*1133 The *manchettes* were estimated with one *garniture* and one *tour de col*1134 The *manchettes* were estimated with one *garniture*, one *tour de col*, and one *fichu*1135 The *manchettes* were estimated with three *garnitures* and one *tour de col*

Table A19, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1724	1	cremonne	-	noire	-	-	10 L	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur, marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillemin et de feu Dame francoise Le maître de La mortlle
	3	cremonne	a dentelle	-	-	97 L			
	1	Echarpe	-	noir	a frange garnye de Dentelle	-	30 L		
	1	Echarpe	-	-	noire	-	90 L		
	1	Echarpe	de taffetas	citron	-	-	60 L		
	7 pr	manchette	a dentelle	-	-	-	90 L		
	2 pr	manchette	mignonne	-	double	-	120 L		
	1 pr	manchette	de maline	-	double a réseau	-	50 L		
	3 pr	manchette	de dentelle	-	simple	-	100 L		
1724	9	fichus	Indienne	-	-	-	7 L/dz	-	119 inventaire des biens de Dame geneveuve amiot veuve de feu Messire Jacques Richard
	5 dz	fichus	filonelle	-	-	-	11 L/dz		
	3 dz	fichus	indienne	-	-	-	7 L/dz		
1726	6	manchettes	-	-	-	-	20 L <sup>114</sup>	capitaine des troupes	121 inventaire des biens de francoise Roussel veuve de feu Estienne de ville
	1	echarpe	de gaze	blanche	-	-	-	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vibre et la deffunte dame Marie Blaise des Bergeres
1	echarpe	-	noire	a guirlande	-	-	-		
3	mouchoirs de Col	-	-	simple	-	-	-		

continued on next page

1136 The manchettes were estimated with six garnitures de coiffure

Table A19, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1740	1 1	Echarpe Echarpe	de gros taffetas de taffetas	noir noir	-- à franges	-- --	3 L. 15 L.	marchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perthuis et la deffuncte Damoiselle Magdeleine Robertge
1756	2 6 pr	extremes manchette	de soye de coton	-- --	-- double brodées	-- --	15 s/piece --	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Guillerm veuve de Joseph Rivierin
1756	1 2 1 pr 2 pr	Cremonne manches manchette manchettes	-- -- de mousseline de mousseline	-- -- -- --	-- -- fines brodée --	-- -- -- --	1 L 10 s 1 L 10 s <sup>1137</sup> 12 L. 4 L.	habitant	166 conventions matrimoniales entre Joseph Ouellet et marie Anne Miville
1756	1 1 pr 1 pr 5 pr	Cremonne Manchettes Manchettes Manchettes	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	1 L 10 s 15 s <sup>R</sup> 1 L. 5 L.	-	167 inventaire des biens Jean Baptiste Noel & Reine freland
1760	1	Fichu	--	--	--	--	3 L <sup>1138</sup>	--	170 inventaire des biens Augustin Fradet & Genevieve Leclerc

1137 The manches were estimated with two caslines and one bonnet.

1138 The fichu was estimated with one bowtie.

Table A20  
Habits - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1655	1	habit	de drap	-	-	-	36 l.	commis	18 inventaire des biens de feu Pierre Delaunay et de Françoise Pinguet
1661	1	habit	de serge D'homalle	gris	-	-	8 l.	charpentier	25 inventaire des biens de Jean LeNormand et de feu Jacqueline Vivierary
	1	habit: Corps Juppe	de serge commune de gros de Serge de poitou	Rouge Rouge	- -	- -	11 l. 10 s		
	1	habit: Corps Manches Juppe	de serge De Toille de Camallo	gris gris gris	- - -	plus De Demy usé	5 l.		
1671	1	habit: braisiere juppe	de serge de Londres de serge de Londres	blanche blanche	- -	- -	30 l.	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chery Sieur de la Chermne veuf de feu Marye Magdeleine Bellenger
1679	1	habit	de venicienne	noire	gamy de dentelle d'angleterre	-	-	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemaye et Damoiselle Genevieve Macart
	1	habit	de moire lissé	-	gamy de dentelle	-	-		
1701	1	habit manicau juppe	de gros de tour	-	fond couleur de prince a fleurs	-	30 l.	marchand bourgeois	87 inventaire des biens de Damoiselle Charlotte françoise Juchoreau Veuve de deffunt Le Sieur Franxois Viennoy-Pachot

continued on next page

Table A20, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1703	1	habit manteau	de Noiré danglerterre	-	a barres rouge et blanches; non doublée	-	40 l.	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chrestien
		juppe	de Noiré danglerterre	-	a barres rouge et blanches; doublée d'une toile rouge	-			
1704	3	habits complets	d'estamine	-	-	neufs	300 L. <sup>1139</sup>	architect	97 contrat de mariage de Sieur Pierre Janson et de Marie Genevieve Pelletier
	3	habits jupons	tant destamine que de camelot deux de Camelot et un de flutaine	-	-	qui ont été portés			
1710	1	habit la Choupe	Rats de St Mauro	-	doublé toile d'Allemagne	-	130 L.	armurier du Roy; Arquebustier du Roy	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Niville Veuve de deffunct le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard
	1	habit manteau Juppe	de Romaine de Romaine toile d'Allemagne	-	-	-	50 l.		
1718	1	habit	de grisette de paris	-	-	-	-	manchand bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme Demoiselle Louine Catherine Denys de St Simon
	1	habit	de Crepron danglerterre	-	-	-	-		
1718	1	habit manteau Juppe	de taffetas	de feure noir	-	fort Eusé	37 l. 10 s	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, controleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de manseignat et marguerite de Lessenrac
	1	habit	de damas	Cafie	retenir Et retourné	-	15 l.		

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1139 These habits were estimated with the following three habits and three jupons.

Table A20, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1724	1	habit	de masseret	-	doublé	-	35 l.	marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feu Dame francoise le maitre de la mortille
1726	1	habit Jupe Jupon	de tabis de doublé	noire -	- vieux	- --	40 l.	capitaine des troupes	121 inventaire des biens francoise Rousel veuve de feu l'aisenne de ville
1740	1	habit Jupon	de gros de tour	gris	neuf, a petites (-)	-- --	-	marchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perthuis et la defunte Damoiselle Magdeleine Roberge



Table A21  
Ensembles - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1679	1	manteau	a la venetienne	Jaune et violet	a fleurs	-	-	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemaye et Dameselle Genevieve Mieret
1688	1	manteau jupe	destamine de soye destamine de soye	gris de perle gris de perle	Double de tafetas noir doublee de toile peinte	- -	15 L.	marchand bourgeois	69 inventaire des biens de defunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Lestre
1692	1	manteau jupe	d'etamine d'etamine	brune brune	non doublee non doublee	demye Uzée demye Uzée	10 L.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Souverain	73 inventaire des biens de defunt Jeanord de grand maison veuve de feu Jacques Descaillaut de la Tenorie
1693	1 1	manteau jupe manteau 2 jupes	de gros de tour de gros de tour de ferrandine de ferrandine	- - noir noir	doublee d'une toile peinte avec une frange au bas doublee de tafetas noir -	- vieux plus vieilles et usées	30 L. 20 L.	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de dameselle Marie Vanoch

continued on next page

Table A21, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1694	1	manteau	detamine de ferandine	aurore et brun brun	doublé de tafetas rayé d'avignon doublée de toile	vieux; fort uzé	16 L.	-	inventaire des biens de feu Richard Denis sieur de Fronasac et de Demoizelle François Cailloteau
	1	juppe	detamine de ferandine	-	-	vieux; fort uzé	12 L.	-	
1701	1	manteau	de Camelot	-	-	mise vieux et tout uzé	35 L.	chirurgien	inventaire des biens de feu Le Sieur Thimothée Roussel et Catherine fourmier
	1	jupe	de Camelot	-	-	mise vieux et tout uzé	30 L.	-	
	1	jupon	de ferandine	bleu	-	-	40 L.	-	
	1	manteau	d'Elamine	-	a fleur Raye	-	-	-	
	1	jupon	de gros de tour	bleu	-	-	-	-	
1703	1	manteau	de Moiré d'angletterre	-	a herces rouge et blanches; non doublées	-	40 L.	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	inventaire des biens de feu Mcaire Charles Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chrenica
	1	juppe	de Moiré d'angletterre	-	a herces rouge; et blanches; doublée d'une toile rouge	vieux	10 L.	-	
	1	manteau	detamine	brun	doublée d'un vieux taffetas non doublés	vieux	20 L.	-	
	1	juppe	detamine	brun	a fleurs; doublé d'un vieux tafetas vert a fleurs	vieux	-	-	
	1	manteau	dun gros de tours	-	a fleurs; doublée d'une vieille toile grise	vieux	-	-	

continued on next page

Table A21, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1709	1	manteau jupe	de serge de serge	- -	- -	demis usé demis usé	20 L. <sup>114</sup>	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minet et d'honorable Anne Bonhomme
	1	manteau corsal tablier	- de cuirisé -	- - -	- - -	vieux vieux vieux	7 L.		
	1	manteau jupe	d'Etamine -	noir -	- -	vieil -	12 L.		
1710	1	manteau	d'Etamine de Xainde	-	-	-	20 L.	habitant	106 inventaire des biens de défunt Jacques Samson de Mariame Menstru
	1	manteau	d'Etamine	-	-	-	10 L.		
1714	1	Manteau jupe Jupon	d'Etamine d'Etamine de Calmandre	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 L.	maçon	110 inventaire des biens de Jacques La Rod et de défunte Marie le Chris Lespère
	1	manteau Jupe Jupon	d'Etamine sur soye d'Etamine sur soye de Calmandre	- - -	- - -	presque neuf demy usé. demy usé plus de demy usé	80 L.		
	1	manteau Jupe	d'Etamine d'Etamine	noir noir	- -	Vieux Vieux	25 L.	médecin	
1715	1	manteau Jupe	d'Etamine d'Etamine	noir noir	- -	Vieux Vieux	25 L.	médecin	110A inventaire des biens de Sieur Cervais Baudouin et Anne Aubert
1717	1	manteau Jupe	- de grisette	- -	- -	- -	60 L.	cabaretier, maître de berques	111 inventaire des biens de Jean baptiste Hiale et la défunte Marie anne Roucin

continued on next page

1140 The manteau was estimated with cups, jupe, robe de chambre.

Table A21, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1718	1	robe	d'indienne	rouge et blanc	garnis de taffetas rouge	-	-	marchand bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme Darnouelle Louis Catherine Denys de St Simon
1718	1	manteau jupe	gricette damasée	-	-	environ my Eau environ my Eau	75 L. 60 L.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de montaignat et marguerite de Lessemerac
1718	1	manteau jupe	- detamine	-	-	-	60 L.	maître boullanger	112B inventaire des biens de Charles Renouveau et de deffunte Therese Brideau
1719	1	manteau jupe	- de Cremen	-	-	-	25 L.	Charpentier	113A inventaire des biens d'Estienne Marchand et feue marie Anne Duraud
1723	1	manteau jupe Jupon	de damas de damas de damas	Jaune Jaune vert	a fleurs a fleurs avec (-)	-	80 L.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil superieure	116B inventaire des biens de Eustache Charlier Sieur de Lothiere et Marie francoise Renault Devaine Denmalois
	1	manteau jupe Jupon	de taffetas glacé de taffetas glacé de taffetas	- - Jaune	- - -	-	60 L.		
	1	manteau	de bourg	-	doublé de taffetas Jaune	-	30 L.		

continued on next page

Table A21, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1724	1	manteau jupe jupon	de satin	-	broché	-	260 L.	conseiller du Roy au Conseil superieur; marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Mésaire Charles guillimin et de sa femme Dame Françoise Le maître de La anorille
			de satin de Damas	-	broché	-			
			de damas	Blanc (---)	-				
	1	manteau jupe jupon	de damas	Blanc (---)	-	-	360 L.		
			de damas	Blanc (---)	-	-			
			de damas	Blanc (---)	-	-			
	1	manteau jupe Jupon	de damas	Blanc	-	-	240 L.		
			de damas	Blanc	-	-			
			de damas	Blanc	-	-			
	1	manteau Jupe jupon	de damas taffetas d'Angleterre	-	-	-	176 L.		
de damas taffetas d'Angleterre			-	-	-				
de damas taffetas d'Angleterre			-	-	-				
de damas taffetas d'Angleterre			-	-	-				
1	manteau jupe Jupon	calandery	Blanc	doublé d'étoffe couleur de Rose	-	153 L.			
		ras de St Maure de damas	-	-	-				
		de taffetas d'angleterre	-	-	-				
1726	1	robe	de taffas rayé	-	-	20 L. <sup>1141</sup>	-	-	
1728	1	manteau	de serge	-	-	-	-	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodoro Danyx Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la deffunte dame Marie Blaise des Bergers
	1	manteau jupe	de Damas de Damas	-	-	-	-	-	

continued on next page

1141 The robe was estimated with an old jupon

Table A21, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1740	1	Robe	de Ras de St Mauro	-	-	vielle	15 L.	marchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perbuis et la deffuncte Demoiselle Magdelene Roberge
	1	Robe	facon de taffetas des Indes	-	doublée et (-)	-	15 L.		
	1	Robe	de gros de tou simple	-	-	-	35 L.		
	1	Robe	de Damas	Brun	parmentée de Satin Doublé	-	18 L.		
	1	Robe jupon	de gros de tourn de gros de tourn	brun brun	-	-	28 L.		
	1	Robe	de Damas	canelle	parmentée de Satin violet	-	15 L.		
	1	Robe jupon	de Damas de panne se Soye	Brun canelle	-	-	-		
	1	Robe	de moire	-	-	-	-		
1756	1	Robe	de damas	bleue	-	-	-	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Cuillimin veuve de Joseph Riverin
	1	Robe	de (-)	fond blanc	-	-	-		
	1	Robe	de satin	cramoise et blanc	-	-	-		
	2	Robe	de taffetas	vert Camard	-	-	-		
	1	Robe	de poil de chevre et soye	-	-	-	-		
1756	1	Robe	de ras de Saint Maure	-	-	-	20 L.	-	167 inventaire des biens de Jean Baptiste Noel veuve de Rcine Ireland
	1	Robe	de perpetuelle Coupons	-	-	-	10 L.		
	1	Robe	-	-	-	-	55 L. <sup>1102</sup>		

1102. The robe was estimated with autres effets

Table A22  
Robes - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1679	1	robe	de taffetas rayé	gris	-	vieille	-	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accord entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemaye et D <sup>me</sup> Genevieve Miacart
1710	1	robe	de castort	-	-	-	20 L.	habitant	106 inventaire des biens de defunt Jacques Saneon et de Marianne Mestru
1718	1	robe	d'indienne	rouge et blanc	garnis de taffas rouge	-	-	marchand bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme D <sup>me</sup> Louise Catherine Denys de St Simon
1726	1	robe	de taffas rayé	-	-	-	20 L. <sup>1000</sup>	capitaine des troupes	121 inventaire des biens de Francois Roussel veuve de feu Estienne de ville
1728	1	Robe jupon	de taffetas Rayé	-	-	-	-	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vire et la defunt dame Marie Blaise des Bergeres
	1	Robe	de serge	jonquille	doublé de toile a carreau	-	-	-	-
	1	Robe	de Ras de St Maurice	-	garny d'une dentelle d'argent	vieille	-	-	-
	1	Robe jupon	de taffetas	Jonquille	-	-	-	-	-
	1	Robe	de crepon	-	doublés de toile de Montbelliard	-	-	-	-

continued on next page

1143 The robe was estimated with one old jupon

Table A22, *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1733	1	Robbe	de Damas	brun		presque usé	16 1,111	negociant	129 inventaire des biens de Sieur Joseph Poulain de Nicolet et de foue Dame Marie Joseph Lebouillanger
1740	1	Robe	de Ras de St Maurice	-	doublée	vielle	15 l.	merchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perthuis et la defuncte D'amoisele Magdelene Roberge
	1	Robe	de taffetas des Indes	-	doublée de taffetas	-	15 l.		
	1	Robe	de Damas des Indes	-	-	-	45 l.		
	1	Robe	de gros de tour simple	-	-	-	35 l.		
		Jupon			doublé				
	1	Robe	de Damas	brun	permetée de Satin Doublé	-	18 l.		
	1	Robe jupon	de Damas de taffetas	cannelle cannelle	-	-	30 l.		
	1	Robe jupon	de gros de tours	brun	-	-	28 l.		
	1	Robe	de Damas	cannelle	permetée de Satin violet	-	15 l.		
	1	Robe jupon	de Damas de panne de soye	Brun cannelle	-	-	-		
1748	2	Robes	de Damas	-	-	-	-	bourgeois, arpenteur royal	151A inventaire des biens de François Lemaître Laumonille veuf de olive Pelagic harguin

*continued on next page*1144  
The robe was cut matched with one mantle



Table A22, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1756	1	robe	de moire	bleue		-	-	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Guillemin veuve de Joseph Rivertin
	1	robe	de damas	fond blanc		-	-		
	1	robe	-	cramoise et blanc		-	-		
	1	robe	de satin	vert Canard		-	-		
	2	robes	de taffetas	-		-	-		
	1	robe	de poil de chevre et soye	-		-	-		
1756	1	Robbe	de Saint Maure	-		-	20 l.	..	167
	1	Robbe	de perpetuelle	-		-	10 l.		
	1	Robbe	Coupons	-		-	55		
	1	Robbe	-	-		-	1,100		

1145 The robe was estimated with *autres effets*

Table A23  
Complements - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1637	2	devantaux	des Chalis	-	-	--	-	charpentier	3 contrat de mariage entre Estienne Racine et Marguerite Martin
	1	juppe en brassiere	de serge	-	-	--	6 L.		
	3	tabliers	de toile	-	-	--	4 L. 8 s		
1661	2	Tabliers	De Linge	-	-	Vieux	1 L. 10 s	charpentier	25 inventaire des biens de Jean LeNormand et de feu Jacquette Viverzy
1671	1	juppe	de toile de hazzin	-	-	--	20 L. <sup>1163</sup>	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay Sieur de la Garenne veuf de feu Marye Magdeleine Heilenger
	1	juppe	de toile	blanche	-	--	6 L.		
	1	juppe	de droguet	gris blancq	piqué	--	25 L.		
	1	juppe	d'estamine	blanche	-	uze	3 L.		
	1	juppe	de camelot	noir	avec son corps piqué	--	30 L.		
	1	juppe	de drap d'angleterre	Rouge	garny de gulyneure jaune blanche et rouge	--	30 L.		
1671	1	juppe	de viel	noir	-	--	-		
	2	tabliers	de toile de cotton	-	-	--	3 L.		
	3	tabliers	de toile de cotton	-	-	--	12 L.		
	1	tabliers	-	-	--	1 L. 10 s			

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1163 The juppe was estimated with one brassiere.

Table A23, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1671	1	jupe	de violet	noir	-	-	3 L. <sup>1144</sup>	ingénieur du roi et noble homme	46 inventaire des biens de Simon Denys Escuyer Sieur de la Trinité et la défuncte Françoise Du Tertre
	2	jupes	lun de velour et l'autre de taphetas de taphetas de scarlatte	-	-	4 L. <sup>1145</sup>			
	1	jupe	-	-	a fleurs	vieille	3 L.		
	1	jupe	-	-	-	-	10 L.		
1671	1	jupe	-	-	-	-	10 L. <sup>1144</sup>	ingénieur du roi	47 vente des biens de Simon denys escuyer sieur de la Trinité et la défuncte dame Marie françoise Du Tertres
	1	jupe	-	Rouge	passementée	-	22 L.		
	1	juppe	de Taphetas	-	-	-	10 L. 11 s		
1676	2	juppe	une grise et une autre rouge	-	-	-	10 L. <sup>1147</sup>	tailleur d'habits; bourgeois	50 inventaire des biens d'Estienne Blanchon Sieur de LaRocq et de défuncte Anne Convent
	1	juppe	de drap	noire	-	-	10 L.		
	1	juppe	-	-	-	-	2 L.		
	4	tabliers	-	-	-	-	-		

continued on next page

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1144 This jupe was estimated with one corps.

1145 These two jupes were estimated with one corps.

1146 The jupe was estimated with one justaucorps.

1147 The jupes were estimated with one justaucorps.

Table A23, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1679	3	jupes	de toile	blanche	-	-	-	Noble homme; bourgeois	58 Traité et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la Chesnaye et Damoiselle Genevieve Mascart
	1	jupe	de satin plain (---)	-	-	-	-		
	1	juppe	de taffetas	bleuf	-	-	-		
	1	jupe	Moere lissé	blanc	-	-	-		
	1	juppe	de taffetas	noire	-	-	-		
	1	grand juppe	de brocard a coulonne	citron et violet	-	-	-		
	1	juppe	de drap	-	garnie d'une grande guipure	-	-		
	1	juppe	de brocard	rouge	garnie de guipure	-	-		
	1	juppe	de brocard	-	avec une vieille guipure	-	-		
	2	jupes	toile d'ortis	-	-	-	-		
	1	juppe	de brocard	jaune	-	-	-		
	1	jupon	de brocard	bleuf	-	-	-		
	10	tabliers	a dentelle	blanche	-	-	-		
	4	tabliers	point a la voyne	-	-	-	-		
	10	tabliers	..	-	unis	-	-		
1	petit tablier	taffetas	noir	-	-	-			
1	tablier	point d'Angleterre	-	-	-	-			
1688	1	Juppe	de Camelot	noir	doublé de toile peinte	-	18 L.	marchand bourgeois	69 inventaire des biens de defunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Lestre
	1	juppe	d'hollande de serge de longrea	rouge	doublée de toile	-	6l.		
1692	2	jupes	lun de (---) l'autre de serge	-	-	-	-	marchand, bourgeois	72 inventaire des biens de defunt Le Sieur Pierre Allemand et de damoiselle Louise Douaire
	1	jupe	de (---) Londres	rouge	-	-	-		

continued on next page

Table A23, *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1692	1	Jupe	destamine	noizette	doublée de Toille dalarnagne	presque Uzée	3 L.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Souverain	73 inventaire des biens de defuncte Eleanord de grand maison veuve de Jacques Decaillaur de la Tesserie
1693	2	jupes	de ferandine	noir	-	beaucoup plus vieilles et usdes	20 L. <sup>1148</sup>	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de damoiselle Marie Vanoch
	1	juppe	de divers morceaux destamine alongée	rouge	-	vieille mechante	8 L. <sup>1149</sup>		
	1	juppe	ratine allongée	-	-	vieille mechante	-		
	1	juppe	destamine alongée	brun	-	vieille	-		
1694	1	juppe	de ferrandine rayé	bleue	doublée de toile	-	10 L.	-	78 inventaire des biens
	1	jupe	de taffetas	noir	piquée	-	12 L. <sup>1150</sup>		de feu Richard denis escuyer
	4	jupons	de ferrandine et taffetas	-	-	vieux; tous uzés	16 L.		Sieur de Fronnac et de
	3	petits tabliers	de toile	-	-	-	12 L. <sup>1151</sup>		Damoiselle Francoise Cailleteu
1701	1	jupon	de gros bazin	-	-	Vieux	40 s.	chirurgien	86 inventaire des biens de defunct Le Sieur Thimothée Roussel et Catherine Fournier

*continued on next page*

<sup>1148</sup> The two *jupes* were estimated with an old *manteau*.

<sup>1149</sup> This *juppe* was estimated with the following two *jupes*.

<sup>1150</sup> The *jupe* was estimated with one *robe de chambre*.

<sup>1151</sup> The three *tabliers* were estimated with one *jupon*.

Table A23, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1703	3	juppons	lun de fraîne rayés laure de perçille futaîne	-	-	suez homme toute usée	10 L <sup>1152</sup>	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Demys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chressien
	2 4	tabliers tabliers	lautre de coton de toile de différentes toiles	- - -	- - -	demys usé - vieux usés	12 L <sup>1153</sup> -		
1706	3	tabliers	-	-	-	-	7 L <sup>1154</sup>	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Mimet et d'honorable Anne Bonhomme
1709	1 1 1 1 1	jupe jupe jupon tablier tablier	de carise (-) de siamoise d'Estamine d'Estamine	- - - - -	- - double dame toile de cotton - -	neuf - - vieux neuf	- - 8 L 10 L 10 L	habitant	105 inventaire des biens de défunt Jean Demors et Jeanne Voidy
1710	3  1 1	jupes  tablier tablier	une d'estamine une de massinet la troisiesme siamoise d'estamine d'estamine	noire - - - -	- - - - -	- - - tout neuf vieux	10 L/piece  12 L 8 L <sup>1155</sup>	habitant	106 inventaire des biens de défunt Jacques Sanson et de Marianne Meestru

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1152 The three juppons were estimated together.

1153 These two tabliers were estimated with the following four tabliers.

1154 These three tabliers were estimated with three corsets, three toiles d'ornelles, and three manchettes.

1155 The tablier was estimated with one corse.

Table A23, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1713	1	tablier	d'Etamine	-	-	Neuve	8 L.	bourgeois	109 inventaire des biens de Sieur Pierre Nolan et de la defuncte Catherine Houart
1714	1 1	Jupon tablier	de Carisé de toile	- bleuf	- -	demy usé vieux	16 L. 6 L. <sup>1196</sup>	maçon	110 inventaire des biens de Jacques La Rob et de defuncte Marie le Cris Leppine
1715	1 1	Juppe Juppe	de serge de nimo d'Etamine	- Noir	- -	neuve vieille	30 L. 8 L.	médecin	110A inventaire des biens de Sieur Cervais Haudoin et Anne Aubert
1717	1	Jupe	d'etamine	noire	-	veloute	25 L.	caheretier, maître de barque	111 inventaire des biens de Jean baptiste Halo et la defuncte Marie anne Roucin
1718	2 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 5 3	jupes jupe jupe Jupons jupon jupon jupon jupon jupons tabliers tabliers de cuisine	de Ras de St martin de Ras de Cadix de futaie de futaie de damas de gros de tous piqué de satin de turquoise de carisé de toile de Rouen --	- - blanc bleu rayé aurore Raye de rouge blanc - - -	- - double carroyé - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - plus de demy usés	- - - - - - - - - - - -	marchand bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme Damoiselle Louise Catherine Demys de St Simon

continued on next page

1196 This tablier was estimated with one corner.

Table A23, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1718	1	jupon simple	damas	de fene	retourné avec un galun d'argent aut tour ausy tourné moitié de toille avec une petite dentelle d'argent (-) Claire retourne le rapsedo	-	22 L 10 s	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, controleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de mmeignat et marguerite de Lessenerac
	1	Jupon	de damas	de feu	-	-	15 L		
	1	jupon	de Carnisé	-	-	-	7 L 10 s		
	2	Jupons	de Basin	-	-	-	18 L 15 s		
	1	petit tablier	taffetas	-	brodé de Soye	-	15 L		
	1	tablier	gorge de pigeon	-	uny	-	7 L 10 s		
	3	tabliers	..	-	-	vieux	9 L		
	8	tabliers de Cuisine	de (-) grosse toille	-	-	ny Euscos	8 L		
1718	1	Jupon	de Calémand	-	-	-	18 L	maître boulanger	112B inventaire des biens de Charles Remmeuau et de deffunte Therese Iridau
	1	Jupon	de Futaine	-	-	demy usé	8 L		
1719	1	petit Tablier	..	-	en fablana	-	12 L	marchand bourgeois	113 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Claude Chaale et marie marguerite DuRoy
1720	1	jupe	de carisé	-	-	-	12 L <sup>1157</sup>	Maître Charpentier	114 inventaire des biens de deffunct le Sieur Jean Thomas et demoiselle Anne duquet
1723	1	Jupon	de vieux damas	Jaune	a fleur	-	6 L	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil supérieure	116B inventaire des biens de Eustache Charrier Sieur de Lotbiniere et Marie francoise Renaut Davaine Darnaloise
	1	jupon	de perne	Rouge	-	-	12 L		

continued on next page

1157 This jupe was estimated with one robe de chambre.



Table A23, *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1723	1	petit tablier	de tafias	-	-	-	3 L.	marchand	116C inventaire des biens de deffunt Sieur Estienne Mirambeaux et Jeanne LeVasseur
1724	1 4	jupon tabliers	de calmande toille de cotton	- -	- -	- -	10 L. 71/piece	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur; marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feue Dame francoise Le maitre de La morille
1726	48	tabliers de cuisine	--	-	-	troués et hors de service	12 L.	gouverneur et lieutenant- general	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert
1728	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	Jupons jupon jupon jupon jupon jupon jupon tabliers de cuisine tabelier	de toille de Beaufort de carisé de piqué de Damas de Damas de Damas de Tours de Basin -- de toille de Lionc	- - - blanc blanc a barres rouge et verte - - -	- - - avec un galon dargent doublé de toille ecrue - - - -	- - - - - - fort vieux - -	- - - - - - - -	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Demys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la deffunte dame Marie Blaise des Bergeres

*continued on next page*

Table A23, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1740	2	jupons	d'Espagnolette	-	-	-	10 L.	marchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perthuis et la deffunte Demoiselle Magdelene Roberge
	1	jupon	de Ras de St Maure	-	doublé avec une frange de Soye	-	15 L.		
	1	jupon	de Ras de St Maure	-	doublé de tafetas	-	15 L.		
	1	jupon	de Ras de St Maure	-	doublé de toile	-	10 L.		
	1	jupon	de Damas	blanc	doublé de toile de (-)	-	18 L.		
	1	Jupon	de coton	-	Simple	-	1 L. 10 s		
	1	jupon	de noire	noire	doublé	-	8 L.		
	1	jupon	de Damas viel	brun	avec frange	-	5 L.		
	1	jupon	d'Espagnolette	blanc	-	-	4 L.		
	1	jupon	de panne de chameau	noir	-	-	-		
	1	jupon	de Damas	-	-	-	6 L.		
	2	Jupons	d'étoffe	-	-	-	4 L. <sup>118</sup>		
	1	jupon	d'étoffe	blanche	-	-	8 L.		
4	tabliers	de coton Rayé	-	-	-	16 L.			
4	tabliers	d'une toile	blanche	-	neuve	-			
1743	1	Jupon	-	-	-	-	-	Conseiller du Roy et médecin du Roy	143 inventaire des biens de feu marie anne Hazeur veuve de Michel Sarrazin
1750	1	jupon	de Calmande	noire	-	-	6 L.	habitant	152 inventaire des biens de Charles Cottin dit Dugal et de deffunte Marie Magdelene Rauset
	1	jupon	-	rouge	-	-	1 L. 10 s <sup>119</sup>		
	1	tablier	de calenderie	-	-	-	1 L.		

continued on next page

1158 The jupon was estimated with one camisola.

1159 The jupon was estimated with two marizlets.

Table A23 continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1750	2	jupons	un de calmande et un de coton de cinq quarts	-	-	vieux	1 L. 10 s	navigateur	154 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Roudier dit Xaintronge et de deffunte Marie Joseph Premeau
1750	1	jupon	de calmande	-	-	-	6 l.	habitant; charrier	158 inventaire des biens de Maturin Morier et feu Marie Jeanne Choquet
1752	9	tabliers de cuisine	de differents grosse toile	-	-	vieux	2 L. 10 s	Maitre Chirurgien, bourgeois	159 inventaire des biens de deffunt Sieur Cerveais Beaudouin et de damoiselle Marthe Marcou
1756	1	jupon	de calmande rayée	de petite barre jaune et rouge	-	plus denny neuf	7 L. 10 s	habitant; voiturier	163 inventaire des biens de Jacques Berthiaume et la deffunte Françoise LaCasse
	1	jupon	droguet de pays de coton de cinq quart	-	-	mauvais	4 L. 10 s		
	1	jupon	-	blanc et bleu	-	-	1 L. 10 s		

continued on next page

Table 23, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1756	8	jupons	de coton en cinq quarts	-	-	-	-	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie Charlotte Guillimin veuve de Joseph Riverin
	4	Jupons	de coton	-	brode	-	-		
	1	jupon	de coton	-	brode	-	-		
	6	jupons	de bazin	-	-	-	-		
	1	jupon	de droguet et soye	blanc	-	-	-		
	1	jupon	de damas	blanc	-	-	-		
	1	jupon	de damas	bleue	-	-	-		
	1	jupon	de taffetas	-	broché	-	-		
	1	jupon	de ras de Saint mauro	-	-	-	-		
	1	jupons	de taffetas	blanc	-	-	-		
	2	jupons	de taffetas	vert	-	-	-		
	1	jupon	de perne soye	-	-	-	-		
	1	jupon	de calmande rayé	-	-	-	-		
	1	jupon	de calmande	noire	-	-	-		
1756	1	Jupon	de coton par picot	-	-	-	16 L.	habitant	166 conventions matrimoniales entre Joseph Chuellet et marie Anne Miville
	1	jupon	de coton Brodé a grande fleurs	-	-	-	20 L.		
	1	jupon	de coton 3/4	-	-	-	15 L.		
	1	jupon	coton 3/4	-	-	neufs	9 L.		
	2	jupons	de droguet du pais	-	-	-	15 L.		
	2	jupons	d'stoffe du pais	-	-	-	10 L.		
	3	jupons	d'stoffe du pais	-	-	demi neuf	18 L.		
	1	Juppe	de droguet croisé	-	-	-	6 L.		
	1	Juppe	de droguet croisé	-	-	-	2 L. 10 s		
	1	Juppe	de droguet croisé	-	-	-	7 L.		
1	Juppe	Carree	-	-	-	3 L.			
1	Juppe	droguet	-	-	-	3 L.			
1	Juppe	droguet	-	-	vieille	1 L.			
1	Jupon	de damas	-	-	-	12 L.			
1	Jupon	Coton Brodé	-	-	-	8 L.			
1	Jupon	Coton Brodé par filoché	-	-	-	4 L.			
1	Jupon	Bouffé	-	-	-	8 L.			
1	Jupon	Calmande	-	-	-	4 L.			
1	Jupon	Calmande	noire	-	-	2 L. 10 s			
1756	1	Juppe	de droguet croisé	-	-	-	6 L.	-	167 inventaire des biens de Jean Baptiste Noel veuve de Reine freland
	1	Juppe	de droguet croisé	-	-	-	2 L. 10 s		
	1	Juppe	de droguet croisé	-	-	-	7 L.		

Table A24  
Feminine Undergarments

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1637	2 pr	brassieres	de satine	--	--	--	8 l.	charpentier	3 contrat de mariage entre Estienne Racine et Marguerite Martin
1642	1 pr	brassiere	--	--	--	--	--	serviteur domestique	7 engagement d'Antoine Brazaud a Guillaume Couillard
1661	2 pr	brassieres	De flutaine	--	--	--	5 l.	charpentier	25 inventaire des biens de Jean LeNormand et de feu Jacquette Viveray
1666	1	brassiere	--	--	--	vieille	--	pitote	36 inventaire des biens de feu Marguerite Langlois veuve de deffunct Abraham Martin
1669	2	camionnes	--	--	--	--	8 l.	bourgeois; maitre de barque	44 inventaire des biens de Toussaint Toupin et la deffuncte Marguerite Boucher

continued on next page

Table A24, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1671	1	brassiere	de toile de bazin	-	-	-	20 l. <sup>1160</sup>	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chemay Sieur de la Clairene veuf de feu Marie Magdelonne Bellenger
	1	brassiere	de bazin	-	-	-	6 l. <sup>1161</sup>		
	1	chemise	de Ratine	Rouge	-	-	12 l.		
	2 pr	gensineten	de thoille	-	-	-	3 l.		
1692	1	Camisolle	de bazin	-	-	derny Uzée	40 s	Conseiller du Roy au	73 inventaire des biens de deffuncte Eleonor de grand maison veuve de feu Jacques Descaillhaut de la Tesserie
	2	Camisolles	de futaine	-	-	vieilles	20 s/pices	Conseil Souverain	
1693	2	camisolles	de futaine	-	rayé	-	7 l. 10 s <sup>1162</sup>	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de dameiselle Marie Vanech
1701	4	Camisolle	de bazin	-	-	Vieille	4 l.	chirurgien	86 inventaire des biens de deffunct Le Sieur Thimothée Roussel et Catherine Fournier
1710	2	Camisolles	de futaine	-	-	presque Usées	20 s/pice	armurier du Roy;	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Miville Veuve de deffunct le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard
	1	petite Chemisette	de Carisé	-	-	-	8 l. <sup>1163</sup>	Arquebusier du Roy	

continued on next page

1160 The brassiere was estimated with one jupe.

1161 The brassiere was estimated with one jupe.

1162 The camisolles were estimated with one masculine camisole.

1163 The chemisette was estimated with one maniere

Table A24, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1713	1	Camisolle	de Carizé	-	-	-	4 L.	bourgeois	109 inventaire des biens de Sieur Pierre Nolan et de la défuncte Catherine Houart
1718	3	camisolles	de bazin	-	-	-	--	marchand bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme Damoiselle Louise Catherine Denis de St Simon
1728	1	panier	de toile de Cholette	-	-	-	--	--	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Demys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la défunte dame Marie Blaise des Bergeres
1740	16 5 2	camisolles camisolles petites camisolles	d'espagnollette de bazin de bazin	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 L. 5 L. <sup>1164</sup> 2 L.	marchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Penthuis et la défuncte Damoiselle Magdelene Roberge
1756	10 pr	chemisette	-	-	-	-	--	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Guillimin veuve de Joseph Röverin

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1164. The camisolles were estimated with five manuels.

Table A25  
Indoor Wear - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1679	1	robe de chambre	--	--	doublé de taffetas citron	--	--	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemaye et Damoiselle Genevieve Macart
	1	robe de chambre	--	Citron	doublés de taffetas noir	-	--		
	1	robe de Chambre	de brocard	--		-	--		
1694	6	peignoueres	de toille	--	de cotton	--	55 L <sup>1165</sup>	--	78 inventaire des biens de feu Richard denis, escuyer sieur de Fronnac et de Damoiselle Françoise Cailleteau
	1	robbe de chambre	de toille Indienne	--	doublé de taffetas noir		12 L <sup>1166</sup>		
1703	1	Robe de Chambre	de damas	rouge	doublé de tafetas blanc	--	40 L	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et de dame Charlotte Chrestien
1703	1	robe de Chambre	--	--	--	vieille	30 L	marchand tanneur	96 inventaire et partage de defuncts le Sieur Hipolite Thivierge et de Renee Herve

*continued on next page*

<sup>1165</sup> The peignoir was estimated with *cuffes, garniture de tête, coiffe de nuit, mouchoir and mouchoirs de poche*.

<sup>1166</sup> The robe de chambre was estimated with one *jupe*



Table A25, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1706	1	robe de chambre	d'un vieille mechant etamine	-	-	toute rompu	20 L <sup>117</sup>	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minet et d'honorable Anne Bonhomme Sieur Jean Minet & Anne Bonhomme
1710	1	robe de chambre	-	-	-	toutte rapiecede	30 L	habitant	106 inventaire des biens de defunt Jacques Sanson et de Mariame Mestru
1718	6	peignoir	de toille	-	fine	--	-	marchand bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme Demoiselle Louise Catherine Denys de St Simon Sieur Dominique Bergeron & Demoiselle Louise Chatharina Denis de St Simon
	1	robe de chambre	de damas	-	doublée de tafas	--	-		
	1	robe de chambre	de ras de St Seve	-	doublée de tafas	--	-		
	1	robe de chambre	d'etamine	noire	dangleterre changeant	--	-		
	1	robe de chambre	d'Indienne	-	doublée de mignonnette a barre doublée de tafas jonquille	--	-		
1718	1	robe de Chambre	d'Ecorce	-	doublée de Cramoise toute rompuce	mauvais; fort Euede	15 L	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, controleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monsignat et marguerite de Lesseigne
	1	robe de Chambre	Indienne fond Blanc	-	a petite fleurs doublée de dun petit (--)	-	30 L		
1720	1	robe de chambre	de toille de coton rayé	-	-	-	12 L <sup>118</sup>	Maitre Charpentier	114 inventaire des biens de defunt le Sieur Jean Thomas et damoiselle Anne duquet

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1167 The robe de chambre was estimated with cape, jupe and mouchoir.

1168 The robe de chambre was estimated with one jupe

Table A23, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1723	1	Robe de chambre	de montichou	-	doublée de Cotton	-	40 L	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil superieure	116B inventaire des biens de Eustache Charrier Sieur de Lotbiniere et Marie francoise Renaud Davaine Demaloise
	1	Robe de Chambre	de satin Rayé	-	doublée de toile d'Allemagne	-	10 L		
1724	1	Robe de chambre	d'indienne	-	-	-	50 L	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur, marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Mécisire Charles guillimin et de feue Dame francoise Le maître de La mortille
	1	Robe de chambre	de satin de marseille	-	-	-	66 L		
	2	Robe de chambre	de satin	-	doublé de taffetas	-	100 L.		
1726	2	robes de Chambres	d'Indienne	-	-	vieilles	20 L	capitains des troupes	121 inventaire des biens de francoise Roussel veuve de feu Estienne de ville
1728	1	peignoir	de toile de paris	-	-	-	-	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodoro Dony Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la defunte dame Marie Blaise des Bergeres
	1	Robe de chambre	de Echarre	-	parmenté de taffetas vert	-	-		
	1	Robe de chambre	de bourge	-	doublée de toile crue	-	-		
1732	1	Robe de Chambre	de damas	-	-	-	-	negociant	128 inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jeremie et de Damoiselle francoise Bourmy
	1	Robe de Chambre	de Calmande	-	Raye; double d'une flanelle	-	-		

Table A26  
Outdoor Wear - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1637	1	hougreline	-	-	-	-	20 l.	charpentier	3 contrat de mariage entre Etienne Racine & Marguerite Martin
1671	1 1	cappe mant	de camelot d'hollande de bouraquan	noir --	- double de peau d'agneau	- -	6 L. 10 l.	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chemay Sieur de la Garenne veuf de feu Marye Magdelenne Belleuger
1679	1 1 pr	cape gants	a dentelle --	-- --	-- garnys	vieille vieux	-- -	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accord entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemays et Damoiselle Genevieve Maccart
1692	48 pr	gans	laine	-	-	-	18 s/pr	marchand, bourgeois	72 inventaire des biens de defunt Le Sieur Pierre Allemand et de damoiselle Louise Douaire
1692	1 pr	gant	de Chamoise	-	-	neufve	12 s	Conciller du Roy au Conseil Souverain	73 inventaire des biens de defunt Eleonor de grand maison veuve de feu Jacques Descaillaut de la Tenente
1695	84 pr 3 pr 53 pr	gant Gants gant	- de soye --	- -- --	- -- --	- -- -	10 s/pr 3 L/pr 10 s/pr	marchand	80 inventaire des biens de Charles Aubert Esuyver seigneur de la Chemays et defunt Damoiselle Louise Auchreau

continued on next page

Table A26, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1703	1	manicplet	de toile Indienne	-	doublé de toile d'Allemagne	-	6 L.	boucher	92 inventaire des biens de feu Marie Constantin et Michel Cadet
1703	1	cappe	-	-	-	vieille	6 L.	marchand tanneur	96 inventaire et partage de defuncts le Sieur Hugonille Thivierge et de Renee Herve
1706	1	cape	detamine	-	-	vieille; usée hors de service	20 L. <sup>1169</sup>	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minot et d'honorable Anne Bonhomme Sieur Jean Minot et Anne Bonhomme
1709	1	cape	-	-	-	vieille	4 L.	habitant	105 inventaire des biens de defuncts Jean Demers et Jeanne Votdy
1710	1 1 pr 2	cape de gent maniclets	detamine - detoffe angloisic	- - -	doublée - -	- neuf -	8 L. <sup>1170</sup> 18 L. <sup>1171</sup> 15 L.	habitant	106 inventaire des biens de defuncts Jacques Sarson et de Marianne Meotru

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1169 The cape was estimated with one jupe, one mantoux, and one robe de chambre

1170 The cape was estimated with one tablier.

1171 The gents were estimated with one coiffe and one fichu.

Table A26, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1710	1	petit mantelet	d'indienne	-	-	-	8 L <sup>1172</sup>	armurier du Roy; Arquebuser du Roy	107 inventaire des biens de Marie Catherine Miville Veuve de deffunct le Sieur Jean baptiste Souillard
1713	1	Cape	de taftetas	noir	-	-	15 L	bourgeois	109 inventaire des biens de Sieur Pierre Noland et de la deffuncte Catherine houart
1714	1 1 pr 1 1	Cape de gens manchon mantelet	d'Etamine - de peau de chast -	- - - -	doublée de Vieux Carré - - -	Vieille tres Vieux - tres Vieux	6 L 3 L <sup>1173</sup> - 4 L	maçon	110 inventaire des biens de Jacques La Ros et de deffuncte Marie le Gris Lespigne
1718	2 pr 1 1	ganda mantelet mantelet	- toille de Cotton raye de damas	- de bleu -	communs double d'une linette blanche double de toille	- - vieux	9 L <sup>1174</sup> 7 L 10 s 5 L	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, ambroseur de la marine et receveur du Damaise	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monseignat et marguerite de Lamoignon
1719	7 pr	de gens	-	-	-	-	9L/dz	marchand bourgeois	113 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Claude Chaale et marie Marguerite DuRoy

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1172. The mantelet was estimated with one chemise.

1173. The gens were estimated with the manchon listed next.

1174. The gens were estimated with one steinbrague.

Table A26, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1721	4 pr 45 pr	gants gants de niort	de (---) glacés --	-- --	tres fine --	-- --	50 s/pr 25 s/pr	archevêque	115 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Pierre Garneau et marie Magdeleine Menage
1723	1 1 3	cappe manchet manchetz	de Camelot de satin de Cotton	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- deux fort usés	6 L 6 L 8 L	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil superieure	116B inventaire des biens de Eustache Chartier Sieur de Lobiniere et Marie francoise Renault Davaigne Desmarlois
1724	30 pr 2 1	de gants manchetz manchet	-- d'indienne de damas	-- -- Blanc	fine -- --	-- vieux --	9 L, 5 s 30 l. 36 l.	conseiller du Roy au conseil superieur, marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feu francoise Le maître de La mortille
1724	11 pr	de gan	--	--	--	--	15 s/pr	seigneur	118 de feu Charles Morin de Cloridan et Anne Therese Minet
1724	96 pr	gant de niort	--	--	--	--	5 L/dz	--	119 inventaire des biens de Dame genevieve amiot veuve de feu Messire Jacques Richard
1726	1 pr 4 pr 96 pr 2	gants gants gans manchetz	de castor -- -- de florentine et écarce	-- -- -- --	-- communs -- doubles de taffetas	-- -- -- vieux	30 s 2 l. 96 l. 8 L	gouverneur et lieutenant- general	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert

continued on next page

Table A26, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1728	1	cape	de camelot	brun	--	--	--	--	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Demys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la defunte dame Marie Blaise des Bergores
	12 pr	gans	de charmois ou façon de charmois	--	--	--	--	--	
	27 pr	de gans	--	toute couleur	--	--	--	--	
	12 pr	de gans	façon de charmois	--	--	--	--	--	
	1 pr 1 1 1	de gant manchon mantelet mantelet	de Castor de martres de calenderie d'Indienne	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	
1733	1	Cape	de Camelot	--	--	demy usé	12 L.	negociant	129 inventaire des biens de Sieur Joseph Poulin de Nicolet et de feue Dame Marie Joseph Leboullanger
	12 pr 1	gants mantelet	-- de laine	-- --	-- --	-- --	3 L. 10 s 20 L.		
	1	mantelet	de Damas	brun	--	presque usé	16 L. <sup>1175</sup>		
1740	11 pr	gans	de fil	--	--	--	5 L. 10 s	marchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perthuis et la defuncte Damoiselle Magdelene Roberge Marie-Madeleine Roberge
	5	mantelets	de bazin	--	--	--	5 L. <sup>1176</sup>		
	2	mantelets long	de grosse tour	--	Doubles de toile	--	15 L.		
	6	mantelets	de toile peinte	--	doublés	--	12 L.		
	3	mantelets	de satin	--	doublés	--	12 L.		
4	mantelets	deux d'ecorce; deux de cotton	-- --	-- --	-- --	8 L.			

continued on next page

<sup>1175</sup>The mantelet was estimated with one robe

<sup>1176</sup>The mantelets were estimated with one cambric.

Table A26, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1742	165 pr 1 pr	Gants Gants	- -	brun	- -	- -	- -	conseiller	140 inventaire des biens de Sœur Francoise Estienne Cugnet
1743	2 ou 3	Mantelets	-	-	-	Vieux	-	Conseiller du Roy et médecin du Roy	143 inventaire des biens de feu marie anne Hazzeur veuve de Michel Sarrazin
1748	1 6 6	Cape mantelets mantelets	- de Bazin de Cotton rayé	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	bourgeois; arpenteur royal	151A inventaire des biens de françois Lemaitre Lamorille veuf de olive Pelagie hurguin
1750	1 1 1 1 2 2 1	Cappe Cappe Manchon manchon Mantelets mantelet mantelet	de camelot de camelot - - - d'ecorce et un de grosse elamine de carnisé	blanchâtre - blanc - - - -	avec sa teste entièrement usée - - - -	- entièrement usée vieux vieux - - vieux	8 L. 15 L. 1 L. 10 s 15 L. 177 1 L. 10 s 176 1 L. 10 s 10 L.	habitant	152 inventaire des biens de Charles Cottin dit Dugal et Marie Magdeleine Rasset
1750	1 1 2	Cappe mantelet mantelets	de Camelot de Cotton de Cotton	brune - -	- broché, doublé de toille -	- - un mauvais	15 L. 3 L. 6 L.	habitant; charrier	158 inventaire des biens de Maturin Morier et feu Marie Jeanne Choret Maturin Morier & Marie Jeanne Choret

continued on next page

1177 The manchon was estimated with one pair *poches* and one *braclet*.1178 The two *mantelets* were estimated with one *jupon*.



Table A26, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1756	1	cap	de Camelot viné	gris	garnie de sa tette	neuve	12 L.	habitant, voiturier	163 inventaire des biens de Jacques Berthiaume et la défunte Françoise LaCasse
	1	Mantelet	de Cotton de 1/1 sur soye	-	-	vieux	6 L.		
1756	1	cappe	de laffras	-	-	-	-	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Guillimin veuve de Joseph Rivertin
	1	cappe	de camelot	-	-	-	-		
	1	cappe	de gros tour	-	-	mauvais	-		
	4	Capot	de moussaline	-	brodés	-	-		
	6 pr	gens	-	-	-	-	50 s/pr		
	1	manchon	de manre	-	-	-	-		
	1	manchon	a loup servir	-	-	-	-		
	2	petites manches	de velours	noir	doublé de pluche de soye	vieil	-		
	1	manre	de droguet de soye	bleuc	-	-	-		
	6	manchelets	de hazin	-	-	-	-		
	6	manchelets	de cotton	-	-	-	-		
	1	manchelet	ouetté	-	-	-	-		
	2	manchelets	de toile peinte de satin ouetté	-	-	-	-		
1756	1	Cape	de Camelot	-	-	neuve	45 L.	habitant	166 conventions matrimoniales entre Joseph Ouellet & Marie Anne Miville
	2 pr	gand	---	-	-	-	3 L.		
	1	Mantelet	de Cotton	-	des Indes	-	12 L.		
	1	Mantelet	d'Indienne perse	-	-	-	13 L. 10s		
	1	Mantelet	de satin	-	-	tout neuf	40 L.		
	1	Mantelet	de cotton	bleuc	par picot	-	9 L.		
	1	Mantelet	de satin uni	-	-	-	18 L.		
	1	Mantelet	de cotton	-	brodé	vieux	4 L.		

continued on next page

Table A26, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1756	1	Cappe	-	-	-	-	8 L.	-	167 inventaire des biens de Jean Baptiste Noel veuve de Reine freland
	2 pr	de gans	-	-	-	-	1 L 10 s	-	
	1	Mantelet	de droguet	-	-	-	2 L	-	
	1	Mantelet	de droguet	-	-	-	1 L 10 s	-	
	1	Mantelet	de droguet	-	-	-	1 L	-	
	2	Mantelet	satim Broché	-	-	-	12 L.	-	
	1	Mantelet	de purline	-	-	-	4 L.	-	
	1	Mantelet	de drap de	-	-	-	7 L.	-	
	1	Mantelet	Chapre	-	-	-	4 L.	-	
	1	Mantelet	de Belles	-	-	-	4 L.	-	
1760	1	Mantelet	Miras	-	-	-	2 L	-	170 inventaire et partage des biens des defunts Augustin Fradet et Genevieve Leclerc
	2	Mantelet	de satin	-	-	-	5 L	-	
	1	Mantelet	de Coton	-	-	-	4 L	-	
	1	Mantelet	de Basin	-	-	-	20 L.	-	

Table A27  
Headwear - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1637	2 15	chaperons cornettes	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	6 L 47 L <sup>1179</sup>	habitant; charpentier	3 contrat de mariage entre Etienne Racine et Marguerite Martin
1661	4 5	Coeffes Cornettes	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	2 L 10 s <sup>1180</sup> --	charpentier	25 inventaire des biens de Jean Lecommand et de feu Jacquette Viveray
1669	9	coiffes de bonnet	de toile fine	--	--	--	2 L 4 s	bourgeois; maître de banque	44 inventaire des biens de Toussaint Toupin et la deffuncte Marguerite Boucher
1671	42 2 1	bonnets pour sauvageons bonnets cornette	-- -- de toile d'hollande	-- -- --	garnis de galon -- --	-- -- --	20 s/pc 20 L <sup>1181</sup> --	marchand, habitant	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay, Sieur de La Clarenne veuf de feu Marye Magdeleine Bellenger
1671	2 2	coiffes Coiffes	de tafetas de Taphetas et Velours	-- --	-- --	vieilles vieilles	1 L 4 L	ingénieur, habitant	46 inventaire des biens de Simon Denys escuyer sieur de la Trinité et la deffuncte Françoise DuTertre

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1179 The fifteen cornettes were estimated with one coiffe.

1180 The four coiffes were estimated with the five cornettes.

1181 The two bonnets were estimated with five tapahords.

Table A27, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1672	8	bonnets de traictes	--	--	--	--	4 L.	Capitaine du Regiment de Carignan	48 inventaire des biens de feu François Pillet Escuyer Sieur de la Combe poccatiere et de damoiselle Marie Anne Juchereau
1679	9	bonnets	de toile	--	--	--	--	Noble homme; marchand	58
	1	coiffe a collet	de tafetas	--	de toute sorte de poinets	--	--		Traite et accorda
	3	coiffes a collet	de toile	--	claires; faconnees	--	--		entre Charles Aubert Seigneur
	27	coiffes et cornettes	a dentelle	--	--	--	--		de la cheynaye et Damoiselle
	3	coiffes	--	--	--	--	--		(Genevieve Mascart
	3	coiffes prisonniere	--	--	--	--	--		
	1	coiffe prisonniere	de tafetas	noir	--	--	--		
	1	coiffe prisonniere	de gaze	jaune et	--	--	--		
	4	coiffes	de gaze	blanche	--	--	--		
	2	coiffes	taffetas	noir	--	--	--		
	10	coiffes de nuit	--	--	--	--	--		
	10	cornettes	--	--	--	--	--		
	3	poinets de teste	--	--	--	--	--		
1688	2	coiffes	de Crapondaille	--	--	--	20 L. <sup>1118</sup>	bourgeois	69
	16	Coiffures de nuit	six a petite	--	un peu grosse; six	--	6 L. 8 s		inventaire des biens
	18	cornettes	dentelle	--	simples	--	22 L. 10 s		de defunt Charles Roger Sieur
	19	Coiffes cornettes	partye toille	--	--	--	11 L. 8 s		des Colombiers et de Louise de
	12	Coiffes cornettes	diablende	blanche	--	--	4 L. 16 s		Lestre
			cotton et	blanche	--	--			
			mousseline	blanche	--	--			
			de grosse toille		--	--			
			de grosse		--	--			
			toille		--	--			

continued on next page

1182 The coiffe was estimated with une échurpe.

Table A27, *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1692	2	Coeffes	de (-)	noir	-	L'une demy Uzée Et Autre uzées	4 L	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Souverain	73 inventaire des biens de defuncte Eleanorde de grand maison veuve de feu Jacques Descailhaut de la Tresorie
	10	Coeffures	-	-	doublure de toile blanche de Rouan	10 s/pce			
	5	cornettes	-	-	doublure de toile blanche de Rouan	10 s/pce			
	2	coeffure	-	-	-	demye Uzée Méchantes; entierment Uzée	-		
1693	10	Coeffes de nuit	de toile de Morlais	-	-	-	5 L	marchand; bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert dit Dumont et de damoiselle Maire Vanech
1694	1	coiffe	de taffetas	-	garnie de dentelle noire de diferentes	-	35 L <sup>1183</sup>	-	78 inventaire des biens de feu Richard Denis, escuyer Sieur de Fronnac et de Damoiselle Françoise Cailloteau
	12	coiffes	de dentelle	-	avec leurs garnitures et bonnettes	-	55 L <sup>1184</sup>		
	12	coiffes	de mousseline de linon	-	-	-	-		
	12	coiffes de nuit	-	-	-	-	55 L		
1703	1	coeffe	dentamine	-	-	-	12 L	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil Souverain	93 inventaire des biens de feu Messire Charles Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitré et de dame Charlotte Chretien
	4	coeffures de jour	de toile	-	de mousseline; bordées de petite dentelle contenant huit pieces	-	8 L		
	6	coeffures de nuit	de toile diferentes	-	-	-	9 L		

*continued on next page*

<sup>1183</sup> The *coiffe* was estimated with *une écharpe*.

<sup>1184</sup> The twelve *coiffes* were estimated with twelve other *coiffes*, *ten mouchoirs de cul*, six *peignoirs*, six *garnitures de tête*, twelve *coiffes de nuit*, twelve *mouchoirs de poche*.

Table A27, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1703	1	coiffe	de tafetas	--	--	vieille	2 L.	marchand, tanneur	96 inventaire et partage de défunt le Sieur Hippolite Thivierge et de Renée Hervé
	4	coiffures de jour	de toile de mousseline	--	bandes de petite dentelle contenant huit pièces	--	8 L.		
1704	12	Coiffes simples	--	--	--	--	12 L.	architecte	97 contrat de mariage de Sieur Pierre Janson et de Marye-Cenevieve Pelletier
	3	coiffes	de tafetas	--	--	deux parties	30 L. <sup>1185</sup>		
1706	7	coiffes	de toile uny;	--	--	--	8 L. <sup>1186</sup>	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minet et d'honorable Anne Bonhomme
	1	coiffe	pernye	--	--	demi usée	15 L. <sup>1187</sup>		
	1	coiffe	bepritie, coton et mousseline	--	--	--	--		
1709	1	coiffe	de tafetas	--	--	--	8 L. <sup>1188</sup>	habitant	105 inventaire des biens des défunts Jean Demers et Jeanne Voldy
	6	coiffes	--	--	--	--	15 s		
1710	24	coiffes	de différente toille	--	--	--	50 s/pièce	habitant	106 inventaire des biens de défunt Jacques Sanson et de Marianne Mearu
	1	coiffe	--	noire	--	toutte neuve	18 L.		

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1185 The seven coiffes were estimated with one écharpe.

1186 The seven coiffes were estimated with one pair engageantes, one fichu and two garnitures de tête.

1187 The two coiffes were estimated with one écharpe.

1188 The coiffe was estimated with one écharpe.

Table A27. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1715	3	bonnets	de laine	-	rouge	-	10 L/pce	médecin	110A de Sieur Oer vais Haudouin et Anne Aubert
	4	bonnets	de laine	-	grise	-	4 L/pce		
	24	Coeffes	-	-	-	done une partie Vicille	36 L.		
1717	9	Coiffes	de toile	-	-	-	20 L.	cabaretier, maître de barques	111 inventaire des biens de Jean baptiste Hale et la deffunte Marie anne Rouscin
1718	6	bonnets	-	-	piquer	-	--	marchand; bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Ibergon et de noble femme Louise Catherine Daxis de St Simon
	1	bonnet	de velour	noir	gamy d'une campagne dur	-	--		
	2	Coeffes	de mousseline	-	-	-	--		
	1	coiffe	gros tafias	noir	-	-	--		
	2	coeffe	de laine de soye	-	-	-	--		
	2	coeffe	de bourdalou	-	-	-	--		
	1	coiffe	de gas	-	-	-	--		
	6	Coeffes de nuit	-	-	mouchettes	-	--		
	12	Cornette de nuit	-	-	-	-	--		
1718	1	Coiffe	de gas	-	-	-	15 L.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur,	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de mungisnat et marguerite de Lassemerac
	1	Coiffe	de satin	noir	-	-	22 L. 10 s	controleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	
1718	2	Coeffes	de tafias	-	-	-	8 L.	maître boulanger	112B inventaire des biens de Charles Remmonneau et de deffunte Theres Bridau
1720	1	bonnet	de grosse laine	rouge	-	-	2 L. 10 s	Maitre Charpentier	114 inventaire des biens de deffunct le Sieur Jean Thomas et damoiselle Anne duquet

continued on next page

Table A27, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1723	1	caleche	-	-	garnie d'étoffe bleue et douze de dessous	-	-	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil superieure	1163 inventaire des biens de Fustache Chartier Sieur de Lothiniere et Marie francoise Renaud Davaine Desmarlais
	12	cornettes de Nuit	-	-	garnies de differentes dentelles	-	18 L.		
	6	cornettes	de toile de Cotton	-	unites	-	15 s/pce		
1724	3	coiffe	de gaze et (-)	noire	-	-	80 L.	marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feue Dame Françoise Lamalero de Lamoignon
1726	3	cornets	-	-	avec cinq jeux de ébs	-	6 L.	gouverneur et lieutenant-général	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaubreuil et de dame Louise-Elisabeth de Joybert

continued on next page



Table A27, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1728	3	bagnonnettes	de Gaze	--	--	vieilles	--	--	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la deffunte dame Marie Blaine des Bergeres
	1	Bagnonette	de taffetas	--	doublée de taffetas jonquille simple	--	--		
	1	Caline	de molton	--	--	--	--		
	1	coiffe de Bonnet	--	--	--	--	--		
	2	Coiffes	de mousseline	--	--	--	--		
	2	coeffes	lun clair et lautre de taffetas	noir	--	--	--		
	1	petit colinette	--	--	a deux rangs; garnies de dentelle	--	--		
	4	colinette	--	--	uny simple	--	--		
	3	petite colinette	--	--	a patcs daraignes de trois pieces	--	--		
	1	colinette	a dentelle	--	--	--	--		
	1	colinette	--	--	--	--	--		
	1	coiffe de Bonnet	--	--	--	--	--		
	1	Coiffes ou garnitures	de mousseline	--	--	--	--		
	2	coeffes	lun clair et lautre de taffetas	noir	--	--	--		
	3	cornette	--	--	--	mauvaises	--		
	1	dormeuse	--	--	--	--	--		
	5	dormeuse	a dentelle	--	unic	--	--		
	1	dormeuse	de Gaze	--	--	--	--		
	1	dormeuse	de Gaze	--	Brodée garnie de dentelle	--	--		
	3	dormeuses	--	--	--	--	--		
6	fonds de Coiffe	--	--	unies	--	--			
2	petits fonds de coeffe	--	--	--	--	--			
4	fontange	--	--	argentés	--	--			

continued on next page

Table A27, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1740	24 64 6	calines colinettes manchetes	de Bazin -- de calandry	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	12 L. 16 L. 9 L.	marchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Pethuis et la deffuncte Demoiselle Magdelene Roherge
1742	17	caloton	--	--	--	--	--	conseiller	140 inventaire des biens de Sieur Francois Estienne Cugnet
1756	24 18 24 12	bonnets bonnet de nuit coiffes de nuit coiffures	-- a dentelle -- a dentelle	-- -- -- --	piquets -- garnies en mignonnette --	-- -- -- --	-- -- -- --	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Juillienin veuve de Joseph Riverin
1756	8 4 24 20 5 22 1	Bonnets Calines coiffe coiffe coiffes fonds de coiffe maramignon	-- -- de mousseline de toile fine -- de mousseline --	-- -- -- -- -- -- --	de toto -- garnie de dentelle garnies de dentelle -- -- --	-- -- -- -- -- -- demi neuf	5 L. 8 L. 55 L. 30 L. 3 L. <sup>1/2</sup> 18 L. 9 L.	habitant	166 conventions matrimoniales entre Joseph Ouellet et marie Anne Miville

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1189 The coiffes were estimated with one mouchoir

Table A27, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1756	1	bonnet	-	-	-	-	1 L, 10 s <sup>1190</sup>	-	167 inventaire des biens de Jean Baptiste Noel veuve de Reine Ireland
	2	Caslines	-	-	-	-	2 L, 10 s <sup>1191</sup>		
	1	Casline	de satin	-	Brodé	-	2 L, 10 s		
	2	Caslines	-	-	-	-	1 L, 10 s		
	2	Coeffles	-	noire	-	-	4 L		
	1	Coefflure	de gaze	-	-	-	1 L, 10 s		
	1	Coefflure	de gaze	-	-	-	1 L		
	1	Coefflure	de gaze	-	-	-	1 L, 10 s		
	2	miransignons	-	-	-	-	1 L, 10 s		

1190 The bonnet was estimated with two collines, two pièces, and two fausses manches

1191 The collines were estimated with an unknown number of mouchoirs.

Table A28  
Leg and Footwear - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1637	4 pr	bes	-	-	-	-	6 L.	charpentier	3 contrat de mariage entre Estienne Racine & Marguerite Martin
1671	1 pr 6 pr 10 pr 2 pr 5 pr 2 pr	bes bes bes bes bes grand souliers	de soye d'estame d'estame d'estame - -	de cher rouge bleue - gris Rouge et blancqs -	- - - - - françois	derny usé - - - - -	6 L. 3 L. 10 s/pr 3 L. 10 s/pr 7 L. 25 L. 10 L.	marchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay Sieur de la Garenne veuf de feu Marye Magdelienne Bellenger
1679	1 pr	bes	de soye	noir	-	vieille	-	Noble home; marchand	58 Traite et accords entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemaye et Damoiselle Genevieve Maccart
1692	7 pr	Souliers	-	-	-	-	4 L/pr	marchand, bourgeois	72 inventaire des biens de defunt Le Sieur Pierre Allermand et de damoiselle Louise Douaire

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Table A 28, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1692	3 pr 1 pr	Chusette Chouette	de Cotton de Cotton	- -	- -	Vielle neuve	31.5 s <sup>119</sup> 31.5 s	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Souverain	73 inventaire des biens de defuncte Eleonore de grand maison veuve de feu Jacques Descaillaut de la Tesserie
1695	13 pr 7 pr 52 pr 24 pr 19 pr 22 pr 5 pr 10 pr 38 pr	bas bas bas soutiens sauvagesse Soutiens Soutiens gras Soutiens soutiens	de Saint mauxant - de poitou de Saint mauxant - de Rebat - bien faison (---) -	- - - - - - - -	- - - - - - de normandic	- - - - - - -	55 s/pr 50 s/pr 40 s/pr 55 s/pr 10 s/pr 41./pr 30 s/pr 41./pr	marchand	80 inventaire des biens de Charles Aubert Escuyer soigneur de la Chevays et defuncte Damoiselle Louise Juchereau
1701	1 pr	bas	-	-	Rayé	vielle	1 l.	chirurgien	86 inventaire des biens de defunct L. Sieur Thimothée Roussel et Catherine Fournier
1703	1 pr 1 pr	pernoulle soutiens	- -	- -	en fabbans chamarréz	- -	81.119 --	Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil souverain	93 inventaire des biens de fo Meaire Charles Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vire et de dame Charlotte Chrestien

continued on next page

1192 These three pair chaussettes were estimated with the next item.

1193 The pernoulles were estimated with the another listed below

Table A28. *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1706	4 pr 1 pr	petites bas souliers	de Mexan -	- -	- -	portée et demy usée	50 s/paire 2 l.	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minet et d'honorable Anne Bonhomme
1709	1 pr	bas	-	bleue	-	-	3 l. 10 s	habitant	105 inventaire des biens de défunte Jean Demers et Jeanne Voldy
1710	2 pr 3 pr	bas chaussons	de grosse laine de toile	- -	- -	une neuve et l'autre vieille -	6 l. 1 l. 10 s	habitant	106 inventaire des biens de défunt Jacques Sanson et de Marianne Meatin
1714	1 pr	bas	-	-	-	vieille	1 l. 10 s <sup>1194</sup>	maçon	110 inventaire des biens de Jacques La Ros et de défunte Marie le Gris Lampine
1715	1 pr	bas	-	bleuf	-	-	6 l.	médecin	110A inventaire des biens de Sieur Gervain Baudouin et Anne Aubert

*continued on next page*


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<sup>1194</sup>The bas were estimated with a small piece of toile.

Table A28, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1717	1 pr	perceuses	-	-	-	neufs	32 L. <sup>1195</sup>	cabaretier; maître de barque	111 inventaire des biens de Jean baptiste Hale et la deffunte Marie anne Rouchin
	1 pr	Souliers	-	-	-	neufs	32 L.		
	1 pr	Souliers	-	-	-	-	8 L.		
1717	1 pr	bas	de St Maixant	-	-	-	10 L.	conseiller du Conseil Supérieur	111A de feu de Martin Charon et dame Marie Joseph le Houllanger
	6 pr	bas	d'Esé	de différentes couleurs	-	-	6 L/pr		
1718	2 pr	bas	-	rouge	draps	-	-	Marchand bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Dominique Bergeon et de noble femme Demoiselle Louise Catherine Denys de StSimon
	1 pr	bas	de soye	violette	-	-	-		
	1 pr	bas	de laine	verte	-	-	-		
	1 pr	bas	de soye	noir	-	-	-		
	12 pr	chausons	-	-	-	-	-		
	1 pr	perceuse	d'office	-	-	-	-		
	2 pr	soulier	-	-	brode d'argent	-	-		
	2 pr	soulier	-	-	doublés de peau de caribou	-	-		

continued on next page

1195 The points/bas were estimated with the next item.

Table A28, *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1718	1 pr 1 pr 1 pr 1 pr 1 pr 1 pr 1 pr 1 pr	bas bas pantoufle souliers pantoufle souliers souliers souliers	de soye -- -- -- -- -- -- --	bleue -- -- -- -- -- noirs noirs	-- -- -- -- brodee brode brod� fil dor brod� fil dargent	vielle vielle -- -- -- my Eus�es -- --	7 l. 10 s 2 l. 10 s 22 l. <sup>1196</sup> 22 l. 11 l. 6 l. 15 l. <sup>1197</sup> 15 l.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Superieur, controleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monsignat et marguerite de Lessemerac
1719	10 pr 4 pr	bas bas	-- de poitiers	-- Bleus	-- --	-- --	27 l./dz 12 l./dz	marchand	113 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Claude Chale et marie marguerite DuRoy
1720	1 pr	bas	--	--	--	vielle	1 l.	Maitre Charpentier	114 inventaire des biens de defunct le Sieur Jean Thomas et damoiselle Anne duquet
1721	1 pr 3 pr 3 pr	bas bas souliers	-- -- --	-- de feu --	-- drap�s --	-- -- --	3 l. 6 l./pr 6 l./pr	arquebusier	115 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Pierre Gorneau et marie Magdelene Menage

*continued on next page*

<sup>1196</sup> The *pantoufles* were estimated with the next item.

<sup>1197</sup> This pair *souliers* were estimated with the next item.



Table A28, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1723	1 pr	bas	de soye	-	-	-	10 l.	Conseiller du Roy au conseil supérieur	116B inventaire des biens de Eustache Chartier Sieur de Lozbiniere et Marie Francoise Renault Dervaline Demaloise
	1 pr	bas	-	de feu	drapés	-	3 l.		
1723	1 pr	Bas	de Soye	-	-	-	6 l.	marchand	116C inventaire des biens de deffunt Sieur Estienne Mirambeaux et Jeanne LeVasseur
	2 pr	perrouffes	de soye detoffe	-	-	-	15 l/pr		
1724	9 pr	bas	-	rouge couleur de feu	-	-	25 l/dz	marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillamin et de feue Dame francoise Le maire de La mortille
	8 pr	bas	de soye	-	-	-	48 l.		
	42 pr	bas	de Saint Maisson	-	-	-	55 l. 10 s/dz 35 l/dz		
	21 pr	bas	-	-	drapé	-	-		
	6 pr	bas	de soye	-	-	moins fins	10 l/paire		
	6 pr	bas	-	-	-	-	3 l.		
	1 pr	perrouffe	-	-	-	-	40 l.		
5 pr	ouffiers	-	-	Brode	-	-			
1724	2 pr	bas	-	-	drapé	-	4 l.	seigneur	118 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Morin de Cloridan et Anne Therese Minet
	6 pr	bas	de St Maisson	-	-	-	3 l/paire		

continued on next page

Table A28, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1728	1 pr	bas	de soye	noir	-	-	-	-	122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodose Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vire et la deffunte dame Marie Blaise des Hergeres
	1 pr	bas	de soye	gris de perle	-	-	-	-	
	1 pr	bas	de soye	rose	-	-	-	-	
	1 pr	bas	de soye	verte	a fourchette blanche	-	-	-	
	1 pr	bas	de soye	-	-	mauvais	-	-	
	8 pr	chaussons	-	-	-	ne vont que	-	-	
	9 pr	chaussons	-	-	-	tailles	-	-	
	12 pr	pointouffe	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2 pr	souliers	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1 pr	soulier	Castor	-	noir	brodés d'argent	-	-	
1732	4 pr	bas	-	-	drapé	-	50 s/paire	negociant	128 inventaire des biens de feu Nicolas Jermye et de Demoiselle francoise Bourot
	5 pr	bas	-	de feu	drapé	-	30 L, 10 s/pr		
	17 pr	bas	a deux Laine meles	-	-	-	27 L/dz		
	5 pr	bas	destamine	-	-	-	35 s/paire		
1740	12 pr	bas	de laine	-	-	tant bons que mauvais	9 L,	marchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perthuis et la deffuncte Demoiselle Magdelene Roborge
	17 pr	chaussettes	-	-	-	tant bonnes et mauvaises	8 L,		
	1 pr	pointouffes	de castor	-	-	-	9 L, <sup>1196</sup>		
	2 pr	Souliers	-	-	-	-	-		
1742	24 pr	Bas	de Sigovic	-	drap	-	-	conseiller	140 inventaire des biens de Sieur Francois Eslemae Cugnot
	3 pr	Bas	de soye	de divers Couleur	-	-	-		
	46 pr	souliers	-	Noir	-	-	-		
	24 pr	souliers	de (-)	-	-	-	-		

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1196. The pointouffes were estimated with the souliers listed below

Table A28, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Documents
1750	3 pr	bas	de laine	-	-	vicille	2 L.	habitant	152 inventaire des biens de Charles Cottin dit Dugal et de deffunte Marie Magdelaine Rasset
	1 pr	souliers	noir	-	-	-	2 L.		
	1 pr	soulier	de castor	-	-	-	4 L. 10 s		
1756	1 pr	bas	en deux laines	-	-	-	2 L. 5 s	voiturier	163 inventaire des biens de Jacques Berthiaume et la deffunte Françoise LaCense
	1 pr	souliers	de castor	-	-	vicille; demyc usé	2 L.		
1756	8 pr	bas	poil de chevre et soye	-	-	-	-	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Guillamin verve de Joseph Rivertin
	1 pr	bas	de castor	-	-	-	-		
	17 pr	bas	d'orbonne	de différentes couleurs	draps	-	3 L/pr		
	11 pr	bas	de Saint Maixen	-	-	-	50 s/pr		
	3 pr	bas	d'orleans	-	draps	-	3 L/pr		
	24 pr	bas	de laine a trois fils	-	draps	-	3 L/pr		
	3 pr	bas	a trois laines	(--)	(--)	-	3 L. 10 s/pr		
	4 pr	bas	de Saint Maixen	(--)	-	-	3 L. 10 s/pr		
	5 pr	bas	-	(--)	a la Reine	-	55 s/pr		
	12 pr	bas	de Saint Maixen	-	-	-	30 L.		
	12 pr	bas	de Saint Maixen	-	-	-	15 L.		
	6 pr	bas	de Saint Maixen	-	-	-	12 L.		
	24 pr	bas	de Saint Maixen	-	-	-	54 L.		
	20 pr	souliers	de cuire	-	-	-	4 L. 10 s/pr		
	1756	1 pr	bas	a trois laines	-	-	vieux		
1 pr		bas	a trois laines	-	-	-	2 L. 10 s		
1 pr		bas	-	rouge	drappé	-	5 L.		
1 pr		soulier	maroquin	rouge	-	neuf	9 L.		
1 pr		soulier	Dumas	-	-	demi neuf	7 L. 10 s		
1 pr		soulier	-	noir	-	-	7 L.		
1 pr		soulier	-	noir	plats	-	7 L.		

continued on next page

Table A28, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1756	1 pr	Bas	de laine	-	-	-	1 l.	-	167 inventaire des biens de Jean Baptiste Noel veuve de Reine Ireland
	1 pr	Bas	de fil	-	-	-	1 l.	-	
	1 pr	Bas	-	-	-	-	1 l. 10 s	-	
	1 pr	Bas	de soye	-	-	-	6 l.	-	
	1 pr	Bas	de Coton	-	-	-	1 l. 10 s	-	
	1 pr	Bas	-	Jaunes	-	-	2 l.	-	
	1 pr	Bas	-	-	-	non achevés	2 l.	-	
	1 pr	pointouffes	-	-	-	-	15 s	-	
	1 pr	souffiers	-	-	Brodés	-	2 l.	-	
	1 pr	souffiers	-	-	Brodés	-	1 l. 10 s	-	
	1 pr	souffiers	-	-	Brodés	-	1 l.	-	
	1 pr	souffiers	-	-	Brodés	-	1 l.	-	
	1 pr	souffiers	-	-	Brodés	-	2 s	-	
	1 pr	souffiers	-	-	Brodés françois	-	1 l. 10 s	-	
1 pr	souffiers	-	-	-	-	4 l.	-		

Table A29  
Accessories - Feminine

Year	Qty	Item	Textile/Metal/ Gems	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1637	18	mouchoirs de pochette	-	-	-	-	47 l.	charpentier	3 contrat de mariage entre Estienne Racine et Marguerite Martin
1671	84	bagues	de cuivre	-	-	-	6 s/dz	merchand	45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chenay
	720	petits boutons	-	-	a mettre sur les habits	-	15 l.		Sieur de la Chereyne
	-	boutons	d'email	-	enfilcs	-	3 L 9 s		veuf de feu Marye
	2	brasslets	de verre	noir	-	-	-		Margotienne Bellanger
	2	brasslets	de grain	noir	facon de venise	-	5 L <sup>119</sup>		
	1	collier	de fausses perles	-	-	-	5 L		
	1	collier	-	-	-	-	5 L		
	1	collier	d'ambre fin	-	-	-	1 L 5 s		
	1 pr	pendant d'oreilles	crystal	-	-	-	12 s		
	3 pr	pendant d'oreilles	perles	-	facon de Paris	-			
1676	3	bagues	d'or dont un jon de pierres	-	-	-	30 L <sup>1200</sup>	tailleur d'habits, bourgeois	50 inventaire des biens d'Yvonne Blanchon
	2	bagues	-	-	-	-	30 l, 5 s/dz		Sieur de LaRose et de deffuncte Anne Convent

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1199 The brasslets were estimated with the next three items

1200 The three bagues were estimated with the next item

Table A29, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1679	2 pr	boucles dorcille	-	-	-	-	-	Noble homme; marchand	58 Traite et accorde entre Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chemaye et Damoiseille Genevieve Macart
	3	petits boutons	d'argent et diamant	-	-	-	-		
	1	collier	d'ambre	-	-	-	-		
	1	croix	de diamant	-	-	-	-		
	5	Eventails	-	-	-	-	-		
	pluieurs	garnitures	-	de diverses couleurs	-	-	-		
	12	garnitures	de mousseline	-	-	-	36 l.		
	33	mouchoirs	de toile d'Holande	-	-	-	-		
	11	mouchoirs	a dentelle	-	-	-	-		
	7	mouchoirs	d'Holande	-	-	-	-		
	1	mouchoir	point de paris	-	-	sans entre montés	-		
1688	2	mouchoirs	de taffetas	noir	-	-	-	marchand bourgeois	69 inventaire des biens deffunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Lestre
	1	mouchoir	point de France	-	qu'a Mlle. de Villeray	-	-		
	1	mouchoir	point de France	-	-	-	-		
	19	mouchoirs de poche	-	-	-	7 L 12 s			
1692	42 pr	boucles	de cuivre et (-)	-	-	-	6 s/pre	marchand, bourgeois	72 inventaire des biens de deffunt Pierre Allemand et de damoiselle Louise D'ouaire
	20 pr	boucles	de fil	-	-	-	3 s/pre		
1692	1	bague	deur	-	garnie de Sept diamans un gros et Six petites	-	60 l.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Souverain	73 inventaire des biens de deffunt Eleonard de grand maison veuve de feu Jacques D'escalibant de la Tenserie
	7	mouchoirs de poche	de Toille de Rouan	-	-	-	8 s/pre		

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Table A29, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1694	12	mouchoirs de poche	-	-	-	-	55 l. <sup>1001</sup>	-	78 inventaire des biens de feu Richard denis escuyer Sieur de Fromasac et de Demoiselle Françoise Caillereau
1695	2	evantaux	-	-	-	-	20 s/poe	marchand	80 inventaire des biens de Charles Aubert de la Chenaye et deffunte Demoiselle Louise Juchereau
1701	6	mouchoirs de poches	-	-	-	-	4 L	chirurgien	86 inventaire des biens de deffunt Le Sieur Thorothee Roussel et Catherine Fournier
1706	5 pr 2	petites boucles poches	de cuivre --	- -	deux a ceinture vieilles; plus de demy usées	- -	1 L 10 s 2 L	marchand	100 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Jean Minet et d' honorable Anne l' honnorable
1710	16	mouchoir de poches	-	-	-	-	15 s/poe	habitant	106 inventaire des biens de deffunt Jacques Sanson et de Marianne Mestru

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1201. The mouchoirs de poches were estimated with twenty-four coffes, ten mouchoirs de col, six peignoirs, six garnitures de tête, and twelve criffes de nuit

Table A29, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1715	21	Cintures	de Cajuton	-	-	-	40 n/pos	médecin	110A inventaire des biens de Sieur Gervais Fleudouain et Anne Aubert
1717	1 1 1 pr 1	boucle a Cinture Cinture boucle a Souliers Croix	argent - argent argent	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	50 L. <sup>100</sup> 50 L. 24 L. -	cabaretier, maître de barques	111 inventaire des biens de Jean baptiste Hale et la défunte Marie anne Roucin
1717	2 4	Anneaux 2 gros et 2 petits boucles	de Cuirre de Cuirre	- -	pour une Calèche -	- -	5 L. <sup>100</sup> 5 L.	conseiller du Conseil Supérieur	111A inventaire des biens de feu de Martin Cheron et dame Marie Joseph le Bouillanger
1718	5 12 24	garnitures garnitures mouchoirs de poche	de dentelle de mousseline -	- - -	complettes complettes -	- - -	- - -	marchand bourgeois	112 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme Demoiselle Louise Catherine Denys de St Simeon

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1202 The boucle was estimated with the next item.

1203 The anneaux were estimated with the next item.



Table A29, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1718	1	bague	dor	-	a sept diamans	-	225 l.	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil Supérieur, contrôleur de la marine et receveur du Domaine	112A inventaire des biens de Charles de monseigneur et marguerite de Lassenetac
	1 pr	boucle dentelle	-	a petit diamans	-	45 l.			
	1	boucle	argent	-	de dix diamans	-	22 l. 10 s		
	1	garniture	point d'angleterre	-	..	-	20 l.		
	2	garniture	dentelle du Baure	-	..	-	40 l.		
	1	garniture	dentelle du Baure	-	..	-	45 l.		
	1	garniture	de mousseline unie	-	..	-	9 l.		
	2	garniture	de mousseline unie	-	avec une petite dentelle	-	18 l.		
	3	garnitures	de grosse mousseline unies Claire	-	..	-	15 l.		
	12	mouchoirs de poche	-	-	..	-	4 l.		
1719	10	petits boutons	-	-	-	-	20 s <sup>1104</sup>	charpentier	113A inventaire des biens d'Estienne Marchard et sa femme Marie Anne Durant
	4	mouchoirs	-	-	brodés	-	5 l/poe		
1721	4	mouchoirs	-	-	-	-	-	arquebuisier	115 inventaire des biens de feu Pierre Clameau et Marie Magdelene Menage

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1204 The buttons were estimated with three gelons

Table A29, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1723	1	ceinture	d'argent	-	-	-	8 L. <sup>1205</sup>	Conseiller du Roy au Conseil superieure	1163 inventaire des biens de Eustache Chartier Sieur de Lotbiniere et Marie francoise Renaut Davalain Desmalaine
	1	Ceinture	de soye et d'argent	-	-	-	4 L.		
	1	garniture	-	-	-	-	60 L. <sup>1206</sup>		
	1	garniture	de mignonette	-	-	-	25 L. <sup>1207</sup>		
	3	garnitures	--	-	complettes	-	25 L.		
1724	1	garniture	de maline	-	a rescau	-	80 L.	marchand	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feue francoise L.e. maire de La morille
	1	garniture	de maline	-	a rescau	-	70 L.		
	2	garniture	de dentelle (---)	-	-	-	140 L.		
	2	garniture	de dentelle	-	-	-	60 L.		
	1	garniture petite	dentelle	-	-	-	35 L.		
	7	garnitures	a dentelle mignonette	-	-	-	105 L.		
	5	garniture	de mouscitrine	-	-	-	25 L.		
1	mouchoir	--	-	Brode d'argent	-	10 L.			
1724	6	Boucles de sainture	--	-	-	-	10 s/pce	seigneur	118 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Morin de Cloridan et Anne Therese Minee
	15 pr	boucles	damier	-	-	-	5 s/pce		
	9	Evantaille	de papier	-	-	-	15 s/pce		
	3	Evantaille	en taffetas	-	monture de bois	-	25 s/pce		

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1205 The ceinture was estimated with one *pièce de corps*1206 The garniture was estimated with one pair *manchettes* and one *tour de col*.1207 The garniture was estimated with one pair *manchettes*, one *tour de col*, and one *fichu*

Table A29, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1726	27	ceintures	de différentes couleur sur fil	--	--	--	13 L. 10 s	gouverneur et lieutenant-general	120 inventaire des biens du feu seigneur Messire Philippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil et de dame Louise-Elizabeth de Joybert
	5	Eventailles	Communs	--	--	--	2 L. 10 s		
	4	Eventailles	de Taffetas	--	--	--	4 L.		
	4	garnitures	de gaze	--	--	--	12 L.		
1728	1 pr	boucle	D'argent	--	--	--	--		122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre et la défunte dame Marie Blaise des Bergères
	1 pr	boucle d'oreille	de diamants blanc faux enchassé dans de l'argent enchassé dans du vermeil	paille	--	--	--		
	1 pr	boucles avec leur pendant d'oreille	de soye de Grenade	meulées	--	--	--		
	1	sinture	de Ras de St Maure	--	--	--	--		
	21	sinture	de soye de Grenade	--	--	--	--		
	9	sinture	de soye	--	--	--	--		
	1	sinture	de perle fausses	--	taillées en diamants	--	--		
	1	collier	de Jet	noir	--	--	--		
	1	colliers		--	--	--	--		
	1	petite croix	a six diamants faux brisé	--	dont un des batton est cassé	--	--		
	1	Evantail	de la chine	--	--	--	--		
	1	evantail	--	--	communes	--	--		
	10	evantails	a dentelle	--	--	--	--		
	3	garnitures	--	--	--	--	--		
	1	garniture appelé blonde	de tabac	--	--	--	--		
	1	petit jong	de jet	--	enchassés dans du	--	--		
	48	lascets	de Rubans	--	--	--	--		
44	lascets	de Rubans	--	--	--	--			
1 pr	pendants d'oreilles	a Diamant	--	cuivre enchassé sur argent	un a la graphie cassé	--			
1 pr	pendant d'oreille	--	Rouge	--	il maque un pendant	--			

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Table A29. continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1737	1	garniture de boutons	de poils de chevre	-	-	-	3 L.	procurateur	135 inventaire des biens de la succession de Francois Ruetie d'Auteuil
1740	54 3 pr	garnitures poches	de mousseline	-	avec leurn fonds	-	541 15 s	marchand	138 inventaire des biens de Sieur Charles Perthuis et la defuncte Magdelene Roberge
1742	2 prs 1 pre	de boucles de boucles	d'argent	-	du poids de deux onces moins demy gros	-	5 s 10 L.	horloger, orfevre	139 inventaire des biens de Sieur Jacques Page et D'emoiselle Louise Roussel
1743	1 pre	de boucle	de mauvais argent	-	a diamans	-	-	orfevre et joaillier	144 inventaire des biens de D'emoiselle marie medelene Gilbert veuve du Sieur Nicolas Gudin dit La potterie

continued on next page

Table A29, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1749	2 pr	agrafes a Cape	--	--	--	--	4 L. 10 s	orphèvre	153 inventaire des biens de deffunt Paul Lambert et de Marguerite Maillou
	1 pr	boucles	en lacs d'amour	--	a coquilles a filets	--	12 L.		
	2 pr	petites boucles	--	--	--	--	10 L.		
	3 pr	plus petites boucles	--	--	--	--	--		
	1 pr	petita boucles	a lacs d'amour d'argent	--	--	--	--		
	2	Boucles de Ceinture grosses	--	--	--	--	10 L.		
	2 onces	--	gros d'argent	--	pour faire une paire de Boucles	--	--		
	4	boucles	--	--	--	--	--		
	1 pr	de boucles	d'argent	--	pezzant Deux onces un gros	--	12 L. 15 s		
	1 pr	de boucles	--	--	--	--	--		
1	petit Crucifix	d'argent	--	--	--	2 L. 10 s			
1756	192	boucles	de tomhac	--	--	--	35 s/pee	negociant	164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Guillimin veuve de Joseph Riverin
	1	collier	de grenat d'or	--	--	--	--		
	1	petit jonc	--	--	--	--	--		
	24	mouchoirs	de cholette	--	--	--	--		
	24	mouchoirs	de toille de Laval	blanc	--	--	--		
	12	mouchoir	peint des Indes	--	--	--	--		
	12	mouchoir	de batisc	--	--	--	--		
	12	mouchoir	de mousseline	--	--	--	--		
	12	mouchoir	de mousseline	--	--	--	--		
	6	mouchoirs	de mousseline	--	brodée	--	--		
1756	2	colliers	de perles	--	--	--	6 L.	habitant	166 conventions matrimoniales entre Joseph Ouellet & marie Anne Miville
	1	collier	de ruban noir	--	a feston au croix de pierre de cristal garnie d'argent	--	7 L. 10 s		
	1	mouchoir	de mousseline	--	--	--	5 L.		
	8	mouchoir	de toele	--	--	--	24 L.		
	3 pr	poches	d'etoffe du pais	--	--	--	4 L. 10 s		

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Table A29, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1756	1	collier	de perles	-	-	-	1 L, 10 s	-	167 inventaire des biens de Joseph Hapritze Noel veuve de Rctine Ireland
	1	mouchoir	de soie	-	Brodé simple	-	3 L	-	
	2	mouchoir	-	-	simple	-	2 L, 10 s	-	
	5	mouchoir	-	-	-	-	2 L, 10 s	-	
	3	mouchoir	de soie	-	-	-	1 L	-	
	2	Mouchoirs	de soie	-	-	-	3 L	-	
	1	Mouchoir	de soie	-	-	-	1 L, 10 s <sup>1208</sup>	-	
	1	mouchoir	-	-	-	-	3 L, 10 s	-	
	1	mouchoir	-	-	-	-	2 L, 10 s <sup>1210</sup>	-	
	2	Poches	-	-	-	-	15 s	-	
	2	Poches	de soie	-	-	-	4 s	-	
	3	Poches	de soie	-	-	-	35 s/poe	-	

1208 The mouchoir was estimated with two col/lines.

1209 The mouchoir was estimated with five col/lines

1210 The mouchoir was estimated with two col/lines

Table A30  
Children's Costume

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1663	1 pr.	soulier françois	-	-	a enfant	-	-		28 inventaire des biens de deffunt Jacques Mahou et Anne Convent
1669	5	petites chemises	-	-	a enfans	mouchantes; usés	1 L.		44 inventaire des biens de Toussaint Toupin et la deffuncte Marguerite Proucher
1671	1	bande	de toile	-	a enfant	demý use	20 L.		45 inventaire des biens de Bertrand Chesny Sieur de la Charrene veuf de feu Marye Magdeleine Beilenger
	4	petits capots	-	-	a enfant	-	-		
	1	coeffe	-	-	a l'usage d'enfant	-	-		
	2	coeffes	de cotonne toile	-	dentif	-	-		
	1	coiffe	de mousseline	-	pique propre pour un enfant	-	-		
	1	petite coeffe	-	-	a enfant garnys de dentelle	-	2 L. 10 s		
	1	corps	-	-	-	-	-		
	2	mouchoirs de col	-	-	-	-	-		
	2 pr	souliers françois	-	-	pour filles	-	6 L.		
1678	-	chemises	-	-	aux enfans	-	2 L.		57 inventaire des biens de deffunct Ozanis Joseph Nadas dit Lavigne et de Marguerite Abraham
1688	2	bandes	-	-	-	-	-		69 inventaire des biens de deffunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de L'auibe de L'entre
	24	Begains	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	petites chemises	-	-	aux enfans	-	-		
	12	Chemises	-	-	-	-	-		
	10	chemises a brassieres	-	-	-	-	-		
	27	petites coeffes	de toile	-	-	-	-		
	16	petites cornettes	-	-	-	-	-		
	20	petits mouchoirs de Col	-	-	-	-	-		
	4	tours de linge	-	-	-	-	-		

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Table 30, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document	
1688	2	bandes	-	-	-	-	-		69 inventaire des biens de deffunt Charles Roger Sieur des Colombiers et de Louise de Lestre	
	24	Beguins	-	-	-	-	-			
	-	petites chemises	-	-	-	-	-			
	12	Chemises	-	-	-	-	-			
	10	chemises a brasieres	-	-	aux Enfants	-	-			
	27	petites coiffes	de toile	-	-	-	-			
	16	petites cornettes	-	-	-	-	-			
	20	petits mouchoirs de Col	-	-	-	-	-			
	4	tours de linge	-	-	-	-	-			
1703	8	Beguins	-	-	garnis de toile a la reserve d'un quoy est garny de dentelle	-	2 L.			93 inventaire des biens de feu Meistre Charles Demye l'acuyer Sieur de Viro et de damo Charlotte Chrestien
	1	petit bonnet	de carrie	-	-	-	1 L. 5 s			
	9	petites Chemises a brasieres	de toile de Murlain	-	-	-	5 L.			
	2	petites chemisettes en brasieres	-	-	dentant, en maillo	-	1 L. 5 s <sup>iii</sup>			
	6	petites coiffes	de toile de la Val	-	-	-	3 L.			
	2	coiffes	toiles a rouls	-	a enfant qui ne sont point ourtes d'environ un quartier en carré	-	2 L.			
	11	petits mouchoirs de col	-	-	-	-	2 L.			
	6	petits mouchoirs de col	-	-	-	-	1 L.			
1692	1	petit bonnet	de Satin	-	a Enfant	-	40 s		72 inventaire des biens de deffunt Le Sieur Pierre Allemand et de damoiselle Louise Douaire	
	11 pr	gans	-	-	a Enfant	-	8 s/pr			

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1211 The chemisettes en brasieres were estimated with one bonnet.



Table A30, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1693	1	petit bonnet chemises	-	-	a enfant a usage des enfants mineurs	-	1 L		76 inventaire des biens de feu Sieur Eustache Lambert et de damoiselle Marie Vanech
	28	petites jupes petit justaucorps petit manteau	-	-	-	-	-		
	1	petit manteau	de drap d'une serge de Cacn	russe bleu	a petit garçon a petite fille	-	-		
	1	petit robe	d'une serge de Cacn	bleu	a petite fille	-	-		
	7 pr 34 pr 36 pr	bas bas bas	de poitou de poitou de poitou	-	a fille a fille a Garçon et a fille descant a la premier age a Enfants enfant	-	15 s/pr 8 s/pr 15 s/pr		
84 pr	bas	de poitou	-	-	-	8 s/pr			
8 pr 41 pr 34 pr 11 pr	gant gant souliers petite souliers	(-) - - -	-	-	-	5 s/pr 10 s/pr 40 s/pr 15 s/pr			
1703	1	petit corps de robe gros jupon	-	bleu	gamy de baleine a enfant	vieux	1 L, 5 s 2 L, 10 s		94 inventaire des biens de defunct Joseph Mauffait et Therese Cingrau
	1	petit manteau	de gros camelot rayé delamine	-	a enfant de cinq ou six ans non doublé	-	-		
	2	petit Chapeaux petites chemises chemises	de grosse laine - -	-	a enfants a enfants a la fille ainée en haillons	vieux; mechants vieilles plus de demy usées toutes rompus et pleines de pieces	1 L, 10 s - -		
1715	7	bonnets	-	-	a Enfant	-	30 s/pce		110A inventaire des biens de Sieur Gervais Baudouin et Anne Aubert

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Table 30, continued

1717	5	petits Bonnets	de laine	-	-	a Enfants	-	20 s/pr	111A inventaire des biens de feu de Martin Charon et dame Marie Joseph le Boullanger
1718	12 7 1 22 1	chemises coiffe de nuit jupon mouchoir de poche robe	- - de caris - de laine	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - garçic	- - - - -	- - - - -	112 inventaire des biens de feu le Sieur Dominique Bergeron et de noble femme Damoiselle Louise Catherine Denys de St Simon
1718	2	Chemises	de toile de meyl	-	-	a garçon	-	8 l.	112B inventaire des biens de Charles Remonseau et de deffunte Therese Bridau
1724	94	petites bonnets	de poilou	-	-	a enfant	-	4 l/dz	117 inventaire des biens de Messire Charles guillimin et de feu Dame francoise Le maire de La moelle
1724	3 pr 2 5 pr 9 pr	bas petit Bonnets mataine petit soulier	de soye - - -	- - - -	- - - -	a Cadet a enfans a enfans a enfans	- - - mechant	4 l/pr 3 l. 10 s 12 s/pr 8 s/pr	118 inventaire des biens de feu Charles Morin de Charbant et Anne Therese Minet

continued on next page

Table A30, *continued*

Year	Qty	Item	Textile	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1728	1	petit chapeau	-	-	a Garcon avec son plumet rouge et blanc	-	-		122 inventaire des biens de Sieur Theodore Denys Frayeur Sieur de Vitre et la deffiance dame Marie Blaise des Thergeres
1756	10 pr 66 pr 5 pr	bas	de Saint Maixent	-	a grand Cadet	-	3 L/pr		164 inventaire des biens de Marie charlotte Cuillierin veuve de Joseph Riverin
	24 pr	bas	de Saint Maixen	-	a grand Cadet a la (-)	-	4 L/dz		
	24 pr	bas	de Saint Maixen	-	broche	-	3 L/pr		
	7	chapeaux souliers	de Saint Maixen de laine de cuire	-	a Cadet	-	30 L/dz		
	15 pr			-	a cadet a enfant pour enfant de dix a quinze ans	-	5 L/pr 3 L/poc 3 L/pr		

Table A31  
Gender Undetermined Costume

Year	Qty	Item	Textile/Metal/Gems	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1661	1 pr	bas	déclasse	-	-	-	-	marchand	22 inventaire des effets Marie Claschet & Charles Roger dit des coulombiers
	1 pr	bas	de burre	-	-	-	-		
	4	chemises	-	-	-	-	-		
	2	grosses chemises	-	-	-	-	-		
	1	chemisette	-	-	-	-	-		
	2	Manteaux	-	rouge	-	-	-		
	1 pr	Méline	Ung de drap et Lautre de bourreau	-	garny de boutons	-	-		
	1 pr	petite miton	de paus noir	-	doublé de maitre français	-	-		
	1 pr	souliers	-	-	-	-	-		
	1 pr	souliers sauvages	-	-	-	neufs	-		
1669	7 pr	souliers sauvages	-	-	-	-	7 l.	bourgeois; maitre de barque	44 inventaire des biens Toussaint & Marguerite Boucher

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Table A31, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile/Metal/Gems	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/ Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1671	84	bagues	de cuivre	-	-	-	6 s/dz	marchand	45 inventaire des biens Hertrand Chemay Sieur de la Glacenne & Marie Magdelenne Bellanger
	2	bonnets de nuit	-	-	-	10 s			
	-	boutons	d'email	-	-	3 l. 9 s			
	35	chemises de traite	-	blanche	garnye sur les poignets et au col de guipure	4 l/pce			
	1 pr	gands	de cotton	-	-	1 l. 10 s			
	1 pr	gands	-	-	garnys de rubans or argent et soye	2 l.			
	1 pr	gands	-	-	garnyes de petit rubans non pareille noir satiné	3 l.			
	1 pr	gands	-	-	garnye de petit ruban noir	2 l.			
	1	ceinture	de cotton	-	-	2 l.			
	204	de lasses	de fil	-	-	12 s/dz			
1 pr	fausses manches	de molton	-	-	1 l. 10 s <sup>1212</sup>				
15	mouchoirs a moucher	-	-	-	3 l.				
2	mouchoirs	de toile baptisde	-	-	-				
1671	1	grand bonnet	-	-	-	-	-	Capitaine du Regiment Carrignan	48 inventaire des biens Francois Pollet Escuyer Sieur de la Combe pocatiere & Marie Anne Juchereau
	2	petits bonnets	-	-	-	-			
1676	60	gros boutons	argent faux	-	-	-	5 s/dz	tailleur d'habits, bourgeois	50 inventaire des biens Estienne Blanchon Sieur de La Rose & Anne Convent

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1212 The manchettes were estimated with a small piece of boursoin

Table A31, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile/Metal/Gems	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/ Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1679	3	petits boutons	d'argent et diamant	--	--	--	--	Noble homme; marchand	58 traite et accords Charles Aubert Seigneur de la chenaie & Genevieve Mascart
1692	42 ptt 20 pr 864 3 pr	boucles boucles de boutons de boutons	de cuivre et (---) de fil d'argent	-- blanc --	-- a Camisolle dont une a diamant	-- -- -- --	6 s/pr 3 s/pr 40 s/gr 3 L/pr	marchand, bourgeois	72 inventaire des biens Pierre Allemand & Louise Douaire
1693	15 6	mouchoirs a moucher poches	de toile de traite --	-- --	-- vieilles	-- --	8 s/poc seulement pour leur petitee 3 L.	marchand bourgeois	76 inventaire des biens Faustache Lambert & Marie Varech
1694	8 pr 1 584 4 608 288 1 pr	de bas de boutons de boutons de lasses raquettes	de chamois or et argent de fil de Renne de fil --	jaune et violette -- -- -- --	partie visiez a juste au corps a juste au corps et camisolle -- --	-- -- -- -- vieille	20 s/poc 6 L/gr 15 s/gr 50 s/gr	marchand bourgeois	79 inventaire des biens Guillaume Bouthier & Francoise Denis

continued on next page

Table A31, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile/Metal/Gems	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/ Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1695	80 pr	de bas	dangleterre	--	--	--	4 l/pr	marchand	80 inventaire des biens Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye & Louvain Juchereau
	44 pr	de bas	de Saint Maure	--	--	--	20 s/pce		
	2	bonnets de nuit	--	--	double de laine	--	12 s/pce		
	9	bonnets de nuit	--	--	simple	--	20 s/pce		
	4	bonnets de nuit	de laine	Blanc	double	--	--		
	648	de boutons	de laine	--	--	--	--		
	576	boutons	de laine	--	--	--	--		
	2 5 92	de boutons	de Soye	--	a Justaucorps	--	10 s/gr		
	5	chemises	de meslin	--	--	--	50 s/pce		
	16	chemises	de Toille de meslin	--	--	--	50 s/pce		
	3 pr	Gands	de soye	--	--	--	3 l.		
	1 296	lascets	de fil	--	--	--	30 s/gr		
	288	lascets	de Soye	--	--	--	9 l/gr		
	1 728	de lascets	de fil	--	--	--	36 s/gr		
720	de lascets	de fil	--	mechant	--	20 s/gr			
3 pr	Raquette	de fil	--	--	--	8 l/pr			
3 pr	Souliers	--	--	grave; de normandie (---)	--	5 l. 10 s/pr			
26 pr	Soulier	--	--	--	--	30 s/pr			
1706	5 pr	petites boucles	de cuivre	--	deux a ceinture	--	1 l. 10 s	marchand	100 inventaire des biens Jean Minet & honorable Anne Bonhomme
	5 pr	de bouton	dacier	--	en cinq garnitures a manches	--	2 l.		
	72	de lascets	de fil	--	--	--	2 l. 2 s		
	2 pr	souliers	de munition	--	--	--	6 l.		
	10 pr	souliers	de peaux de Cert	--	sauvage	--	9 l.		
1709	1	bonnet de nuit	--	--	--	--	50 s	habitant	105 inventaire des biens Jean Demers & Jeanne Voigy
	5	mouchoirs de poche	--	--	viels	--	50 s III		
	4	mouchoirs	--	--	vieille	--	50 s III		
	4	poche	--	--	--	--	4 l.		

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1213 The mouchoirs was estimated with one bonnet de nuit

Table A31, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile/Metal/Gems	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/ Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1717	12 pr	de boutons	d'Etain a poignets	--	de Chemises	--	3 s/pr	--	111A inventaire des biens Martin Cheron & Marie Joseph le Boulanger
1719	1 pr 36 2 10	bas de ceinture mouchoirs poches	-- -- de soye de grosse toile	-- -- -- --	drapés -- -- --	-- -- -- --	41.10 s 12 l/dz 50 s/poc 20 s/poc	marchand	113 inventaire des biens Sieur Claude Chasle & maria marguerite DuRoy
1719	10	petits boutons	--	--	--	--	20 s <sup>114</sup>	charpentier	113A inventaire des biens Etienne Marchand & maria Anne Durant
1721	10 23 30 10	boutons pour nuit lacetts lacetts mouchoirs	de laine coton et Soye de Soye filonelle	blanche -- -- --	simple de trois aunes de Long -- --	-- -- -- --	20 s/poc 10 s/poc 15 s/poc 40 s/poc	arquebustier	115 inventaire des biens Pierre Garsneau & maria Magdelene Menage

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1214 The boutons were estimated with three galons



Table A31, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile/Metal/Cerms	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/ Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1724	54	bonnets	-	rouge	drappée	-	43 l/dz	marchand	117 inventaire des biens Charles guillamin & françoise Le maître de La morille
	20	de gros bonnets	de Poictoux	-	-	-	35 s/poc		
	1 pr	boucle	d'argent	-	a soulier	-	4 l.		
	1	boucle	d'argent	-	a ceinture a Diamants	-	20 l.		
	72	boucles	d'acier carré	-	-	-	40 s/dz		
	12	de ceinture	or et argent	-	-	-	50 l.		
	60	de ceinture	de grenade	-	-	-	22 l/dz		
	12	de ceinture	de grenade	noire	-	-	18 l.		
	25	chemise	de toille de Mortais	de couleurs	-	-	50 s/poc		
	1	habit	de massamet	asortie	double	-	35 l.		
	102	petite mouchoirs	de fil rayé	-	-	-	36 l.		
	64	mouchoirs	de soye	-	-	-	22 l/dz		
	20	mouchoirs	de gaze et filocelle	-	-	-	6 l/dz		
	42	mouchoirs	filocelle	-	-	-	6 l/dz		
1724	27	bagues	d'argent	-	-	-	15 s/poc		118 inventaire des biens Charles Murin de Cloridan & Anne Therese Minet
	20	gros Bonnets	de Poictoux	-	-	-	35 s/poc		
	70	garniture de boutons	de poil de chievre	-	-	-	45 s/poc		
	53	garnitures de boutons	de cuivre	-	doré	-	7 l. 15 s/poc		
	22	sinure	filocelle	-	-	-	15 s/poc		
	72	de lassaïs	de fil	-	-	-	40 s/dz		
	12	de lassaïs	de soye	-	-	-	3 l.		
	3	mouchoirs	de filocelle	-	-	-	3 l/poc		
	4	mouchoirs	de coton et fil	-	-	-	30 s/poc		
1726	432	de boutons	de cuivre	-	argenté	-	36 l.	gouverneur et lieutenant-general	120 inventaire des biens Phillippe de Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil & Louise-Elizabeth de Joybert

continued on next page

Table A31, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile/Metal/Gems	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/ Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1728	1	bonnet	de taffetas	-	piqué	-	-		122 inventaire des biens Theodore Denys Escuyer Sieur de Vitre & Marie Blaise des Bergeres
	2	boucles	-	paille	enchaîné dans du verreil	-	-		
	1	garniture de boutons	de poil de charrvre	gris de perle	gamy d'un tour de cheveux	-	-		
	1	petit cabochon	-	-	-	-	-		
	2 pr	gens	de Castor	lune blanche et l'autre brune	-	-	-		
	3 pr	manches	de futaine	-	doublé de carisé a dentelle	-	-		
	1 pr	manches	de framoise	-	urée	-	-		
	1 pr	petite manchette	-	-	doublé garnie dans petite dentelle	-	-		
	1 pr	petite manchette	-	-	doublés a dentelles	-	-		
	1 pr	manchettes	-	-	-	-	-		
	1 pr	manchette	-	-	-	-	-		
	6	mouchoirs de poche	de toile	blanche	don't un a fleurs d'argent	-	-		
	3	petit noué de tisse	-	-	brodés argent qui ont été portés	-	-		
	1 pr	pernoulle	de coton	-	-	-	-		
1 pr	poches	-	-	-	-	-			
1 pr	sullies	de Castor	-	-	-	-			
1	tirebouchon	-	-	brodés d'argent	-	-			
1732	6 pr	Gens	-	-	commun	-	50 s/pr	negociant	128 inventaire des biens Nicolas Jeremie & françois Bourot
	2 pr	Gens	-	-	commun	-	20 s/pr		
	13	mouchoirs	de filonelle	-	-	-	10 l/dz		
	60	mouchoir	de (-)	-	-	-	60 L		
1737	1	garniture de boutons	de poils de chevre	-	-	-	3 l.	procurateur	135 inventaire des biens François Ruette d'Autueil

continued on next page

Table A31, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile/Metal/Clams	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/ Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1740	18 pr 43 pr 15 52 56	manchettes manchettes mouchoirs mouchoirs mouchoirs	de moucoline de moucoline - - -	- - blanc blanc couleur de service	- - - - -	- - vieux neuf -	12 l. 21 l. 10 s 3 l. 20 l. 37 l. 6s 8d <sup>11</sup> 11	marchand	138 inventaire des biens Sieur Charles Perthuis & Magdelene Roberge
1742	2 pns 1 pr	de boucles de boucle	- d'argent	- -	- du poids de deux onces moins demy gros	- -	5 s 10 l.	horloger, orfevre	139 inventaire des biens Jacques Pagé & Louise Roussel
1742	147 pr 36 9 7 68 pr 87 pr 32 pr 8	de bas Bonnets Chemises de trinité Coiffures Gands Gands Gands mouchoirs	de Saint Maixant Sigovie - de Gaze de (-) - de Niort de Gaze	- Ecarlate - Blanche Blanc Blanc assortis de divers Couleurs	- - - commune - Commune - a fleurs brode En argent	- - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	conseiller	140 inventaire des biens François Cugnet
1743	1 pr	de boucle	de mauvais argent	-	a diamans	-	-	orfevre et joaillier	144 inventaire des biens Nicolas Godin dit La poterie & Marie Madeleine Gilbert
1747	3 pecs	mouchoirs	Bengale	-	-	-	-	-	175 cargo manific ????

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1215 The mouchoirs were estimated with seventeen pairs chaussettes

Table A31, continued

Year	Qty	Item	Textile/Metal/Clams	Color	Descriptive Elements	Age/ Condition	Value	Occupation/Status	Document
1749	1 pr 2 onces	de Boucles	- gras d'argent	-	-	-	-	orphelino	153 inventaire des biens Paul Lambert & Marguerite Mailkou
	1 pr	de boucles	-	-	pour faire une pro de Boucles	-	-		
	1 pr	de boucles	- d'argent	-	pesant Deux onces un gras	-	12 l. 15 s		
1756	40	bonnets	de Saint Maixant	de differents couleurs	-	-	24 L.	negociant	164 inventaire des biens Joseph Rivierin & Marie charlotte Guillimin
	1	bonnet	-	rouge	drapé	-	2 l. 10 s		
	10	bonnets	de Cotton	-	-	-	40 s/pcs		
	19	garnitures de bouton	-	-	-	-	30 s/pcs		
	36	garnitures de bouton	de poil de chevre	-	-	-	-		
	10	garnitures de bouton	de cholette	-	-	-	-		
	2 pr	gans	-	-	-	-	-		
	20	mouchoirs	de Rouen No. 2	-	-	-	12 s/pr		
	12	mouchoir	de Rouen No. 3	bleue	-	-	50 s/pcs		
	21	mouchoirs	de Rouen No. 4	-	-	-	22 l/dz		
			de Rouen No. 5	-	-	-	18 l/dz		
			de Rouen No. 6	-	-	-	18 l/dz		
			de Rouen No. 7	-	-	-	18 l/dz		
	40	mouchoirs	-	-	(--)	-	24 L.		
	12	mouchoirs	de soye	-	-	-	22 l. 10 s		
	12	mouchoirs	de taffetas	-	-	-	20 l/dz		
	12	mouchoirs	-	-	-	-	20 s/pcs		
	15	mouchoirs	-	-	-	-	-		
	24	mouchoirs	-	-	-	-	-		
	10	mouchoirs	-	-	-	-	-		
	1760	17	poches	-	-	-	-	17 L.	

## GLOSSARY OF TEXTILES

The following glossary lists the textiles and textile terms referenced in the primary documents related to Québec.<sup>1216</sup> In the textile glossary, a definition is given first, then instances of the textile as they appeared as *aunage*, followed by use of the textile in garments. If the reader has the vague impression that there is repetition it is because many of the same manufacturing locales appear with different textiles.

### *AMBOISE*

*Amboise* refers to a region near Tours. In the eighteenth-century, they fabricated Amboise textiles for the *bourgeois* who came to Tours to purchase them. The fibre content is not explained.<sup>1217</sup> A single entry for *Amboise* was in 1742 in the inventory of François Cugnet where a total of seventy-six *aunes* were recorded.<sup>1218</sup> No garments were entered showing the use of *Amboise*.

### *BASIN (BAZIN)*

*Basin* had a long history of use in France, from its beginning in 1580 when it was first created in Lyon through to the nineteenth-century. In the seventeenth-century, when

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<sup>1216</sup>In order to provide a complete glossary, the textiles discussed in Chapter 4 are included in this glossary.

<sup>1217</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "amboise."

<sup>1218</sup>Appendix 1, #140.

the first Québec reference appears, the fabric was made of cotton, sometimes with a small amount of flax added.<sup>1219</sup> It became very popular in the eighteenth-century with a flax warp, cotton weft. Sometimes the fabric was woven with alternating stripes, but was also plain, embroidered, or corded.<sup>1220</sup>

There was little *basin* brought to Québec in *awnage*, for only two inventories have the textile entered, both in the last decade of the seventeenth-century.<sup>1221</sup> However, a number of entries for garment items for both men and women were found. In 1666, there were references to *camisoles*, *chemisettes*, and *chaussons* made of *basin*; in 1676 the fabric was used in a *justaucorps*. In 1718, a *camisole* and *jupon* were found made of *basin*; ten years later, both *corset* and *jupon* used *basin*. And as late as 1756, a *mantelet* made of *basin* was recorded.<sup>1222</sup>

#### *BATISTE (BAPTISTE)*

In Québec documents, this textile was found written as *batiste* or *baptiste* and as *toile de batiste*. *Batiste* was a very fine, white linen which, according to legend, was invented by the thirteenth-century weaver Jean Baptiste who produced delicate,

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<sup>1219</sup>Flax is the fibre from which the textile linen is made. Kax Wilson, *A History of Textiles* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, Inc., 1979), 10-12.

<sup>1220</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *Les Étoffes*, s.v. "basin."

<sup>1221</sup>Appendix 1, #72, #80.

<sup>1222</sup>Appendix 1, #40, #41, #50, #112, #112A, #117, #122, #167.

transparent linen fabrics.<sup>1223</sup> More likely the term *batiste* is derived from the Flemish word “*batiche*”, a name that referred to fine fabric of flax, hemp, and even silk.<sup>1224</sup>

There were three types of *batistes*, those that were very light, others less light, and very strong *batistes* called *batistes de Hollande*. *Batistes* were used for fabricating *fichus*, *mouchoirs de col*, and *coiffes*.<sup>1225</sup>

*Batiste* saw wide use in Québec in both the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries; documents show it as *aunage* from 1695 to 1737.<sup>1226</sup> Use of *batiste* was found in entries for *cols*, *manchettes*, *mouchoirs de col* and *mouchoirs*.<sup>1227</sup>

#### *BELLES MIRES*

No definition of this textile could be found. While the textile *belles mires* did not appear as a yard good, it was mentioned in 1756 as the fabric used in *mantelets*.<sup>1228</sup>

#### *BLICOURT*

*Blicourt* was a type of wool *serge* made in narrow widths, used primarily for linings in clothing, and upholstery.<sup>1229</sup> In Québec documents, there was a single inventory

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<sup>1223</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. “batiste.”

<sup>1224</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *Les Étoffes*, s.v. “batiste.”

<sup>1225</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 153.

<sup>1226</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #113, #115, #117, #120, #135.

<sup>1227</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #100, #112A, #120, #135, #158.

<sup>1228</sup>Appendix 1, #167.

<sup>1229</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. “blicourt.”

listing *blicourt*, in 1756, where the yard goods were described in one entry as “*blicourt ecarlate*” and in the second entry as “*blicourt ecarlate*.”<sup>1230</sup>

#### *BORD*

*Bord* were garnishment, similar to *rubans* and *galons* that were used to decorate the extremities of *chapeaux*, *jupes*, and the seams of *habits*. They were made in different widths and of different materials like gold, silk, and flax. At Amiens, three kinds of *bords* were made: one with a warp containing twenty-seven yarns called *petit*, a second with thirty-three yarns, and a third with thirty-six yarns, the latter named *bord à dentelle*.<sup>1231</sup>

Two entries for *bord* show that one in 1671 was a *petit bord* made of crimson *velours*, the second a gold *bord* for a *chapeau*.<sup>1232</sup> Several references were found for garments that had borders of some sort; they were listed as *bordé à argent* and *bordé or*.<sup>1233</sup> They may have used *bord* but there is no way to be certain of this. These entries aside, there was one distinct reference to *bord*: in 1724 one *chapeau* had a *bord* of silver, another sported a white *bord*.<sup>1234</sup>

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<sup>1230</sup>Appendix 1, #164. See *escarlate* for a discussion of *escarlate* and *écarlate*.

<sup>1231</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “bord.”

<sup>1232</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #122.

<sup>1233</sup>Appendix 1, #120, #122.

<sup>1234</sup>Appendix 1, #117.



*BOUGRAN*

*Bougran* was known since the thirteenth-century as a very soft sort of *mousseline*, very precious, and very expensive. In the fourteenth-century it was a linen fabric, used for furnishings and the standards used by aristocrats. From the seventeenth to nineteenth-centuries, it was a coarse, strong textile, made of hemp or of cotton dyed in various colors.<sup>1235</sup>

In Québec documents there were only two references to *bougran*, in 1717 and 1737, both for very small amounts of fabric.<sup>1236</sup> *Bougran* was not found as a textile used for clothing.

*BOURACAN (BARACAN, BOURAQUAN)*

This fabric, like many other textiles, saw a fibre content change over the centuries. In the sixteenth-century *bouracan* was made of silk as well as wool. In the seventeenth-century it was known as a coarse *camelot* or a fabric woven from goat's hair. During the eighteenth-century it was recognized as a tight *serge*, dyed by yarn or piece in black, red,

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<sup>1235</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "bougran."

<sup>1236</sup>Appendix 1, #111A, #135.

blue, or brown.<sup>1237</sup> *Bouracans* were mentioned in the general rules of 1669 and the writ of 1671 both which determined the length that *bouracan* could be woven.<sup>1238</sup>

An alternate description sees *bouracan* as a closely woven, heavy, warp-ribbed fabric that used hard twist worsted yarns for the warp and three or six-ply hard twist worsted for the weft.<sup>1239</sup> It has also been suggested that *bouracan* was used for greatcoats and raincoats.<sup>1240</sup> *Bouracans* were known to be used to make *manteaux*, *surtouts*, and other similar outerwear garments frequently worn in the rain.<sup>1241</sup> There was one *surtout* only mentioned in Québec documents but it was not made of *bouracan*; the one *manteau* that used this textile appeared in a 1661 inventory.<sup>1242</sup>

*Bouracan* was entered three times in one document as *aunage* where the color grey was noted twice.<sup>1243</sup> Another entry from the same document showed the fabric to be

<sup>1237</sup>The dyers of the eighteenth-century differentiated between the different shades of red and blue. Blues were known as blue white, nascent blue, pale blue, faint blue, celestial blue, queen blue, dark turquoise blue, king's blue, Persian blue, blackish blue, iron blue, and artificial blue. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 154.

The identification of red is even more complex. There was the scarlet of France, crimson red, madder red, half-crimson red, and the scarlet of cochineal. The *rouge de Brésil*, considered a fake dye, was forbidden to the dyers of *le bon teint*. Within some of these colors, there were even further nuances. Different crimsons were known to be the color of the apple tree flower, flesh, peach tree flower, pink, rosy pink, and scarlet pink. Scarlet had particular colors of cherry, and the color of fire. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 164.

<sup>1238</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "bouracan." Appendix 1, #22, #45.

<sup>1239</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "baracan."

<sup>1240</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "bouracan."

<sup>1241</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 154.

<sup>1242</sup>Appendix 1, #22.

<sup>1243</sup>The number of shades of grey varied considerably from grey-white to grey-black. In between, there were greys known as pearl grey, lead grey, lavender grey, *castor* grey, dove grey, slate grey, *moron* grey, grey brown, grey-black which was also known as *gris minime*, iron grey and true grey. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 159. Notaries rarely specified grey by any of these terms making it difficult for the

yellow and white, neither color being documented by textile historians as being commonly used.<sup>1244</sup>

*BOURDALOU/BOURDALOUE*

The masculine noun *bourdalou* refers to the gros-grain ribbon used to decorate hats, a ribbon that was finished off with a buckle or flat knot. The feminine noun *bourdaloue* refers to a fabric common to the seventeenth-century.<sup>1245</sup> The fabric is described as a figured linen with geometrical designs that may have had a damask weave with a small doobby pattern.<sup>1246</sup>

*Bourdalou* was mentioned once in 1756, the entry noting it was *pour chapeaux* even though the spelling was for the feminine textile *bourdaloue*.<sup>1247</sup> *Bourdaloue* appeared once in Québec documents, in 1718, where *coiffes* were shown to be made of the textile. The spelling used was for the masculine *bourdalou*.<sup>1248</sup>

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researcher to know exactly the color in question.

<sup>1244</sup> Appendix 1, #45. Yellow, or *jaune*, was another color with many nuances of shade, though not as many as grey, green and red. Yellow colors could have been nascent yellow, lemon yellow, pale yellow, straw yellow, and gilded yellow. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 160.

<sup>1245</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "bourdalou."

<sup>1246</sup> Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "bourdaloue."

<sup>1247</sup> Appendix 1, #164.

<sup>1248</sup> Appendix 1, #112.

*BOURG*

*Bourg* has been described simply as a fabric of wool and flax.<sup>1249</sup> In her study of Louisbourg during the years 1720-1745, La Grenade identified *bourg* as a cotton fabric used for constructing the *robe*.<sup>1250</sup> In Québec, *bourg* was found in three entries in one document in 1724, two of the entries listed as *bourg satiné* and valued at three *livres* per *aune*.<sup>1251</sup>

Two costume items show use of this textile: in 1723 a *manteau* was made of *bourg*, while in 1728 a *robe de chambre* was made of *bourg*. Thus, there is one fabric being used for two very different garments, the first an outerwear garment, the second an indoor garment only worn in the home.<sup>1252</sup>

*Bourg de Marseille*. Marseille was the port which received cottons from Levant.<sup>1253</sup> The single entry for *bourg de Marseille* in 1717 was priced at six *livres* per *aune*. Although seven years separate the entries for *bourg* and *bourg de Marseille* it is interesting to note the *bourg de Marseille* was twice the value of the *bourg*.

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<sup>1249</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "bourg."

<sup>1250</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume féminin*, 12.

<sup>1251</sup>Appendix 1, #111A, #117. Cotton fabrics from Marseille may not have actually been manufactured there.

<sup>1252</sup>Appendix 1, #116B, #122.

<sup>1253</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Marseille."

*BROCART (BROCARD)*

*Brocart* was originally a term reserved for fabrics entirely made of gold, later it referred to those where silk was mixed with gold or silver. Eventually the name *brocart* referred to all fabric of pure silk, *gros-de-Tours*, and satin. Even taffeta, if it had raised flowers or figures was named *brocart*.<sup>1254</sup>

In Québec documents, *brocart* appears in 1694 and 1695; three of the four entries show *brocart* sold by the *aune*, one entry sold by the *livre*.<sup>1255</sup> As for garments made from *brocart*, only one document showed evidence to support its use. A pre-nuptial agreement in 1679 shows Geneviève Macart owned three *jupes*, one *jupon*, three pair of *manches*, and a *robe de chambre* all made of *brocart* while her intended owned a *veste* of *brocart*.<sup>1256</sup>

*BROCATELLE*

In the beginning *brocatelle* was a sort of *brocart* with small designs which became a damask fabric mixed with silk, cotton, flax or wool and may or may not have contained silver. In the eighteenth-century it was a textile of little value.<sup>1257</sup>

The place of manufacture often characterized the textile. At Rouen, *brocatelle* was made with a flax weft and wool warp; at Lille it was all flax. At lesser known textile

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<sup>1254</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 154.

<sup>1255</sup>Appendix 1, #79, #80.

<sup>1256</sup>Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>1257</sup>Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, s.v. "brocatelle."

centres like Menin and Commines, *brocatelle* was made of flax and wool with squares or flowers.<sup>1258</sup>

One entry in 1695 was found for *brocatelle*. It gave no information as to the source of the textile, but indicated the *brocatelle* was made of silk.<sup>1259</sup> No garments were shown to be made from this textile.

### *BURE*

*Bure* was a celebrated textile that originated in the fourteenth-century. It often served as a metaphor for poor people and was fabricated throughout France.<sup>1260</sup> A second description sees *bure* as a very coarse woolen fabric, made on a two-shuttle loom. It had a long pile and sold at a very low price. Most of the *bures* were manufactured at Dreux and Thivibilliers in the Normandie region.<sup>1261</sup> Finally, Tortora and Merkel refer to *bure* as a coarse, plain weave fabric woven with a cotton or hemp warp and wool weft.<sup>1262</sup>

No inventories showed *bure* as a yard good. Champlain is known to have owned a pair of *hauts-de-chausses* made from *drap de bure*; two other gentlemen in the 1670's

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<sup>1258</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "brocatelle."

<sup>1259</sup>Appendix 1, #80.

<sup>1260</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "bure."

<sup>1261</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 154.

<sup>1262</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "bure."

owned *justaucorps* and *hauts-de-chausses* made from this fabric.<sup>1263</sup> Since one of the ensembles was also grey it is possible this was the primary color used in dyeing *bure*.

*Bure de Saint-Jean*. This particular *bure* was likely woven at Saint-Jean-d'Angély in the Charente-Maritime region as this centre was known to produce a *bure* with a hemp warp.<sup>1264</sup> There were only two entries in Québec documents for *bure* as *aunage*, one of them in 1661 for a *bure de St Jean*.<sup>1265</sup> The other entry, in 1671, identified the fabric as grey.<sup>1266</sup> No garments were made from *bure de Saint-Jean*.

#### *CADIS*

This textile is named for the Spanish town of Cádiz, its port of exportation. It was a *serge* made of wool, often in black or white, and was very inexpensive to purchase. The width of *cadis* was regulated in 1669 at 0.48 m, 0.55 m, and 0.60 m.<sup>1267</sup> *Cadis* was not valued as a textile for Parisien clothing. *Cadis*, while identified as a *serge* was never written *serge de Cadis* in the Québec documents.

*Cadis* appeared from 1695 through to 1721. In 1695 the price was low, valued at twenty to thirty *sols per aune*.<sup>1268</sup> In the eighteenth-century, however, the price per *aune*

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<sup>1263</sup> Appendix 1, #2, #45, #52. See *drap* for a discussion on the use of this term.

<sup>1264</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Saint-Jean-d'Angély."

<sup>1265</sup> Appendix 1, #22.

<sup>1266</sup> Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>1267</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "cadis."

<sup>1268</sup> Appendix 1, #80.

was four to six *livres*, one entry as high as ten *livres* per *aune*.<sup>1269</sup> Green was mentioned as the color three times, red and white once each.<sup>1270</sup> Grey white also appeared as a color for *Cadis*.<sup>1271</sup>

In Québec, *Cadis* was used for both garments and as a lining, though not together. It appeared in 1693 as a lining for *justaucorps* and *culottes*, and in 1760 as a lining for a *veste*.<sup>1272</sup> Other uses for *Cadis* in masculine clothing included *culottes*, *habit*, and *surtout*. The occupations that could be identified for those owning such garments included two merchants, a *négoçiant*, and a silversmith, all gentlemen of the upper stratum. Thus, it would seem that even those who could afford the most expensive clothing chose some garments made from less costly textiles.

*Cadis d'Avignon*. No definition could be found for this textile. As a yard good, *cadis d'Avignon* appears once, in 1724 when merchant Richard had thirty-three *aunes* inventoried in his shop. It was valued at four *livres* per *aune*.

## CAEN

The region of Caen benefitted from the woolen industry under Louis XIV (1643-1715) beginning early in the eighteenth-century then declining around the middle of the

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<sup>1269</sup> Appendix 1, #110A, 111A, #113, #115.

<sup>1270</sup> Appendix 1, #80, #111A.

<sup>1271</sup> Appendix 1, #115.

<sup>1272</sup> Appendix 1, #76, #170.



century. Permission was given to weave wool in very long pieces.<sup>1273</sup> Weigert believes the fabric was made of pure flax or entirely of hemp, and that an embroidery was used as well on the textile.<sup>1274</sup> *Caen* appeared in Québec documents in 1742, when twenty-two *aunes* of green *Caen* were entered in the inventory of royal notary Jacques Barbel.<sup>1275</sup> No garments were found made of *Caen*.

*CALMANDE(CALAMANDE, CALAMANDRE)*

Both known and regulated for a long period of time, *calmande* was a very popular woolen textile with an infinite number of uses. It was manufactured in white, and may have been plain or with flowers, dyed in the piece, or striped. It was very much in vogue in the eighteenth-century in France.

*Calmande* was made in Flanders and Lille from ordinary wool, and in Roubaix from a very beautiful wool that when woven appeared lustrous on one side like satin. The *calmande* made in Holland was of superior quality.<sup>1276</sup> Leloir adds that *calmande* was used for indoor clothing.<sup>1277</sup>

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<sup>1273</sup>Hardouin-Fugier, *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Caen"

<sup>1274</sup>. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 154.

<sup>1275</sup>The color green could be referring to any number of greens known at the time. There were yellow green, nascent green, herb green, bay leaf green, cabbage green, brown green, sea green, obscure green, and parrot green. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 168.

<sup>1276</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "calmande."

<sup>1277</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "calmande."

If *calmande* was considered to be very much in vogue in the eighteenth-century in France, this was not particularly true of Québec for it appeared as *aunage* in only six inventories from 1719 to 1742.<sup>1278</sup> Nor was *calmande* used extensively in ready-made garments: one *jupon* in 1724, another in 1750 and a masculine *robe de chambre* in 1732 were the only clothing pieces found to be made of this textile.<sup>1279</sup>

*Calmande de Lille*. This type of *calmande* was made from ordinary wool.<sup>1280</sup> En route to Québec in 1759, *Le Superbe* carried a *balle* of *calmande* made in Lille when she was captured by the English.<sup>1281</sup> No garments were found made of *calmande de Lille*.

#### CAMBRAI

The textile *Cambrai* had two sources: Cairo, Egypt or the city of Cambrai in Arras. Since textiles from China and India were known during this period it is not impossible that Egyptian textiles also made their way to France. Regardless of source, Hardouin-Fugier et al. describe the fabric as being fine.<sup>1282</sup> Weigert adds that it was not only fine, but white, and made from flax. He points out that around 1750 *cambrais* were

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<sup>1278</sup> Appendix 1, #113, #115, #117, #128, #140, #164.

<sup>1279</sup> Appendix 1, #117, #128 #158.

<sup>1280</sup> Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "calmande."

<sup>1281</sup> Appendix 1, #180.

<sup>1282</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "cambrai."

no longer made in the Cambrai area but from a small village in Picardie. From this time on they were also known as *picardies*.<sup>1283</sup>

In Québec documents, *Cambrai* as a yard good was found in two inventories in 1724.<sup>1284</sup> None of the documents showed use of the terms *cambrai* or *picardie* with garments.

### CAMELOT

*Camelot* originated in what is now referred to as the mid-East, Kurdistan being one of the manufacturing locations. In Armenia it was a *serge* made from the hair of camels and goats, later becoming mixed with silk. In China and oriental Asia it was woven white.

European *camelot* began in the thirteenth-century as a woolen or mixed fabric and came from a variety of locales. In the eighteenth-century *camelot* was made of wool or of goat hair and was dyed in the yarn. In France, it was made at Amiens, Arras, and Bruxelles. A coarser and inferior *camelot* was produced at Auverge.<sup>1285</sup> In times of peace, *camelot* was imported from Holland and England; those were used according to their qualities and varieties, some of them finding their way into masculine and feminine costume.<sup>1286</sup>

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<sup>1283</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 155.

<sup>1284</sup>Appendix 1, #117, #118.

<sup>1285</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "camelot."

<sup>1286</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 155.

In Québec, *camelot* was found as *aunage* from 1671 through to 1756 in red, blue, and brown as well as being striped.<sup>1287</sup> Its use in masculine and feminine garments was widespread: from smaller garments like the *camail*, *corps*, and *culotte*, to larger garments such as *capés*, *habits*, masculine and feminine *manteaux*, *jupes*, and *robes de chambre*. The value of the *capés* is particularly notable as they range from six *livres* in 1723 to fifteen *livres* in 1750. Was this a function of a fluctuating *livre* or was the difference in values subject to the availability and quality of the *camelot*?

*Camelot anglaise*. No definition for this textile could be found. As a yard good, *camelot anglaise* was found once, in 1719, where it was identified as one *tier* in width and valued at two *livres* per aune.<sup>1288</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

*Camelot de Bruxelles*. Made of wool or goat hair, *camelot* was made at Neuville-l'Archevêque, dit de Bruxelles. A number of coarse and inferior varieties were woven at this location.<sup>1289</sup> There is one reference to this textile as a yard good: in 1724 three pieces were listed. *Camelot de Bruxelles* was used for a *habit* in 1717 and for a *camail* in 1756 where it was identified as maroon.<sup>1290</sup>

*Camelot d'Hollande*. No definition for this textile could be found. *Camelot d'Hollande* appears in documents in 1671 and 1688. Both times it was shown to be black

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<sup>1287</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #80, #113, #115, #118, #164.

<sup>1288</sup>Appendix 1, #113A.

<sup>1289</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "camelot."

<sup>1290</sup>Appendix 1, #111A, #164.

and one of the entries specified it was to make a *jupe*.<sup>1291</sup> This textile was found in items that lead us to believe it was a heavy fabric: *brandebourg*, *cape*, and *jupe*. Both the *cape* and *jupe* identified the color as black.<sup>1292</sup>

*Camelot indienne*. No definition for this textile could be found. In 1724, this fabric was shown in separate entries, both times indicating the textile was in half *aunes*.<sup>1293</sup> It is difficult to imagine the use a colonist would have for a half *aune* of this textile. The adjective *indienne* suggests it may have been a lighter fabric; if this was the case, it may be used for a number of items including *mouchoir de col* or *fichu*. No garments were found made of this textile

#### *CARISÉ (CARISEAU)*

Most often written as *carise* or *carisé* in Québec documents, this was a woolen fabric that has been used since the Renaissance. Beginning in the eighteenth-century, *carisé* was a twilled *sergé de 2* called *cariset*, that was made in England and Scotland.<sup>1294</sup> Leloir notes that the textile was also made in Flanders.<sup>1295</sup>

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<sup>1291</sup> Appendix 1, #45, 169.

<sup>1292</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #63, #69.

<sup>1293</sup> Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>1294</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "cariseau." The notation *sergé de 2* refers to the number of shafts used for weaving, in this case two.

<sup>1295</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "cariseau."

In Québec, *carisé* enjoyed relatively wide use as a yard good from 1671 to 1756. Colors shown were brown, blue, white, grey, and black.<sup>1296</sup> One entry shows the *carisé* identified by a number: “*une piece Carisé No. 23 cont. vingt deux aunes un quart.*”<sup>1297</sup> *Carisé* was mainly used for undergarments and for lining, although there were notations for two *jupes* and two *jupons* that used *carisé*. Other entries were in connection with a *chemisette*, *camisole*, and *corset*. As a lining it was used for both *corset* and sleeves.<sup>1298</sup>

*Carisé de Languedoc*. No definition for this textile could be found. Only one notation makes note of textile origin: in 1695, one merchant owned twenty-five *aunes* of white *carisé de Languedoc*.<sup>1299</sup> No garments were found to be made of this textile.

#### CASTOR

*Castor* had two meanings during the French régime: it could refer to a textile or it could refer to the beaver. Notarial entries indicate both to be present. As a textile, *castor* was a kind of *drap* or *flanelle* of lower quality made in a suburb of Paris. The manufacture in Paris was established in 1699 using beaver hair and Ségovie wool. But the experience showed the combination to be a bad one and the weaving soon ceased.<sup>1300</sup>

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<sup>1296</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #76, #80, #106, #113, #117, #120, #122, #164.

<sup>1297</sup> Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>1298</sup> Appendix 1, #9, #28, #105, #112, #114, #122.

<sup>1299</sup> Appendix 1, #76, #80, #106, #113, #117.

<sup>1300</sup> Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 155.

There were no yard goods of *castor* found in the Québec documents. References to the textile were limited to its use in *bas*, masculine and feminine gloves, and a *robe*.<sup>1301</sup> All entries were from documents dated 1710, 1728, 1726, and 1756.<sup>1302</sup> The later dates are particularly curious: if the weaving of *castor* had a short life some of these clothing items may have been made from beaver rather than from the textile. This would, however, appear unlikely to be the case with the seven dozen pair of gloves noted in the 1756 inventory.<sup>1303</sup>

#### *CHENE DE DESSUS*

No definition for this textile could be found. The term *chene* means bright or lustrous and was sometimes applied to changeable silk or two-tone cotton fabrics.<sup>1304</sup> The word *dessus* means “over” or “on top of.” Thus the fabric may have been used in some way over another garment.

#### *CHENILLE*

Similar to ribbon, *chenille* was woven of silk and used for embroidery on *vestes* and *robes*.<sup>1305</sup> As a yard good, it appeared in one inventory in 1756 in three entries; two of

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<sup>1301</sup> Appendix 1, #106, #120, #122, #164.

<sup>1302</sup> Appendix 1, #106, #120, #122, #164.

<sup>1303</sup> Appendix 1, #164.

<sup>1304</sup> Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. “chene.”

<sup>1305</sup> Diderot et d’Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. “chenille.”

the three entries indicated it to be black.<sup>1306</sup> None of the clothing entries showed it to be used as a garniture.

#### CHINOISE

No definition for this textile could be found. *Chinoise* was being sent to Québec in 1757 aboard *La Nouvelle Constant* when she was captured by the English. One of the pieces was identified as crimson.<sup>1307</sup>

#### COITY

*Coity* was the name given at Hamburg to *coutil* destined for exportation.<sup>1308</sup> The spelling variants of the word in the four entries for the textile included *coetty*, *cousty*, *couty*, and *cotty*.<sup>1309</sup> Did the notary intend the word *coity* or were those spellings an aberration of the textile *coutil*? No garments were found to be made from this fabric.

#### CORDILLAT

Comparable to *bure* of the seventeenth-century, *cordillat* was a coarse fabric produced in Languedoc, Provence, and Dauphine, becoming a softer textile in the

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<sup>1306</sup> Appendix 1, #164.

<sup>1307</sup> Appendix 1, #178.

<sup>1308</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "coity."

<sup>1309</sup> Appendix 1, #80, #111A, #113, #139.



eighteenth-century. It sold at a low price, thus being appreciated by people of little means.<sup>1310</sup>

*Cordillat* may have also been similar to *tarascon* as the one entry for the fabric in 1742 shows uncertainty: “vingt quatre aunes *Cordillat ou tarascon*.”<sup>1311</sup> No garments were found made of *cordillat*.

#### *CORDON/CORDONNET (CORDONETTE)*

*Cordon* was a braided trimming that could be round or flat and was used on masculine hats.<sup>1312</sup> The *cordon* found in a Québec document was in 1671 where it was described as silver. Two other documents mentioned *chapeaux* that bore *cordon*, one classed as new, the other specifically of silver.<sup>1313</sup>

*Cordonnet (cordonette)*. This was the diminutive term for *cordon*, a textile generally made of coarse linen or twisted silk.<sup>1314</sup> It likely had a similar use to that of *cordon*. Two inventories listed *cordonnet*, one for nine *aunes*, the other for one piece.<sup>1315</sup> No items of clothing were found where *cordonnet* was used.

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<sup>1310</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “cordillat.”

<sup>1311</sup>Appendix 1, #115.

<sup>1312</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “cordon.”

<sup>1313</sup>Appendix 1, #8, #41, #45.

<sup>1314</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “cordonnet.”

<sup>1315</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #122.

*COTON*

The first cargoes of *coton* arrived in France at the start of the reign of Louis XIV (1643-1713). Spinning and weaving trades soon developed as did a fondness for cottons from Nîmes, Avignon, and Marseille. The *bourgeois* gentleman frequently dressed himself with printed cotton. A ban in 1686 prohibited the importation of foreign dyed fabrics, and of making them in France, an edict that marked the beginning of a prohibition that lasted for about sixty years.<sup>1316</sup>

References to *coton* as a yard good are few. Two inventories in 1724 showed four entries that revealed a taste for striped *coton*, one specified as blue and white. Another document, dated 1740, indicated the *coton* would serve as a lining.<sup>1317</sup>

In garments, however, the story is quite different. Documents showed that for a span of ninety years, from 1666 to 1756, clothing made from cotton included small items like the *bonnet de nuit*, *coiffes*, *fichus*, and *mouchoirs* as well as larger garments like the *jupon*, *tablier*, and *mantelet* and for linings for the *robe de chambre*, and *mantelet*.<sup>1318</sup> If the importation of cotton was banned, and if it was not being produced in France, the question arises as to how the textile found its way into garments in Québec.

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<sup>1316</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "coton."

<sup>1317</sup>Appendix 1, #117, #118, #138. In the Québec documents the term *coton* was written as "cotton" in almost every case.

<sup>1318</sup>Appendix 1, #41, #45, #80, # 105, #112A, #117.

*Coton des Indes*. No definition for this textile could be found. References to *coton des Indes* appeared in 1756 as a yard goods when a substantial seventy-six *aunes* were recorded.<sup>1319</sup> In costume, *coton des Indes* was found as the textile used for a *mantelet*.<sup>1320</sup>

#### *COUTIL(COUTIS)*

In the eighteenth-century, *coutil* was a coarse fabric made of flax or hemp. In addition to being coarse it was also very strong and tightly woven. The regulation of 1693 prescribed the use of a yarn of Normandie origin, from which the textile received its name. This would eventually become the striped fabric associated with mattress covers.<sup>1321</sup>

The textile *coutil* was found in Québec from 1695 to 1742 primarily as *aunage*.<sup>1322</sup> The only references to garments made from *coutil* were for a *capot* and *culottes* in 1703.<sup>1323</sup>

*Coutil de Rouen*. No definition for this textile could be found. *Coutil de Rouen* was mentioned twice as a yard good, some fifty years apart, in 1695 and 1756.<sup>1324</sup> No garments were found to be made from this textile.

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<sup>1319</sup> Appendix 1, #164.

<sup>1320</sup> Appendix 1, #166.

<sup>1321</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "coutil."

<sup>1322</sup> Appendix 1, #80, #93, #111A, #116B, #120.

<sup>1323</sup> Appendix 1, #93.

<sup>1324</sup> Appendix 1, #80, #164.

*CRAPAUDAILLE*

*Crapaudaille* was a very clear, fine gauze used to make feminine *coiffes*.<sup>1325</sup> Leloir refers to *crapaudaille* as a very soft silk crêpe used during the reigns of Louis XIII and Louis XIV.<sup>1326</sup> There was a single entry for *crapaudaille* as a textile: in 1695 one merchant owned twenty-one and one-half *aunes*.<sup>1327</sup> No items were found to be made of this textile.

*CRÉPON*

*Crépon* is from the family of *crêpes* and in the eighteenth-century was known as *étouffe de soie cuite*.<sup>1328</sup> During this period, a *crépon* of wool and silk that had a twisted weft was also being made in Amiens.<sup>1329</sup> Two documents showed *crépon* in Québec, one in 1719, the other in 1732 where their price ranged from thirty-five *sols* to forty-five *sols* per *aune*, not expensive compared to other fabrics made of silk.<sup>1330</sup> One 1728 document showed a *robe* to be made from *crépon*.<sup>1331</sup>

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<sup>1325</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "crapaudaille."

<sup>1326</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "crapaudaille."

<sup>1327</sup>Appendix 1, #80.

<sup>1328</sup>*Soie cuite* refers to a process where the silk was boiled to remove the seracin to facilitate the spinning and winding processes. The fibres called *soie cuite* were the finest of all silks and were used only in the richest fabrics like velvet, satin, taffeta, damask, and brocade. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 166.

<sup>1329</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "crépon."

<sup>1330</sup>Appendix 1, #113, #128.

<sup>1331</sup>Appendix 1, #128.

*Crépon d'Angleterre*. This was essentially a brown textile for the warp had one strand of yarn twist worsted, usually a dark brown and several silk strands of a lighter shade. The weft was a dark-colored two-ply silk yard, usually brown.<sup>1332</sup>

#### CRÉSEAU

*Créseau* was a woolen fabric, much like a *serge*. It was made primarily in Kent, England and in Scotland for exportation to France and the colonies. On the continent, some *créseau* was woven in France and in Holland.<sup>1333</sup> *Créseau* has also been described as a twilled, woolen fabric with a nap on both sides.<sup>1334</sup>

In Québec, *créseau* was noted twice as *aunage*, both references in the seventeenth-century, both notations indicating the color white.<sup>1335</sup> Three garments were found to be made from *créseau*, two white *chemisettes* in 1639 and a blue *capot* in 1677.<sup>1336</sup>

#### DAMAS

*Damas* was an elegant fabric, woven tone-on-tone resulting in one satiny side, the other in soft relief.<sup>1337</sup> Introduced to France in the fifteenth-century, silk *damas* was made

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<sup>1332</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "crépon d'Angleterre." This reference, and other references to the term "d'angleterre" may also be referring to the textile as being "in the manner of."

<sup>1333</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "créseau."

<sup>1334</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "créseau."

<sup>1335</sup>Appendix 1, #49, #76.

<sup>1336</sup>Appendix 1, #5A, #52.

<sup>1337</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "damas."

at Tours and Lyon. In the eighteenth-century, fabrication expanded to other centres where *damas* was woven in cotton; Lyon and Tours continued to be the centres for weaving silk *damas*.<sup>1338</sup>

None of the manufacturers made *damas* the same. The silk they used for warp and weft differed, in both quantity and quality until the regulations of 1737. These regulations specified at least ninety *portées* for the warp, each *portée* with eighty yarns.<sup>1339</sup> In spite of the weaving skills of French workers, and the fibres used, foreign *damas* were valued more than those woven in France, perhaps less for the difference in quality and beauty of their fabric than for the ordinary difference of choosing things which came from elsewhere.<sup>1340</sup>

La Grenade noted that this fabric was reserved for special occasions like a marriage; it was not part of the daily wardrobe.<sup>1341</sup> One document only showed *damas* as a yard good, that one in 1728.<sup>1342</sup> In 1757, when the ship *La Nouvelle Constant* was captured en route to Québec she had on board twenty-one *aunes* of *damas* with a white background, and four additional *aunes* in white.<sup>1343</sup>

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<sup>1338</sup>Hardouin-Fugier, *les Étoffes*, s.v. "damas."

<sup>1339</sup>Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "damas."

<sup>1340</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 156.

<sup>1341</sup>La Grenade, *Le costume féminin*, 14.

<sup>1342</sup>Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>1343</sup>Appendix 1, #181.

In 1740, the inventory of Madeleine Roberge, wife of wealthy merchant Charles Perthuis revealed four *robes* of *damas*.<sup>1344</sup> But Roberge also owned two *jupons* made of the same fabric. Moreover, there are several other entries for the *jupon* where the textile is identified as *damas*: in 1718, 1724, and 1728.<sup>1345</sup> It was also shown to be used in several ensembles, that is, the three-piece *manteau*, *jupe*, and *jupon* combination or two-piece *manteau* and *jupe* where some were *damas* were flowered and came in colors of yellow and white.<sup>1346</sup> Three documents mentioned *damas* being used in the *robe de chambre*, a garment reserved for indoor wear: one was red, a second one lined with taffeta, and the third of plain *damas*.<sup>1347</sup> Furthermore, there were *mantelets* described as being made of *damas*.<sup>1348</sup>

Finally, the use of white *damas* is mentioned in connection with a *deshabillé*, the indoor garment that no woman of the period would wear outside the home.<sup>1349</sup> Thus, the notion that *damas* was used for special occasions rather than everyday wear does not appear to be the case in Québec.

*Damas des Indes*. The *damas des Indes* came in all colors; they were considered to be better than the French *damas* because they retained their beauty after degreasing while

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<sup>1344</sup> Appendix 1, #138.

<sup>1345</sup> Appendix 1, #112, #112A, #117, #122.

<sup>1346</sup> Appendix 1, #116B, #117, #122.

<sup>1347</sup> Appendix 1, #93, #112, #128.

<sup>1348</sup> Appendix 1, #112A, #117.

<sup>1349</sup> Appendix 1, #116B. Kalm remarked that the long cloaks which he saw women wearing gave them "the advantage of being in a *deshabillé* . . . without anybody's perceiving it." Benson, *The America of 1750*, vol. 1, 417.

the French *damas* lost its color. *Damas des Indes* also took dye well.<sup>1350</sup> No *aunage* was found in the documents but one woman owned two *robes* made of *damas des Indes* in 1740.<sup>1351</sup>

*Damas de Tours*. This particular *damas* was considered very precious, and was only woven of silk. No yard goods were found in the documents. A single entry for a *jupon* in 1728 indicated it was made of *damas de Tours*.<sup>1352</sup>

#### DAUPHINE

In spite of a name that implies elegance, seventeenth-century *dauphine* was rather ordinary, a type of *droguet* made of wool, or mottled by a mixture of wools. In the eighteenth-century, *dauphine* enjoyed a reversal that saw it being manufactured in silk for court robes and ceremonies. Lyon was the primary city for manufacture of *dauphine* at this time.<sup>1353</sup>

The single reference to *dauphine* as a yard good in 1695 where it was valued at fifty *sols* per *aune*. The year 1695 suggests that it was likely one of the wool varieties. *Dauphine* was used for only two garments in Québec, the first for a *jupe* in 1706, the

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<sup>1350</sup> Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "damas."

<sup>1351</sup> Appendix 1, #138.

<sup>1352</sup> Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>1353</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "dauphine."



second for a summer *habit* in 1718.<sup>1354</sup> The latter, specifying “summer” suggests there may have been different weights of *dauphine* suited to different seasons.

#### DENTELLE

*Dentelle*, or lace, is believed to have had its birth as needle lace in Venice at the end of the fifteenth-century. There are drawings of lace ruffs which were worn during the reign of Henri II and which persisted under the reign of Henri IV.

Under Louis XIII, lace ruffs and *collerettes* for women were favored as were *manchettes* for both men and women. Such luxury resulted in sumptuary laws in 1629. However, the edicts and prohibitions had little effect, and people of the court continued to embellish their clothes and costumes with marvelous laces.

When Louis XIV began his reign, he understood the value of creating a lace industry. As a result, lace took on rapid production development. Lacemakers were brought from Flanders for the workshops in France. These soon prospered resulting in different regions creating different laces: Argentan, Alençon, Malines, Chantilly, Valenciennes, etc. Lace was used in profusion in feminine and masculine costume, particularly during the reign of Louis XIV and was found everywhere from *fichus*, *bonnets*, and *manchettes* or *engageantes* to collars, *canons*, and *jabots*.<sup>1355</sup>

*Dentelles* were made in several ways, and of different qualities, with large flowers, small flowers, coarse and common, of all sorts of gold and silver thread were used, some

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<sup>1354</sup>Appendix 1, #100, #112A.

<sup>1355</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “dentelle.”

*dentelles* were made of silk in different colors, others of the whitest linen. The finest, and most beautiful of all laces were from Valenciennes.<sup>1356</sup>

In Québec, lace was found in inventories from 1671 to 1724 with values as little as eight *sols* per *aune* to five *livres* per *aune*.<sup>1357</sup> There is little doubt that the fashion of using lace as an embellishment was as popular in Québec as in France; the entries where lace was used as garnishment for garments are too great to enumerate;.

#### *DOREAS*

*Doreas* was a bluish-white sort of *mousseline* or cotton fabric that could be coarse or fine, with squares or flowers, and was imported from Bengal.<sup>1358</sup> The only mention of *doreas* was in 1757 when the captured ship *La Nouvelle Constant* was bringing sixteen *aunes* to Québec.<sup>1359</sup> This might have been the introduction of the textile to New France.

#### *DOURGNE*

No definition for this textile could be found. *Dourgne* was found as a yard good almost exclusively in the eighteenth-century, one inventory in 1695 being the exception.

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<sup>1356</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 156-157.

<sup>1357</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #46, #47, #72, #79, #110A, #113, #117, #118. The five *livres* represents one hundred *sols*; thus, the difference between eight and one hundred is quite large and represents a wide range of quality and variety.

<sup>1358</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "doreas".

<sup>1359</sup>Appendix 1, #178.

Documents listing the textile showed colors of purple, maroon, *café*, and blue.<sup>1360</sup> In 1742 there was one inventory that showed eleven *capots* made of *dourgne*, noting they were of five *aunes* each. A second entry for one *capot* was made of three *aunes*.<sup>1361</sup> It is possible the first eleven *capots* were for adults, the second *capot* using less fabric because it was for a child. The notations are important for they give a sense of the amount of fabric required for this uniquely Canadian garment.

### *DRAP*

Centuries ago, all fabrics except *toile* and *mousseline* were called *drap*. Even velvet was referred to as *drap*. The fabrication of *drap* lies in the very old tradition of raising sheep as it is associated almost exclusively with wool. Entire regions and their civilizations have been marked by the fabrication of *drap*, particularly in the north of France.<sup>1362</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al. point out that *drap* was woven in ecru then dyed in the piece in grey, green, purple, scarlet, black, and blue-green.<sup>1363</sup> Since it was also available in white, it may be presumed that the ecru *drap* was bleached to achieve the white appearance.

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<sup>1360</sup> Appendix 1, #80, #106, #111A, #115, #118, #122, #140, #164.

<sup>1361</sup> Appendix 1, #140.

<sup>1362</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "drap."

<sup>1363</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "drap."

Three colors were noted: coffee, musk, and blue.<sup>1364</sup> Garments found to be made of *drap* were less colorful: the dominant color was brown followed by grey and black. The majority of garments using *drap* were found as masculine costume: *justaucorps*, *culottes*, *casagues*, *manteau*, *habits*.<sup>1365</sup> As a brighter color, *drap* was found once when it was used to make a red *jupe*.<sup>1366</sup>

*Drap d'Angleterre*. No definition for this textile could be found. One inventory in 1671 shows *aunage* for *drap d'Angleterre*, both entries identifying the yard goods as red.<sup>1367</sup> In 1635 Champlain owned an *habit* of *drap d'Angleterre*; another *habit* of this textile was found in 1665. In 1671 there was a *jupe* of red *drap d'Angleterre* entered in an inventory.<sup>1368</sup>

*Drap de Berry*. No definition for this textile could be found. A *serge*, known to be associated with Berry, may be the fabric referred to in the sole entry for *drap de Berry*. It was found in a 1665 inventory where a grey *justaucorps* was made from this textile.<sup>1369</sup>

*Drap cannelle*. Although this is the spelling found in the documents, it may be a reference to *drap cannelé*, a silk textile woven with two sets of warps, one containing a single yarn that formed the foundation, the other a ply yarn that floated over eight fillings

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<sup>1364</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #76, #80, #135, #140.

<sup>1365</sup> Appendix 2, #28, #79, #96, #122, #128, #132, #135.

<sup>1366</sup> Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>1367</sup> Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>1368</sup> Appendix 1, #2, #33.

<sup>1369</sup> Appendix 1, #33.

to form a small rib.<sup>1370</sup> It cannot definitively be ruled out that the notary was referring to the color *cannelle*, or cinnamon, as there are clear references to this color in other garments. There were no references to *drap cannelé* as a yard good. In 1718 an *habit* consisting of *justaucorps*, *culotte*, and *veste* was made of *drap canelle*.<sup>1371</sup>

*Drap de Chypre*. Hardouin-Fugier et al., refer to a *satin de Chypre* which appeared at the beginning of the eighteenth-century. Because the term *drap* was used in a generic manner, this could have been the fabric identified as *satin de Chypre*. No yard goods were found for this textile but in 1756 a *mantelet de drap de Chypre* was recorded in an inventory.<sup>1372</sup>

*Drap de deuil*. No definition for this textile could be found. *Drap de deuil* was not entered as a yard good in the documents but in 1693 there was an entry for a *justaucorps* and *culottes* made from this textile.<sup>1373</sup>

*Drap d'Elbeuf*. Elbeuf had a long history of textiles, first developing its industry in the twelfth-century. Eventually a royal privilege was granted whereby Elbeuf could fabricate *draps* of a large width, known as *cinq-quarts*, which they produced until the edict of Nantes in 1598.<sup>1374</sup> In the eighteenth-century Elbeuf was the recipient of yet

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<sup>1370</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "drap cannelé".

<sup>1371</sup>Appendix 1, #112A.

<sup>1372</sup>Appendix 1, #167.

<sup>1373</sup>Appendix 1, #76.

<sup>1374</sup>The edict of Nantes granted the Huguenots equal civil status with Roman Catholics. Eccles, *France in America*, 12. When the edict was revoked in 1685 some 200 000 Huguenots went into exile, many going to England and to the paper and silk industries in particular. Finlay, *Pre-Confederation Canada*, 80.

another decree to specialize in making sturdy, military *draps*, green dragoons, and *écarlates*.<sup>1375</sup> No yard goods were found entered in the documents. There was one reference to *drap d'Elbeuf*, in 1749 a peach *habit* made of this fabric was mentioned.<sup>1376</sup>

*Drap d'Espagne*. In the seventeenth-century a *drap* called *Espagne* was woven in a width larger than an *aune*: 1.77 m.<sup>1377</sup> There were no entries for *drap d'Espagne* as a yard good. A single reference to the textile was in 1679 when an *habit* was found to be made from *drap d'Espagne*.<sup>1378</sup>

*Drap d'Hollande*. No definition for this textile could be found. The one reference to this textile as either yard good or in a garment was in 1672 when an *habit* was found made of *drap d'Hollande*.<sup>1379</sup>

*Drap de Lodève*. Lodève was one of the great wool centres of Languedoc that produced coarser *draps* in grey and white wool *du pays*. Lodève prospered in the arena of exportation until the eighteenth-century.<sup>1380</sup> In 1726 more than forty *aunes* of *drap de Lodève* were entered in one inventory.<sup>1381</sup> No garments were found to be made of this textile.

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<sup>1375</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Elbeuf".

<sup>1376</sup>Appendix 1, #153.

<sup>1377</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Espagne".

<sup>1378</sup>Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>1379</sup>Appendix 1, #48.

<sup>1380</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Lodève".

<sup>1381</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

*Drap de Maroc.* Despite its name, *drap de Maroc* was a woolen *serge* produced in Rouen.<sup>1382</sup> One reference to this textile as a yard good was found in 1756 for twenty-three *aunes*.<sup>1383</sup> In 1732, an *habit* and *culottes* were found to be made of *drap de Maroc*; the same *négoçiant* who owned the yard goods in 1756 also owned a *veste* of this fabric.<sup>1384</sup>

*Drap de Saint-Jean.* There are four locations where this textile may have been made: Saint-Jean-d'Angély, Saint-Jean-des-Ollières, Saint-Jean-en-royans, and Saint-Jean-la-bussière.<sup>1385</sup> One entry for *aunage* was found in 1726.<sup>1386</sup> Two entries show the use of this textile in garments: a *justaucorps* and *veste* in 1726, and a *redingote* in 1734.<sup>1387</sup> Use of *drap de Saint-Jean* in the latter garment suggests it was a sturdy, heavy fabric suitable for outdoor clothing.

#### DROGUET

In the sixteenth-century, the term *droguet* referred to a fabric of little value. In the seventeenth-century, its reputation improved somewhat; it was woven with a flax warp and wool weft. By the eighteenth-century there were a number of weaving variants, sometimes in silk or cotton that were decorated with small designs. Thanks to the edict of

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<sup>1382</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Maroc".

<sup>1383</sup>Appendix 1, #164.

<sup>1384</sup>Appendix 1, #128, #164.

<sup>1385</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Saint-Jean".

<sup>1386</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

<sup>1387</sup>Appendix 1, #120, #132.

1692, foreign *droguets* could only enter France by Calais and Saint-Valéry. French centres for manufacture included Darnétal, Niort, Reims, and Rouen.

*Droguets* could be distinguished one from the other as they were coarse, with gold or silver threads, or with gold and silver mixed with silk for the warp and a weft of goat hair. The latter process was abandoned in the eighteenth-century, no doubt because of the difficulty involved in the weaving.<sup>1388</sup>

*Droguets* as *aunage* were found in two inventories, in 1671 and 1724. In the former, one of the pieces was noted as having brown stripes.<sup>1389</sup> Séguin remarked that *droguets* were produced domestically, but no *droguet* entries in Québec documents showed reference to “*du pays*.”<sup>1390</sup>

*Droguet d'Angleterre*. No definition for this textile could be found. The only mention of *droguet d'Angleterre* as a yard good was in 1732 for fifteen and one-quarter *aunes* at five *livres per aune*.<sup>1391</sup> No entries were found for this textile in garments.

*Droguet de Poitou*. No definition for this textile could be found. *Droguet de Poitou* was found as a yard good in 1695 when one inventory showed two entries for the textile.<sup>1392</sup> No garments were found made of *droguet de Poitou*.

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<sup>1388</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “droguet.”

<sup>1389</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #118.

<sup>1390</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 267.

<sup>1391</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #80, #128.

<sup>1392</sup>Appendix 1, #80.



## ÉCORCE

*Écorce*, or *écorce d'arbre*, is a generic term that was applied to fabrics made from woody fibres. There were a number of variant fabrics made, with or without silk.<sup>1393</sup> These included *guingan*, an Indian fabric made of silk mixed with bast fibres; *nilla*, a silk/*écorce* mixture imported from the Indies in large quantities; *cherquemolle*, a coarse, plain woven Indian fabric made of homespun yarns of mixed silk and *écorce*; and *fotalongée*, a striped *écorce* and silk mixture from the Indies.<sup>1394</sup>

As yard goods, *écorce* was found in two inventories, in 1742 and 1756, the latter for a substantial amount: seventy-eight *aunes*.<sup>1395</sup> Two entries showed the textile was used for garments: in 1718 there was a *robe de chambre*, and in 1740 a *mantelet*.<sup>1396</sup>

## ÉCARLATE/ESCARLATE

*Escarlate* was a prestigious fabric in the thirteenth and fourteenth-centuries when it was woven of fine English wool and sold without dyeing. The word eventually became synonymous with red. The *escarlates* were worn by persons of high lines, by rich bourgeois Europeans, and Orientals. Pieces of the fabric were presented to important

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<sup>1393</sup>Hardouin-Fugier, *les Étoffes*, s.v. "écorce."

<sup>1394</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "guingan", "nilla", "cherquemolle", "fotalongee." Tortora and Merkel note that *guingan* has sometimes been claimed to be the origin of the word "gingham."

<sup>1395</sup>Appendix 1, #140, #164.

<sup>1396</sup>Appendix 1, #138, #112A.

people and princes who visited towns of manufacture where they were given some of the textile to commemorate the visit.<sup>1397</sup>

There was one entry in 1726 for *écarlate* as *aunage*. This particular entry showed one *aune* of “*grosse écarlate*” at a value of fifteen *livres*.<sup>1398</sup> This price makes the textile among the most expensive found in the documents.

The term *escarlate* and its variant spellings was found in several garment entries: one *bonnet*, one old *jupe*, and two *manteaux*. The reference to the *bonnet* may be referring to color, thus identifying them as crimson.<sup>1399</sup> The *jupe* as well, may have been referring to the color as it reads “*Une vieille jupe descarlatte*” but it was only valued at ten *livres*.<sup>1400</sup> The *manteaux*, valued at forty and fifty *livres* were quite likely, by virtue of their value, made of *escarlate*.<sup>1401</sup>

#### EMBALLAGE

This was a strong and coarse textile made from the worst hemp tow.<sup>1402</sup> It is, therefore, not surprising to find it used in *tabliers de cuisine* in 1710..<sup>1403</sup>

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<sup>1397</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “*escarlate*.”

<sup>1398</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

<sup>1399</sup>Appendix 1, #140.

<sup>1400</sup>Appendix 1, #46.

<sup>1401</sup>Appendix 1, #111A.

<sup>1402</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “*emballage*.”

<sup>1403</sup>Appendix 1, #107.

*ESPAGNOLETTE*

In the eighteenth-century, *espagnolette* was made from a carded wool and could have been a *serge*, or with a pile on one or both sides. The finest *espagnolette* was from Spanish wool, thus explaining the name.<sup>1404</sup> Séguin adds that *espagnolette* was imitated so successfully by the French that eventually the Spanish abandoned its manufacture.<sup>1405</sup>

In 1695 there were two notarial entries in the same document for *espagnolette*, one of them in iron grey. Valued at seven *aunes* and five *aunes*, this is slightly above the average cost of textiles. The second entry for *espagnolette* was in 1726 where the fabric was identified as being white.<sup>1406</sup>

If these textiles were purchased and made into garments in Québec, subsequent documents do not bear this out. The only mention of *espagnolette* in clothing was in 1740 where sixteen *camisoles* and two *jupons* were found made of this fabric.<sup>1407</sup>

*ÉTAMINE*

*Étamine* was a very popular and very simple fabric but also one that was the subject of numerous regulations. In the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries *étamine* was produced in a number of centres, each locale fabricating the textile differently. At Lyon and Avignon, *étamine* was made completely of silk; at Reims, an *étamine* of wool was

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<sup>1404</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "espagnolette."

<sup>1405</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 268.

<sup>1406</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #120.

<sup>1407</sup>Appendix 1, #138.

used for religious veils and black robes alike; at Alençon, Anger, Amiens, and Bazancourt, wool and silk were used. *Étamine* remained a fabric of various fibres into the twentieth-century.<sup>1408</sup>

The popularity of *étamine* is evident in the Québec documents: there were twenty-nine entries for this textile where manufacturing locales were identified as Cadix, Nantes, and Amiens, the latter suggesting it was a wool and silk combination. From the first entry in 1671 to the last in 1757, colors included white, brown, Cappucine brown, black, and mottled.<sup>1409</sup> One of the entries for *étamine cognac* may be referring to *cognac* either as a color or as a particular type of *étamine* since Cognac was one of the centres in Saintonge where woolen fabrics were woven.<sup>1410</sup>

Masculine, feminine, and children's costumes were made from *étamine*, for both indoor and outdoor garments. There were *habits* and *manteaux* for men, *capotes*, *jupes*, and *manteaux*, *robes*, and *robes de chambre* for women.<sup>1411</sup> One child's *manteau*, described as being for a five or six-year-old, was also made of *étamine*.<sup>1412</sup>

*Étamine d'Amiens*. No definition for this textile could be found. This textile was entered in inventories in 1721, 1728, and 1756. The latter inventory specified the *étamine* in one entry as *de laine d'Amiens*, in another as *de soye d'Amiens* indicating that two

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<sup>1408</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "étamine"

<sup>1409</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #76, #80, #96, #100, #110A, #111, #113, #115, #117 #118, #164, #180.

<sup>1410</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "cognac".

<sup>1411</sup>Appendix 1, #93, #97, #100, #105, #106, #110A, #111A, #112.

<sup>1412</sup>Appendix 1, #94.

different fibres were being used to manufacture the textile.<sup>1413</sup> No garments were found made of *étamine d'Amiens*.

*Étamine angloise*. No definition for this textile could be found. This textile only appeared once in Québec documents, in 1715 where it was described as being striped.<sup>1414</sup> No garments were found to be made of *étamine angloise*.

*Étamine de Cadis*. No definition for this textile could be found. This textile was found once in the documents where it was shown to be white in color.<sup>1415</sup> The same document provides the single reference to a garment made from *étamine de Cadis*: a *habit*.

*Étamine de Cognac*. No definition for this textile could be found. *Étamine de Cognac* was entered only once, in 1695 when it was valued at one *livre 15 sols* per *aune*.<sup>1416</sup>

*Étamine de Nantes*. No definition for this textile could be found. The first reference to this textile was in 1693 when a large amount, 293 *aunes* were recorded in the inventory of a *marchand bourgeois*.<sup>1417</sup> Subsequent inventories in 1719 and 1724 also reveal

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<sup>1413</sup> Appendix 1, #115, #122, #164.

<sup>1414</sup> Appendix 1, #110A.

<sup>1415</sup> Appendix 1, #40.

<sup>1416</sup> Appendix 1, #80.

<sup>1417</sup> Appendix 1, #76.

*étamine de Nantes* as a yard good.<sup>1418</sup> In garments, one feminine *manteau* was found made of this textile in 1710.<sup>1419</sup>

### ÉTOFFE

The term *éttoffe* was used to describe all sorts of fabrics made from gold, silver, silk, wool, hair, cotton and flax; essentially, any fabric that was woven could be described as an *éttoffe*. Regulations for manufacture saw *éttoffes* falling into two classes: the first class were those of gold, silver, silk, and mixed fabrics, the second class included all others. Regulations generally specified the length and width that the *éttoffe* could be woven, and dyes that could be used. But *ordonnances* did not stop there. It was necessary for each piece to be marked: on one selvedge was the mark of the manufacturer, on the other selvedge the arms of the town where the fabric was made. On the reverse side were the arms of the master-workers of gold, silver, and silk.<sup>1420</sup>

In Québec, documents with *éttoffes* listed as a yard good were found from 1671 to 1756.<sup>1421</sup> An unusual reference to colors was noted in references to *éttoffes* in one inventory: “*bleue a l’Iroquoise*” and “*rouge a l’Iroquoise*.”<sup>1422</sup> More ordinary colors

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<sup>1418</sup> Appendix 1, #113, #117.

<sup>1419</sup> Appendix 1, #106.

<sup>1420</sup> Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 157-158.

<sup>1421</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #50, #51, #78, #80, #110A, #166, #176.

<sup>1422</sup> Appendix 1, #45. The colors must have been particularly notable for the French to refer to a French textile by an Amerindian color.

included red and white.<sup>1423</sup> One entry indicated the *étouffe* was intended for use as a *capot* and required twelve *aunes*.<sup>1424</sup> An inventory dated 1756 is the only one that refers to “*étouffe du pais*”, an indication that textiles were being produced domestically.<sup>1425</sup> Garments made from *étouffe* were too numerous to mention, ranging from the smallest items like *poches* and *mouchoirs* to everyday clothing and outerwear.

*Étouffe anglaise*. No definition for this textile could be found. No *aunage* was found for *étouffe anglaise*. In garments, the textile was found in two eighteenth-century documents: in 1710 it was used in a *mantelet* and in 1760 it was used for a *gilet*.<sup>1426</sup>

*Étouffe de Reims*. In 1672, the war against Holland ruined the village, but by the end of the century more than a thousand weavers were working in the region where the production of *étamine* reigned.<sup>1427</sup> Thus, a question arises: when the word *étouffe* was written, was the reference intending *étamine de Reims*? There is a strong possibility that this was the case for the entry was found in the cargo manifest of *Le Grand Ursin*, bound for Québec in 1756 but captured en route.<sup>1428</sup> It seems reasonable that a general entry to textiles on board could have been made in this manner.

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<sup>1423</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #50.

<sup>1424</sup> Appendix 1, #51. The previous identification for yard goods required for a *capot* indicated eleven *aunes*. Thus, I suggest that eleven to twelve *aunes* may have been a common amount required for an adult *capot*.

<sup>1425</sup> Appendix 1, #166.

<sup>1426</sup> Appendix 1, #106, #170.

<sup>1427</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “Reims.”

<sup>1428</sup> Appendix 1, #174.

*FAILLE*

*Faille* was a fabric of silk gros-grain that was used by widows and certain religious orders.<sup>1429</sup> No lengths of fabric were found in the Québec documents. The one reference to *faille* as a costume item was in 1756 where it was found used for a *mouchoir*.<sup>1430</sup>

*FAVEUR*

*Faveur* was a narrow ribbon that women used around the neck, on the arms, and in the hair.<sup>1431</sup> One hundred *aunes* of *faveurs* were found in one inventory in 1756. At two *sols* per *aune*, this was one of the least expensive textiles found.<sup>1432</sup> It was not found associated with any garments. This may have been the type of ribbon used to support the cross worn by many Québec women during the latter part of the French régime.<sup>1433</sup>

*FÉRANDINE (FERRANDINE)*

*Férandine* was a woolen fabric manufactured in the Limousin region; it was sometimes mixed with silk, cotton, or *fleuret*.<sup>1434</sup> Tortora and Merkel describe it as a

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<sup>1429</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, “faille.”

<sup>1430</sup>Appendix 1, #167.

<sup>1431</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, “faveur.”

<sup>1432</sup>Appendix 1, #164.

<sup>1433</sup>In 1749-1750, Kalm wrote: “They [the women] wore a silver cross hanging down on the breast . . .”

<sup>1434</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “férandine.”



fabric with a silk warp and a weft of wool, cotton or hair.<sup>1435</sup> The dictionary Larousse also refers to *férandine* as being woven with a silk weft and wool warp in the seventeenth-century but woven with goat hair, flax or cotton in the eighteenth-century.<sup>1436</sup>

*Férandine* was found as a yard good in three inventories, one piece striped on a blue background.<sup>1437</sup> One inventory, in 1694, indicated the woman seemed to have a penchant for *férandine* as it showed she owned a *manteau*, two *jupes*, and four *jupons* made of the fabric.<sup>1438</sup> Another inventory a year earlier also showed a *manteau* of *férandine*.<sup>1439</sup>

#### *FILOSELLE*

The term *filoselle* sometimes referred to a coarse irregular silk made from waste silk product.<sup>1440</sup> It has also been described as a coarse silk mixed with cotton that was used to make hosiery of lower quality.<sup>1441</sup> *Filoselle* was not found as a yard good in the

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<sup>1435</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "ferandine."

<sup>1436</sup>Larousse, t. 4., s.v. "férandine."

<sup>1437</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #117, #118.

<sup>1438</sup>Appendix 1, #78.

<sup>1439</sup>Appendix 1, #76.

<sup>1440</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "filoselle."

<sup>1441</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, "filoselle." In Québec documents there were 181 entries for *bas*, from as early as 1637 to 1760. None indicated use of *filoselle*.

documents. Judging by the entries for costume items using *filoselle*, the textile had two uses: *mouchoirs* and *ceintures*. All documents were set in the 1720s.<sup>1442</sup>

#### FINETTE

Made from cotton, *finette* had a nap on the wrong side that made it particularly popular for *chemises de nuit* and children's *robes*.<sup>1443</sup> While neither of these garments was found to be made from *finette*, there were fifteen *aunes* in a merchant's shop in 1685.<sup>1444</sup>

#### FLANELLE

*Flanelle* was invented in England in the seventeenth-century where it became very popular. Around 1750, it was fabricated in France in Normandie, Champagne, and Languedoc and was considered to be a very soft woven textile.<sup>1445</sup> Numerous varieties of *flanelle* existed, differing according to their source of weaving. Rouen *flanelle* was made with a hemp warp and wool weft in horizontal stripe effects; Reims flannel was made of wool with a three up, one down twill and had fancy yarns and small patterns incorporated into the weave. *Flanelle de Chine* was a plain woven wool with a smooth face. It was dyed indigo in the piece, the selvages left white.<sup>1446</sup>

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<sup>1442</sup>Appendix I, #115, #117, #118.

<sup>1443</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "finette."

<sup>1444</sup>Appendix I, #63.

<sup>1445</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "flanelle."

<sup>1446</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "flannel."

References to *flanelle* only appeared in the Québec documents in the eighteenth-century, an indication that they were probably woven in France. One entry, for “*flanelle rayé bleu et blanc*” may have been striped Rouen flanelle.<sup>1447</sup>

As for garments, *flanelle* was found used as a cover for the *corset*, for *gilets*, and as a lining for a *robe de chambre*, all from eighteenth-century documents.<sup>1448</sup> One seventeenth-century inventory, in 1671, shows a *mouchoir de col* made of *flanelle*.<sup>1449</sup> Given the history of the textile, this may have been made from English *flanelle*.

*Flanelle de Rouen*. This textile was woven with a hemp warp and wool weft in horizontal stripe effects.<sup>1450</sup> Mention of this textile was found in a 1756 inventory where it was described as having a white background and being flowered.<sup>1451</sup> No garments were found made of *flanelle de Rouen*.

#### FLEURET

In the eighteenth-century, *fleuret* was the best quality of *blancards*, a linen fabric where the flax was half-bleached before weaving. In the domain of silk, *fleuret* was made from the residue of white thread taken from the cocoon, after the drawing out of the good

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<sup>1447</sup> Appendix 1, #113, #115, #117, #118, #122, #135.

<sup>1448</sup> Appendix 1, #112, #128, #153.

<sup>1449</sup> Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>1450</sup> Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. “flanelle de Rouen.”

<sup>1451</sup> Appendix 1, #167.

yellow silk. In the domain of wool, *fleuret* referred to the finest quality wool particularly used at Nîmes.<sup>1452</sup>

*Fleuret* was found as *aunage* in 1674, but the entry is not completely clear: it refers to sixty-two *aunes* of *passemment* of silk and *fleuret*.<sup>1453</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

#### FLORENTINE

This textile was woven with a blue background and white stripes or squares. The fibre content is not known.<sup>1454</sup> *Florentine* was found in a *mantelet* owned by the wife of governor Vaudreuil.<sup>1455</sup> No yard goods were found in the documents.

#### FRANGE

*Frang*e was used to border garments and under Louis XIV *franges* of silk or metals were often used.<sup>1456</sup> The one entry in the Québec documents for *frange* as a yard good showed two *aunes* of gold *frange* intended for the bottom of a *jupon*.<sup>1457</sup> *Jupes* and

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<sup>1452</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "fleuret."

<sup>1453</sup>Appendix 1, #45. Does this mean there was *passemment* of silk and *passemment* of *fleuret* or *passemment* where the two fibres were used together? It is impossible to know. Conversation with Carmelle Boily-LeDorze, February 2 1999.

<sup>1454</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "florentine."

<sup>1455</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

<sup>1456</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "frange."

<sup>1457</sup>Appendix 1, #122.

*jupons* were noted to be accented with *frange* as were *écharpes*.<sup>1458</sup> In 1661, 1666, and 1672, *baudriers* were also found to have a *franges*.<sup>1459</sup>

#### FRISE

During the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries, *frise* was a woolen fabric. Several varieties were known including twills from Ireland as well as those woven in Bretagne.<sup>1460</sup>

Two entries for *aurage* were found, in 1671 and 1756: the former in red, the latter maroon.<sup>1461</sup> No garments were found to be made of *frise*.

#### FRISON

According to Hardouin-Fugier et al., *frison* was a warm fabric woven in England in the seventeenth-century to make *jupons*.<sup>1462</sup> But there is a differing view on this description. Leloir claims the term has more than one meaning: it could be a silk trimming, or a type of woolen fabric made not only in England, but in Poitou; it could also refer to

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<sup>1458</sup> Appendix 1, #76, #138.

<sup>1459</sup> Appendix 1, #22, #40, #48.

<sup>1460</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "frise."

<sup>1461</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #164.

<sup>1462</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "frison."

white or black fur made from the skins of stillborn lambs from the town or region of Astrakan.<sup>1463</sup>

The Québec document entries provide no information to clarify these claims. There is only one entry, in 1671, for *frison* as a yard good.<sup>1464</sup> No garments were shown to be made of this textile.

### *FROC*

*Froc* refers to a coarse wool twill made at Lisieux, Bernay, Fervaques, and other locations. The fabric was mainly used to make *habits* for certain religious men.<sup>1465</sup> This may have been where the expression “man of the frock” originated.

The textile was only recorded in one document in Québec. A 1742 inventory shows three entries for *froc*, thirty-five *aunes* in red and two entries for brown *froc* that totaled 127 *aunes*.<sup>1466</sup> No garments were shown to be made of *froc*.

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<sup>1463</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. “frison.” Hardouin-Fugier et al. do not place fabrication in Poitou until the nineteenth-century.

<sup>1464</sup>Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>1465</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 158.

<sup>1466</sup>Appendix 1, #140.

*FURIE*

*Furie* had its origins in India and was imitated in France. The unusual name comes from the decorative figures which represent monsters that Diderot compares to gothic gargoyles.<sup>1467</sup> In 1718, *furie* was used in a *manteau* but no yard goods were mentioned in the documents.<sup>1468</sup>

*FUTAINÉ*

Originating in the Cairo suburb of Fustat from which it takes its name, *futaine* was known as a cotton fabric, but the weft could have been cotton with hemp or flax.<sup>1469</sup> From the seventeenth to the nineteenth-century *futaine* was made in several qualities and dimensions. *Futaines* fabricated at Troyes and Lyon were used to make *camisoles*, *jupons*, linings, and *bonnets* for women.<sup>1470</sup>

*Futaine* was seen in documents from 1693 to 1746 where only two colors appeared: white and grey.<sup>1471</sup> A number of different garments were found to be made of *futaine*. The earliest reference is in 1635 when Champlain bequeathed *brassières* made of *futaine*.<sup>1472</sup> The last reference was in 1728 identifying *manches* made of *futaine*.<sup>1473</sup> In the

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<sup>1467</sup>Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "furie."

<sup>1468</sup>Appendix 1, #112A.

<sup>1469</sup>Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 449.

<sup>1470</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 158.

<sup>1471</sup>Appendix 1, #76, #78, #80, #122, #151.

<sup>1472</sup>Appendix 1, #2.

<sup>1473</sup>Appendix 1, #122.

years between, garments like *caleçons*, *camisoles*, *jupes*, and *jupons* were found to be made from this textile. But there were also entries for a *capot* and *culottes* of *futaine*.<sup>1474</sup> Thus, *futaine* was used for a wide range of masculine and feminine garments in Québec.

*Futaine à grain-d'orge*. The term *grain-d'orge* refers to a fine, bleached and figured linen.<sup>1475</sup> Perhaps this textile was a cotton *futaine* that was bleached and figured in a similar manner. One entry was found for this textile in 1683.<sup>1476</sup> No garments were found to be made of *futaine à grain-d'orge*.

#### GALON

*Galon* referred to a ribbon or narrow fabric of silk or cotton often mixed with gold or silver. Of varying widths, it was used in costume as well as furnishings. It is difficult to distinguish between a very narrow textile and a very wide *galon*, or between a *galon* and a *ruban*.<sup>1477</sup> An alternate description sees the *galon* as having two wefts, one cotton and one metallic.<sup>1478</sup> The term *faux*, often seen in the documents in association with textiles or jewellery of gold and silver, may be translated as “giving the effect of.”<sup>1479</sup> Thus, entries for *galon faux* would be for a fabric that had the effect of being like a *galon*.<sup>1480</sup>

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<sup>1474</sup> Appendix 1, #40, #58, #76, # 93, #112, #112A, #112B.

<sup>1475</sup> Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. “grain-d’orge.”

<sup>1476</sup> Appendix 1, #76.

<sup>1477</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “galon.”

<sup>1478</sup> Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. “galon.”

<sup>1479</sup> Robert-Collins *French-English Dictionnaire*, s.v. “faux.”

<sup>1480</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “fausse gaze”, “faux reps.”



The *galon* was the most frequently mentioned textile in the documents: no less than fifty-one entries were found made of silver, silk, linen, and gold in colors that included black, white, red, and lemon.<sup>1481</sup> While the *aunage* for *galon* was large, the use as ornamentation was not reflected in the garments themselves. Six inventories listed garments that used *galon* as garnishment for a *baudrier*, *jupons*, *manches*, and a *tapabord*.<sup>1482</sup> Interestingly, in 1671 and 1694 *galon* was used to ornament *bonnets* for *sauvages* and *sauvagesses*.<sup>1483</sup>

#### GARAS

*Garas* was a coarse, white cotton fabric used as a lining in the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries.<sup>1484</sup> The Québec documents do not show any lengths of this fabric in the town but sixteen *aunes* were headed for Québec on board *La Nouvelle Constant* when she was captured in 1757.<sup>1485</sup> Nor were garments found using this textile leading to speculation that this may have been the first shipment to be received in the colonies.

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<sup>1481</sup> Appendix 1, #22, #45, #72, #80, #88, #110A, #111A, #113, #113A, #115, #117, #118, #120, #122, #128, #140, #164, #173, #175, #177.

<sup>1482</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #54, #112A, #122, #140.

<sup>1483</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #79. This appears to reflect one instance of French influence on Amerindian costume.

<sup>1484</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "garas."

<sup>1485</sup> Appendix 1, #178.

## GAZE

The name of this prestigious fabric originated in the town of Gaza, in Palestine. *Gazes* were identified by fibres like silk, wool, cotton, gold, and silver or by their origin as in *gaze anglaise*, *gaze d'Italie*, *gaze de Java*.<sup>1486</sup> *Gazes* were generally plain although they could be decorated with drawings, figures, or embroidery. This textile was normally used for feminine costume, for *coiffures*, *manchettes*, and *engageantes*, as well as for *fichus* and *écharpes*.<sup>1487</sup>

There are few entries for the textile as a yard good in Québec documents: two were for black *gaze*, one of those identified as being of poor quality. Others indicated the *gaze* were made with flowers and with small squares.<sup>1488</sup>

In Québec, garments that used *gaze* were primarily headwear items: *bagnolettes*, *coiffes*, *coiffure*, and *dormeuses*. The *coiffes* were in yellow and white while the *dormeuses* were embroidered. *Gaze* could also be found in *écharpes*, *garnitures*, and *mouchoirs*. Some of the latter, in 1742, were embroidered with flowers and with silver.<sup>1489</sup>

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<sup>1486</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "gaze."

<sup>1487</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 159.

<sup>1488</sup>Appendix 1, #76, #80, #118, #140.

<sup>1489</sup>Appendix 1, #58, #117, #120, #122, #140.

*GIROFLE*

No definition for this textile could be found. The single reference to this textile was found in the cargo manifests of *La Nouvelle Constant* captured by the English in 1757 en route to Québec. No garments were found made of *girofle*.

*GORGE/GORGE-DE-PIGEON*

*Gorge-de-pigeon* is an adjective that refers to the changing reflections of silk, going from pink to blue like the neck plumes of certain pigeons.<sup>1490</sup> One 1756 inventory shows *gorge-de-pigeon* as a yard good, one piece identified as blue, the other green.<sup>1491</sup> Elsewhere in the documents, the term *gorge-de-pigeon* or *gorge* is used as a noun: one inventory in 1718 refers to a *tablier* of plain *gorge-de-pigeon*.<sup>1492</sup>

*GRENADE*

In the eighteenth-century *grenade* was made with a flax warp and cotton weft and was generally used to dress the poor.<sup>1493</sup> In Québec, *grenade* was not found as *aunage*. Those entries where it was used for costume were for small items: *ceintures* and *jarretières*. Entries for *ceintures* in 1724 show them to be made of black *grenade* and

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<sup>1490</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "gorge de pigeon."

<sup>1491</sup>Appendix 1, #164.

<sup>1492</sup>Appendix 1, #112A.

<sup>1493</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "grenade."

*grenade* in assorted colors. In 1728 another entry for *ceintures* identified the textile as *grenade de soye*. *Grenade* was also fashioned into *jarretières* in 1726.<sup>1494</sup>

#### GRISSETTE

*Grisette* was a soft fabric, ordinarily a mixture of silk, wool, flax, hair, or cotton but was sometimes all wool. It was woven in grey, dyed in all colors, and could be plain, striped, or with flowers.<sup>1495</sup> The term was derived from the fact that it was first worn by *grisettes*, or working girls in France.<sup>1496</sup>

Two entries for *grisette* as *awnage* appeared in Québec documents, one in 1717, one in 1724. The entry in 1717 indicated the value to be sixteen *livres ten sols* per *aune*, a very high price compared to other fabrics during the same time period.

#### GROS DE TOURS

In the eighteenth-century, *gros de Tours* was plain, embroidered in silk or gilder, and used for furnishings. Weigert describes *gros de Tours* as a silk fabric with a warp and weft stronger than taffeta. *Gros de Tours* were plain, striped, and embroidered in silk and gilder.<sup>1497</sup> In Québec, the textile may have been used for furnishings, but it is certain that

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<sup>1494</sup> Appendix 1, #117, #122, #153.

<sup>1495</sup> Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 159.

<sup>1496</sup> Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "grisette."

<sup>1497</sup> Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 154.

the fabric was used for costume, and the inventory entries show it was used exclusively for feminine costume.

*Gros de Tours* did not appear as a yard good. The first record of *gros de Tours* in garments was for a *jupe* in 1693, followed by a *manteau* in 1703, and a blue striped *jupe* in 1718. Then in 1740, one inventory showed two *habits* of *gros de Tours*, one in grey, as well as two *robes* of the same fabric, one in brown.<sup>1498</sup>

### GUIBERT

*Guibert* was a white linen textile named for its inventor. It was made in Normandie in different qualities and used for sheets and *chemises*. A great deal of *guibert* was sold in Paris.<sup>1499</sup> In Québec, *guibert* was not found as a yard good. There were, however, references to its use in the *chemises*. In 1718, one entry for six *chemises* made from *guibert* showed them to be valued at twenty-two *livres* each.<sup>1500</sup>

### GUIPURE

In the eighteenth-century, all laces were *guipures* of silk or flax and had different uses. Two regions specialized in manufacturing *guipure*: Cluny and Flanders.<sup>1501</sup>

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<sup>1498</sup> Appendix 1, #76, #93, #112, #138.

<sup>1499</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "guibert".

<sup>1500</sup> Appendix 1, #112A.

<sup>1501</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "guipure." The reference to the eighteenth-century by Leloir, and also by Weigert is interesting as the Québec documents show use of *guipure* much earlier. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 159.

*Guipures* were found in two inventories, one in 1671, the other in 1694. In the former, a number of colors were mentioned: green, red, black, and white. The *guipure* of 1694 was described as being of the old style.<sup>1502</sup> As for garments, there was only one inventory that shows *guipure* being used: in 1679 three *jupes* were garnished with the lace.<sup>1503</sup>

### INDIENNE

Several costume and textile historians agree that *indienne* was a generic term for all printed cotton or for dyed and printed fabrics from India.<sup>1504</sup> Around 1658, painted Indian fabrics began to arrive in France and as early as 1674 the French were copying these *indiennes*. They were first used for furnishings, later finding their way into *robes de chambre*.<sup>1505</sup> Several clandestine establishments were founded in Paris for the production of *indiennes*; in the eighteenth-century there were several such manufacturing locations in the neighboring areas creating serious competition with silk workers. Edicts of prohibition appeared at the end of the seventeenth-century following other restrictions to protect the interests of the *Compagnie des Indes*. Freedom to re-establish fabrication was made in 1759.<sup>1506</sup>

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<sup>1502</sup>Appendix I, #45, #79.

<sup>1503</sup>Appendix I, #58.

<sup>1504</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "indienne"; Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 451; Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "indienne."

<sup>1505</sup>Wilson, *A History of Textiles*, 207-208.

<sup>1506</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "indiennes."

Effects of the regulations can be seen by the lack of *indiennes* in the Québec documents. Two inventories show *aunage*, in 1715 and 1721, but neither for large amounts: eight *aunes* in the former, seven *aunes* in the latter.<sup>1507</sup>

If inventories failed to show *indiennes* as *aunage*, the contrary was true with garments, in particular with the *robe de chambre*. From 1694 to 1724, there were six inventories with a *robe de chambre* made from *indienne*.<sup>1508</sup> The fabric was also used for *mantelets*, *tabliers*, and a *robe* of red and black *indienne*.<sup>1509</sup> One of the *mantelets* clearly used an imported fabric: it was shown to be made of *indienne perse*.<sup>1510</sup>

#### *IROQUOISE*

No definition for this textile could be found which is not surprising. The Iroquois nation, likely for whom the textile is named, is not one associated with France or Europe. In 1685 there was one piece in the inventory of a merchant with a value of eighty *livres*.<sup>1511</sup> While one piece could contain any number of *aunes*, it is quite likely there were at least twenty *aunes* in the piece. No garments were found made of this textile.

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<sup>1507</sup> Appendix 1, #110A, #115.

<sup>1508</sup> Appendix 1, #76, #78, #93, #112, #112A, #117.

<sup>1509</sup> Appendix 1, #112, #117, #122.

<sup>1510</sup> Appendix 1, #166. *Toile perse* was a painted *toile* believed to have come from Persia. It was enormously popular in the eighteenth-century. Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 454. I suggest that *toile perse* and *indienne perse* were essentially the same textile.

<sup>1511</sup> Appendix 1, #63

*LINOS*

*Linos* was a textile with a cotton or silk warp and a weft of goat hair; it was particularly associated with the Mazamet region.<sup>1512</sup> There is only one reference to *linos*; in 1695 an inventory identified six *aunes* of striped *linos*.<sup>1513</sup> No garments were found to be made of this textile.

*MALINE*

*Maline* has been given two very different descriptions by the same textile historians. It is described both as a fine hexagonal open mesh made of silk or cotton and a sturdy, plain weave worsted fabric woven with two or three-ply yarns on the warp and single yarns on the weft that were a different color.<sup>1514</sup>

No *aunage* of this textile was found. The references to *maline* in garments was restricted to use as a *garniture* and in *manchettes*.<sup>1515</sup> Use of *maline* in these instances indicates that it was probably the open mesh textile made of silk or cotton.

*MALLEMOLLE*

*Mallemolle*, also known as *doublebsais*, was a very fine Indian *mousseline*, imported from Bengal and used for feminine *fichus*. The single reference to *mallemolle*

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<sup>1512</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "linos."

<sup>1513</sup>Appendix 1, #80.

<sup>1514</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "maline."

<sup>1515</sup>Appendix 1, #117, #120.



was found in the cargo list of the *La Nouvelle Constant* bound for Québec in 1757 when she was captured by the English.<sup>1516</sup> There were no garments found that identified *mallemolle* as the fabric, although some *fichus* were made of *mousseline* so it is possible that the textile was *mallemolle*.

#### *MAZAMET*

*Mazamet* was the wool centre for those wools of lower quality, often the wool taken from the pelts of dead sheep.<sup>1517</sup> The references to *mazamet* in Québec were numerous during the years 1695 to 1742.<sup>1518</sup> Where value was given, the textile cost was about three *livres* per *aune*, although one entry in 1715 showed *mazamet* at nine *livres* per *aune*.<sup>1519</sup> *Mazamet* came in an assortment of colors: blue, white, maroon, *café*, cinnamon, grey, brown, red, and one described as *couleur de lis*, probably the creamy-white associated with lilies.<sup>1520</sup> While there were numerous entries for *mazamet* as a yard good, this is not reflected in the garments themselves. *Mazamet* was only found twice: fashioned as *culottes* in 1703 and *manches* in 1742.<sup>1521</sup>

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<sup>1516</sup>Appendix 1, #178.

<sup>1517</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "mazamet."

<sup>1518</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #110A, #113, #115, #117, #118, #122, #128, #140.

<sup>1519</sup>Appendix 1, #113, #110A. This difference in value may have been one of economics associated with a fluctuating *livre*.

<sup>1520</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #113, #117.

<sup>1521</sup>Appendix 1, #94, #140.

*MESLAY-DU-MAINE/MESLE/MESLIS DE BRETAGNE*

In Québec documents this textile appeared from 1673 through to 1756 as a yard good and was spelled eight ways: *meslis*, *meslix*, *meslan*, *mesli*, *mesles*, *mesly*, *melis*, and *mely*.<sup>1522</sup> Thus, from these entries it is difficult to know the region of origin. There are three possible textiles. The entries may be referring to Meslis de Bretagne where a number of veil-like *toiles* were fabricated. Secondly, they may be referring to Mesle, a serge made in white, beige, and black. Finally, they may be referring to Meslay-du-Maine, a centre that specialized in cotton *toile*.<sup>1523</sup>

However, in looking at garments made from *meslay*, the documents showed the use of the textile in only one garment: the *chemise*, where it appeared from 1669 to 1718.<sup>1524</sup> Use of *meslay* in the *chemise* leads me to believe that the notaries were referring to the cotton variety made at Meslay-du-Maine.

*MESLIN*

*Meslin* has been described simply as a hemp fabric made in the Champagne region.<sup>1525</sup> No *aunage* for this textile was recorded but in 1695 there were a total of eleven *chemises* in one inventory that were made from *meslin*.<sup>1526</sup>

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<sup>1522</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #49, #80, #100, #112A, #113, #115, #140, #164.

<sup>1523</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Meslay-du-Maine", "mesle", "meslis de Bretagne."

<sup>1524</sup> Appendix 1, #44, #49, #94, #112B.

<sup>1525</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "meslin."

<sup>1526</sup> Appendix 1, #80.

*MIGNONETTE*

*Mignonette* has been described as a woolen fabric woven in Languedoc and at Nîmes.<sup>1527</sup> On the other hand, it has also been described as a plain cotton net or a thin lawn.<sup>1528</sup> Thus, there are two very different descriptions the fabric. Moreover, Vermette noted the fabric in a 1741 inventory at Trois-Rivières and explained it as being an *étamine* from Toulouse.<sup>1529</sup>

Do the Québec documents provide any insight into this textile? There is a single reference to *mignonette* in 1721 for twenty-one *aunes*.<sup>1530</sup> Unfortunately, there are no documents that show the textile being used in garments. Further examination of primary documents may reveal its greater use thus clarifying the description.<sup>1531</sup>

*MOIRE*

The French regulations of 1669 forced homogeneity to Paris fabrics which had to be woven all of *soie cuite* or raw silk with a selvedge in a different color from the warp. In

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<sup>1527</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "mignonette."

<sup>1528</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "mignonette."

<sup>1529</sup>Vermette, *La vie domestique*, 98. Toulouse has not been identified by costume and textile historians as a textile manufacturing centre.

<sup>1530</sup>Appendix 1, #115.

<sup>1531</sup>If *mignonette* was found in garments like *coiffes*, *camisoles*, or *chemisettes*, it might have been the thin lawn described by Tortora and Merkel. If found in other garments requiring a heavier fabric, it may be the woolen fabric described by Hardouin-Fugier et al.

the eighteenth-century, *moire* was all silk, sometimes fashioned with figures, or smooth, or with wavy effects.<sup>1532</sup>

No yardage was found in the Québec documents for *moire*. Garment entries identifying this fabric were sparse as well: in 1679 an *habit* was made of a smooth *moire*, black *moire* was used for a *jupon* in 1740 while a 1756 *robe* was made of blue *moire*.<sup>1533</sup>

*Moire d'Angleterre*. No definition for this textile could be found. No yard goods were found for this textile but in 1703 an *habit* consisting of *manteau* and *jupe* were described as being made of a *moire d'Angleterre* that had red and white bars.<sup>1534</sup>

#### *MOLLETON*

*Molleton*, known in English as melton, was a very warm twilled fabric made in the Languedoc and Beauvais regions. It was used to make *camisoles*, *jupons*, and linings for winter. A *molleton* that was not twilled, also made at Rouen, was often referred to as *flanelle*.<sup>1535</sup>

The references to *molletons* as *aunage* in Québec documents were few: one entry in 1724 was for blue, red, and violet *molleton*; three entries in 1742 were all for violet *molleton*.<sup>1536</sup> No garments were found made of *molleton*.

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<sup>1532</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "moire."

<sup>1533</sup>Appendix 1, #58, #138, #164.

<sup>1534</sup>Appendix 1, #93.

<sup>1535</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 161.

<sup>1536</sup>Appendix 1, #117, #140, #164. The term *violet* is translated as "purple." When pale in hue it is referred to as "violet." Thus there is no way to determine the actual color of the textile, it could have

*MONGELIAN*

No definition of this textile could be found. *Mongelian* was used as a lining for a *robe* in 1747. No yard goods were mentioned in the documents.

*MONTICHOCOURS*

*Montichocours* was a silk and cotton fabric made in the Indies.<sup>1537</sup> There was no yardage found for this textile in the Québec documents. One *robe*, fashioned of *Montichocours*, was entered in a 1723 inventory where the garment was valued at forty *livres*.<sup>1538</sup>

*MOQUETTE*

*Moquette* was a brushed fabric that resembled plush.<sup>1539</sup> It was produced in Flanders, Bretagne, Languedoc and Nîmes. A cheaper *moquette* was fabricated at Abbeville, Lille, Rouen, and Tournai.<sup>1540</sup> Tortora and Merkel describe the textile as being a fabric with a looped or cut pile, or combination of the two, usually made as an upholstery fabric with wool or mohair pile and cotton ground.<sup>1541</sup>

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been either purple or violet.

<sup>1537</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Montichocours."

<sup>1538</sup>Appendix 1, #116B.

<sup>1539</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 162.

<sup>1540</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "moquette."

<sup>1541</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "moquette."

Québec documents showed only one entry for *moquette* as a yard good, in 1701.

No colors were indicated, nor is place of manufacture noted. The 1701 entry classifies the *moquette* as “new” even though the textile was primarily a seventeenth-century fabric.<sup>1542</sup>

No garments were found made of *moquette*.

#### *MORDORÉ*

No definition of this textile could be found. Seven and one-half *aunes* of *mordoré* were en route to Québec in 1757 on the captured ship *La Nouvelle Constant*. The textile was entered on the cargo manifest as *mordoré en Soucy*.<sup>1543</sup> It was not found in garments.

#### *MOUSSELINE*

*Mousseline* was a very soft, very fine, and primarily cotton fabric. Importation was forbidden by Colbert in favor of French manufacture. The prohibition was partially lifted in 1716 in order to favor the *Compagnie des Indes orientales*. *Mousseline* was made in ecru, dyed, bleached, or sometimes embroidered. There was also a wool *mousseline* that used Merino wool, silk *mousseline*, and others that were mixtures.<sup>1544</sup> Boucher comments that

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<sup>1542</sup>Appendix 1, #72, #76, #80, #88. The classification of a textile as “new” may be referring to a new shipment that had been recently received.

<sup>1543</sup>Appendix 1, #178. The use of “y” instead of “i” was common in both centuries. *Souci* in French is a marigold. Thus, it may be assumed that the color of the textile was similar to a marigold, that is, orange in nature. However, the verb *être mordoré* refers to a warm brown that reflects gilt or bronze thus confusing the issue of color. *Grande Dictionnaire Encyclopédique Larousse*, s.v. “mordoré.”

<sup>1544</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “mousseline.”

in the eighteenth-century the name was given to a wide variety of light fabrics from the East that acquired the name from the tiny bumps that were like foam, or *mousse*.<sup>1545</sup>

*Mousselines* were shown as *aunage* from 1692 to 1740, some identified as fine, striped, or common. Most were listed without further details.<sup>1546</sup> In garments, *mousseline* was found from 1671 to 1756 in numerous, but mainly small items: *coiffes*, *cols*, *collets*, *cravates*, *fichus*, *manchettes*, and *mouchoirs*.<sup>1547</sup> One highly unusual use for this fabric was found in a 1756 inventory for a *capot*.<sup>1548</sup> This makes one question whether the notary entered either the wrong textile or the wrong garment as it seems unlikely for a *capot* to be made of *mousseline*.

#### *PADOU*

*Padou* was a sort of ribbon ordinarily made of silk or *fleuret* in a variety of widths and colors. The best *padou* made in France was used to border *jupes*, *jupons*, and *robes de chambres*.<sup>1549</sup>

Three inventories in Québec show *padou* as a yard good: in 1719 there were entries for silk *padou*, in 1721 there were entries for wide and narrow *padou*, and a 1724

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<sup>1545</sup>Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 432.

<sup>1546</sup>Appendix 1, #72, #80, #110A, #112A, #113, #115, #117, #118, #120, #138.

<sup>1547</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #69, #78, #100, #111, #111A, #112, #122, #128, #139, #164, #166.

<sup>1548</sup>Appendix 1, #164.

<sup>1549</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 162.

inventory indicated the *padou* was *petit*.<sup>1550</sup> If *padou* was used as an embellishment for garments, it was not mentioned in any of the Québec documents.

### PANNE

*Panne* was a velvety textile with a nap longer than velvet but shorter than plush. It could be made of silk, *organsin*, *soie cuite*, as well as wool, goat hair, or cotton.<sup>1551</sup> It was included in the 1667 regulations for workers of gold, silver, and silk. In the 1716 prohibition, it was classed among the velvets. Like velvets, *panne* could be striped, embossed, or printed. The woolen *panne* from Amiens was used for traveling clothes.<sup>1552</sup> Weigert describes *panne* as being a velvety silk, a link between velvet and plush. He places its manufacture in Flanders and Picardie. He comments further that the *pannes* made from goat hair came in all colors, while woolen *pannes* were usually called *tripes* and *moquettes*.<sup>1553</sup>

Two entries showed the existence of *panne* in Québecas *aunage*: in 1679 there were twenty *aunes* in the color of musk while in 1756 there were two *aunes* of scarlet

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<sup>1550</sup>Appendix 1, #113, #115, #118.

<sup>1551</sup>*Organsin* was a type of soft silk manufactured primarily at Avignon. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 162.

<sup>1552</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "panne."

<sup>1553</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 162. See *tripe de velours* and *moquette* for more information on these two textiles.



*panne*.<sup>1554</sup> Garments made of *panne* were limited to *culottes* and *jupons*. In the case of the latter, two entries described the textile as silk *panne*.<sup>1555</sup>

#### *PASSEMENT*

*Passement* was the first common name given to *dentelles*, or lace. In the sixteenth and seventeenth-centuries, *passemment* was made of *fil*, silk or metal. Over time the term *dentelle* eventually replaced *passemment* when referring to fine lace made with bobbins or needles.<sup>1556</sup> As a yard good, there was only one reference to *passemment*, in a 1671 inventory. But there were four different types shown: one made of silk and *fleuret*, a second of *guipure*, a third that was laced, as well as some plain *passemment*.<sup>1557</sup> No garments indicated the use of *passemment*.

#### *PERPETUELLE*

*Perpetuelle* was a fine, closely woven worsted *serge* that was very durable.<sup>1558</sup> This textile did not appear in the documents as a yard good. As for garments, there was a single reference to *perpetuelle* being used for a *robe* in 1756.<sup>1559</sup>

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<sup>1554</sup> Appendix 1, #80, #164.

<sup>1555</sup> Appendix 1, #116B, #128, #138, #164, #170.

<sup>1556</sup> Boucher, *Histoire du costume*, 454.

<sup>1557</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #46, #47.

<sup>1558</sup> Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "perpetuelle."

<sup>1559</sup> Appendix 1, #167.

*PINCHINA*

*Pinchina* was a woolen fabric from Spain but was also made in the Toulon region. It was woven in a natural color and those pieces destined for exportation to Italy were perfumed with violet and iris scents. Around 1740, the term *pinchina* was applied to all sorts of fabrics that were really only *droguets*.<sup>1560</sup>

*Pinchina* appeared in Québec documents as a yard good from 1695 to 1728, two of the entries in colors of yellow and blue.<sup>1561</sup> One *capot*, two pair of *culottes* and an *habit* with *veste* were found to be made of *pinchina*.<sup>1562</sup>

*POPELINE*

The revocation of the edict of Nantes could have contributed to the spread of *popeline* to Ireland and English where the fabric was made under the name of *popeline* in the middle of the eighteenth-century. Manchester rivaled the French centres of Lyon, Tourcoing and Roubaix. In France, a carded Egyptian cotton was sometimes used for *popeline*. On the other hand, Leloir refers to *popeline* as a modern fabric with a silk warp and wool weft.<sup>1563</sup> A single entry for *popeline* as *aunage* was found, described as plain brown, in a 1756 inventory.<sup>1564</sup> No garments were found using *popeline*.

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<sup>1560</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 163.

<sup>1561</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #110A, #111, #113, #120, #128, #164.

<sup>1562</sup>Appendix 1, #111A, #116A, #164.

<sup>1563</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "popeline."

<sup>1564</sup>Appendix 1, #164.

*POULANGIS*

*Poulangis* refers to an area not far from Langres, the name being a generic reference to a coarse *tiretaine* using wool or flax. It was also made at Picardie and Normandie.<sup>1565</sup> In Québec, the textile was found as a yard good in 1685. No garments were found made of this textile.

*PRISONNIÈRE*

*Prisonnière* was a very fine silk fabric of the eighteenth-century which imitated gauze. Although there was no *aunage* found in the documents, there were *coiffes* entered in a 1679 inventory that used *prisonnière* as the fabric.<sup>1566</sup>

*RAS/RASADE*

The term *rasade* is from the eighteenth-century and referred to a fabric without nap.<sup>1567</sup> Séguin calls *rasade* a pink fabric without pile.<sup>1568</sup> There were two references to the textile, in 1710 and 1719.<sup>1569</sup> No garments were recorded as being made of *ras*.

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<sup>1565</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "poulangis."

<sup>1566</sup>Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>1567</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "rasade."

<sup>1568</sup>Séguin, *Le costume civil*, 55.

<sup>1569</sup>Appendix 1, #107, #113.

*Ras d'angleterre*. No definition for this textile could be found. In *aunage*, there is only one reference to this textile: in 1724 three pieces of "*ras d'angleterre*" were valued at fifty *livres* per piece.<sup>1570</sup>

*Ras de Cayal*. No definition for this textile could be found. No yard goods were found for *ras de Cayal*. One entry for a *manteau* made of this fabric was made in 1701.<sup>1571</sup>

*Ras de Saint-Cyr*. This was a silk serge that had no wrong side; sometimes it had a weft of wool, silk, cotton, or *fleuret*. In the eighteenth-century it was made in striped grey, the stripes running either lengthwise or crosswise.<sup>1572</sup> No yard goods were found for *ras de Saint-Cyr*. One reference to the textile was found in 1718 where a *robe de chambre* was made from *ras de Saint-Cyr*.<sup>1573</sup> Another entry in 1756 showed an *habit* to be lined with this textile.<sup>1574</sup>

*Ras de Saint-Maur*. The manufacture of this textile was established in 1677 in a large suburb of Paris to make black *serge* destined for ceremonial and mourning garments. In Sainte-Lucie, a similar mourning *serge* with no wrong side was made with a warp of *organsin* and a weft of wool.<sup>1575</sup>

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<sup>1570</sup> Appendix 1, #117. It is impossible to know how many *aunes* were contained in each piece.

<sup>1571</sup> Appendix 1, #87.

<sup>1572</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "*ras de Saint-Cyr*."

<sup>1573</sup> Appendix 1, #112. The entry reads "*ras de St Sere*." Since no location in France by this name could be found, it is assumed the notary was referring to Saint-Cyr.

<sup>1574</sup> Appendix 1, #164.

<sup>1575</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "*ras de Saint-Maur*."

There were no entries for *ras de Saint-Maur* as yard goods but this was not the case with garments. A number of entries were found, all in the eighteenth-century, for *robes*, *jupons*, and *jupes*. Even a *deshabillé* was found to be made of *ras de Saint-Maur*.<sup>1576</sup>

#### RATINE

A twilled woolen fabric, there were several types of *ratines*: *ratines drapés*, napped *ratine*, and napped *ratines* where the nap threads were curled. The most appreciated of all *ratines* were those from Elbeuf.<sup>1577</sup>

*Ratines* appeared in Québec documents in the seventeenth-century only: a single inventory specifically identified the textile as *ratine drapée*. Others entries simply referred to *ratine*, two of them describing colors of scarlet and red.<sup>1578</sup>

As for garments, *ratine* enjoyed wide use: from *camisoles* and linings to *casiques*, *justaucorps*, *jupes*. Red, grey, brown, and white were shown as colors used.<sup>1579</sup>

*Ratine de Montauban*. No definition for this textile could be found. There were no yard goods found for *ratine de Montauban* but in 1747 an old *surtout* of red *ratine de Montauban* was listed in an inventory.

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<sup>1576</sup> Appendix 1, #112, #116B, #117, #122, #138.

<sup>1577</sup> Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 164.

<sup>1578</sup> Appendix 1, #28, #45, #80.

<sup>1579</sup> Appendix 1, #40, #45, #54, #58, #69, #76.

*RÉSEAU*

A very soft fabric, *réseau* was used for garnitures.<sup>1580</sup> In the eighteenth-century, the textile was often made with gold or silver threads and used for feminine *coiffures*.<sup>1581</sup> No yard goods were found in the documents and use of *réseau* in garments was sparse. In 1718, a *cravatte* was found to be made of *réseau*; in 1724 the fabric was used as a lining for *manchettes*.<sup>1582</sup>

*REVÊCHE (REVESCHE)*

Originally fabricated in England, *revêche* was imitated in France, particularly at Beauvais and Amiens.<sup>1583</sup> In the eighteenth-century it was woven white then dyed in piece in yellow, red, blue, or green.<sup>1584</sup> In Québec, *revêche* was found as *aunage* in colors of red, white, and brown from 1671 to 1717.<sup>1585</sup> In garments, it was only used as a lining for *justaucorps* in 1679 and 1688.<sup>1586</sup>

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<sup>1580</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "réseau."

<sup>1581</sup>Hardouin-Fugier, *les Étoffes*, s.v. "réseau."

<sup>1582</sup>Appendix 1, #112A, #117.

<sup>1583</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 164.

<sup>1584</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "réseau."

<sup>1585</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #76, #80, #111A.

<sup>1586</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #58, #69, #76, #80, #111A.

*ROSES*

*Roses* was the name given to a fabric made of wool, silk, and *fil* that was manufactured at Amiens.<sup>1587</sup> While the name implies the fabric was a shade of red, documents show that the two *roses* listed were in white and black. Both were en route to Québec in 1757 aboard *La Nouvelle Constant* when she was captured.<sup>1588</sup> Since no garments were found using *roses*, this textile may have been making an introductory voyage to Québec.

*RUBAN*

*Ruban*, or ribbon, was a very narrow fabric, regulated in 1666 to be between sixty-nine and 169 threads wide. In Paris it was made in gold and silver; in wool at Rouen and Amiens; in silk at Lyon where it enjoyed an immense reputation.<sup>1589</sup>

*Ruban* was found as *aunage* from 1647 to 1757, a fabric that seemingly never lost its appeal. Colors for *ruban* virtually covered the spectrum: black, red, grey, white, blue, russet, fire-red, green, *jonquille*, silver, and pink.<sup>1590</sup>

The inventories, however, paint a different picture for few references showed the ribbons used as garniture. In 1671 and 1672 there were *gants* and *culottes* that used *rubans* as a garnishment; in 1678 there were *culottes* and a *chapeau* that mention use of

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<sup>1587</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “roses.”

<sup>1588</sup>Appendix 1, #178

<sup>1589</sup>Hardouin-Fugier, et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “ruban.”

<sup>1590</sup>Appendix 1, #22, #45, #76, #120, #122.

*rubans*.<sup>1591</sup> It is possible that the use of ribbons was so ordinary they failed to be mentioned.

### SATIN

*Satin* was a smooth, soft, and shiny silk fabric woven in a single color. In the eighteenth-century, *satins de Bruges* and *satinsade* were soft fabrics used for summer *robes* and *peignoirs*.<sup>1592</sup> This definition, however, differs from others that do not limit the satin to being woven in a single color. Weigert, for instance, notes that it came brocaded, with gold or silk flowers, or striped. As well as *satins* made in France, merchants sold those from Italy, the most beautiful from Florence and Genoa were plain, printed or dyed in a variety of colors.<sup>1593</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al. add that *satins* was also made from cotton or wool.<sup>1594</sup>

References to *satins* as *aunage* were not numerous in Québec documents. On the surface, one might assume that the reason would be cost, but the entries that indicated values show *satins* to be about three or four *livres* per *aune*, although one entry was for seven *livres* per *aune*.<sup>1595</sup> The earliest mention in 1671 was for *satins à fleurs*, with the

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<sup>1591</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #48, #54.

<sup>1592</sup> Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "satin."

<sup>1593</sup> Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 165.

<sup>1594</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "satin."

<sup>1595</sup> Appendix 1, #113, #117, #118. Three to seven *livres* per *aune* was a common range for textiles.



notation that the background was yellow and the flowers were black and silver.<sup>1596</sup> Two entries were for striped *satin*.<sup>1597</sup> A white *satin* on board *La Nouvelle Constant* en route to Québec when she was captured by the English in 1757.<sup>1598</sup>

*Satin* was used in small items like a child's bonnet, the feminine *coiffe*, as a covering for a *corset*, and as garnishment for an *écharpe*.<sup>1599</sup> But it was also found in *jupes*, a *manteau*, *jupon*, *mantelets*, and *robes de chambre* in colors of black, white, blue, and *aurore*.<sup>1600</sup> Some *satins* were striped, others embroidered, while one *robe* was *parmentée violet*. Another *robe de chambre* was in striped satin while a third had a background of violet and silver.<sup>1601</sup>

*Satin de Marseille*. No definition of this textile could be found. The single inventory that listed *satin de Marseille* as *aunage* also showed the woman owned a *robe de chambre* of *satin de Marseille*.<sup>1602</sup>

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<sup>1596</sup> Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>1597</sup> Appendix 1, #117, #118.

<sup>1598</sup> Appendix 1, #181.

<sup>1599</sup> Appendix 1, #72, #112, #112A.

<sup>1600</sup> *Aurore* has been described as a golden yellow. In the 1669 *ordonnances*, it was a regulation that *aurore* be *garancée*. Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "aurore." The verb *garancer* means to dye with *garance*, a plant used for red dye. Thus, the description of golden yellow and the regulation are referring to two different colors.

<sup>1601</sup> Appendix 1, #58, #116B, #117, #120, #138.

<sup>1602</sup> Appendix 1, #117.

*SERGE*

*Serge* has been one of the most widely used textiles throughout history and in all civilizations. Numerous *serges* were referred to by their fibres, such as wool or silk; they were referred to by the number of shafts used for weaving, as in *sergé de 4*, *sergé de 8*; they were known by their color as in military uniforms; by their *décor* as in brocading; and they were known individually from their place of fabrication.<sup>1603</sup>

*Serge d'Aumale*. This serge was woven using homespun wool and was used mainly for linings. It had a loosely twisted wool warp with a single wool weft that was twisted harder.<sup>1604</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al. add that it was distinguishable from its rival *serge de Blicourt* by a much tighter weave.<sup>1605</sup> *Serge d'Aumale* was found in Québec as *aunage* from 1671 to 1719 where colors included green, brown, and red.<sup>1606</sup> *Serge d'Aumale* was mentioned twice in connection with garments: in 1703 it was used for the lining of a *justaucorps* and *culottes*, in 1706 it was used for a feminine *manteau*.<sup>1607</sup>

*Serge de Caen*. No definition for this textile was found. *Serge de Caen* was found as a yard good in a 1695 inventory where the *aunage* was described as being in various

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<sup>1603</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "serge".

<sup>1604</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "serge d'aumale".

<sup>1605</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Aumale".

<sup>1606</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #80, #113.

<sup>1607</sup>Appendix 1, #93, #100.

colors. References to the textile in garments was found in 1693 when the fabric was entered as *serge de Caen* and was used to make a blue *robe* and *manteau*.<sup>1608</sup>

*Serge casquainette*. No definition for this textile was found. There was a *serge* of wool and silk, made at Amiens in the eighteenth-century that was known as “*castagnette*.”<sup>1609</sup> Given the variations in spelling by notaries this could be the textile they wrote as “*casquainette*.” One reference to *serge casquainette* was found: in 1671 *aunage* described as being grey was entered in an inventory.<sup>1610</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

*Serge de Darnétel*. Darnétel is situated in a valley near Rouen, a most important textile-producing centre since the sixteenth-century. It was here that a variety of woolen textiles were woven but it was also one of the great centres for *indiennes*.<sup>1611</sup> The *serge de Darnétel* was probably one of the *serges* woven in wool at this centre. The one entry for this textile as a yard good was in 1661 where it was referred to as “*serge darnetaif*”.<sup>1612</sup> No garments were found made from this textile.

*Serge de Londres*. Here is another textile term that is misleading through its name. While this textile was indeed made in England, it was also one of the best-known fabrics

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<sup>1608</sup> Appendix 1, #76.

<sup>1609</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “*castagnette*”, “*castignette*.”

<sup>1610</sup> Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>1611</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “*Darnétel*”.

<sup>1612</sup> Appendix 1, #22.

used for exportation from France in the Levant trade. Made in Provence, Languedoc and Dauphiné it was fabricated of *fleuret* or wool.<sup>1613</sup>

As a yard good, *serge de Londres* was found in a single inventory in 1671 where it was described as being red and white. In garments, *serge de Londres* was found in 1661 when a *justaucorps* was found made of the fabric, and later in 1671 when a feminine *habit* was made of white *serge de Londres* and valued at thirty *livres*. In 1688 and 1692 an *habit* and *jupes* were all fashioned from *serge de Londres*.<sup>1614</sup>

*Serge de Nîmes*. Although Nîmes had silk manufacture as early as 1499, it was *serge de Nîmes* that became the most celebrated textile thanks to its use in America: here the name was truncated to denim. In the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries, *serge de Nîmes* was made traditionally of all wool or half-wool.<sup>1615</sup>

In Québec, the textile was not as popular as in France for only two inventories showed *aunage*, in 1695 and 1715.<sup>1616</sup> Likewise, the use of *serge de Nîmes* was not widespread as a fabric for garments: in 1679 an *habit* was made of this fabric; there was a *justaucorps* in 1693, and in 1715 a *jupe* made of *serge de Nîmes* was valued at thirty *livres*.<sup>1617</sup>

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<sup>1613</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 161.

<sup>1614</sup>Appendix 1, #22, #45, #69, #72.

<sup>1615</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Nîmes".

<sup>1616</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #110.

<sup>1617</sup>Appendix 1, #76, #80, #110A.

*Serge de Poitou*. No definition for this textile was found. *Serge de Poitou* was recorded as a yard good in a 1671 inventory with two entries, one indicating the color red.<sup>1618</sup> Only one garment was recorded using this textile: in 1661 a *jupe* was made of coarse *serge de Poitou*.<sup>1619</sup>

*Serge de Rome*. In the seventeenth-century, this textile was made entirely of silk, twilled or smooth, with double warp yarns that were twisted again. The weft yarns were fine and moistened, resulting in a very smooth fabric. It was appreciated more than the *serge d'Aumale*. In the eighteenth-century, the *serge* was woven in white with no wrong side but with woolen fibres from Flanders or Holland that gave the textile a higher value.<sup>1620</sup> There was only one inventory entry: a small quantity of red *serge de Rome* in 1671 was valued at seven *livres per aune*.<sup>1621</sup> No garments were found made from *serge de Rome*.

*Serge de Rouen*. By the end of the seventeenth-century, Rouen was one of the great wool centres of France.<sup>1622</sup> Thus, it is quite likely that *serge de Rouen* was a *serge* woven from wool. In Québec, this textile was found twice, in 1671 where the color was

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<sup>1618</sup>Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>1619</sup>Appendix 1, #25.

<sup>1620</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "serge de Rome". Furetière adds that *serge de Rome* was manufactured at Amiens. Furetière, *Dictionnaire universel*, s.v. "serge".

<sup>1621</sup>Appendix 1, #45.

<sup>1622</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Rouen".

described as *noisette*, and again in 1695.<sup>1623</sup> No garments were found made of *serge de Rouen*.

#### *SERGETTE*

*Sergette* was a narrow textile made from a thin wool. Several locations were known for its fabrication: the white and grey *sergette* of Beauvais, the *sergette* of Poitou that resembled a *droguet*, and the *sergette* of Midi.<sup>1624</sup>

The single yard good entry for *sergette* was in 1728 when twenty-one *aunes* were described as having a *jonquille* background with brocaded flowers.<sup>1625</sup> In garments, *sergette* appeared twice: in the Champlain *testament* a *camisole* made of grey and red *sergette* was bequeathed, and in 1665 an *habit* was noted to be made of grey *sergette*.<sup>1626</sup> The *habit* may have been made from *sergette* that originated in Beauvais.

#### *SIAMOISE*

Most often *siamoise* referred to fabric made of a mixture of silk and cotton, seen for the first time in France in 1687 when it was brought there by ambassadors from Siam. Linen and cotton *siamoises* were a success up to the middle of the eighteenth-century.<sup>1627</sup>

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<sup>1623</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #80.

<sup>1624</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "sergette."

<sup>1625</sup> Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>1626</sup> Appendix 1, #2, #33.

<sup>1627</sup> Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 165-166.

*Siamoises* were found as a yard good during the years 1719-1724.<sup>1628</sup> A single garment, a *jupon*, was shown to be made of *siamoise* in 1709.<sup>1629</sup>

#### SICILIENNE

Originally made in Sicily, *sicilienne* was a plain weave silk fabric with heavy weft ribs. It has also been described in two other ways: a plain weave with a silk warp and a heavier cotton or wool weft and as a very lightweight plain weave silk fabric similar to *mousseline de soie*.<sup>1630</sup> The sole reference to *sicilienne* was in 1756 when two entries for yard goods were made in an inventory: one for a striped silk *siamoise* in white and pink, the other for a blue and white *siamoise*.<sup>1631</sup>

#### SINCIO

No definition of this textile could be found. *Sincio* was not found as a yard good or in garments in Québec but nine *aunes* of white *sincio* were en route aboard *La Nouvelle Constant* when she was captured by the English in 1757.<sup>1632</sup>

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<sup>1628</sup> Appendix 1, #113, #115, #117.

<sup>1629</sup> Appendix 1, #105.

<sup>1630</sup> Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. "sicilienne."

<sup>1631</sup> Appendix 1, #164. While the second entry did not specify stripes, it can probably be assumed that this was the case.

<sup>1632</sup> Appendix 1, #178.

*SOIE*

*Soie* refers to a textile made entirely from the fibres of the silkworm. It was also called *soierie*. As raw silk, it was known as *soie grège* or *soie écrue*.<sup>1633</sup>

Silk first appeared in 1661 in Québec entered as a *livre* of silk where colors included white, red, and musk.<sup>1634</sup> Silk was not identified as a textile for major garments like the *robe* or *justaucorps*. Rather, it was reserved for stockings and for use as a *galon*.<sup>1635</sup> Thus, it appears that silk was too expensive, even for the upper class and bourgeoisie to afford, save for small garments and embellishments.

*Soie d'Angleterre*. No definition of this textile could be found. In 1692 there was a single entry for *soie d'Angleterre* as *aunage*, the color described as *musc*.<sup>1636</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

*Soie d'Hollande*. No definition for this textile could be found. A single inventory showed *soie d'Hollande* as a yard good, that one in 1719.<sup>1637</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

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<sup>1633</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "soie", "soierie." This also refers to the state of the silk after having been pulled from the cocoon but before being made into yarns. Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 166.

<sup>1634</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #72.

<sup>1635</sup>Appendix 1, #48, #139, #177.

<sup>1636</sup>Appendix 1, #72. In the Québec documents, silk was sold by the *aune* and by the *livre*.

<sup>1637</sup>Appendix 1, #113.



*SPÉCULATION*

*Spéculation* was referred to as a cotton textile but actually had a silk warp and a weft of white cotton or *fleuret*. It appeared in various colors, striped, and moiréed.<sup>1638</sup> This textile appeared as *aunage* once in the documents in 1715 where it was valued at seven *livres ten sols per aune*.<sup>1639</sup> No garments were found to be made of *spéculation*.

*TABIS*

Originally of Turkish origin, *tabis* has also had its invention attributed to the king of Tibet. In France, the 1669 regulations set the width at 0.54 m to 0.73 m; the warp was of twisted *organsin*, and the weft *soie cuite*. In the eighteenth-century this coarse taffeta was calandered to give it a moiré appearance. It became very popular for furnishings.<sup>1640</sup>

*Tabis* could not be found as a yard good in Québec documents. Two entries in the eighteenth-century show *tabis* was used as a cover for a *corset* and for an *habit*.<sup>1641</sup>

*TAFFETAS*

*Taffetas* was a very fine, soft silk, ordinarily very lustrous, tightly woven and made in all sorts of colors; it might be plain, glazed, or with stripes that included gold and silver.

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<sup>1638</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "spéculation."

<sup>1639</sup>Appendix 1, #110A.

<sup>1640</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "tabis."

<sup>1641</sup>Appendix 1, #116B, #121.

The greatest consumption of *taffetas* was for feminine summer *habits*, *écharpes*, and *coiffes*, but it was also used for furnishings and quilts.<sup>1642</sup>

Numerous references were found for *taffetas* as *aunage* in the Québec documents beginning in 1671 through to 1756. Colors included white, black, purple and lemon.<sup>1643</sup> More abundant were the number and types of garments that used *taffetas*. Among those found to be made of the textile were smaller items like *coiffes*, *bourses*, and *écharpes*, but larger garment pieces like *habits*, *jupes*, and *manteaux* were also entered. Colors like lemon, *jonquille*, purple, white, and black were identified.<sup>1644</sup>

*Taffetas d'Angleterre*. In spite of the name, this textile was made at Lyon. It was very strong, very lustrous, came in numerous colors, was sometimes striped, and was woven in a very large width, 0.60 m or 0.75 m. It was used for the feminine *habit* and linings, as well as for furnishings and curtains.<sup>1645</sup> The textile was found in inventories in 1723 and 1724, shown as being striped as well as in solid colors of fire-red and coffee.<sup>1646</sup> In garments, the first reference for use of *taffetas d'Angleterre* was as a lining for a *robe de chambre* in 1718.<sup>1647</sup> In 1723 it was also used for the lining of a *deshabillé* and

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<sup>1642</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 166.

<sup>1643</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #76, #80, #113, #115, #117, #181.

<sup>1644</sup>Appendix 1, #58, #78, #105, #122, #112A.

<sup>1645</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 166.

<sup>1646</sup>Appendix 1, #116B, #117, #120.

<sup>1647</sup>Appendix 1, #112.

identified as being the color fire-red.<sup>1648</sup> Other entries show *taffetas d'Angleterre* being used for *jupe*, *manteau*, and *jupon*.<sup>1649</sup>

*Taffetas d'Avignon*. This was a very fine textile similar to one woven in Florence and came in black as well as colors.<sup>1650</sup> As a yard good, it was only found in one inventory, in 1694, where two entries indicated it was designated for use as lining. One reference for blue *taffetas d'Avignon* was valued at fifty *sols* per *aune*, the other in black was forty *sols* per *aune*.<sup>1651</sup> As for garments, *taffetas d'Avignon* was found in 1694, used as a lining to a *manteau*.<sup>1652</sup>

*Taffetas bonne-femme*. This textile was a taffeta of much superior quality compared to other taffetas but differing in its lack of lustre. *Taffetas bonne femme* was used primarily for *coiffes* and *écharpes*.<sup>1653</sup> As a yard good, *taffetas bonne femme* was found twice in 1724 where it was valued at three and four *livres* per *aune*.<sup>1654</sup> No garments were found to be made from *taffetas bonne femme*.

*Taffetas des Indes*. A varied textile, *taffetas des Indes* was silky, and could be plain, with gold and silver stripes, flecked, with flowers or with squares.<sup>1655</sup> There was

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<sup>1648</sup>Appendix 1, #116B.

<sup>1649</sup>Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>1650</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "taffetas d'Avignon".

<sup>1651</sup>Appendix 1, #78.

<sup>1652</sup>Appendix 1, #78.

<sup>1653</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 166.

<sup>1654</sup>Appendix 1, #117.

<sup>1655</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "taffetas des Indes".

only one reference to this textile as a yard good: in 1726 there was an entry for a striped *taffetas des Indes*.<sup>1656</sup> In 1740, one inventory shows two *robes* made of *taffetas des Indes*, one valued at forty-five *livres*.<sup>1657</sup>

#### TARASCON

No definition for this textile could be found. *Tarascon* appeared in inventories as a yard good from 1695 to 1721. In the latter instance, the notary entered “*cordillat ou tarascon*” leading to speculation that the two textiles were very similar and difficult to distinguish one from the other.<sup>1658</sup> No garments were found using *tarascon*.

#### TIRETAINE

*Tiretaine* was woven with a flax warp and wool weft, sometimes all wool, and even hemp was used for the weft.<sup>1659</sup> In the seventeenth and eighteenth-centuries, this ordinary fabric was made in white or grey, wool or flax, and was woven thicker than a *serge*.<sup>1660</sup>

In Québec, *tiretaine* appeared as *awnage* primarily in the eighteenth-century where five inventories recorded its presence. For the most part, the value of the fabric was not

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<sup>1656</sup> Appendix 1, #120.

<sup>1657</sup> Appendix 1, #138.

<sup>1658</sup> Appendix 1, #80, #111A, #113, #115.

<sup>1659</sup> Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 167.

<sup>1660</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “tiretaine.”

great: from one *livres* eleven *sols* per *aune* to two *livres* fifteen *sols* per *aune* although in 1715 the textile was valued at six *livres* per *aune*.<sup>1661</sup> This latter case may have been due to fluctuation in the *livre*. No garments were found to be made of *tiretaine*.

### TOILE

To study the origin of the word *toile* is to study the birth of humanity. Included under this broad term are fabrics of hemp, flax, and cotton. Because *toile* was one of the fundamental materials from the earliest civilizations, it is impossible to list all the types and uses. Very often the place of manufacture was attached to the name *toile*. Other adjectives were also applied to the noun *toile* when more specificity was wanted. There was *toile cirée*, made of a composition of wax or of a refined mixture of several other ingredients capable of resisting water. It was made in black, greens, reds, yellows and several other colors. They were normally sold in small pieces or rolls of four, eight and twelve aunes. *Toiles cirées* were used, for example, for umbrellas, *casiques*, and *bonnets*.<sup>1662</sup>

Another ordinary type of *toile* was the *toile commune*, a plain cotton, hemp, or flax textile that was very ordinary or common as the name implies. *Toile écrue* defined a *toile* where the yarn had not been bleached. *Toiles écrues* of flax were ordinarily greyish, the natural color of flax; the *toiles de chanvre écrues* were yellowish which is also the color that nature has given to hemp.<sup>1663</sup>

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<sup>1661</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #110A, #115, #117, #122.

<sup>1662</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "toile".

<sup>1663</sup>Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "toile".

*Toile d'Allemagne*. No definition for this textile could be found. This textile was known as a yard good in Québec from 1710 to 1740 where one entry indicated it to be of a wide width for a lining. This has been supported through entries found for a *jupe*, *justaucorps*, and *robe de chambre* where *toile d'Allemagne* was used for the linings.<sup>1664</sup>

*Toile de Beaufort*. Beaufort-en-vallée was known for producing very strong hemp fabrics that were bleached at Doué and Anjou. An ecru hemp textile was made at Beaufort for the French islands of America.<sup>1665</sup> Seven inventories document *toile de Beaufort* as a yard good from 1718 to 1728; the French ship *Le Grand Ursin* was also carrying a *balle* of this textile on board when she was captured en route to Québec in 1756.<sup>1666</sup> *Toile de Beaufort* was recorded twice in connection with garments; in 1728 it was used for *jupons*, and in 1756 it was used for *chemises*.<sup>1667</sup>

*Toile de Bretagne*. This was a flax-based fabric woven at Bretagne for exportation to the Canary Islands.<sup>1668</sup> This textile appeared early in 1671, then again in 1715 and 1724, the latter being described as white.<sup>1669</sup> There was a single reference to *toile de Bretagne* in garments: in 1752 a *chemise* was made of this textile.<sup>1670</sup>

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<sup>1664</sup> Appendix 1, #73, #93, #106, #111A, #113, #115, #116B, #138.

<sup>1665</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Beaufort-en-vallée". Hardouin-Fugier may be referring to, for instance, the island of Martinique in the Caribbean.

<sup>1666</sup> Appendix 1, #112A, #113, #116A, #117, #120, #122, #177.

<sup>1667</sup> Appendix 1, #122, #166.

<sup>1668</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Bretagne".

<sup>1669</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #110A, #117.

<sup>1670</sup> Appendix 1, #159.

*Toile de Brie*. No definition for this textile could be found. *Toile de Brie* was entered once as a yard good in 1749.<sup>1671</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

*Toile de brin*. In the eighteenth-century, *brin* was a type of hemp fabric made in the Champagne region.<sup>1672</sup> Although Hardouin-Fugier et al. note that *brin* was sent to the French colonies in the nineteenth-century, Québec documents indicate its presence much earlier. There are entries for *brin* in 1706, 1719, 1724, and 1742. Two of the inventories in 1724 and 1742 were for substantial amounts of fabric: one was for sixty *aunes*, the second was for ninety-seven *aunes*.<sup>1673</sup> No garments were identified as being made of *toile de brin*.

*Toile de chanvre*. *Chanvre*, or hemp, was cultivated for its stem which furnished a textile fibre that gave its name to the fabric. Numerous fabrics were made of *chanvre*, notably at Alençon.<sup>1674</sup> *Chanvre* was available as a yard good in Québec from 1671 although documents do not show it as *aunage* after 1721. It was sometimes referred to as being coarse and no colors were identified, an indication that it was probably left in its natural color.<sup>1675</sup> As for garments, *chanvre* was found to be used only for the *chemise*.<sup>1676</sup>

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<sup>1671</sup> Appendix 1, #153.

<sup>1672</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "brin".

<sup>1673</sup> Appendix 1, #100, #113, #117, #140.

<sup>1674</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "chanvre".

<sup>1675</sup> Appendix 1, #45, #59, #71, #72, #80, #113, #115.

<sup>1676</sup> Appendix 1, #69, #73, #105.

*Toile de Cholet.* Cholet was one of the most well-known weaving centres in the Tours area; the *mouchoirs de Cholet* enjoyed great popularity up to the nineteenth-century. Textiles woven there included those that were plain, striped, with squares, or glazed in white or dyed linen.<sup>1677</sup> In 1740 and 1756 there were inventories that indicated *toile de Cholet* was available as a yard good. As for garments, there was a *panier* that used *toile de Cholet* in 1728 and *mouchoirs* that used the fabric in 1756.<sup>1678</sup>

*Toile de Flandre.* No definition for this textile could be found. While there were no Québec documents that showed *toile de Flandre* entered either as a yard good or used in a garment, there were eighty-nine *aunes* en route to Québec in 1757 when *La Nouvelle Constant* was captured.<sup>1679</sup>

*Toile herbée.* No definition for this textile could be found. *Toile herbée* first appeared in Québec documents in 1695 when one inventory showed fifteen separate entries for varying quantities, and values, for the textile. Subsequent inventories from 1719 to 1728 also had *toile herbée* entered as *aunage*. It was not noted again until 1756 when a *balle* containing *toile herbée* was listed on the cargo manifest for the captured ship *Le Grand Ursin*. As for garments, there were three *chemises* entered in a 1706 inventory that were made from *toile herbée*.<sup>1680</sup>

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<sup>1677</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Cholet".

<sup>1678</sup>Appendix 1, #122, #138, #164.

<sup>1679</sup>Appendix 1, #178.

<sup>1680</sup>Appendix 1, #80, #100, #113, #117, #120, #122, #177.



*Toile d'Hollande*. *Hollande* was known as a very fine, much appreciated fabric particularly used for the *chemises* of “persons of quality.”<sup>1681</sup> *Toile d'Hollande* appeared in Québec documents from 1671 to 1742, one entry indicating it was richly brocaded<sup>1682</sup>. Costume items using this textile were primarily smaller items, the *cornette*, *galons*, and *mouchoir de toile* found in inventories from 1671 to 1756.<sup>1683</sup>

*Toile de La Chataigneray*. This was a small village where weavers worked with wool *du pays* to produce textiles of little renown and which generally stayed in the area.<sup>1684</sup> Thus, it is interesting to find that there was a *balle of toile de la Chataignier* on board *Le Superbe* when she was captured in 1757 en route to Québec.<sup>1685</sup> No garments were found made of this textile; it may have been en route to making its first appearance in New France.

*Toile de Laval*. Laval provided commerce for the entire Touraine region where weavers worked with flax and hemp. The linen textiles could be woven more than 153 m in length. Laval specialized in *toiles* for exportation, in particular those used to make *chemises* for the poorer people.<sup>1686</sup> As a yard good, *toile de Laval* was found in 1695, 1719

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<sup>1681</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “Hollande”.

<sup>1682</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #80, #97, #120, #140.

<sup>1683</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #80, #97, # 115, #117, #128, #120, #140, #164.

<sup>1684</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *Les Étoffes*, s.v. “La Chataigneray”.

<sup>1685</sup>Appendix 1, #177.

<sup>1686</sup>Diderot et d’Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. “toile de Laval”.

and 1756 documents.<sup>1687</sup> In garments, it did not appear as a *chemise* but was used for smaller items like the *coiffe*, *mouchoir*, and *col*.<sup>1688</sup>

*Toile de londrin*. Two qualities of *londrin* were made: the premier quality made from prime Ségovie wool, the second quality made of Soria wool. No yard goods were found but in 1750 an inventory shows six *chemises* to be made from this textile.<sup>1689</sup>

*Toile de Lyon*. Lyon was best known for the silks it produced; Lyonnaise silks were without rival. Because of its position between Languedoc and the northern areas of Normandie, Picardie and Champagne, Lyon also experienced a great deal of wool commerce.<sup>1690</sup> Thus, when references to *toile de Lyon* are made, I suggest they are referring to the silk that was manufactured there rather than the wool that enjoyed a great market at Lyon. *Toile de Lyon* was found as a yard good in 1692 and 1719; it appeared as a garment in 1728 when a *tablier* was found to be made of *toile de Lyon*.<sup>1691</sup>

*Toile de meslins*. This particular *toile* was made of hemp in the Champagne region. Although there was no *aunage* found in the documents, there are entries for a total of twenty-one *chemises* made from *toile de meslins* in 1695.<sup>1692</sup>

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<sup>1687</sup> Appendix 1, #80, #113, #164.

<sup>1688</sup> Appendix 1, #73, #80, #93, #113, #164.

<sup>1689</sup> Appendix 1, #154.

<sup>1690</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Lyon".

<sup>1691</sup> Appendix 1, #72, #113, #122.

<sup>1692</sup> Appendix 1, #80.

*Toile de Montbéliard.* Montbéliard became the generic name for a coarse, strong, hemp *toile* often woven with blue and white squares.<sup>1693</sup> As a yard good, it was shown as both *toile de Montbéliard* and as *Montbéliard* in 1726, 1728, and 1756.<sup>1694</sup> It was only used once in garments, as a lining for a *robe* in 1728.<sup>1695</sup>

*Toile de Morlaix.* Morlaix was one of the traditional weaving centres of Bretagne. Samples in the Richelieu Collection in France are striped, with squares, and of bleached linen as well as a very strong ecru linen.<sup>1696</sup> Thus, it would seem that *toile de Morlaix* was made of flax. *Toile de Morlaix* was found as *aunage* from 1671 to 1756. While there were eighteen entries for this textile, it was only described once when the color white was indicated.<sup>1697</sup> In garments, *toile de Morlaix* was primarily used for the masculine *chemise* from 1695 to 1752 although there was one entry for *coiffes* in 1693 that were made of *toile de Morlaix*.<sup>1698</sup>

*Toile d'Olonne.* This is the generic name for a fabric made at Olonne-sur-Mer that had a hemp warp and a tow weft.<sup>1699</sup> As a yard good, *toile d'Olonne* was mentioned once in a 1726 inventory.<sup>1700</sup> No garments were found made from this textile.

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<sup>1693</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Montbéliard".

<sup>1694</sup>Appendix 1, #120, #122.

<sup>1695</sup>Appendix 1, #122.

<sup>1696</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Morlaix". No description of the textiles were given.

<sup>1697</sup>Appendix 1, #45, #72, #73, #80, #100, #111A, #117, #164.

<sup>1698</sup>Appendix 1, #76, #80, #93, #112A, #117, #159.

<sup>1699</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Olonne".

<sup>1700</sup>Appendix 1, #120.

*Toile d'Ortie*. This is the name given to a type of ecru *batiste*.<sup>1701</sup> An alternate description refers to the fabric as a greyish linen which was made at Saint-Quentin.<sup>1702</sup> Four *aunes* of striped *toile d'Ortie* was found in a 1695 inventory.<sup>1703</sup> In 1679 there were *manches* made from this fabric.<sup>1704</sup>

*Toile de Paris*. Paris specialized in manufacturing fabrics of silk that were more or less luxurious and destined for aristocrats and those at court.<sup>1705</sup> This is reflected in the lack of entries for this textile in Quebec: there was one entry for *aunage* in 1718 and one entry showing use of the fabric in *coiffes* in 1726.<sup>1706</sup>

*Toile du pays*. *Étoffe du pays* has been described as a coarse homespun of natural grey wool.<sup>1707</sup> Since the terms *étoffe* and *toile* quite likely mean the word “fabric” I am taking this to be a description of *toile du pays*. One reference only was found to *toile du pays* as yard goods: in the 1715 inventory of a lieutenant of surgeons, eleven *aunes* were recorded.<sup>1708</sup> It was not until 1756 that garments were shown to be made of a domestic or

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<sup>1701</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 153.

<sup>1702</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “toile d’Ortie”.

<sup>1703</sup>Appendix 1, #80.

<sup>1704</sup>Appendix 1, #58.

<sup>1705</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “Paris”.

<sup>1706</sup>Appendix 1, #112A, #120.

<sup>1707</sup>Tortora and Merkel, *Dictionary of Textiles*, s.v. “étoffe du pays”.

<sup>1708</sup>Appendix 1, #110A. This may have been the product of Agathe de Saint-Père or the Charron brothers.

local textile: there were *jarretières* of *laine du pays*, *jupons* of *étouffe du pays*, and some *poches* of *toile du pays* mentioned in the documents.<sup>1709</sup>

*Toile peinte*. Generally, *toiles peintes* came from the Indies and were often referred to as *indiennes*. No yardage appeared in the Québec documents for *toile peinte*. It appears to have been used primarily as a lining: in 1688 two *jupes* were lined with *toile peinte*; in 1695 a *manteau* and *jupe* were both lined with this textile.<sup>1710</sup>

*Toile de Pontivy*. The traditional Bretagne manufacture of Pontivy continued until the nineteenth-century. The textile for exportation was strong, but ordinary. Other *toiles de Pontivy* were of bleached linen that could be coarse, medium, or fine.<sup>1711</sup> Thirty *aunes* of *toile de Pontivy* were found in one 1719 inventory.<sup>1712</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

*Toile de Quintin*. Quintin was a small town in upper Bretagne, its only commerce being the manufacture of *toiles*.<sup>1713</sup> *Toile de Quintin* was typical of Bretagne weaving. It was ordinarily manufactured in short pieces, and was usually linen.<sup>1714</sup> Entries for this textile in Québec were found eighty-five years apart: in 1671 and 1756.<sup>1715</sup> No garments were found made of *toile de Quintin*.

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<sup>1709</sup> Appendix 1, #164, #166.

<sup>1710</sup> Appendix 1, #69, #76.

<sup>1711</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Pontivy".

<sup>1712</sup> Appendix 1, #113.

<sup>1713</sup> Diderot et d'Alembert, *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire*, s.v. "Quintin".

<sup>1714</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "quintin".

<sup>1715</sup> Appendix 1, #43, #164.

*Toile de Rouen*. Rouen developed an intense textile activity and by the end of the seventeenth-century it was one of the largest wool-producing centres in France, so favored because of its position as a port. Rouen produced *bouracan*, *droguet*, *flanelle*, *moquette*, and *ratine* in stripes, squares, woven of hemp and flax as well as wool.<sup>1716</sup>

In Québec, there were thirty-nine entries for the fabric as *aunage* from 1692 to 1742. Colors mentioned were white, yellow, grey, and red. Some entries were described as being *fine* or *très belle*.<sup>1717</sup> The widths were noted in other entries: one *toile de Rouen* was described as being wide, another as “*sept huit de large*”.<sup>1718</sup> There were numerous entries for *chemises* using *toile de Rouen*, from 1686 through to 1752. Other uses for the textile were found in *coiffes*, *cravattes*, and one *tablier*.<sup>1719</sup>

*Toile royale*. This textile was also known as *gros de Tours*. It was also the name of a *toile* from Laval which was bleached at Beauvais and was superior to the *toile* called *demi-Hollande*.<sup>1720</sup> *Toile royale* was entered in documents in 1724 and 1737 where the value ranged from thirty *sols* to fifty-five *sols* per *aune*.<sup>1721</sup> No garments were found to be made of *toile royale*.

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<sup>1716</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. “Rouen”.

<sup>1717</sup>Appendix 1, #72, #80, #94, #112A, #113, #115, #117, #120, #135, #140.

<sup>1718</sup>Appendix 1, #118. The reference to the width of *sept huit* is presumed to refer to seven-eighths of an *aune*.

<sup>1719</sup>Appendix 1, #67, #76, #112.

<sup>1720</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, “royale”.

<sup>1721</sup>Appendix 1, #117, #135.

*Toile de Saint-Jean.* The textiles entered in the Québec documents could be referring to fabrics made in four locations in France: Saint-Jean-d'Angély, Saint-Jean-des-Ollières, Saint-Jean-en-Royans, or Saint-Jean-La-Bussière. Saint-Jean-d'Angély produced some rather poor fabrics; little is known about these or those manufactured in Saint-Jean-des-Ollières.<sup>1722</sup> Saint-Jean-en-Royans was a small centre in the Grenoble region where wool was woven in six small rural parishes; the poorer people did weaving at home during the winter. Saint-Jean-La-Bussière in the Beaujolais region was known to have woven textiles specifically for printing as well as for table linens.<sup>1723</sup> There were two inventories that entered *aunage* for *toile de Saint-Jean*: in 1721 and in 1742 where two hundred and six *aunes* were recorded.<sup>1724</sup> No garments were found made of *toile de Saint-Jean*.

*Toile de traite.* The term *toile de traite* applies to a cotton, flax, or hemp textile that was used in trading. None of the inventory entries gave specifics, but it was included in documents from 1691 to 1742. The last entries in 1742 were for amounts totaling over one thousand *aunes*.<sup>1725</sup> Because this was a very large amount, the textile was likely destined for other trading locations in New France. No garments were found to be made of *toile de traite*.

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<sup>1722</sup> No clear description is given, but it is known that in the Richelieu collection in France there are samples of a grey-blue *étamine*, and a *bure* with a hemp warp. Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Saint-Jean-d'Angély".

<sup>1723</sup> Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "Saint-Jean-en-Royans", "Saint-Jean-La-Bussière".

<sup>1724</sup> Appendix 1, #115, #140.

<sup>1725</sup> Appendix 1, #76, #113, #117, #140.

*TREILLIS (TREILLY)*

The name *treillis* was given to certain types of ecru hemp fabrics that were coarse and strong and manufactured at Normandie, Perche, Maine, Forez, and Bourbonnais. They were used mainly to make garments like *culottes*. Finer *treillis* found their way into *justaucorps* and *surtouts*. Some fabrics also referred to as *treillis* were dyed black, gummed, calandered, satined or lustred. They were made in quantity at Rouen and at several locations in Normandie. These *treillis* were used to make *coiffes*, *chapeaux*, *vestes*, linings for *habits*, *jupes* and *jupons* used during periods of mourning.<sup>1726</sup>

*Treillis* was found once, in 1717, where it was identified as being intended for use as *chapeaux*.<sup>1727</sup> No garments were found using this textile.

*TRIPE DE VELOURS*

This textile was a bridge between velvet and plush. The pile was wool and the base made from hemp.<sup>1728</sup> There was a single entry for *tripe de velours*: in 1705 when four *aunes* were listed as being purple.<sup>1729</sup> No garments were found made of this textile.

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<sup>1726</sup>Weigert, *Textiles en Europe*, 167.

<sup>1727</sup>Appendix 1, #111A.

<sup>1728</sup>Leloir, *Dictionnaire du costume*, s.v. "tripe de velours."

<sup>1729</sup>Appendix 1, #93.



*VELOURS*

*Velours*, known in English as velvet, was of Indian origin. Delicate modifications in the weaving process produced a variety of *velours* which carried the name of the technique or the name of the place of fabrication. The production of silk *velours* in Paris, Lyon and Tours was regulated in 1667.<sup>1730</sup> As *aunage*, there is no mention of *velours* in Québec documents. The only reference to the textile was found in a 1726 document where two large squares of *velours* were noted.<sup>1731</sup> In garments, the number of items found using *velours* were also sparse. In 1665, there was a *justaucorps* made of *velours*, *coiffes* were noted in a 1671 inventory, and in 1726 there was a *bonnet* made of *velours* brocaded with gold and valued at ten *livres*.<sup>1732</sup>

*VELOUTINE*

*Veloutine* was made of silk or wool at Roubaix. It was a smooth fabric and used for garments worn indoors.<sup>1733</sup> No *veloutine* was found in Québec documents, neither as yard goods, nor in garments. There were, however, four *aunes* of *veloutine* with a gold background that was en route to Québec in 1757 when *La Nouvelle Constant* was captured on the high seas.<sup>1734</sup>

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<sup>1730</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "velours."

<sup>1731</sup>Appendix 1, #120. There is no way of knowing how large the squares were and whether there was sufficient fabric to manufacture a child's or adult garment.

<sup>1732</sup>Appendix 1, #34, #47, #120.

<sup>1733</sup>Hardouin-Fugier et al., *les Étoffes*, s.v. "veloutine."

<sup>1734</sup>Appendix 1, #181.

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