

APPRENTICESHIP IN EARLY NINETEENTH
CENTURY MONTREAL, 1790-1812

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ABSTRACT

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1790-1842

Apprenticeship in the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century carried on the tradition of binding young persons to master artisans. Changes were occurring in the world of apprenticeship. Many master artisans in the district of Montreal preferred to pay to the parents a certain sum of money for their sons' upkeep and maintenance. Because of the difficulties between masters and apprentices, Justices of the Peace made rules and regulations for apprentices during the 1800's and enforced them. Apprenticeship in Lower Canada at the turn of the nineteenth century was changing, as it was changing throughout the North Atlantic community.

PREFACE

Little is known about the history of the working classes before 1850 in Canada. This pre-industrial society has been studied in the large perspectives of political, social, and economic histories, but very little has been done in the re-creation of the daily lives of the people who made up the working classes.

Many historians have covered the historical period between the Conquest and Confederation, and this thesis is a contribution to labour history before Confederation. Essentially, this research is about apprenticeship and apprentices in the district of Montreal between the years 1790 and 1812.

Historians have not studied the socio-economic conditions of workers of Lower Canada. Fernand Guellet in Histoire économique et sociale du Québec 1760-1850 studied the large perspectives of the economic movements affecting Lower Canada, with little mention of the socio-economic conditions amongst the people, except the habitants. In two of his latest works, Éléments d'histoire sociale du Bas-Canada (1972) and Part Two "French Canada: A Period of Transition" in Canada Unity in Diversity, Guellet offers more material but there is little mention of the working classes of Montreal. Donald Creighton's The Empire of the St. Lawrence is a study of the rise of the mercantile class to a position of dominance in Lower Canada. Creighton dealt with the

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merchants, but he did not elaborate on their relationships with the working classes. Jean-Pierre Wallot in his book Un Québec Qui Bouillait (1973) is much closer to specific events and social movements happening in Lower Canada at the turn of the nineteenth century, but his work offers only a partial view of certain events and does not bear upon working conditions. Stanley Ryerson's Marxist analysis of the society of the St. Lawrence River valley in The Founding of Canada: Beginnings to 1815 is a developmental study of Lower Canadian society without any quantification and little documentation.

European studies of the working classes are more numerous, and two volumes were particularly used because they offered information about apprenticeship in England and France during the eighteenth century. Dorothy M.

George's study of the working classes in London Life in the Eighteenth Century provided excellent knowledge of apprenticeship in London during the eighteenth century. For France, the major source used was Pierre Quef's Histoire de l'apprentissage with information about the technical aspects of apprenticeship.

Published materials for the study of apprenticeship in Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century were not found. T. Ruddell's thesis, Apprenticeship in early nineteenth century Quebec, 1793-1815, proved to be an excellent source of comparison and information. Although apprenticeship at the turn of the nineteenth century in

Quebec city and Montreal had many similarities, it was found that the two districts had different trades and crafts which were dominant in each district. The present thesis is a contribution to the growth of knowledge of social and economic history of early Canada, but above all it is a study of apprenticeship in Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century.

History is the interpretation of past reality in the light of available research material and present insights. Secondary sources being scarce, most of the resources used were primary sources. The primary sources used were the notarial deeds deposited in the Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal (A.N.Q.M.), the Montreal Gazette, the Canadian Courant and Montreal Advertiser, Le Canadien. These sources provided much of the background explanations and comments about the social and economic developments in the district of Montréal. Sources for judicial explanations of apprenticeship were taken from the Statutes of Lower Canada, the Actes et ordonnances Révisés du Bas-Canada, newspapers and notarial deeds. The Archives Judiciaires de Montréal were not consulted because access to these archives was restricted during the fall of 1973, but they would have been a source of documentation for the number of master artisans and apprentices who appeared in court during the years 1790 to 1812. Time did not allow that research of these archives be done even though these archives were not

researched, the material available from the notarial deeds and the court cases of masters and apprentices, which were published in the Montreal Gazette from 1808 to 1812, proved sufficient to draw an interpretation of the changes occurring in the artisanal society of the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century.

The structure of this thesis consists of three chapters dealing with apprenticeship in the district of Montreal. The first chapter serves as an introduction to apprenticeship and as an historical guide to apprenticeship in England, France, and North America which brought their influences on Lower Canada. Aspects of apprenticeship have been studied because the economic and social conditions of the working classes, during the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century in Lower Canada, are still unknown. The major part of this thesis is concerned with the economic and social aspects of apprenticeship in the district of Montreal.

Two major problems were encountered in researching the notarial deeds. A problem of quantification was found in the notarial deeds of notaries who didn't write the age, or the length of the term of a few apprentices. Another problem was caused by unintentional circumstances on the part of notaries. About 25 notarial deeds were missing from the archives of certain notaries, although they were mentioned in their registries. Notary P. Lukin père had 18 notarial

deeds missing from his archives, and these deeds were probably consumed by fire as the last deeds present show signs of damage by fire. Apart from this historical catastrophe, the numbers of notarial deeds were in sufficient quantity and quality to form the major part of this research.

Certain aspects of apprenticeship were not studied such as criminal activities implicating apprentices, matters relating to military duties which involved older apprentices, and the numbers of apprentices who were hospitalized. The strength of this research lies in the life, work and difficulties of apprentices working in the shops of master artisans in the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century.

There is a problem of definition found amongst the woodworkers and merchants. Merchants and woodworkers are difficult to categorize into clearly defined groups, largely because these groups involved people in those trades which were beginning to separate into distinct groups. For instance, at the end of the eighteenth century cabinetmakers were forming a particular branch of the woodworking trade, increasingly distinct from other master woodworkers who built houses, and did the finish of a house's interior. Woodworkers in the district of Montreal seemed to practise a group of trades involving wood working, and in order to differentiate woodworkers, that is menuisiers, from carpenters, joiners and

cabinetmakers, the particular trade of a master doing woodwork was the one which the notary wrote down, even though a previous notarial deed had stated that the master was a carpenter, or a ménusier, or a cabinetmaker. Many people engaged in commercial activities assumed the name of merchant, even though they cannot be associated with the merchant trade, as for example innholders who took apprentices under the name of merchant-innholder. The merchant trade includes various people engaged in commercial activities such as the local shopkeeper, petit mercier, and the merchant-entrepreneurs who all took apprentices under the name of merchant.

In the writing of this thesis, I realized that this work would not have been possible without the help and assistance of the following persons. I thank Jean-Pierre Wallot for his help and assistance as director of my thesis. Terry Copp provided the technical assistance in the setting up of the thesis.

Yves Tremblay and his staff at the Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal helped with the deciphering of certain notarial deeds and provided assistance in locating notarial archives. Nancy Wildgoose of the library staff at Sir George Williams University obtained theses and books. Nicole Cloutier gave background information about art history and artisans involved in the trades and crafts related to art history. Christopher Cook, economist, gave advice on the construction of graphs. Last but not least, I thank Frances Anderson for editing the first copy.

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ABBREVIATIONS

<u>A.N.Q.M.</u>	Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal
<u>BRH</u>	Bulletin des Recherches historiques
<u>CHAR</u>	Canadian Historical Association, Annual Report
<u>CHR</u>	Canadian Historical Review
<u>EHR</u>	The Economic History Review
<u>MSRC</u>	Mémoires de la Société Royale du Canada
<u>RHAF</u>	Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française
<u>RS</u>	Recherches sociographiques
<u>TRSC</u>	Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada

INTRODUCTION

Youth learned a trade during the eighteenth and early nineteenth century through the traditional system of apprenticeship. Apprentices were legally bound by a contract to serve a master for a certain number of years. Upon becoming an apprentice, a youth became a member of his master's household as well a worker. Apprentices were mostly in their teens and worked long hours either doing household duties or helping in the master's shop. In exchange for services, an apprentice was trained and was provided with the basic needs of life. The contractual obligations binding apprentices and masters was regulated by civic or judicial authorities.

Apprenticeship in France, England and North America offered an opportunity of obtaining a livelihood to a young person, but this opportunity was dependent on the social organization of the trade and craft in which he was in and on the economic circumstances of the artisanal society.

The artisanal society in the eighteenth century was pre-capitalist.¹ An artisan was responsible for the entire process of production, from obtaining the raw materials, fashioning the materials into a finished product which could be either exchanged for other raw materials or

¹ Albert Soboul, "Problème de l'Apprentissage (Seconde moitié du XVIIIe siècle) Réalités sociales et Nécessités économique", in VIIIe Colloque d'Histoire sur l'artisanat et l'apprentissage. (Aix-en-Provence: Editions Ophrys, 1965), p. 8

another product.² Currency became a medium of exchange between an artisan and his client only in the last half of the eighteenth century.³ Master artisans were town and city dwellers, and as the bourgeoisie they were the economic life of the local urban community.

Apprenticeship in Lower Canada was the traditional system of apprenticeship inherited from New France, and also the British apprenticeship system which the British or American Loyalists artisans brought with them. Although apprenticeship in Lower Canada was traditional, at the turn of the nineteenth century, traditional master and apprentice relationship gave way to social and economic change. This change was particularly found in the cities, such as Montreal.

Chapter one will deal with apprenticeship in France, New France and England in the early eighteenth century, and apprenticeship in North America at the end of the eighteenth century. Chapters two and three cover the different economic and social aspects of apprenticeship in the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century. Chapter four is a study of regulation of apprenticeship in the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century.

2 Edward Shorter, Work and Community in the West, (New York : Harper & Row, 1973), p. 3. Also see Fernand Braudel, Civilisation matérielle et capitalisme (XVe - XVIIIe siècles), (Rennes : Armand Colin, 1967), pp. 338-340

3. Fernand Braudel, Civilisation matérielle et capitalisme p. 339

CHAPTER ONE

APPRENTICESHIP : FRANCE, ENGLAND AND NORTH AMERICA

The French form of apprenticeship practised in Lower Canada at the turn of the nineteenth century had its origins in the forms of apprenticeship found in New France and in France of the early eighteenth century. After the Conquest, the British brought their form of apprenticeship to the new British colony.

Because the population of Lower Canada was predominantly French, the French form of apprenticeship contract remained the principal and dominant form of apprenticeship contract studied. Only the allegiance to a different monarchy had changed. A short study of apprenticeship in France and England during the eighteenth century is necessary and serves as an historical guide to apprenticeship in Lower Canada.

Apprenticeship in early eighteenth century France

An apprentice in early eighteenth century France was a member of a family and a member of a small artisanal enterprise. He lived in the master's household, subject to the master's authority and instruction. The master took the child "à son pain, à son vin, et à son oeuvre".¹ Such a relationship implied a bond of mutual need between the master and the apprentice. The master acquired a source of inexpensive labour, and the apprentice received training in the master's trade.

¹ Emile Coornaert, Les corporations en France avant 1789, (Paris : Les Editions Ouvrières, 1941), p. 193

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Apprentices in France were accepted into a trade at as young an age as six or seven, sometimes while they attended school.² Along with the instruction in the trade, apprentices had duties to attend to in the shop. Most of the duties which an apprentice was required to do were servile. He had to fetch tools, food for the workers of the shop, and clean the house of his master. Shop duties gave apprentices practical knowledge, such as the name of the different tools and their purposes, but, generally, the duties assigned to apprentices were practical and chore oriented. An apprentice's daily duties were as follows :

En termes généraux, tous les apprentis doivent lorsqu'ils sont engagés, bien nettoyer et balayer la boutique et le devant de la porte; bien ramasser tous les outils des compagnons et tout ce qui se trouve traîner d'un côté ou bien d'un autre, tant au maître qu'aux compagnons et leur donner tout ce qu'il faut pour leur ouvrage, leur aller quérir à manger et à boire, si c'est eux qui se nourrissent ; les servir promptement et se faire aimer d'eux, car souvent c'est d'eux plus que du maître qu'ils apprennent leur métier... Il faut aussi que les apprentis se lèvent tous les jours les premiers et se couchent les derniers. Car ce sont eux qui ouvrent et ferment la boutique; ce sont eux qui font les lits des compagnons.

In the first years apprentices contributed

little to the profitability of the shop of his master.³

² Ibid, p. 193

³ Ibid, p. 194

Often, he was subject to the brutal treatment of the master and his journeymen,⁴ a punishment handed out for misbehaviour or for damaging pieces of work. An apprentice had to learn his way into the confidence of the master. Only after years of service could the master trust an apprentice to perform a total piece of work. In the last years of apprenticeship, after years of training by instruction and example from the master, the apprentice's work became very valuable and profitable to the master. At the end of his apprenticeship, an apprentice was given tools and a certificate of apprenticeship⁵ by the master. Then, having completed his term of apprenticeship, an apprentice sought to be hired as a journeyman, and often he was hired by his former master.⁶

Apprentices usually worked for a term of three years and more, except in trades in which the skills were easier to learn therefore making the term of apprenticeship of shorter duration.⁷

For many apprentices, their tenure of apprenticeship was insecure in the eighteenth century. Apprentices shared

the economic fate of their masters, and in hard times

⁴ Henri Sée, La France économique et sociale au XVIIIe, (Paris : Librairie Armand Colin, 1959), p. 99. Also see Pierre Quef, Histoire de l'apprentissage. Aspects de la Formation Technique et Commerciale, (Paris : Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 1964), pp. 79-80

⁵ Pierre Quef, Histoire de l'apprentissage, p. 83

⁶ Ibid., p. 83

⁷ Pierre Goubert, Cent Mille Provinciaux au XVIIe siècle, (Paris : Flammarion, 1968), p. 305. Also see Pierre Quef, op. cit., p. 86

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⁵ Pierre Quef, Histoire de l'apprentissage, p. 83

⁶ Ibid., p. 83

⁷ Pierre Goubert, Cent Mille Provinciaux au XVIIe siècle, (Paris : Flammarion, 1968), p. 305. Also see Pierre Quef, op. cit., p. 86

masters sought to have fewer apprentices in their shops or
 get rid of those who were present in their shops.⁸ In the
 late seventeenth century and early eighteenth century,
 master artisans hired some boys who did not have appren-
 ticeship contracts. These young boys were called alloués.
 This practise allowed masters to hire young people
 solely for their labour without having to train them or
 to respect their formal position as apprentices.

Apprenticeship for many young people offered
 fewer opportunities which would eventually make them
 masters. An apprentice, once becoming a journeyman, had
 to create an original chef-d'oeuvre which would qualify
 him as a master of a trade. In many instances, an
 original chef-d'oeuvre was impossible to create because
 of the prohibitive expenses attached to the costs of
 the materials.¹⁰

Other ways were found to acquire the title of
maitrise by journeymen. A journeyman could buy the
 title from the Royal authorities, or if his father
 was a master artisan, he could hope to inherit it.¹¹

Apprenticeship in France of the early eighteenth
 century was characterized by the rigid distinction

between those who had access to the maitrise, by

8 Pierre Quef, Histoire de l'apprentissage, p. 83

9 Ibid., p. 88

10 Pierre Goubert, Cent mille Provinciaux XVIIe siècle,

p. 206

11 Ibid., p. 306

buying the title or by inheritance, and those who, however hard they worked for this title, could never achieve it. Apprenticeship became a form of child labour offering training to the young but no hope of achievement of being masters. In the French artisanal society, a new class of child labour evolved, and these alloués competed with would-be apprentices for the positions in the shops.

Apprenticeship in New France.

Apprenticeship in New France was to a certain extent identical to apprenticeship in France of the Ancien Régime. French colonials brought with them their mode of apprenticeship as well as their trades and crafts. A French apprenticeship contract¹² had the same duties and obligations between apprentice and master as an apprenticeship contract of French Canada.

Because of the shortage of labour in New France, the labour organizations of the colony did not have the stringent regulations which regulated the trades and crafts in France. An apprentice in New France did not have the obstacles which prevented French apprentices from becoming masters. The creation of the chef-d'oeuvre

was not necessary for apprentices in New France, as it

¹² Robert and Elborg Forster, European Society in the Eighteenth Century, (New York: Harper & Row, 1969) p. 235. This apprenticeship contract for the gunsmithing trade, in 1704, was done at Tulle, Bas Limousin. It is similar to apprenticeship contracts made by notaries in Lower Canada.

was in France. In New France, an apprentice was almost guaranteed that in his life time he would become a master artisan, largely because of the great demand for labour and products.

In New France, an apprentice served a master for a term of four to five years. ¹³ Apprenticeship began for most apprentices at the age of twelve, but some apprentices were older than eighteen. ¹⁴

As in France, a master artisan of New France fed and lodged his apprentice ¹⁵ and taught him his secrets of the trade. ¹⁶ Artisans in New France gave their apprentices a strong Christian moral upbringing and many occasions were taken for religious practice as in the following :

Chaque soir, les enfants et les apprentis se réunissaient autour des chefs de la maison, pour faire la prière commune, réciter le chapellet, et entendre une lecture de piété .. Une fois par mois, en compagnie de leur maître .. ils devaient se rendre à l'église et s'approcher du tribunal de la pénitence; c'était encore sous les yeux du bourgeois, qu'ils assistaient, les dimanches et les jours de fêtes, à tous les offices de l'église. ¹⁷

¹³ Pierre-Georges Roy, "L'apprentissage autrefois", in BRH, (1942), p. 287

¹⁴ E-Z Massicotte, "L'apprentissage au bon vieux temps", in BRH, (1938), p. 364

¹⁵ Pierre-Georges Roy, "L'apprentissage autrefois", p. 287

¹⁶ Ibid; p. 287, and E-Z Massicotte, "L'apprentissage au bon vieux temps", p. 364

¹⁷ E-Z Massicotte, ibid, p. 366

In New France, an apprenticeship was also available in educational institutions. The Hôpital Général, founded by the Frères Hospitaliers in 1694 in Montreal, had an apprenticeship program. Its purpose was to educate and train the poor to be useful :

retirer les pauvres enfants, orphelins, estropiés, vieillards, infirmes et autres nécessiteux mâles pour y être logés, nourris et secourus dans leur besoin, les occuper dans les ouvrages qui leur seront convenables, faire apprendre des métiers aux dits enfants et leur donner la meilleure éducation que faire se pourra.

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The Hôpital Général was a technical school¹⁹ which had the same aims as similar schools founded in France in the early eighteenth century.²⁰ Schools such as these sought to alleviate the misery of the poor by teaching them skills. In New France, the Hôpital Général provided skilled artisans who were needed by the labour scarce French colony.

In the district of Quebec, religious orders opened two schools which had similar educational and vocational programs as the Hôpital Général at Montreal. These two schools, at St.-Jochin and at the Seminary of Quebec, taught trades to students who were

18 Raymond Boyer, Les crimes et les châtements au Canada Français du XVIIe au XXe siècle, (Ottawa : La Carole du Livre de France, 1966), p. 47. Also see, Guy Frégault, La Civilisation de la Nouvelle-France, 1713-1744, (Montreal : Fides, 1969), p. 197-199.

19 Guy Frégault, La Civilisation de la Nouvelle-France, 1713-1744, p. 59

20 Pierre Quef, L'Histoire de l'apprentissage, p. 91

not interested in the classical courses offered. These students learnt the trades of sculpturing, painting, gilding, woodcarving, shoemaking, tool-making, tailoring, locksmithing, roofing and others.²¹

The Conseil Souverain the highest court of law in New France had two functions concerning apprentices.

The Conseil Souverain ordered that poor houses, bureaux des pauvres, be opened in Québec, Trois-Rivières, and Montreal. Poor children were placed in apprenticeship by these bureaux des pauvres.²² These apprentices were older than other apprentices, as they were about 14 or younger, and their terms were long.²³

The Conseil Souverain also enforced apprenticeship, by enacting laws and regulations in 1663, 1667, 1673 and 1679 against runaway apprentices.²⁴ Apprentices who fled the shop were doing so at the risk of being arrested.²⁵

Apprenticeship in New France carried on French traditions of training youth, and the master-apprentice relationship, but, it differed from apprenticeship of France because it was more flexible. An apprentice could always be guaranteed that he could be employed.

²¹ Marius Barbeau, "Two Centuries of wood carving in French Canada", in IKSC (1933), pp. 2-3; Olivier Maurault, "L'histoire de l'enseignement primaire à Montréal de la fondation à nos jours", in MSRC (1939), p. 5

²² Raymond Boyer, ibid, p. 46.

²³ ibid, p. 47.

²⁴ Peter N. Moogk, "Apprenticeship indentures: A Key to Artisan Life in New France", in JHAR (1971), p. 65

²⁵ Guy Regault, ibid, p. 138.

Apprenticeship in England.

In England, apprenticeship was regulated by the Statute of Apprentices of 1563²⁶ which made the practise of a trade dependent upon having been an apprentice for the full term of seven years by an indenture.²⁷ An indenture contract was registered with parish officials or with a high constable.²⁸

An apprentice serving a term of seven years was usually bound at 14 and worked until the age of 21, in London.²⁹ Apprenticeship terms were longer in the parishes outside of London.

In eighteenth century England, apprentices were bound by their fathers. Fathers usually paid a binding fee to a master artisan. This binding fee varied according to the degree of skill of the trade. Highly skilled trades used binding fees as a deterrent against having too many apprentices.³⁰

Apprentices who served their seven year apprentice-

²⁶ Margaret Gay Davies, The Enforcement of English Apprenticeship. A Study in Applied Mercantilism, (Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press, 1950), pp. 1-3. M. Dorothy George, London Life in the Eighteenth Century, (1925), (New York: Harper & Row, 1964), pp. 262-290.

²⁷ Paul Mantoux, La Révolution industrielle au XVIIIe siècle, (Paris: Editions Genin, 1959), p. 480.

²⁸ M. G. Davies, op. cit., p. 206.

²⁹ M. Dorothy George, op. cit., pp. 224-226.

³⁰ ibid, pp. 159-160.

ship received a good ordinary suit of clothes or some cash money.³¹ Cash money came into use during the eighteenth century.

The English trades in the eighteenth century made the access to the position of master tradesman dependent upon the terms which a child was bound into apprenticeship and upon the amount of capital required to set up a shop.³² The test-work was no longer required to become a master tradesman.

Any person, whether master or journeyman, man or woman, housekeeper or lodger, who would undertake to provide food, lodging and instruction, sometimes also clothes, medicines and washing could take an apprentice.³³ Many apprentices were ill-treated, especially by some masters who would take them for the value of their work, or simply for the binding fee.³⁴ An indentured apprentice was in some cases sold to another tradesman or sold to a ship master who subsequently sold the indenture in the colonies.³⁵

Magistrates were not appointed by law and statute to correct the abuses of the apprenticeship system in the early eighteenth century. In the mid-eighteenth century, they levied fines against masters who ill-

31 Ibid, p. 219

32 Ibid, p. 226

33 Ibid, p. 226

34 Ibid, pp. 228-230

35 Ibid, p. 230

treated their apprentices.³⁶

Apprentices in England still had during the eighteenth century the traditional form of binding young people to a master or mistress, but the fact that anyone could take an apprentice created abuses. The industrial revolution also abused apprentices, but the binding of apprentices to machines came in the late eighteenth century.³⁷

Apprenticeship in the American colonies.

In the eighteenth century, colonial America was still in the handicraft stage whereas England was gradually moving towards industrialization.³⁸

Apprenticeship in the American colonies was alike to that of craft organizations of the English towns. Apprentices were bound out by their parents to some craftsmen from four to seven years or until they were 21.³⁹ Apprentices in the American colonies did not serve seven years apprenticeship as English apprentices who were bound by the Statute of Apprentices. But an indenture whether in England or in the American colonies provided an apprentice with food, lodging, and maintenance. In Philadelphia, at least, the large apprentice fee never gained acceptance.

³⁶ Ibid, p. 240

³⁷ J.L. and Barbara Hammond, The Town Labourer: The New Civilization, 1700-1832 (1917), (Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1908), p. 126-138.

³⁸ Ian M.G. Quimby, Apprenticeship in Colonial Philadelphia, (M.A. thesis, University of Delaware, 1903), pp. 11-12

³⁹ Carl Bridenbaugh, The Colonial Craftsman (New York: New York University Press, 1950), p. 100.

except with the well-to-do merchants and physicians.

The statutes of many of the American colonies provided that the apprentice should be taught to read and write, should be given biblical instruction, and that the master should be a moral man.⁴¹ Apprentices worked long hours, twelve to sixteen hours a day, from sunrise to sunset.⁴² It was only after the workday was over that apprentices were allowed to attend night school.

As in England, the parishes bound poor children to keep them off the poor rates. The Poor Law of 1601 had greater effect in the American colonies because of the shortage of labour,⁴³ than in England.

Apprenticeship in the American colonies had similar characteristics found in the apprenticeship of the mother country, England. In the American colonies, apprenticeship was modified by the shortage of labour which allowed for shorter terms of service to the master. As in New France, the frontier exercised some attraction to run-away apprentices. Perhaps wisely, masters preferred to keep their apprentices for shorter terms than to face situations in which apprentices would revolt against them.

40 Ian M.G. Quimby, ibid, p. 12.

41 Paul H. Douglas, American Apprenticeship and Industrial Education (New York: AMS Press, 1968), p. 20.

42 Carl Lridenbough, ibid, p. 138

43 Ian M.G. Quimby, ibid, p. 11

Apprenticeship in Lower Canada

Apprenticeship in Lower Canada in the early nineteenth century, 1790-1812, was formed by the apprenticeship system of New France, and also by the apprenticeship system of the newly arrived old British subjects. Two apprenticeship forms were practised in Lower Canada.

An apprentice in Lower Canada was bound by his own consent or by that of his parents whereby he would serve a master tradesman for a certain number of years. He was bound to the master by a contract signed before a notary public. Four types of contracts were used by the notaries. The French contracts most often used were the engagements, and in fewer cases, the Brevet d'apprentissage. The English contracts were mostly Articles of Apprenticeship and in fewer cases the Indenture.

Apprenticeship contracts* usually mentioned the name, trade and residence of the father of the apprentice, the name, age and term of service of the apprentice. The master's name, trade and residence was next entered, which was followed by the restrictions imposed on the apprentice's conduct. The master promised to feed, lodge and maintain his apprentice during the term of service and to train him in the art and mystery of the trade.

* Note: See examples of apprenticeship contracts in Appendices I-V.

The notary then wrote down the obligations of the apprentice. When all was completed and agreed between the parties, the contract was signed by the parents, the apprentice, the master, the notary, and countersigned by another notary.

Both French and English forms of the apprenticeship contracts followed the above steps in the writing up of the contract. In some respect, there was one major difference between the contracts. Although they all provided the above information, the engagement and the Articles of Apprenticeship indicated that it was the apprentice who, in the engagement, "volontairement s'engage au Sieur"⁴⁴, and in the Articles of Apprenticeship by "his own free and voluntary will"⁴⁵ bound himself to a master. In both these contracts, it was up to the apprentice's own initiative to bind himself apprentice with the consent of his parents. On the other hand, in the Brevet d'apprentissage, the parent bound the son: "a reconnu L'Avoir mis en apprentissage"⁴⁶; it is the same in the indenture: "and by the presents doth voluntarily put as Apprentice to..."⁴⁷.

44 Engagement of Michel David. Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal (A.N.Q.M.). Greffe of T. Barron, 17 décembre 1800, no. 100.

45 Articles of Apprenticeship of Benjamin Paquet. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 12th April 1800, no. 474.

46 Brevet d'apprentissage of Louis Connissant. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 13 avril 1798, no. 82..

47 Indenture of George Nuckle. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 14th July 1807, no. 5832.

The French engagement was a form of contract found in New France, which connotated the word hiree. An engagement probably meant to a young man that he had grown to adulthood, and that he was a valuable worker. Articles of apprenticeship were perhaps chosen over indentures because British Canadians immigrated from Great Britain and therefore carried with them this form of apprenticeship. Also, British Canadians could possibly have rejected unconsciously the American form of apprenticeship contract, the indenture, as a result of the American revolutionary war.

French contracts showed a great concern for the value of time in a special clause directed against the new apprentice. In such contracts, an apprentice had to remit one or two days for each day lost. English contracts showed a greater concern for moral behaviour on the part of the apprentice in a clause which usually stated that the apprentice couldn't absent himself day nor night from the service of the master without permission of the master.

Although the English contracts were more concerned for moral behaviour by forbidding apprentices to frequent alehouses, taverns and playhouses, British Canadians were not given biblical instruction as apprentices in the American colonies. French contracts, on the other hand, frequently permitted French-Canadian

to have religious holidays, and to have time away from work to attend Catechism class.

Education as a permission granted by masters appeared more frequently in English contracts because British Canadians adopted this right which was practised in the American colonies and in England. Few French contracts granted the attendance of a night school to French-Canadian apprentices.

Generally, all apprentices shared many things in common, as they all more or less lived with the same economic and social circumstances which determined their lives. All apprentices and masters by the late eighteenth century came under the watchful eyes of the justices of the peace.

CHAPTER TWO

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN MONTREAL

The economic aspects of apprenticeship in Montreal in the early nineteenth century that will be examined in this chapter are the following: seasonal unemployment; the conditions of work of apprentices and journeymen - their age, term, wages and places of work; examples of local craft production in the Montreal region; and the termination of employment for apprentices.

Seasonal unemployment.

The economy of the district of Montreal was to a certain extent dependent on the shipping season. Seasonal unemployment was brought about by the adverse weather of the cold months and by the closure of the port during the winter months.

Some apprenticeship contracts reflected this seasonal lack of work. Henry Dattuh's father instructed Pierre Fabre, maitre menuisier of St. Laurent suburb, that "s'il n'a pas suffisamment d'ouvrages s'oblige a le placer dans une boutique".¹ Among the tradesmen seasonal inactivity was a common winter experience. Not all tradesmen were idled as there were perhaps some who were preparing their shops and tools for the

¹ Brevet d'apprentissage of Henry Dattuh. A.N.O.M. Greffe of L.S. Chacollez, 1st June 1802, no. 5279.

boom in industry, and activity of the summer months. In times of inactivity, a master tradesman could rent out the labour of his apprentice. Charles Fabre, also a maître menuisier of St. Laurent suburb, took it upon himself to hire out his apprentice, Jean Baptiste Tribault: "(il) a été aussy convenu que si ledit sr. Charles Fabre manquent dans certains tems d'ouvrages il aura la liberté d'engager le dit alloué à d'autres menuisiers & d'en retirer les gages".² Undoubtedly Charles Fabre knew which tradesmen had work, and which were in need of extra labourers, and which would give him the greatest wages for his apprentice.

Journeyman were also affected by the seasonal activity of work, which in the winter season made them unemployed. Many journeymen were hired only for the summer months. Journeyman cooper George Glass is hired "pour les ouvrages seulement... fera du premier Juin jusqu'à la dernière navigation...".³ Other journeymen were also in the same situation, but they were unemployed more because of the adverse weather than because of the closure of the port of Montreal. Journeyman Joseph Desrosiers, for instance, was hired to work until "au cours de l'automne ou les ouvrages de maçonnerie termineront".⁴

² Brevet d'apprentissage of Jean Baptiste Tribault. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J. Baptiste Deseve, 8th November, 1796, no. 1219.

³ Engagement of George Glass. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 28th May 1808, no. 1392.

⁴ Engagement of Joseph Desrosiers. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.M. Mondelot, 20 July 1805, no. 2928.

Apprentices were fairly secure in their employment because they could be rented out to other masters. They also had long term contracts, a form of security which many journeymen did not have. Seasonal inactivity seemed to be localized in certain trades, particularly in the construction and building trades. Woodworkers (menders), and masons were particularly affected. Coopers were idled during the winter months largely because of the closure of the shipping season. Seasonal unemployment was therefore largely found among the journeymen of the building and cooping trades.

Conditions of work.

Apprentices had long term contracts which usually terminated a few years before or at the age of majority i.e. the age of 21.

A few words of explanation of the graphs (Graphs 1-X) of the ages of apprentices are here necessary. The ages of apprentices were taken for the years 1790 to 1812 from apprenticeship contracts made by notaries public. Graphs were constructed for those trades which had sufficient numbers of apprentices over the period 1790 to 1812. The number of apprentices whose age was written in the contracts is in the left vertical column. The ages of the apprentices are in the horizontal column, varying from 7 to 21.

Because some of the apprentices' ages were not stated in the contracts, as a few ages of apprentices were mentioned as being mineurs, and others were mentioned as garçons majeurs or majeurs, and other ages were not mentioned, three notations were included on the right hand side of the graphs. minors (mineurs) are in the -21 column; majeurs are in the +21 column; and ages which are unknown are placed in the "unk!" column.

A graph of the mean-age appears in the top right hand column of each graph. This graph serves to explain the changes in the ages of apprentices during the period 1790-1812.

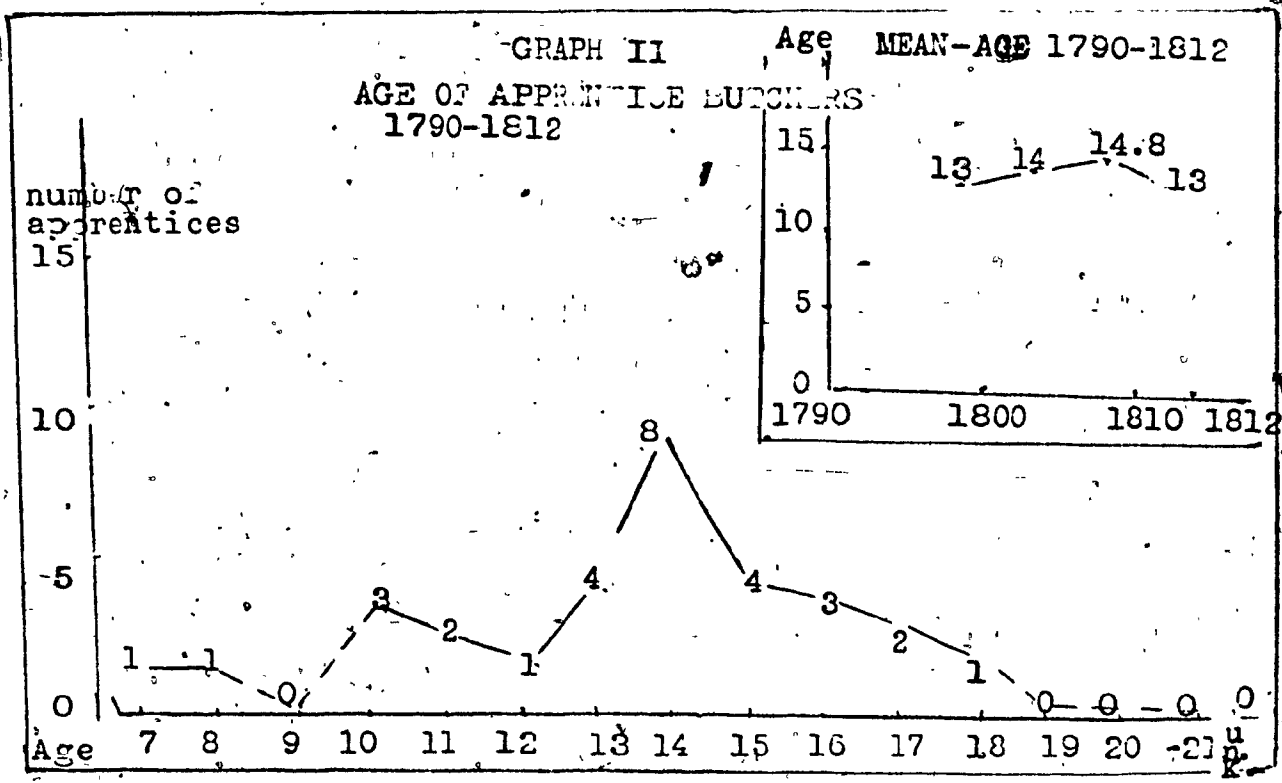
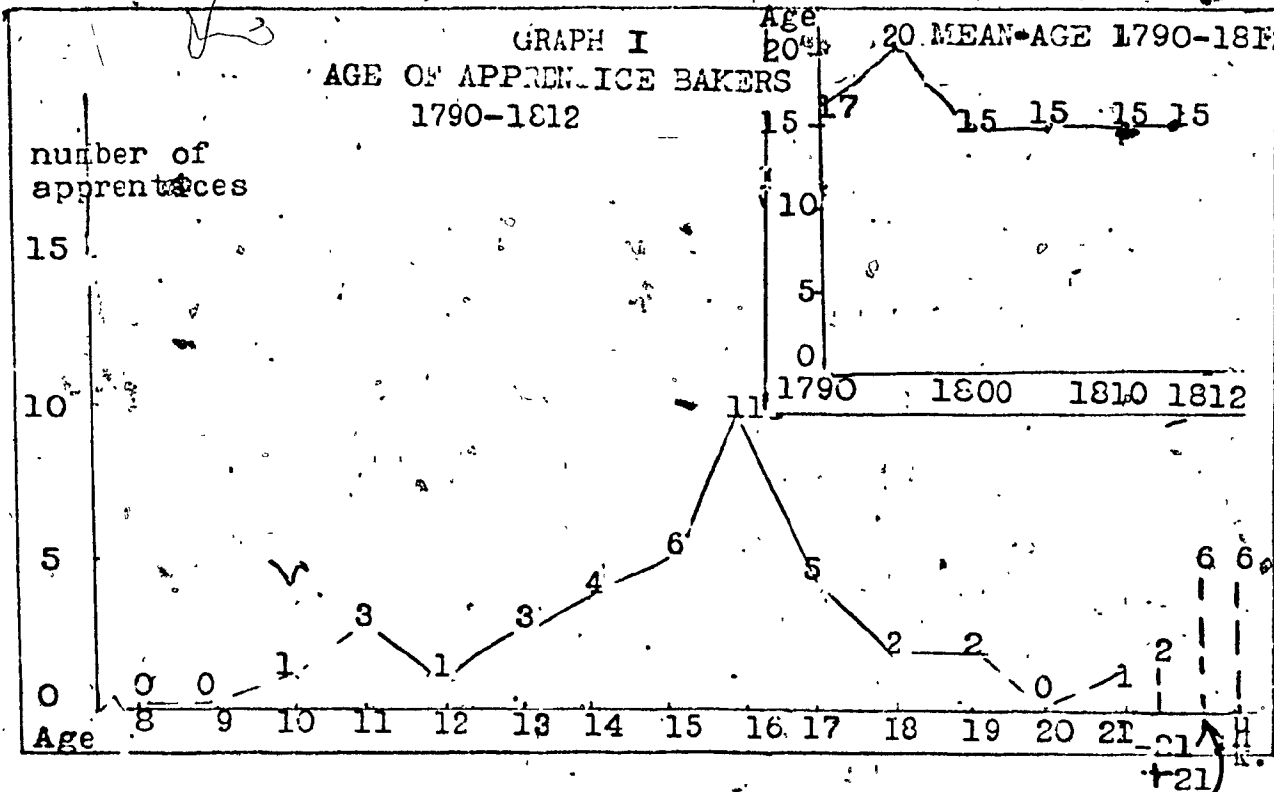
Most apprentices hired by butchers and tailors were 14 years and younger. Shoemakers, merchants, hatters, and blacksmiths took apprentices whose ages varied from 8 years of age to 21 and over. Bakers, masons, woodworkers (menuisiers), and coopers took apprentices who were generally older than 14.

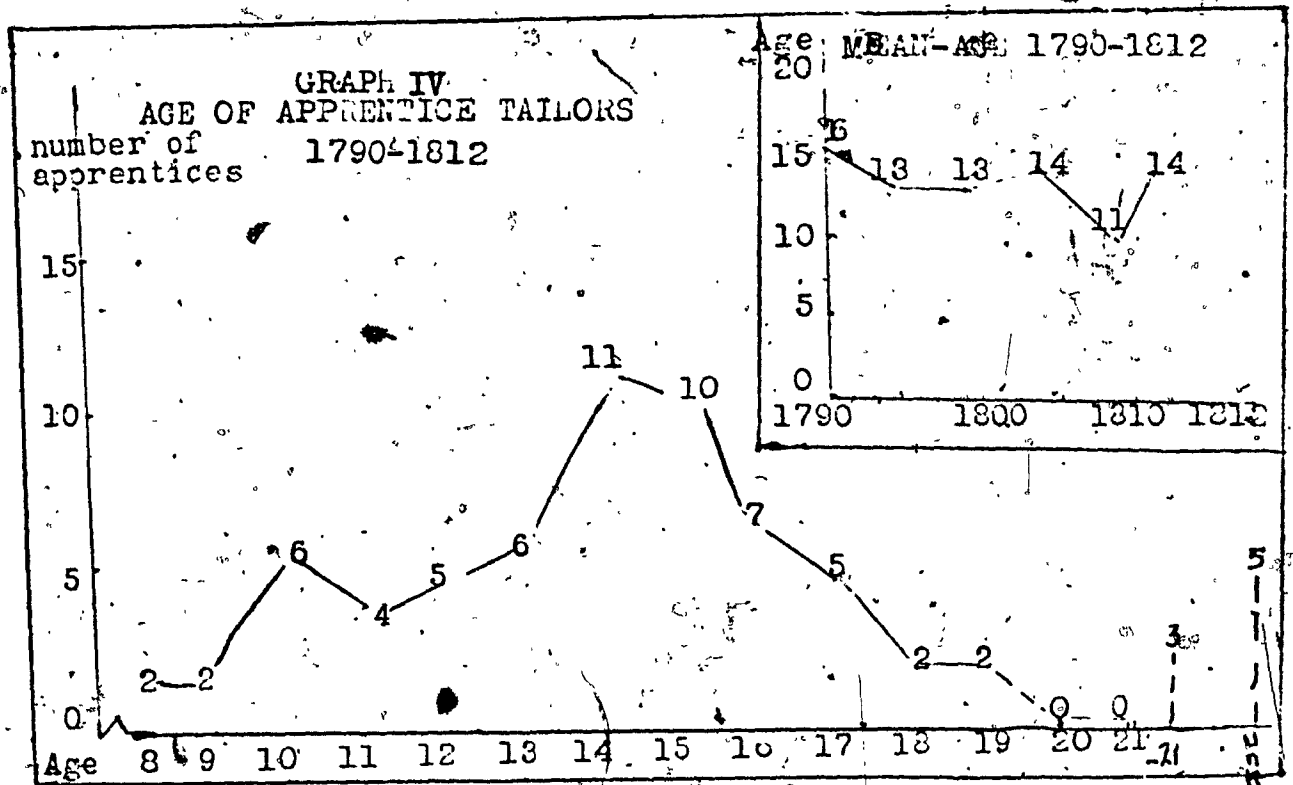
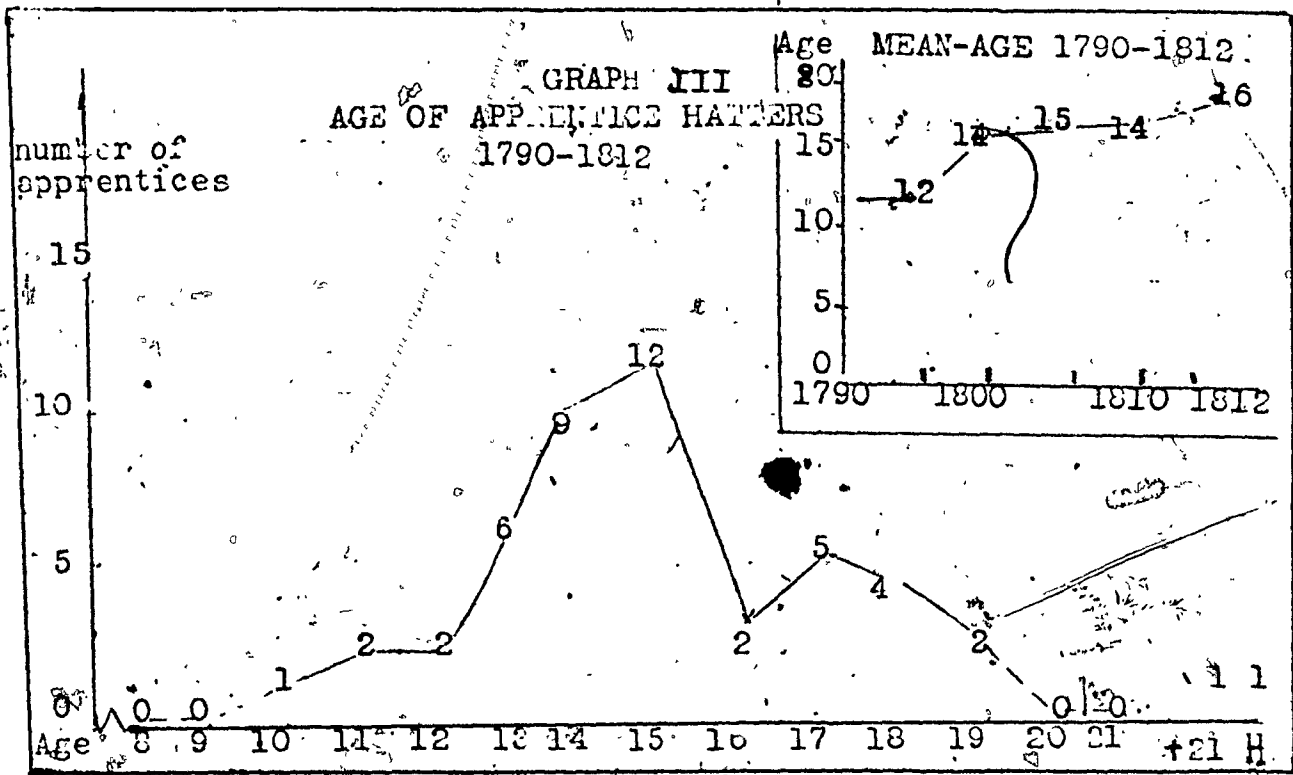
Apprentices who were very young, that is 10 years of age and younger, were found in the butchering, tailoring, blacksmithing and shoemaking trades. Four apprentice butchers, four apprentice tailors, seven apprentice shoemakers and nine apprentice blacksmiths were in this very young age group.

Older apprentices, those who were older than 21 and garçons majeurs, were found in the baking, hattering, blacksmithing, coopering, shoemaking, masonry and woodworking trades. The greatest numbers of apprentices older than 21 were in the masonry trade 7, in the woodworking trade 7, and in the baking trade 6.

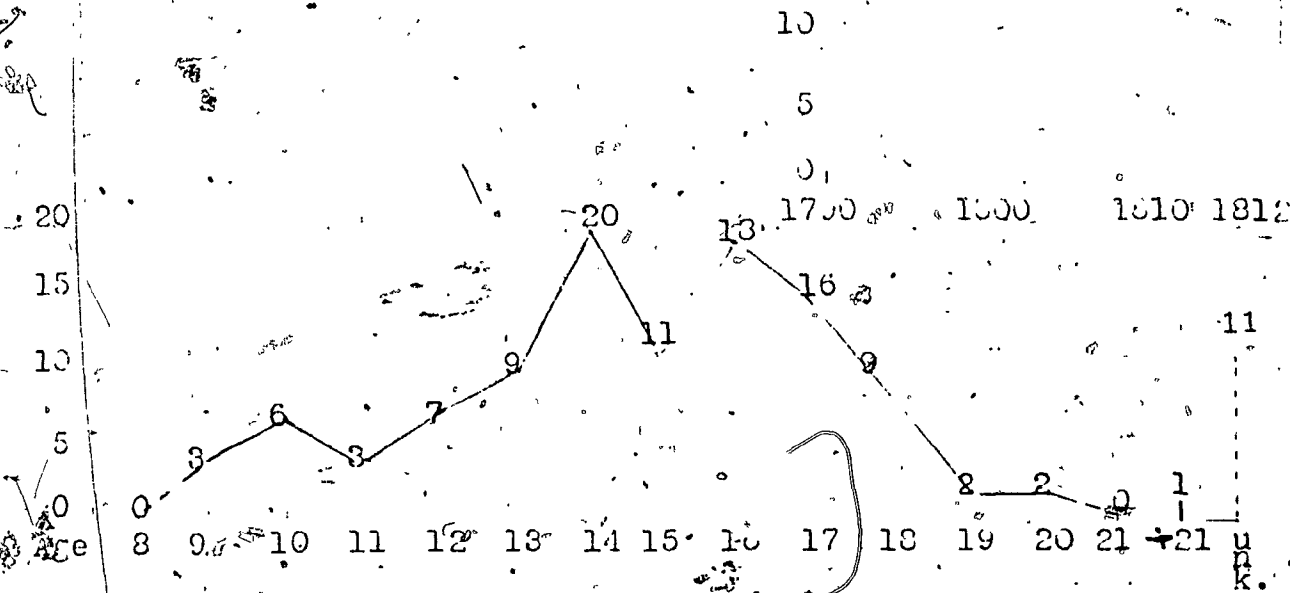
The mean-age graphs show the trends of the ages throughout the period 1790-1812. Mean-age is the average age of all apprentices of respective trades calculated in five year periods. The average age for the year 1790 is taken as fixed, which allows for a comparison of average age periods with a fixed age.

Graph 1 shows that bakers had difficulty in finding apprentices in the early 1790's, as the average age of apprentices for the years 1791 to 1795 inclusive was remarkably high, 20, as compared to the average age for the year 1790, 17. In comparison to the average age for the year 1790, tailors and shoemakers were the best able to attract apprentices throughout the period, from 1791 to 1812. The average age for tailors' apprentices was about 13 and 14 during the period, 1791 to 1812; in comparison to 16 for the year 1790. Shoemakers also experienced having younger apprentices in their shops, with the ages fluctuating around 13, 14 and 15 in comparison to the average age of 18 for the year 1790. Other trades showed little

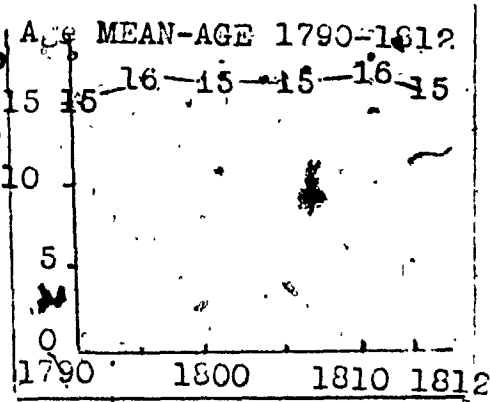
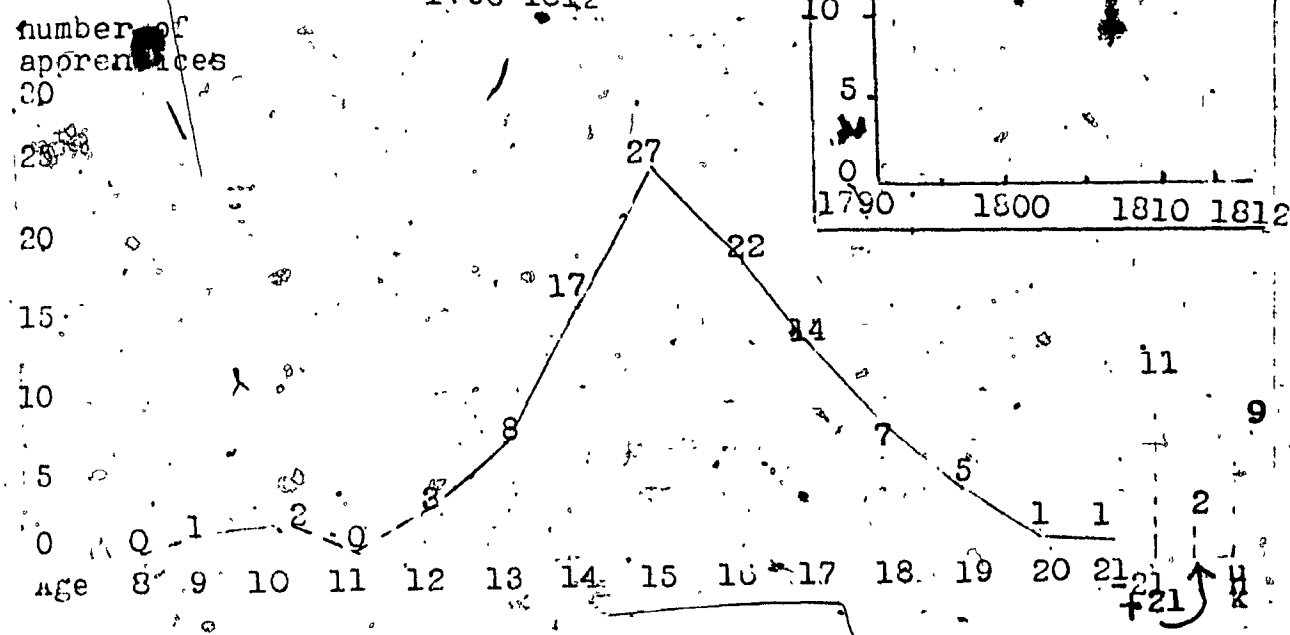


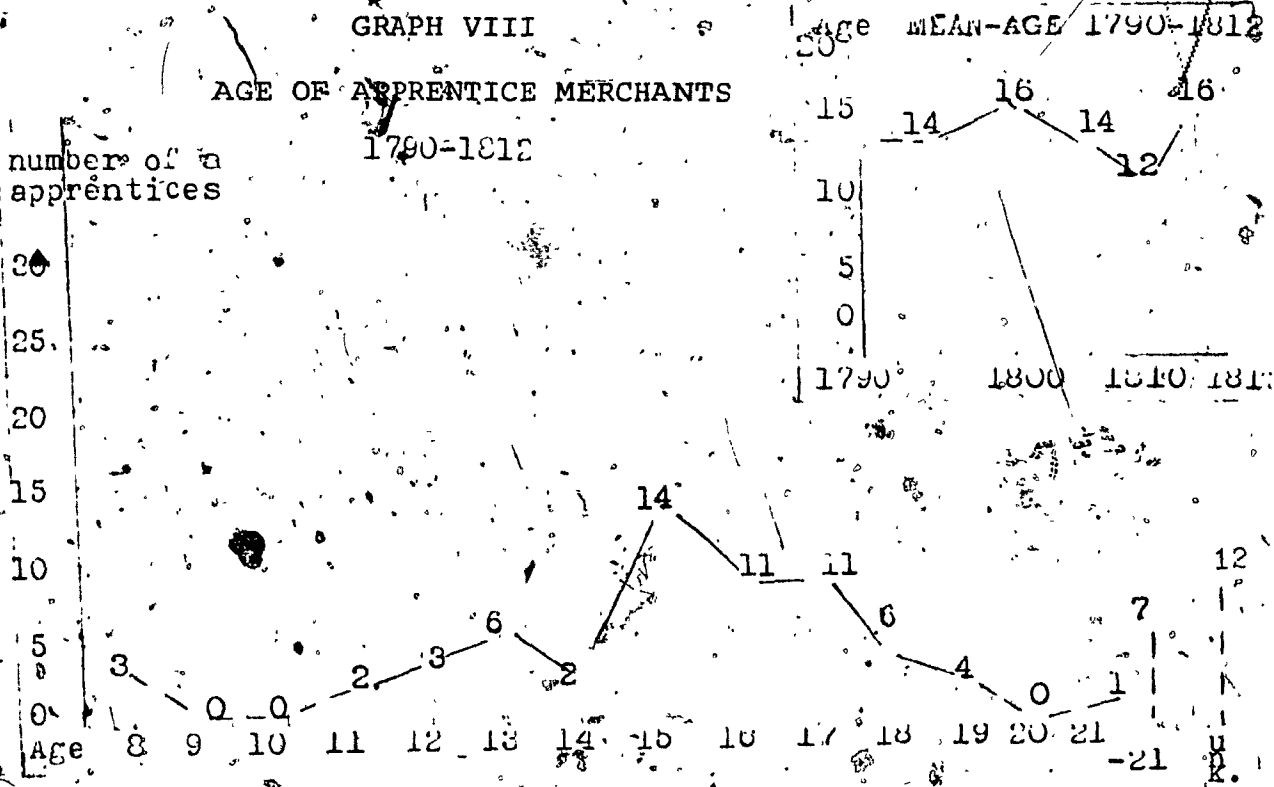
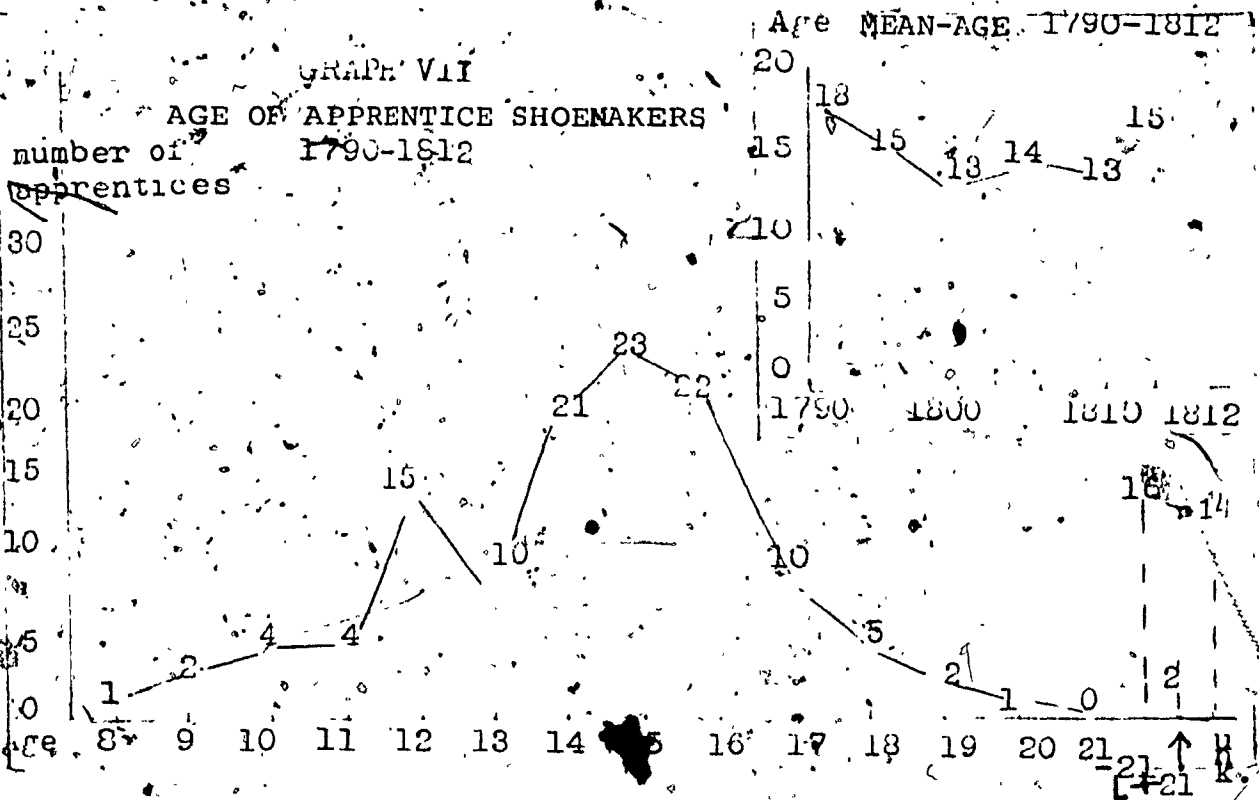


GRAPH V
AGE OF APPRENTICES BLACKSMITHS
1790-1812



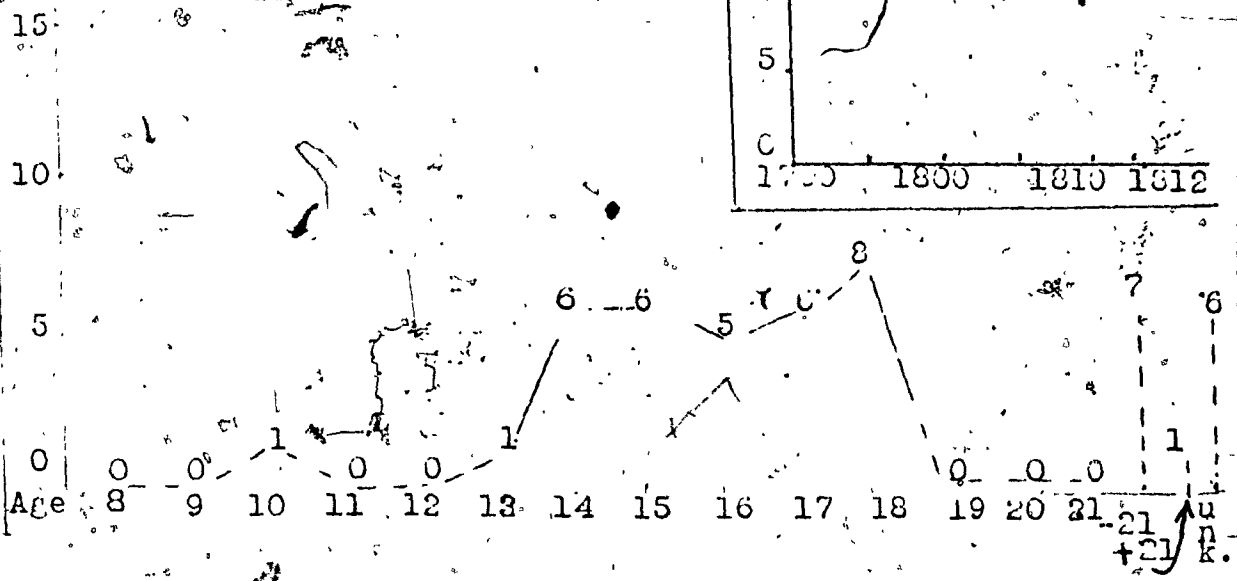
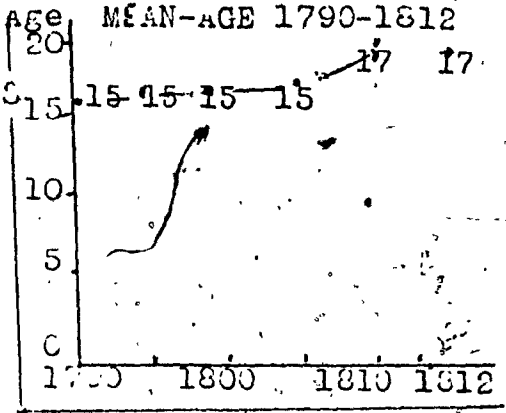
GRAPH VI
AGE OF APPRENTICE COOPERS
1790-1812





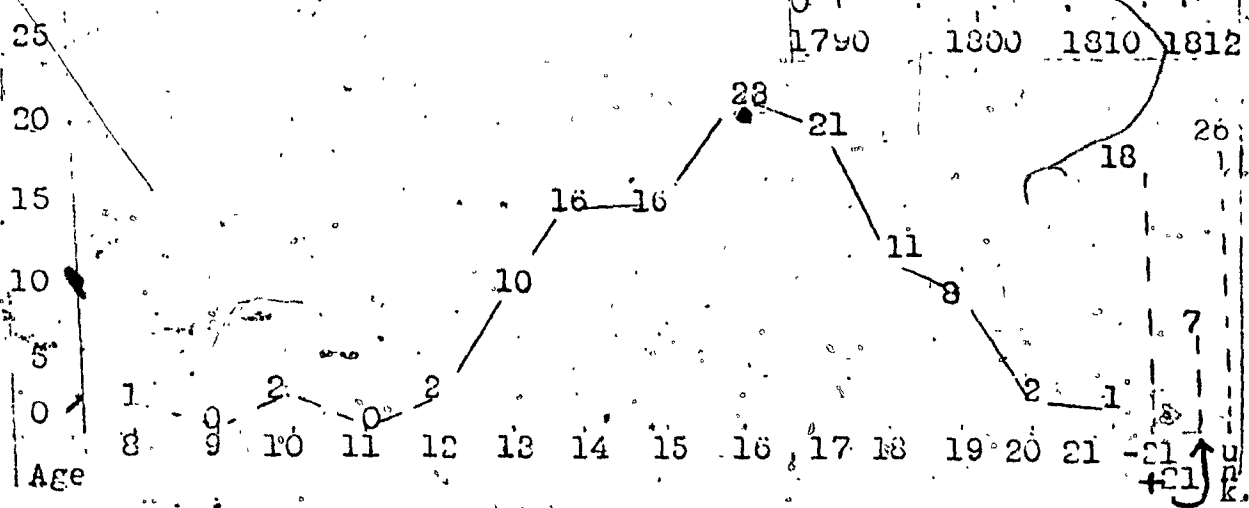
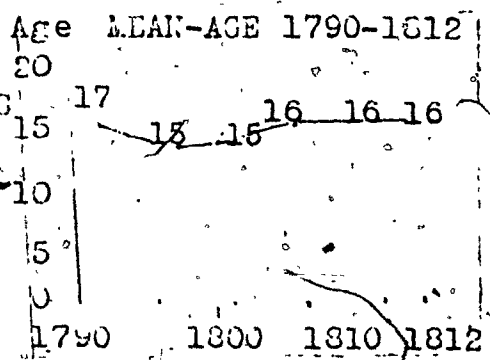
number of apprentices

GRAPH IX
AGE OF APPRENTICE MASONS
1790-1812



number of apprentices

GRAPH X
AGE OF APPRENTICE WOODWORKERS
1790-1812



fluctuations in the average age in comparison with the average age for the year 1790.

A lower average age in certain trades is explainable by the fact that masters could demand a longer period of servitude. An older average age shows that the masters were in greater need for apprenticeship labour than there were apprentices willing to take up that particular trade.

The mean-age graphs give us an indication of the choice of a trade which an apprentice and his parents had in selecting a trade. Butchers, coopers, and woodworkers (menuisiers) held their own as to the number of apprentices selecting their respective trades. These trades attracted apprentices whose age varied from 13 to 14 for butchers' apprentices, and 15 to 16 for coopers' and woodworkers' apprentices. Tailors and merchants showed signs that they had little difficulty in attracting apprentices from the years 1805 to 1810. In both these trades, the average age for the years 1805 to 1810 fell from 14 to 11, indicating a great number of apprentices were available for these masters. Hatters and Masons were not as successful, as the average ages of these apprentices rose from 12 to 16 for hatters' apprentices and from 15 to 17 for masons' apprentices, from the early 1790's to 1812.

A comparison of the average ages of apprentices

bound to masters in Montreal with apprentices bound to masters in Quebec City shows that apprentices in Quebec City were older in some trades. Apprentices bound in the baking, woodworking, and blacksmithing trades were at least two years older in Quebec City than apprentices bound in the same trades in Montreal.⁵

Only in the tailoring and shoemaking trades were apprentices about the same age, i.e. 14 and 15 years of age.

Terms, i.e. the number of years of apprenticeship, provide us with a greater knowledge of the need of apprentices of the various trades. It is also an indication as to which trade an apprentice was willing to be bound into, and at what length of servitude was he willing to serve the master. Terms of apprenticeship also give us an idea as to which trades were the most attractive to apprentices. Short terms are explainable by the fact that the demand for apprenticeship labour was greater than the numbers of apprentices willing to take up these trades. Long terms are beneficial to masters, who can decide and impose long years on the few apprentices chosen among the numerous candidates attracted to the particular trade.

An explanation of the graphs (Graphs XI-XXI) of the terms of apprenticeship is here necessary. On the

⁵ T. Russell, Apprenticeship in Early Nineteenth Century Quebec, (M.A. Thesis, Université Laval, 1909), pp. 57-60

left hand side is a vertical column showing the numbers of apprentices, and on the right side of the vertical column is a horizontal column showing the terms of apprenticeship. The graphs show the numbers of apprentices versus the number of years of apprenticeship. Two designations were needed to include apprentices who had no specific number of years mentioned in the contract other than that they would serve until the age of 21, and in which case, the designation t21 was used. Another designation was used for apprentices whose terms of apprenticeship were not stated, either in a specific number of years or by the clause "until the age of majority", i.e. the age of 21. In such cases, the designation unk. was used. The two designations appear at the right side of the graphs, when they were needed.

Most apprentices in the district of Montreal served terms of four or five years. Exceedingly long terms were found in many trades. By far the greatest numbers of apprentices serving terms longer than seven years were in the butchering trade, in which 7 out of 30 apprentices or 23 % of the total numbers of apprentice butchers. In the blacksmithing trade, 21 % of blacksmith's apprentices served terms longer than seven years. A considerable number of apprentices served long terms in the tailoring trade, 20 %, and in the shoemaking trade, 16 %, of the total number of apprentices serving in the

respective trades."

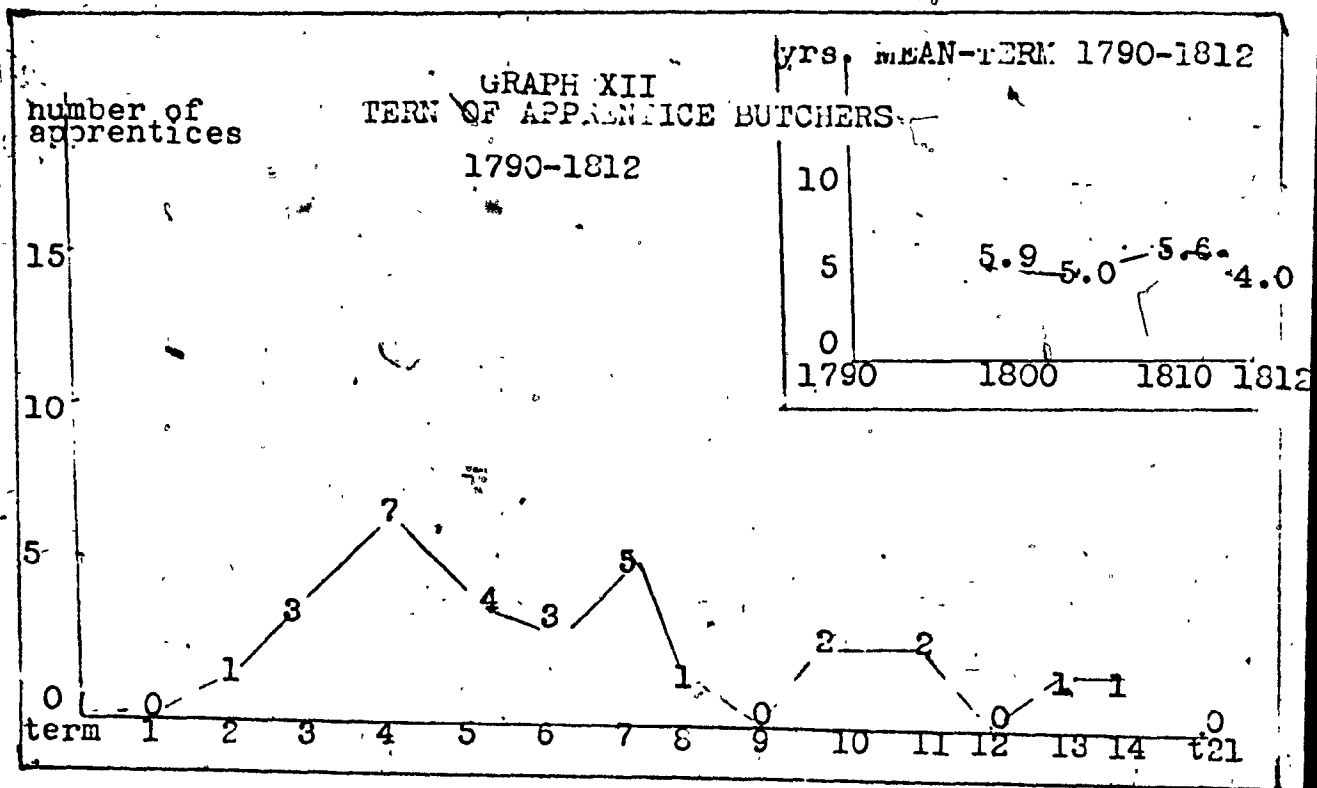
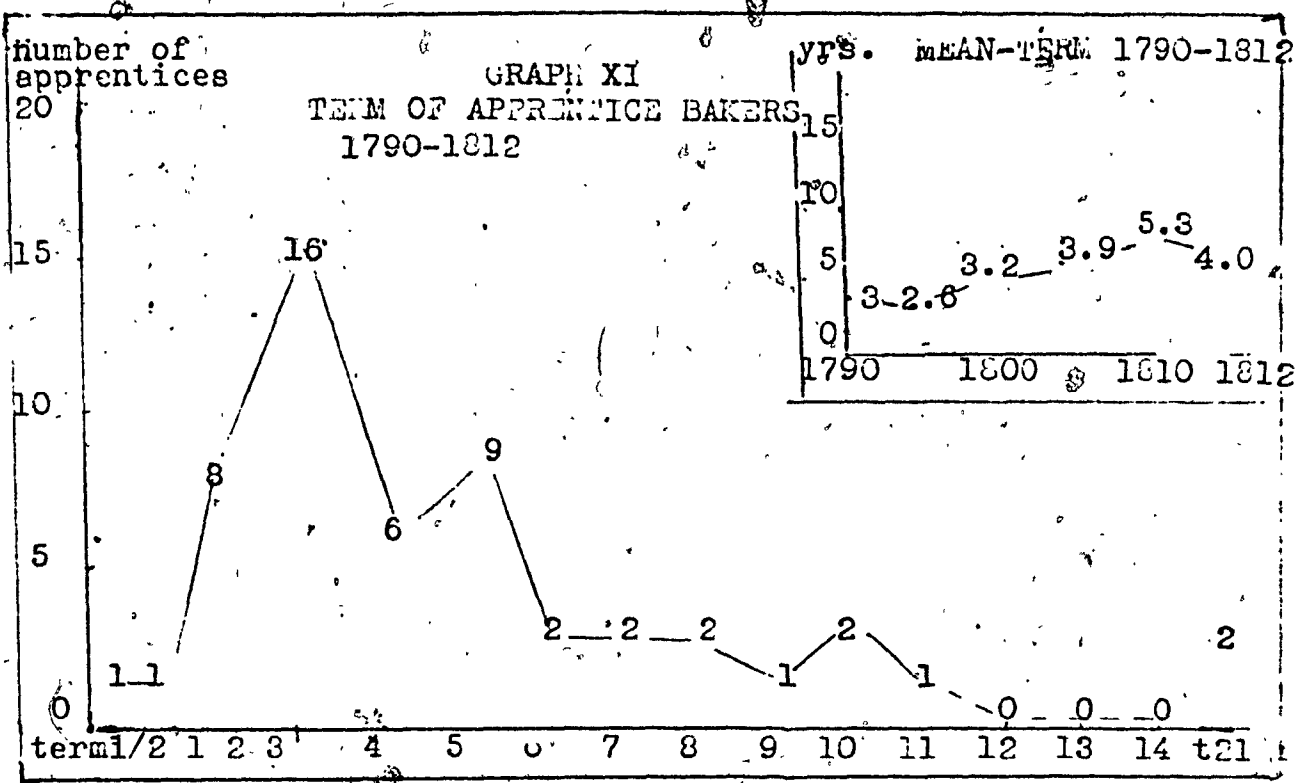
Short terms were found to be localized in certain trades with the greatest numbers in the masonry trade, 7, and in the woodworking trade, 6. Short terms are terms which are one year and less.

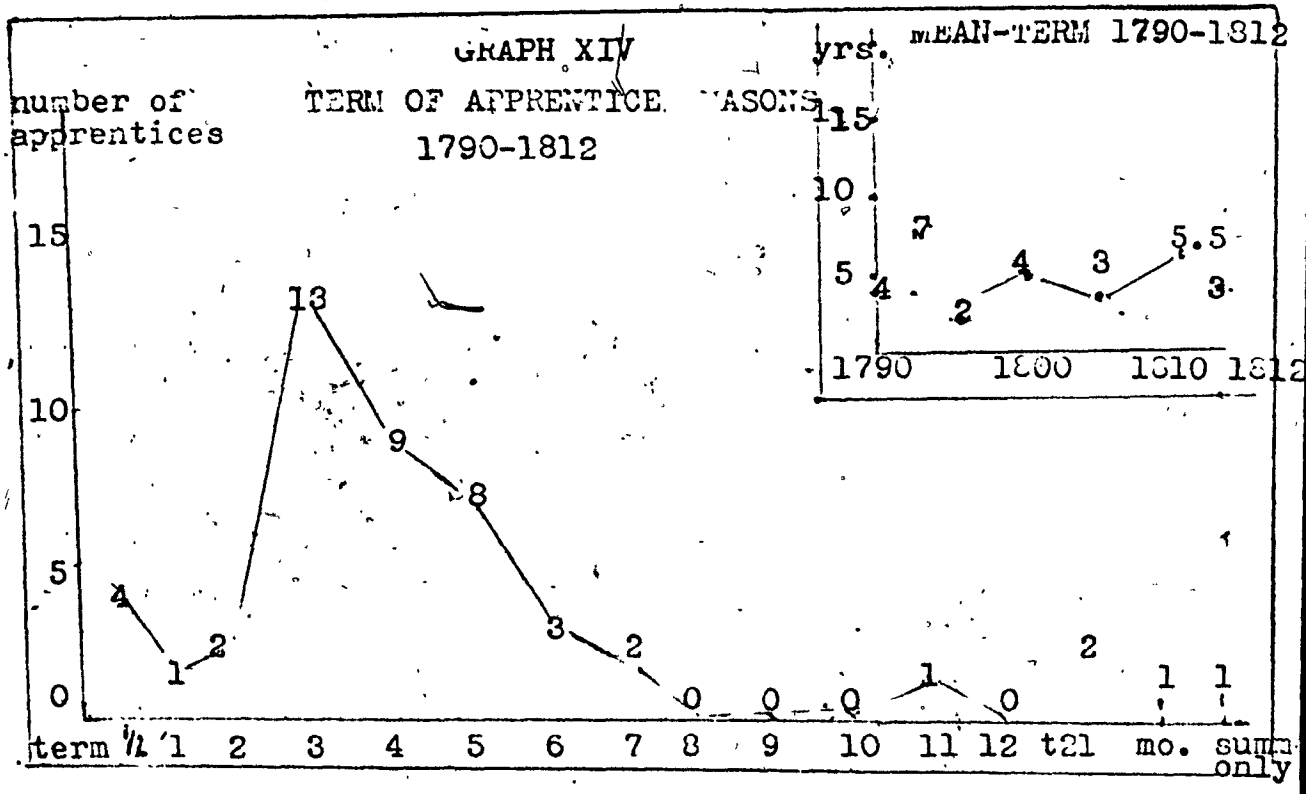
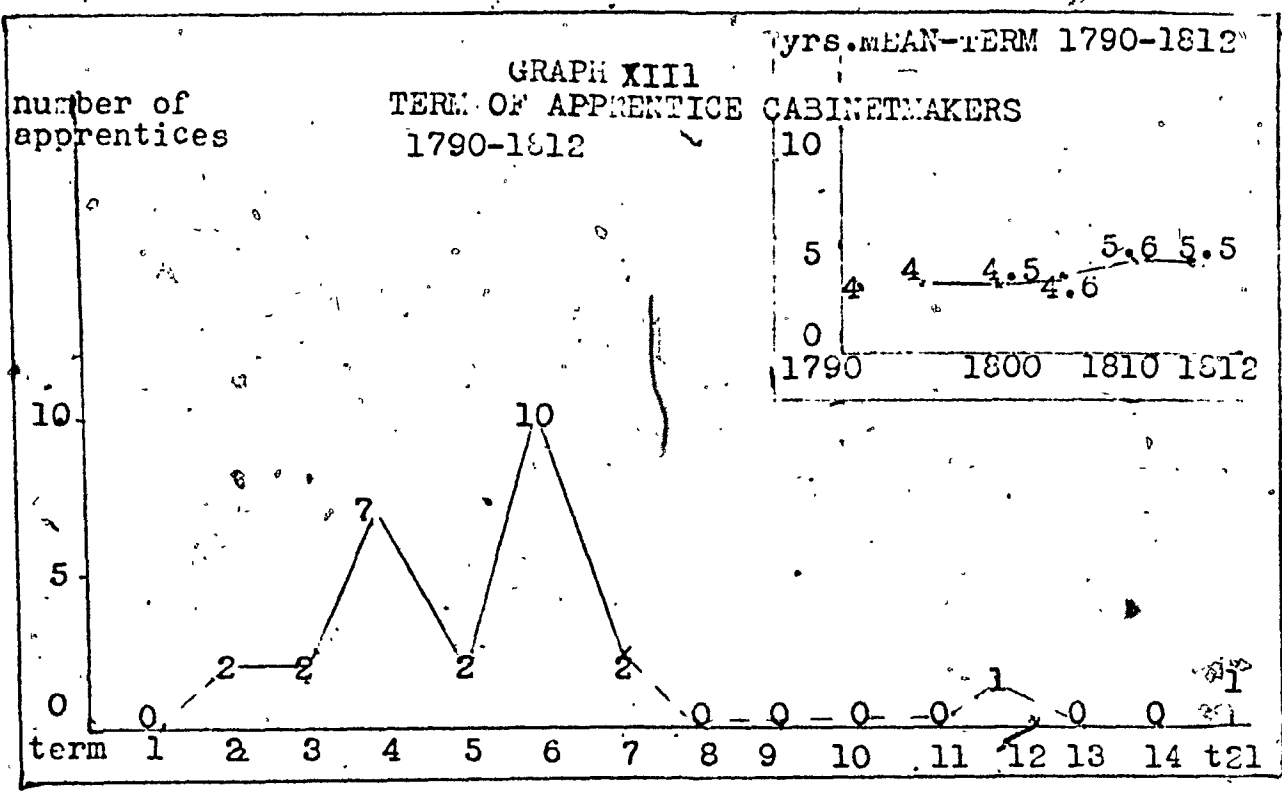
Masons, because of the seasonal nature of their trade, hired a few apprentices for summers or for a few months. Jean Baptiste Boutone dit Larochelle, maître maçon of St. Laurent suburb, hired Joseph Laurencelle for "aussitôt que La Saison du printemps prochain le permettra et ainsi Continuer sans Interruption durant le cour de l'Eté prochain".⁶ Another apprentice was taken on by a master mason for the summer construction season. Francois Xavier Daveluy, maître maçon of Montreal, hired Antoine maçon "pour les étés a Commencer chaque été le quinze may [redacted] au quinze de octobre".⁷ Both these contracts benefitted the masters as it is very unlikely that these apprentices would have time to learn the masonry trade in the few months of summer.

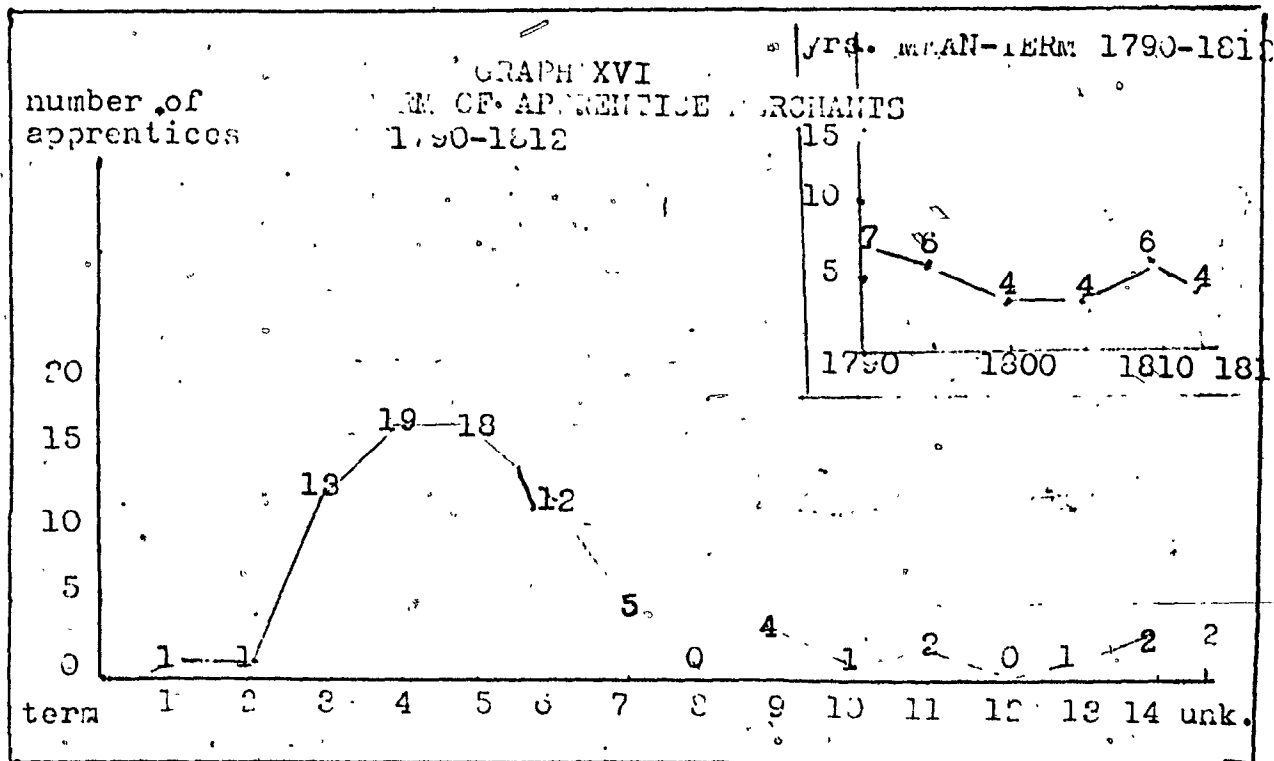
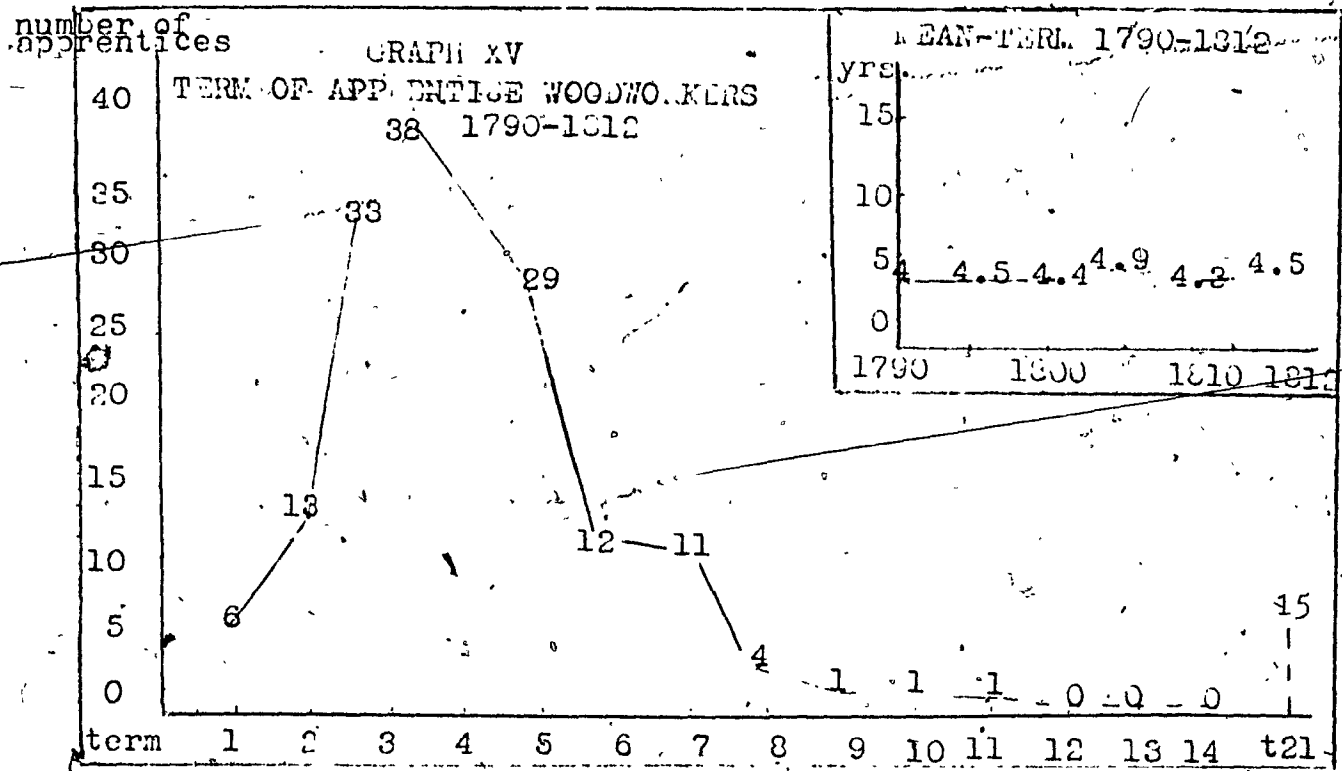
Short terms are above all found among older apprentices, and these older apprentices made up the majority of the short term contracts. Joseph Richard,

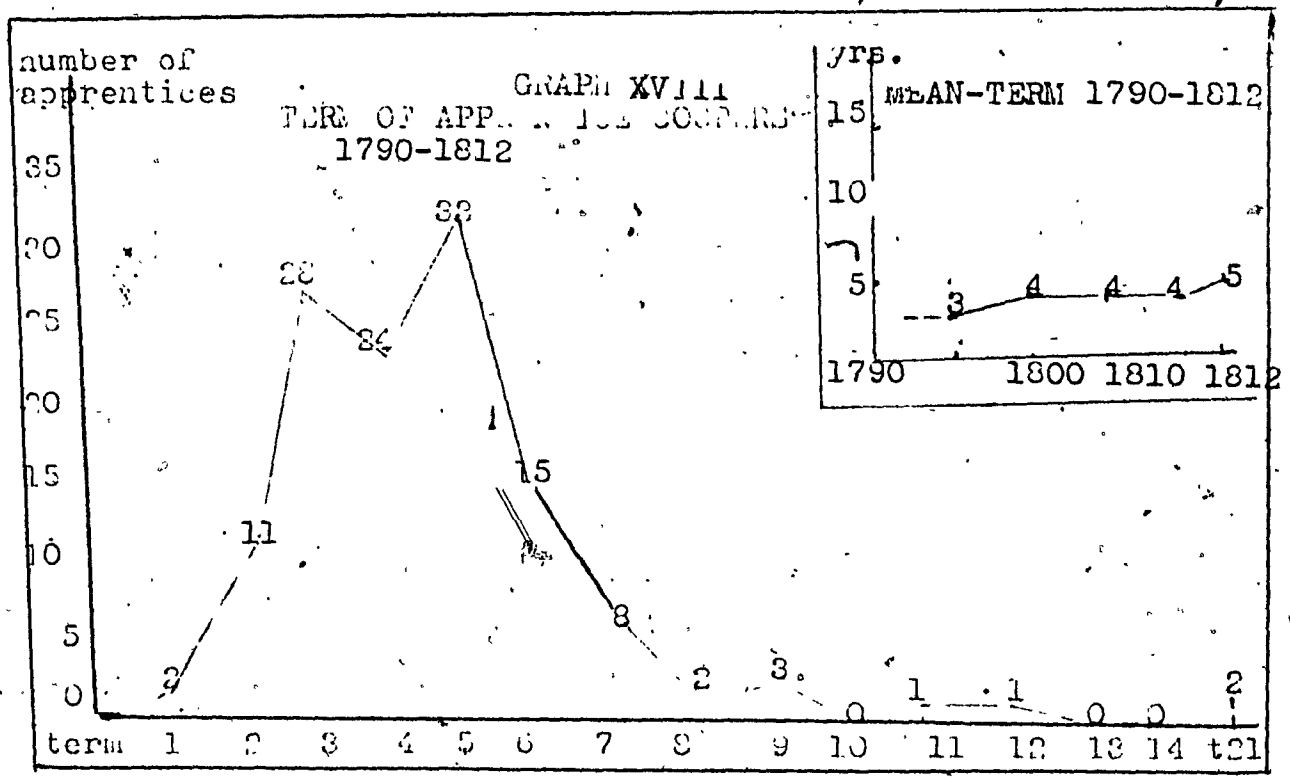
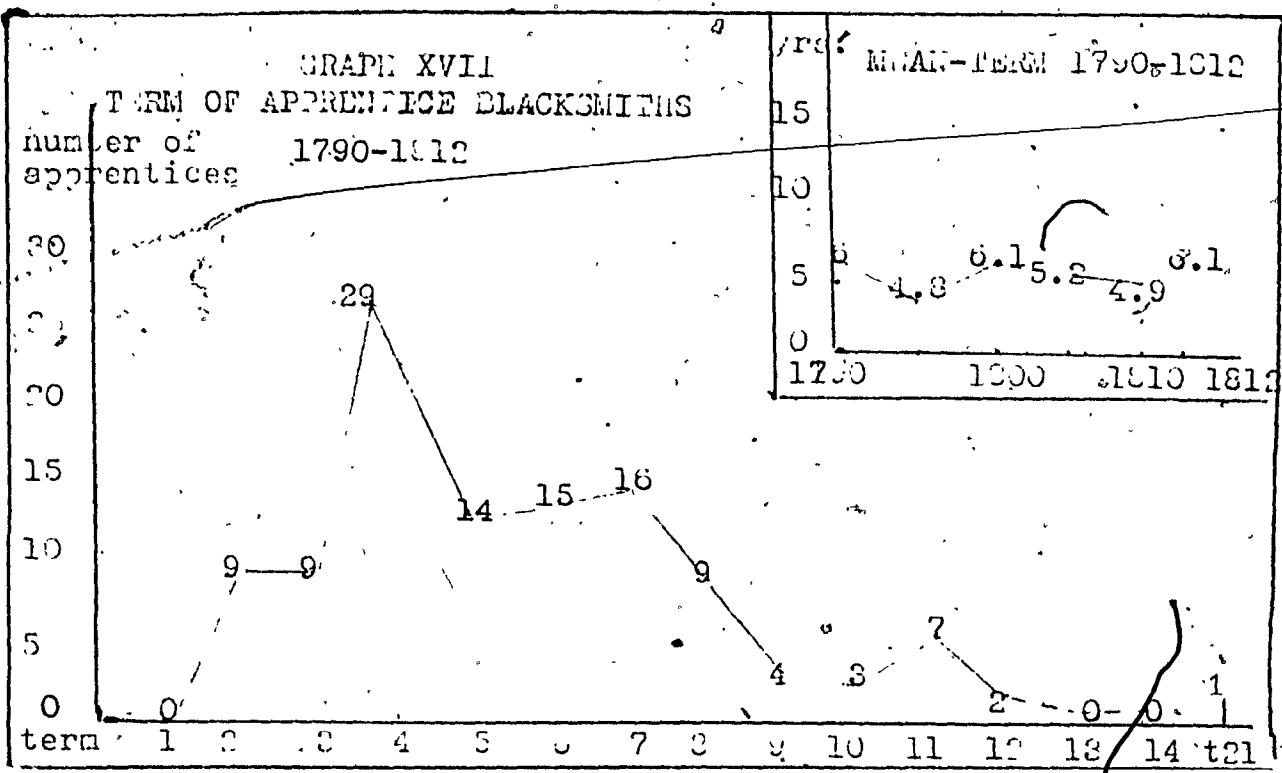
⁶ Engagement of Joseph Laurencelle. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 31 janvier 1804, no. 3439.

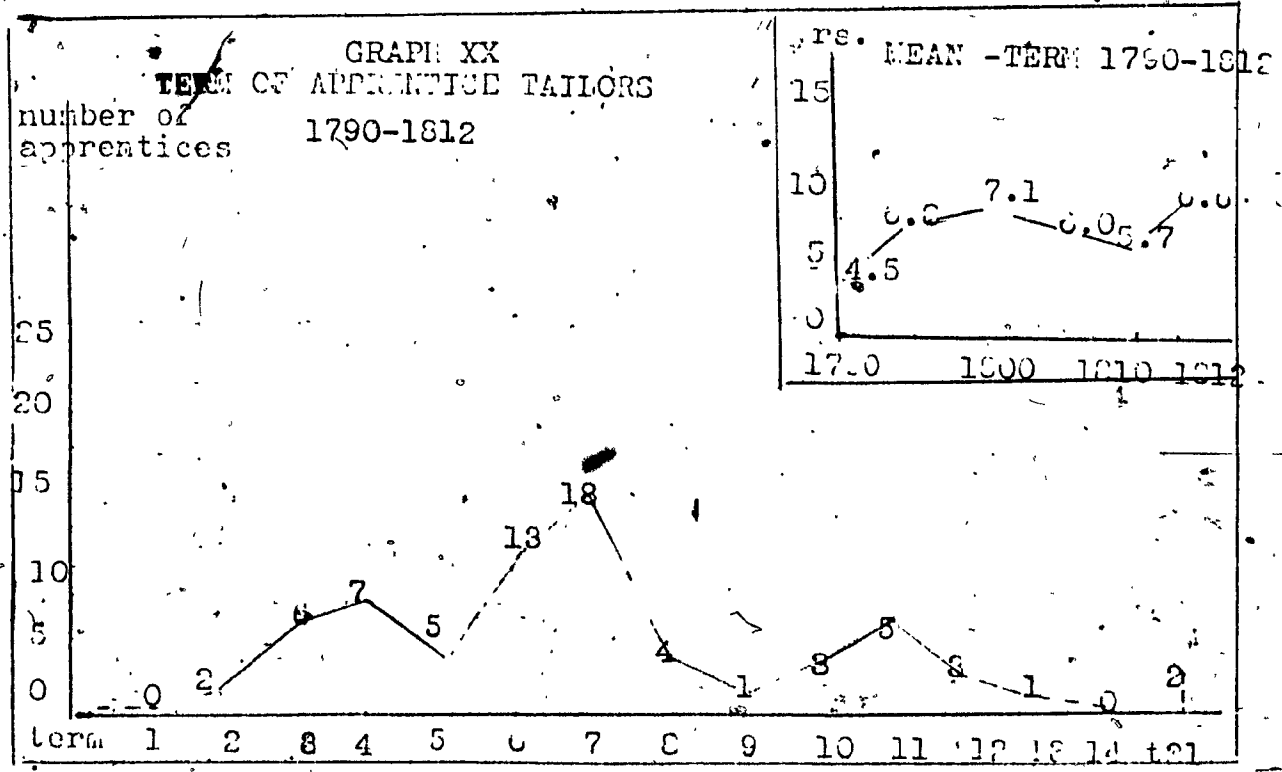
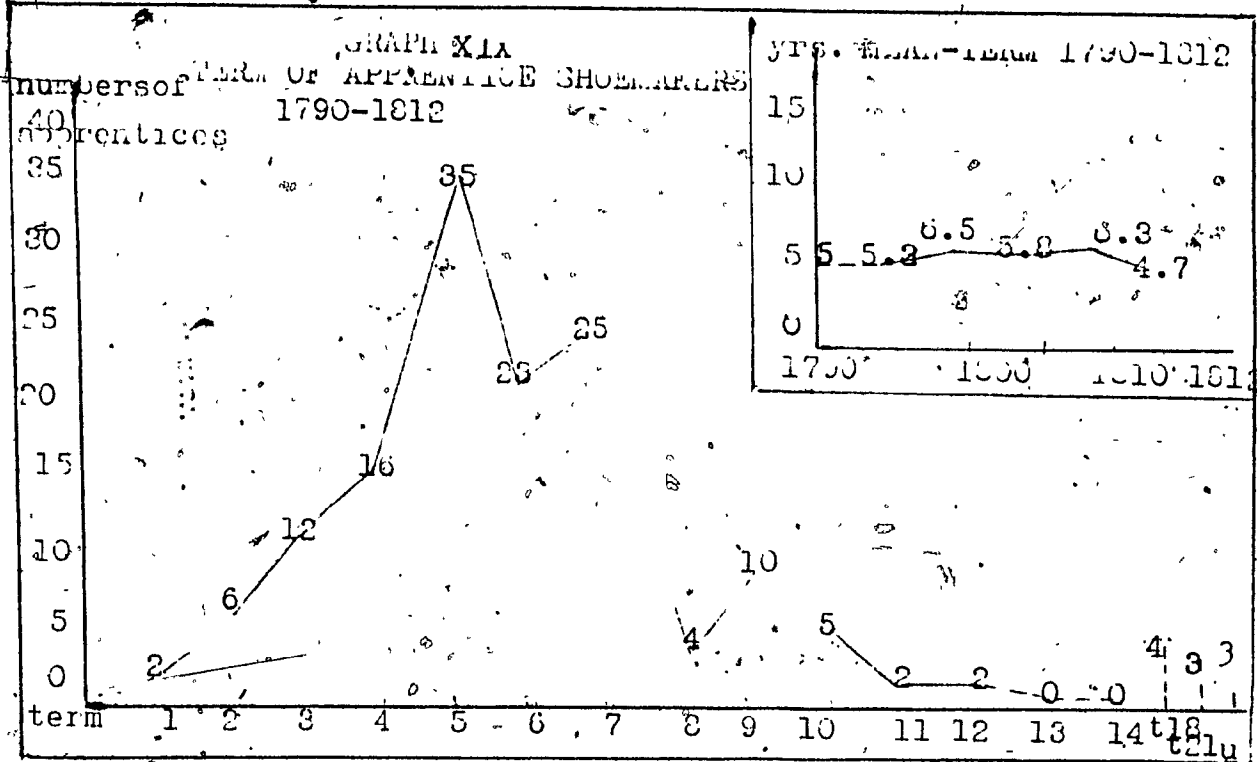
⁷ Engagement of Antoine maçon. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.M. Mondelet, 24 fevrier 1804, no. 2620.











27 years old, a garçon majeur, was hired by Pierre Lamotte dit Cachon, Maître Maçon of St. Ours "pour quatre mois consécutifs et accomplis .. à l'égard dudit métier seulement".⁸ Joseph Richard like many other older apprentices had a contract restricted to the learning of the trade; whereas younger apprentices had to perform servile duties in the masters' house.

The majority of apprentices served terms of apprenticeship of three to seven years (Graphs XI-XX). The preferred terms, the terms which were agreeable to both masters and parents of apprentices, varied from trade to trade. Preferred terms are those terms which were agreed upon between masters and parents in the greatest number of apprenticeship contracts. For instance, the preferred term of apprentice bakers is three years (Graph XI), as more apprentice bakers served for three years than for any other term.

Three year terms were served by baker's apprentices in 30 % of the apprenticeship contracts in the baking trade, by 27 % of mason's apprentices and by 23 % of woodworker's apprentices. Butcher's apprentices served preferred terms of four years in 23 % of butcher's apprenticeship contracts; blacksmith's apprentices served four year terms in 24 % of the blacksmith's apprenticeship contracts, and also 23% of merchant's apprentices served four year terms.

⁸ Brevet d'apprentissage of Joseph Richard. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.V. Bonnet, 23 juin 1802, unnumbered.

Five year terms appeared among cooper's apprentices in 25 % of their contracts, and shoemaker's apprentices in 23 % of their contracts. Cabinetmaker's apprentices served the preferred term of six years in 37 % of their contracts. The longest preferred term was served by tailor's apprentices as 25 % of these apprentices worked for seven years, the traditional British apprenticeship term. The seven year term was also found in the butchering, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and in fewer numbers in the woodworking and coopering trades.

Taking the mean-term for the year 1790 as fixed, we can discern that certain trades had little difficulty in obtaining apprentices, others had great difficulty, and a few trades were little affected, in comparison to the average terms served by apprentices during the period 1791-1812. Woodworkers' apprenticeship terms were the most stable, with little fluctuation from the average fixed term for the year 1790 being 4 years, and rising to 4.9 years by 1805. Coopers' apprenticeship terms were also stable throughout the period, 1790-1812, with the average terms rising from three years for the years preceding 1795, up to four years by 1810.

Bakers, blacksmiths, merchants and masons had great difficulty in attracting apprentices between 1791-1795. Bakers' apprenticeship terms fell from 3 years to

2.6 years from 1790 to 1795. Blacksmiths' apprenticeship terms fell from 6 years in 1790 to 4.8 years by 1795. Merchants' apprenticeship terms fell from 7 years in 1790 to 6 years by 1795. Mason's apprentices had the shortest terms between 1791 and 1795, as the average term for 1790, 4 years, fell to 2 years for the years 1791-1795.

Apprenticeship terms for tailor's apprentices rose from 4.5 years in 1790 to 7.1 years by 1800. Cabinetmaker's apprenticeship terms also rose during these periods, from 4 years in 1790 to 6.6 years by 1810.

Apprenticeship terms were gradually rising in the district of Montreal during the period 1790 to 1810. The overall increase in the number of years of apprenticeship in those trades in Graphs XI-AX shows that apprentices served about 4.16 years in the five-year period ending in 1795, fell to 4.06 years by 1800, and rose to 4.64 years by 1805 and 5.62 years by 1810. The average terms decreased to 4.74 years in 1811-1812 in these trades.

The years preceding the war of 1812 show that the threat of war and the war had negative or positive effects on the average number of years of apprenticeship. Negatively, the threat of invasion reduced the number of years of apprenticeship which in the absence of

war would probably have continued to rise. Average terms for the years 1811-1812 fell for mason's, baker's, mercantiles, butcher's and shoemaker's apprentices.

On the other hand, blacksmith's, tailor's and cooper's apprentices had longer terms to serve showing that the war benefitted these masters, but not necessarily their apprentices.

The term of apprenticeship in com. trades were comparable in Quebec city and in Montreal. Preferred terms of baker's, woodworker's and tailor's apprentices were the same in both cities, i.e. 3, 4 and 7 years in these trades respectively. But, a marked difference was found between apprentices in the blacksmithing, coopers and shoemaking trades bound in Montreal and Quebec city, as apprentices in these trades worked one year more in Quebec city than apprentices in the same trades in Montreal.

In the district of Montreal, female domestic apprentices were the youngest group in comparison with other trades. A total of 17 out of 20 female domestic servant apprentices were between the ages of 9 and 13 years, and 13 served terms of 6 to 8 years. Female apprentices in the millinery and mantua making trades had better contracts than female domestic apprentices, as 9 out of 15 were between the ages of

14 and 17, and half of these apprentices worked for
 9 T. Riddell, op.cit., pp. 67-71.

short terms of 2 to 3 years.

Journeyman were hired for wages and worked for short terms of 6 to 8 months. The ages of journeymen were not stated in their contracts, except in the cases of journeymen who were minors who had completed their apprenticeship before the age of majority.

These minors who were hired as journeymen include three woodworkers, two masons, and two coopers.

Younger apprentices served longer terms. A comparison of mean-age and mean-term graphs shows for example that shoemaker's apprentices averaged the age of 15 for the five year period ending in 1795 which decreased to 13 for the five year period ending in 1800, and that the mean-terms increased from 5.8 years for the five year period ending in 1795 to 6.5 years by 1800. Shoemaker's apprentices therefore by 1800 were younger and served longer terms. Many examples would bare this out, that younger apprentices worked longer terms.

Masters did not always want to keep apprentices for long terms, even if the younger ones gave them longer periods of apprenticeship labour. This is evident during the 1800-1810 period in some trades. Tailors are the most evident example as the mean-age of tailor's apprentices fell to 11 between 1800-1810 from 14 between 1801-1805, and the mean-terms also

decreased from 6.0 years for the five year period ending in 1805 to 5.7 years for the five year period ending in 1810. Tailor's apprentices were younger but served shorter terms by the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century. On the other hand, cooper's and woodworker's apprentices remained at about the same age and worked for about the same number of years throughout the period 1790-1812. Shoemaker's and blacksmith's apprentices also showed the same tendencies as tailor's apprentices as their average age and average term had great fluctuations. Great fluctuations in average age and average terms are signs that a particular trade is responsive to the number of apprentices available and to the stimulus of the market economy.

Work areas

Work areas were of three types, rooms, shops and large establishments. Silversmith Robert Cruickshank for example had a "cheminée de forge"¹⁰ in one of the rooms of his house where he practised his trade. Shops were used for example by blacksmiths, shoemakers and coopers. Blacksmiths Richard and John Graves had such a shop "opposite the barracks, Quebec Gate"¹¹ in Montreal. Hatters, tailors and merchants had larger establishments. Hatters Bagg and Hagar had a "Hat Store and Factory".¹² Sizes

¹⁰ Inventaires des oeuvres d'art, Musée du Québec, Québec. Number 08238.

¹¹ Montreal Gazette, December 10 1803.

¹² Ibid, September 24 1810.

and dimensions of the work areas are not available, as the research for these would have required a greater amount of time.

Places of employment of apprentices had on the average one or two apprentices, and sometimes three apprentices. A few shops had more than two apprentices. Two hatters, two shoemakers, one cooper and one blacksmith had from three apprentices and journeymen to eight apprentices and journeymen at work. Hatter Samuel Langley for example had five apprentices and one foreman in his hattering enterprise in 1802. Hatter Jacob Hall employed all apprentices, a total of eight apprentices in 1807.

Generally, tradesmen had one or two apprentices working with them. Table 1 shows the number of masters and the number of apprentices per establishment for two decades, 1790-1799 and 1800-1809.

TABLE 1
NUMBER OF MASTERS AND NUMBER OF APPRENTICES

trade	1790-1799		1800-1809	
	Number of masters	Number of apprentices	Number of masters	Number of apprentices
baking	10	19	19	22
butchering	9	10	13	16
coopering	20	37	34	65
hattering	7	12	8	24
jewellerying	12	15	15	23
masonry	7	6	13	33
sadling	7	15	11	20
shoemaking	24	40	40	76
tailoring	13	31	15	31
woodworking	31	51	52	82

The greatest number of masters and the greatest number of apprentices were in the coopering, shoemaking and

woodworking trades. Trades in which the number of masters almost doubled their numbers from the decade of 1790-1799 to the decade of 1800-1809 were the baking, coopering, masonry and woodworking trades. The number of apprentices also doubled in the coopering, hattering, shoemaking trades. But the number of apprentices grew five times their numbers in the masonry trade, indicating that the early decade of the nineteenth century was characterized by the building of masonry works to a greater extent than the previous decade.

Apprenticeship training is possible in workshops in which the ratio of apprentices to masters is high, that is in those trades in which there is a number of apprentices who are more or less in equal number to the number of masters. Table 2 shows the ratio of number of apprentices to the number of masters for two decades, 1790-1799 and 1800-1809.

TABLE 2

trade	RATIO OF APPRENTICES AND MASTERS	
	1790-1799	1800-1809
baking	1.9	1.2
butchering	1.1	1.2
coopering	1.85	1.91
hattering	1.7	3.0
jewellerying	1.75	1.5
masonry	0.85	2.5
sadling	2.14	1.8
tailoring	2.38	2.1
woodworking	1.65	1.6

Under the best circumstances an apprentice received training in the trade of the master when the master-apprentice ratio was high in the favour of the apprentice.

A one to one ratio was perhaps preferable, as an apprentice would be able to receive all the instruction, guidance and advice in doing a piece of work. Butcher's, mason's apprentices during the 1790's, and woodworker's apprentices were in this advantageous position with their masters as they were near a one to one ratio with their masters.

Low ratios, ratios in which there are more than one apprentice to a master, are unfavourable for the training of apprentices. More apprentices in the shop would make impossible for an apprentice to receive adequate instruction. In such a shop with more than one apprentice to a master the apprentices would be doing more work than receiving training in the art and mystery of the trade. Cooper's, sadler's, tailor's apprentices, hatter's and mason's apprentices during the 1800-1809, were in this situation in which there were more than one apprentice to a master. Apprentices in these trades most likely were bound for the labour they could provide to their master rather than bound for apprenticeship training.

Evidently, in trades in which the number of masters remained in about the same numbers, there is strong reason to think that apprentices who did not become masters could not because they lacked adequate training. In table 1, for instance, 31 apprentice tailors were trained during the 1790's, and yet the number of master tailors increased by only 2 during the 1800's.

An apprentice needed adequate training because only a sound training from an experienced master would give him the confidence to set up a shop of his own. Otherwise, an untrained or a poorly trained apprentice would be a master with few or no clients.

Many young people became apprentices during the two decades preceding the war of 1812. How many of them became masters can only be guessed at with the present information. But the total number of apprentices did increase substantially in the district of Montreal. Table 3 shows the great increase in the number of apprentices from 1790 to 1812.

TABLE 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF APPRENTICES HIRED FROM 1790 TO 1812

trade	1790-1795	1796-1801	1802-1807	1808-1812	TOTAL
auctioneer & broker		1	3		4
baker	11	9	14	19	53
blacksmith	26	33	35	24	118
butcher		14	9	7	30
cabinetmaker	5	6	10	6	27
carpenter	5	14	15	9	43
carriage maker			5	3	8
cooper	20	39	31	40	130
domestic apprentices	7	12	4	7	30
farmer	4	7	3	3	17
furrier	1	8	7	3	19
fur trader	11	44	30	5	90
gilder		2			2
gunsmith	2	2	1	4	9
hatter	5	13	15	14	47
jeweller	8	14	13	4	39
manufacturer					
- soap & candle	1			2	3
- dyer & scourer of silk, woollens, cottons				1	1

TABLE 3 (continued)

trade	1790-1795	1796-1801	1802-1807	1808-1812	TOTAL
mariner	1	1	2	1	5
mason	4	7	25	11	47
merchant					
- coffee					
house keeper	2	1			3
- ironmonger				2	2
- merchant	7	10	21	21	59
- shopkeeper		1		2	3
- tavernkeeper			3		3
- tobacconiste		1			1
- trader	3	4	1	2	10
miller	3	2	1		6
milliner & mantua maker	3	3	7	3	16
millwright		2	1		3
notary, lawyer & attorney	6	21	14	12	53
painter		3	2	4	9
potter		3			3
printer					
- bookbinder			1	2	3
- paper maker				3	3
- printer			2	9	11
sadler & harness maker	4	13	9	12	38
sculptor	2	2	4	12	20
ship carpenter			1	6	7
shoemaker	21	29	48	54	152
silversmith	1	2	1		4
surgeon		1	1	4	6
surveyor		1	1		2
tailor	20	15	23	12	70
tanner & currier	1	8	9	5	23
tinsmith	1	8		5	14
13 tradeless		1			1
vannier			2		2
weaver	1	3			4
woodworker	24	56	60	24	164
total	210	416	435	357	1418

13 Engagement of James Quin. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chabillez, 11 March 1800, no. 3970. This was the only apprenticeship contract made of an apprentice bound to someone who had no trade. John Charles of St. Marie Suburb was to "teach the trade he now followeth or may follow thereafter".

The numbers of apprentices bound to masters by apprenticeship contracts increased in large numbers after 1796, in both the district of Quebec¹⁵ and the district of Montreal. More apprentices were bound in the district of Quebec, 1578 apprentices, than in the district of Montreal, 1418 apprentices. But, even if there were more apprentices in the district of Quebec, some trades as shown in Table 4 were larger and had more numerous apprentices than in the district of Quebec.

TABLE 4

NUMBERS OF APPRENTICES IN DISTRICTS OF MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

trade	Montreal	Quebec ¹⁶
baker	53	98
blacksmith	118	86
butcher	30	52
coach maker	8	36
cooper	130	59
furrier	19	20
merchant clerks	59	51
shoemaker	152	173
woodworker	164	214

In the above table, blacksmithing and coopering were larger trades in the district of Montreal than in the district of Quebec, but most of the trades located in the district of Quebec hired more apprentices and therefore were larger than trades in the district of Montreal. Trades in the district of Quebec were possibly more affected by the growth of the market economy than the district of Montreal.

15 T. Ruddell, *op.cit.*, p. 46

16 T. Ruddell's table of numbers of apprentices covers the years 1790 to 1815.

A considerable number of journeymen were found, although they accounted for only 9 to 10% of the workers in the shops, i.e. 130 journeymen to 1418 apprentices. Table 5 shows the trades which hired journeymen.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF JOURNEYMEN AND FOREMEN HIRED 1790-1812

trade of journeymen	1790-1795	1796-1801	1802-1807	1808-1812	Total
baker		5	1	1	7
blacksmith	2	2	2	3	9
butcher			1	3	4
carpenter		1	2	1	4
cooper	2		2	8	12
ferrier				1	1
hatter-foreman			1F		1F
jeweller	2		2		4
mason		5	22	11	38
millier			1		1
painter		1	1		2
printer	2	1		1	4
sadler			1	1	2
sculptor	2				2
shoemaker	1	1	2		4
taylor	3	1	2		6
-foremen		2F			2F
tinsmith				1	1
woodworker		7	19	3	29
-foreman				1F	1F
total	14	24	58	34	130

Note : "F" denotes foreman.

Journeymen provided labour for which they were paid wages. They also trained apprentices. Joseph Amable Migret maître boulanger of Trois-Rivières instructed his journeyman Joseph St. Laurent that "comme aussi montrer et enseigner autant qu'il sera en son pouvoir le métier de boulanger aux apprentis que le dit Sr. Migret pourroit engager durant la dite année".¹⁷ Generally, 17 Engagement of Joseph St. Laurent. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of Thomas Barron, 12th March 1810, n. 1675.

journeymen were hired to work in the trade which brought them to work with apprentices. Master cooper Alexander England of St. Laurent suburb hired journeyman François Dufaux dit Lamarche to "travailler avec Barthelemy Dauphin et Julien Beaudreau ses deux apprentis", and the journeyman had to "veiller à ce que les dits apprentis obéissent pendant le dit tems au dit Sr England".¹⁸

Foremen were hired to run the shop for a master, and unlike journeymen who were hired for labour, they were more directly involved in the daily management of the trade. But, their function and role in relationship to apprenticeship training is largely unknown. The contract of foreman Thomas Johnson with master tailor Thomas Prior of Montreal suggests that Thomas Johnson who had "to conduct the Shop and Workmen",¹⁹ had more authority than a journeyman. A foreman's authority in the shop was probably based on the mutual interests of master and foreman, and in the case of Thomas Johnson the contract with master tailor Thomas Prior allowed him "a share in Partnerchip". In comparison with a journeyman who was delegated the responsibility for the work, foremen obtained better contracts. Journeyman

Laurent Boutrice was instructed by maitre mason

¹⁸ Engagement of François Dufaux dit Lamarche. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of Thomas Barron, 8 avril 1809, no. 1532.

¹⁹ Engagement of Thomas Johnson. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of Louis Chaboillez, 22 August 1797, no. 2553.

François-Xavier Rochelau of Kingston Upper Canada that he will "même conduira les ouvrages de dite qualité S'il en est requis".²⁰ Journeyman Laurent Boutrice did not receive additional remuneration for his efforts.

Master craftsmen often gave tools to apprentices at the end of their terms. Tools were given to many apprentices in the coopering, carpentering and masonry trades. Master cooper Henry Blacke of Montreal promised to give to his apprentice Paul Doucette fils at the end of his apprenticeship "une planne droite, une croché, deux tilles dont une droite, une croche, un jable, un compas, un tirefond, une sciotte".²¹ Other apprentices

who received tools which they used during their apprenticeship were given "rabots"²² or "hache"²³ in the carpentering trade, and "hammer, cushard, Chissells"²⁴ in the masonry trade. Apprentices who obtained tools from masters prepared themselves to be journeymen.

Journeymen had to provide themselves with tools.

Journeyman Hillaire Tellier had to supply his own tools,

"le dit Compagnon promet fournir et de servir des outils .. une verloppé, galère, rabrace, bedounne, hâche,

scissiau et six vrilles"²⁵ for the woodworking trade.

²⁰ Engagement of Laurent Boutice. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of Peter Lukin pere, 27 mars 1803, no. 2751.

²¹ Engagement of Paul Doucette fils. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of Louis Chaboillez, 13 février 1803, no. 5666.

²² Articles of Apprenticeship of François Matote. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 15th April 1811, no. 3081.

²³ Brevet d'apprentissage of Charles Miville. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J. Bte Deseve, 10 décembre 1795, no. 1070.

²⁴ Articles of Apprenticeship of Alexander Thompson. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 28 décembre 1803, no. 1035.

²⁵ Engagement of Hillaire Tellier. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of Peter Lukin pere, 19 décembre 1804, no. 3345.

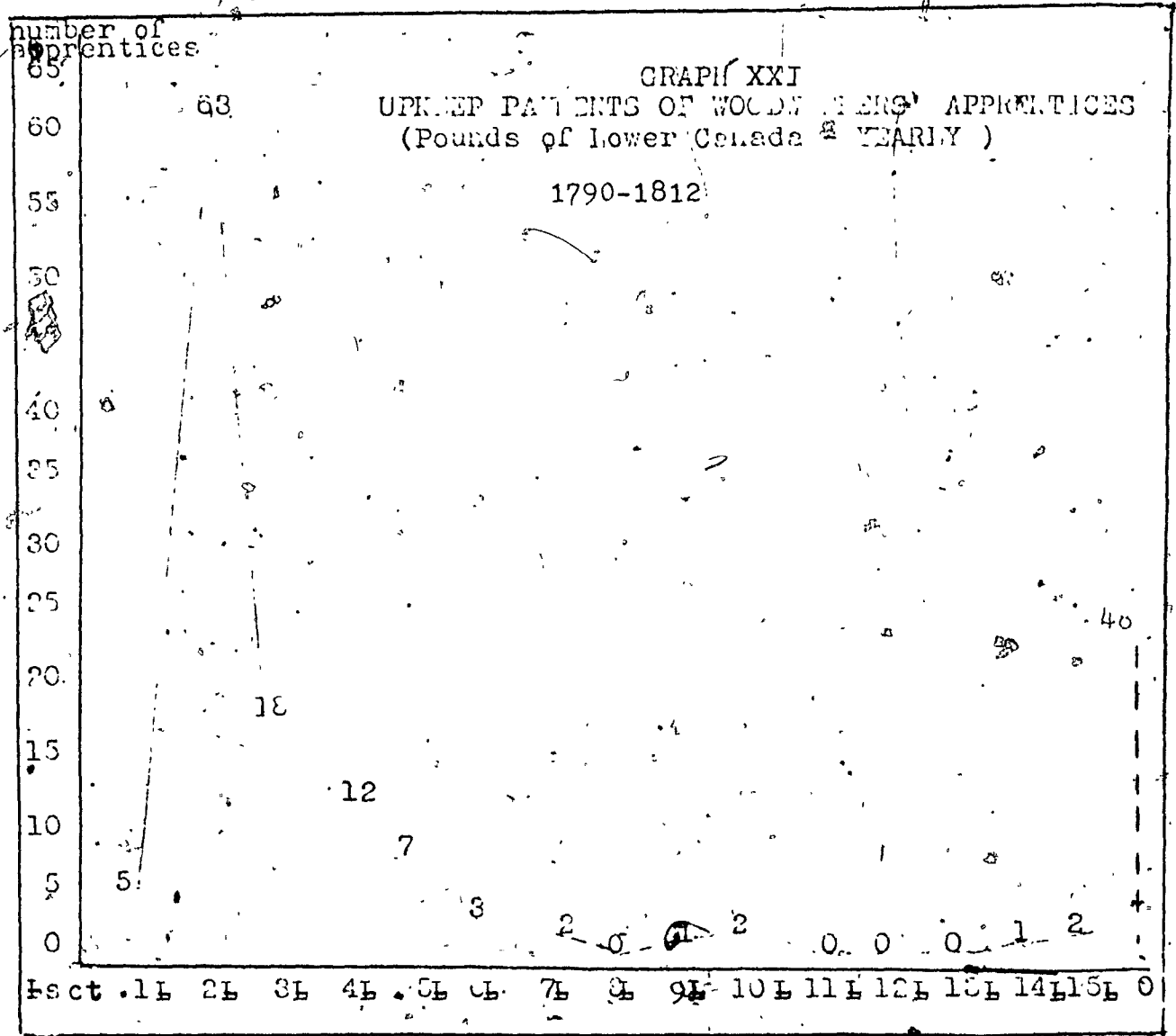
Monies paid to apprentices and journeymen

In many trades and crafts masters preferred to allot monies to apprentices instead of providing them with clothing, washing and mending. Traditionally a master took care of all the needs of the apprentice which were outlined in a contract, that the master "will also find and allow unto his said apprentice Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging and Apparel both linen and woollen and all other Necessaries in Sickness and in health".²⁶ In the district of Montreal at end of the eighteenth century and early decade of the nineteenth century, masters in certain trades did not accept to pay for the upkeep of their apprentices and provided for their apprentices according to tradition. Other masters were willing to pay the parents to care for the needs of their sons. Table 6 indicates the percentages of apprentices who were paid upkeep.

TABLE 6

trade	percentage
baker	50 %
blacksmith	40 %
cooper	45 %
hatter	25 %
merchant	38 %
shoemaker	32 %
tailor	30 %
woodworker	75 %

²⁶ Articles of Apprenticeship of Levy Willard, A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Beek, 13th December 1796, no. 1096.

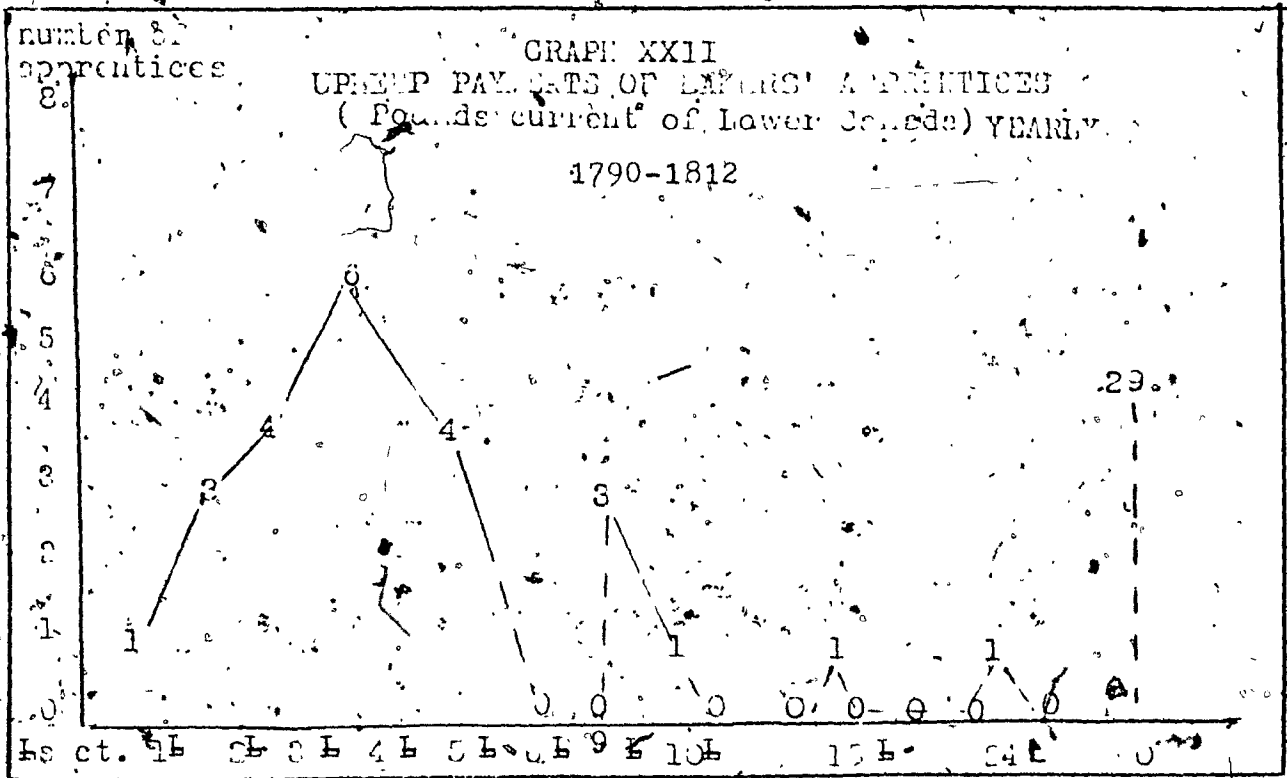


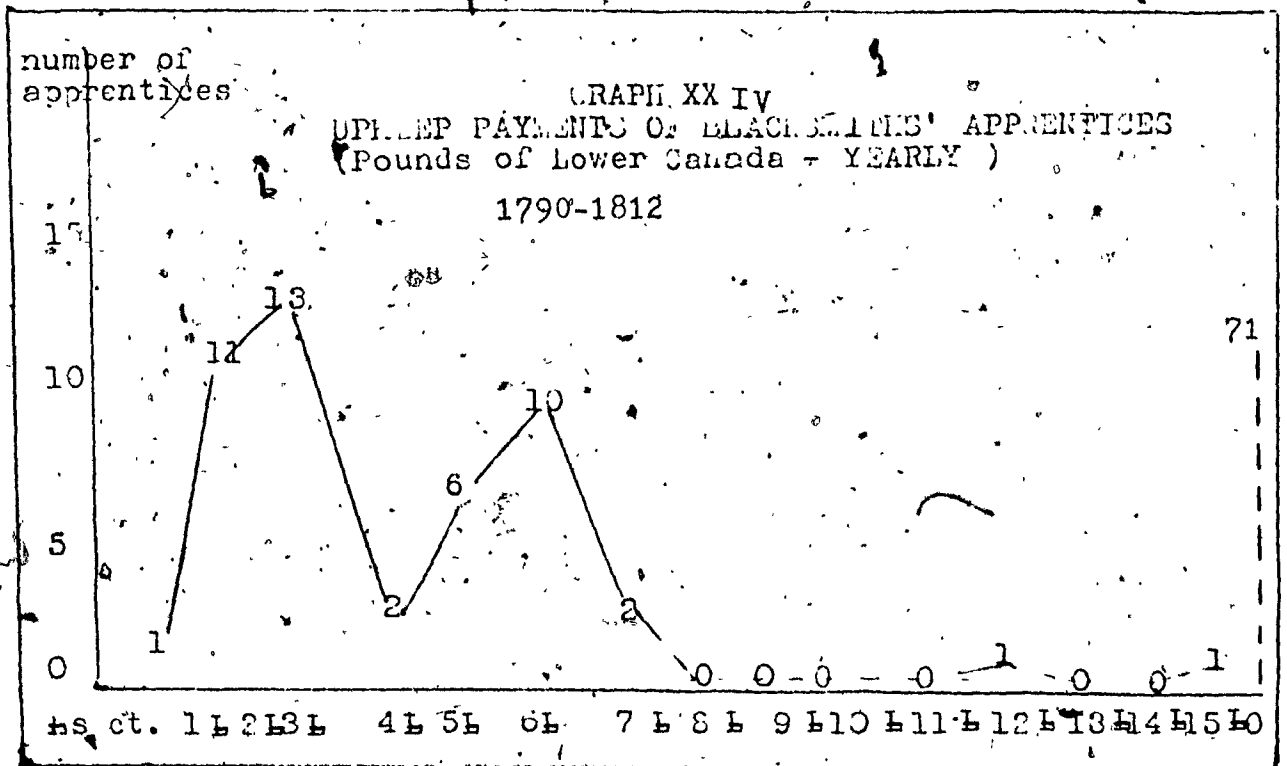
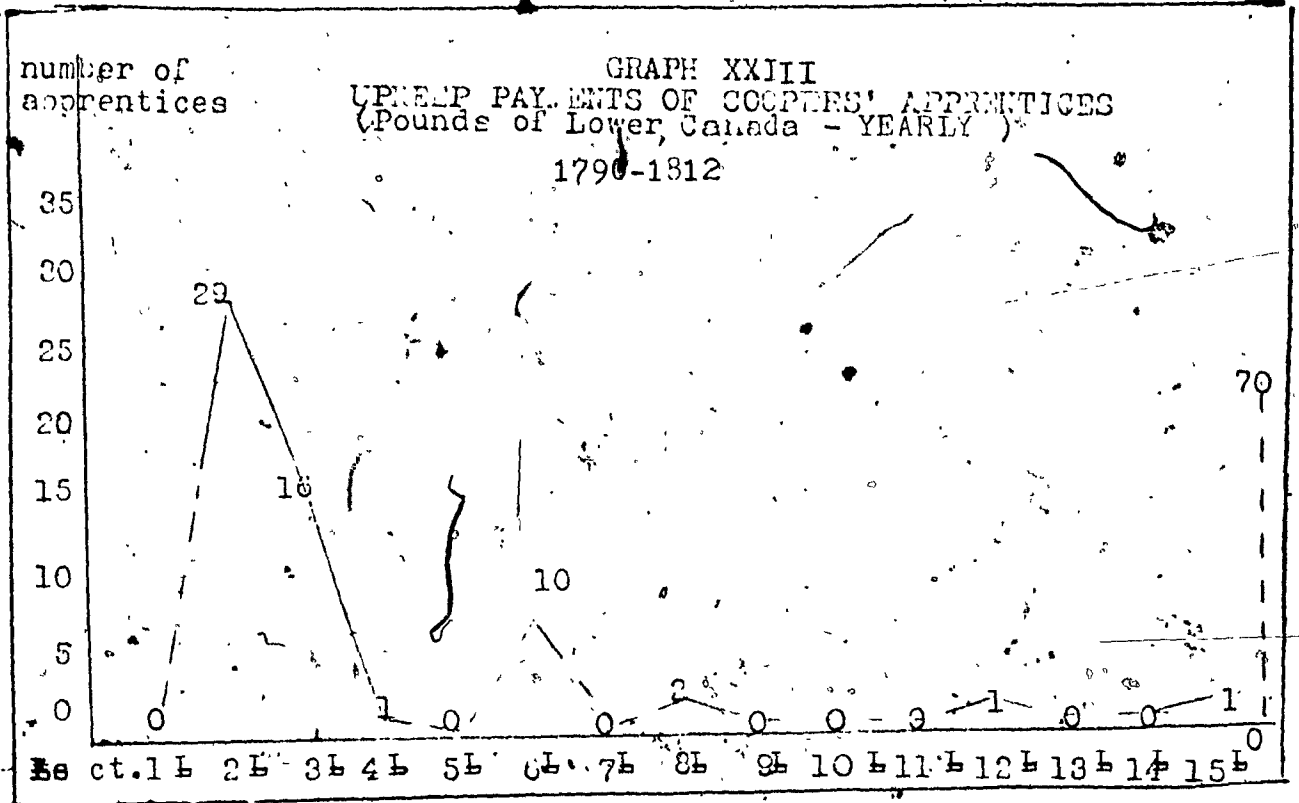
Master woodworkers paid out monies for their apprentices upkeep in a greater percentage of contracts than other trades. Woodworking was a trade which had a predominant number of French Canadians.²⁷ French Canadian masters in other trades, shoemaking, coopering and blacksmithing for example, who paid monies for the

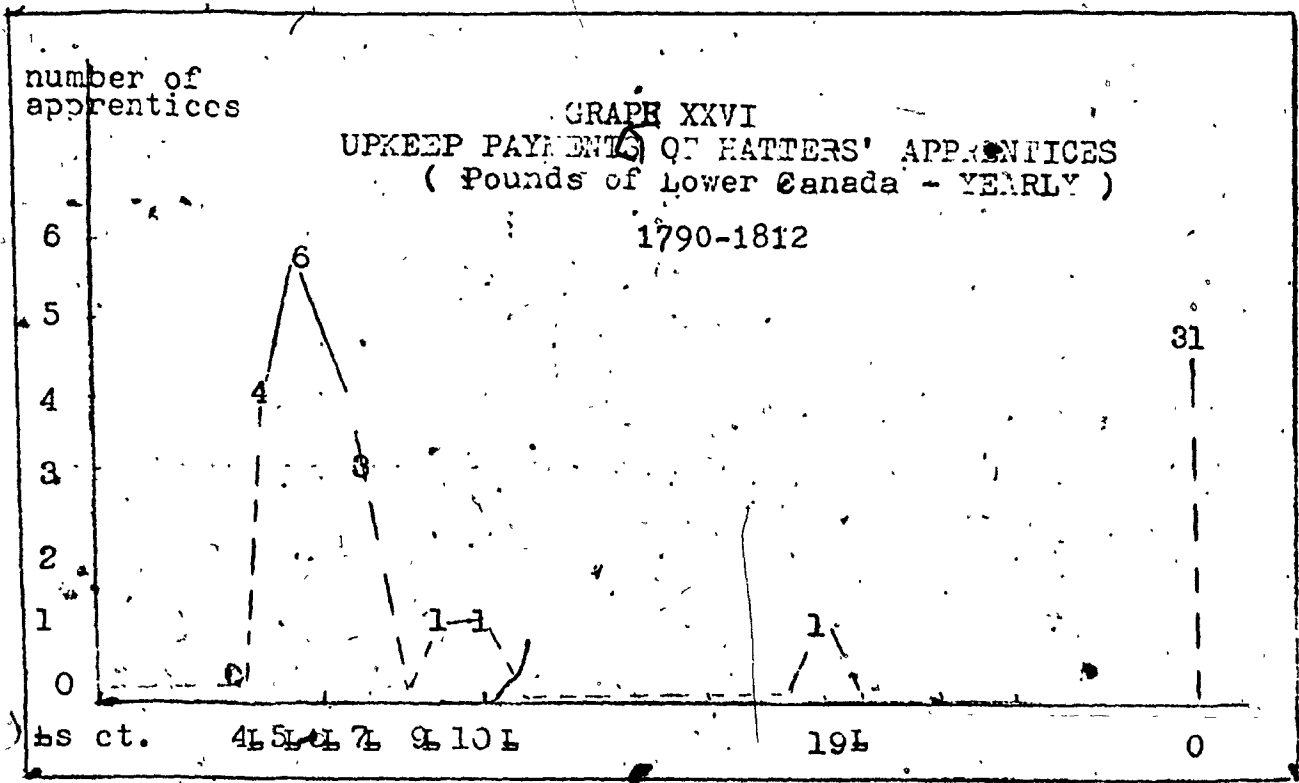
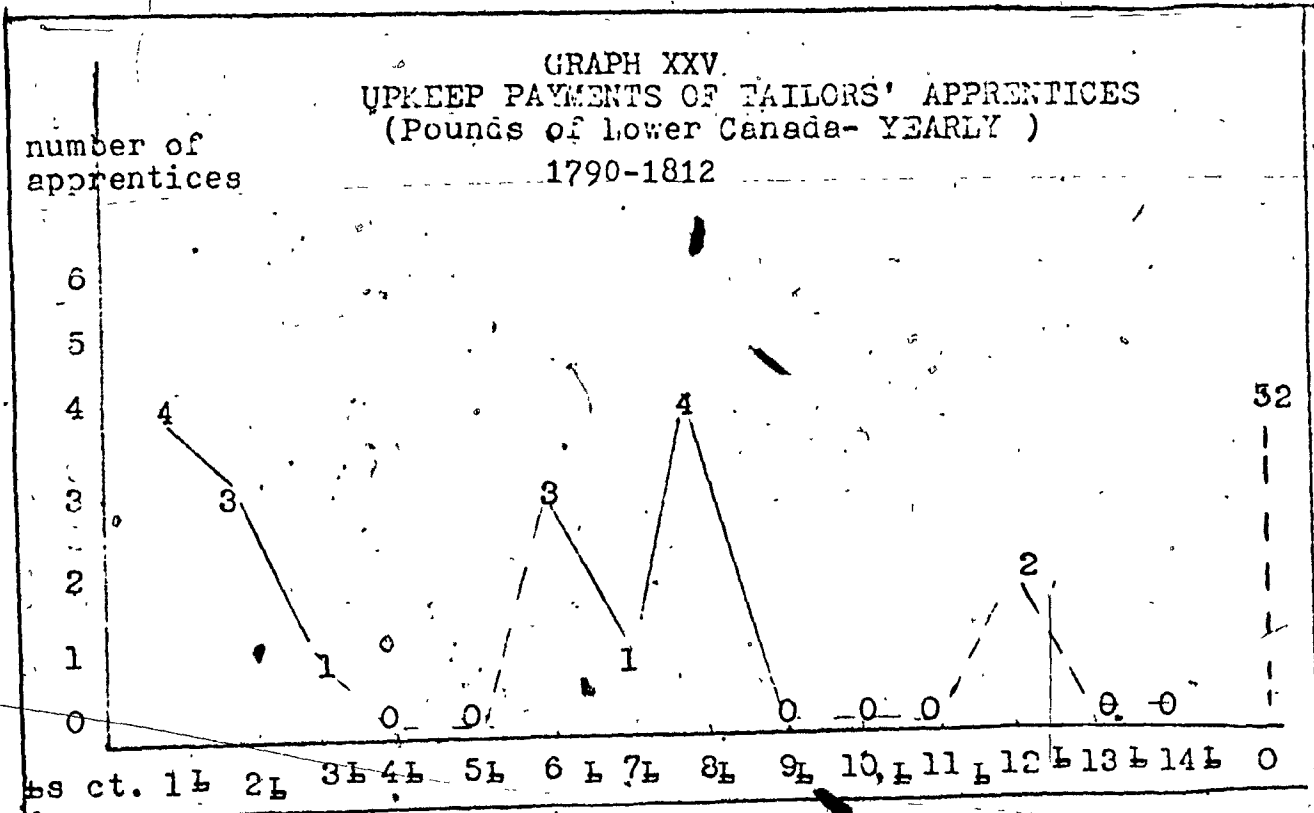
²⁷ The ethnic distribution of French and British-Canadians in the trades in the district of Montreal, is described in the third chapter, table 17, p. 137.

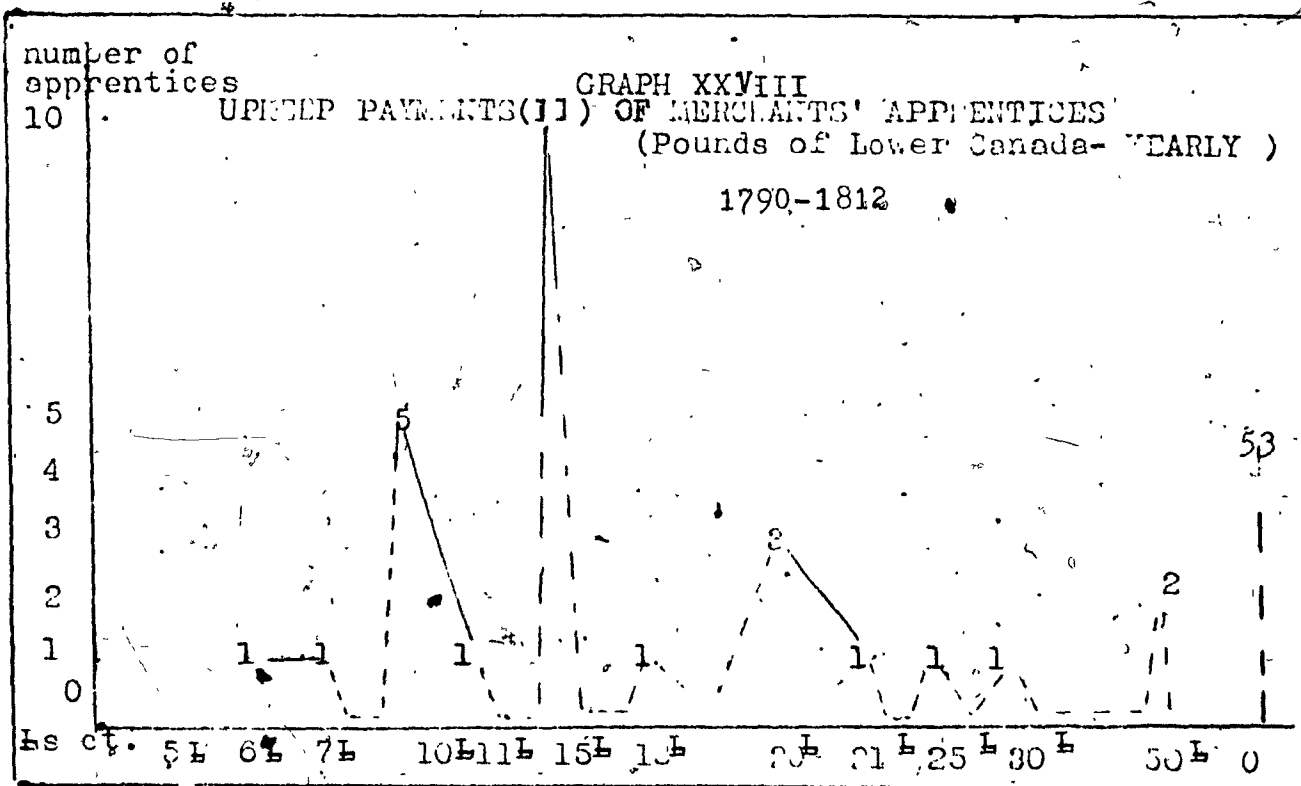
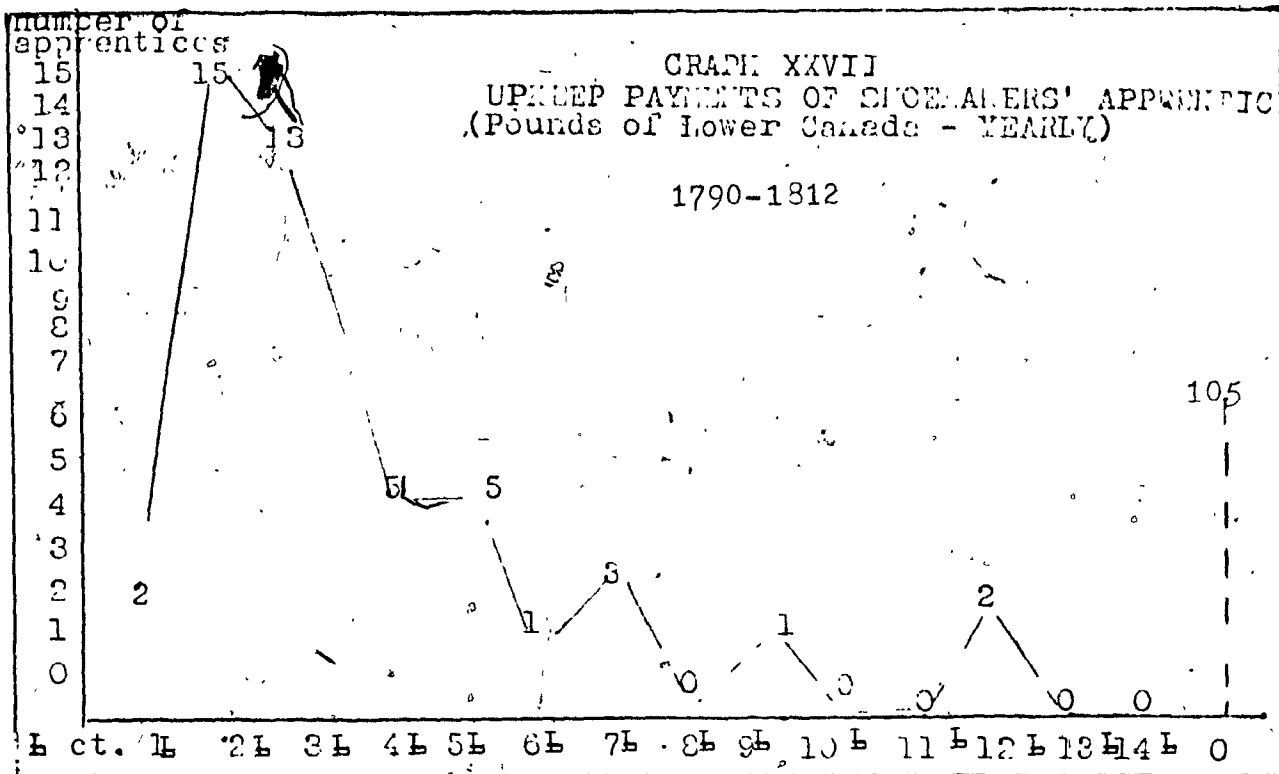
upkeep of their apprentices also along with woodworkers broke with traditional master-apprentice relationship. Apprentices who were paid for their upkeep by the masters still lived in the masters' households, but the masters exchanged monies for a service with the apprentices' parents.

Fewer British Canadian masters paid their apprentices' parents for the upkeep of their sons, because British Canadian masters were fewer than French Canadian masters, and probably because British Canadians' masters had a more entrenched tradition of providing the necessaries for their apprentices. Tailoring and hattering, two trades dominated by British Canadians, had the lowest percentage of upkeep payments.









Graphs XXI-XXVIII explain the number of apprentices who were paid upkeep by their masters and the sums of monies which they received from their masters. The designation 0 at the right hand side on the horizontal column of the graphs denotes the number of apprentices who were not given upkeep payments but were kept by the masters in the traditional form of apprenticeship. Most graphs show a progression in the amount of monies paid, from one pound currency of Lower Canada to about fourteen pounds currency of Lower Canada. For example, the range of upkeep payments made to shoemakers' apprentices (Graph XXVII -) vary from one pound currency of Lower Canada to twelve pounds currency of Lower Canada, and therefore the numerals used for upkeep sums of shoemakers' apprentices are in a progressive succession from one pound currency of Lower Canada to fourteen pounds currency of Lower Canada. Such graphs show that the upkeep payments for these apprentices were in that range. In comparison, merchants' apprentices (Graph XXVIII) have a range from six pounds currency of Lower Canada to fifty pounds currency of Lower Canada, sums paid yearly, and therefore, it became necessary to use clusters of numerals for the varying sums paid out in upkeep payments.

Apprentices hired by merchants, tailors and hatters received the highest sums of upkeep monies of all the

trades. Most of these apprentices were given sums varying from five or six pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly up to fifteen pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly.

In other trades, shoemaking, coopering, blacksmithing, baking and woodwork^{ing} apprentices were given in most contracts upkeep payments varying from about two pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly up to four or five pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly. A few apprentices, in these trades, received more than the usual sum of monies.

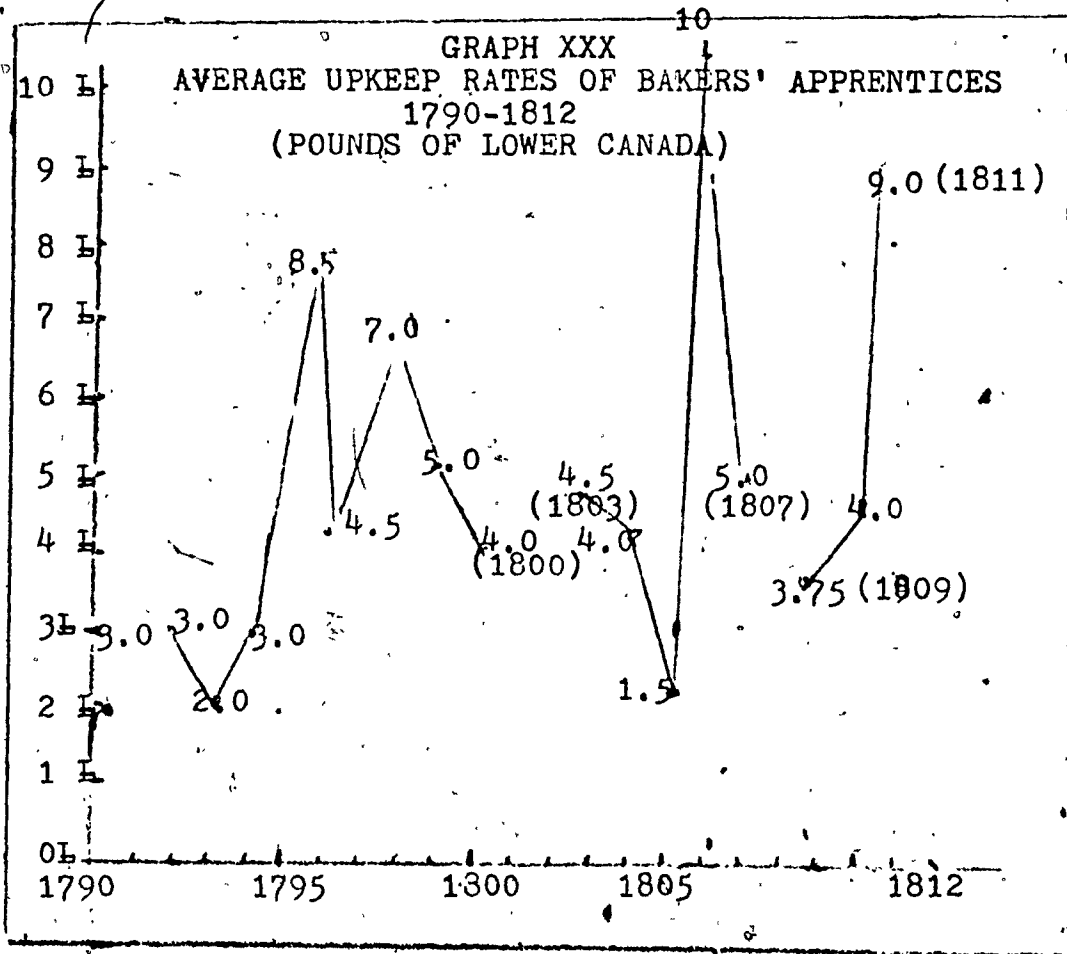
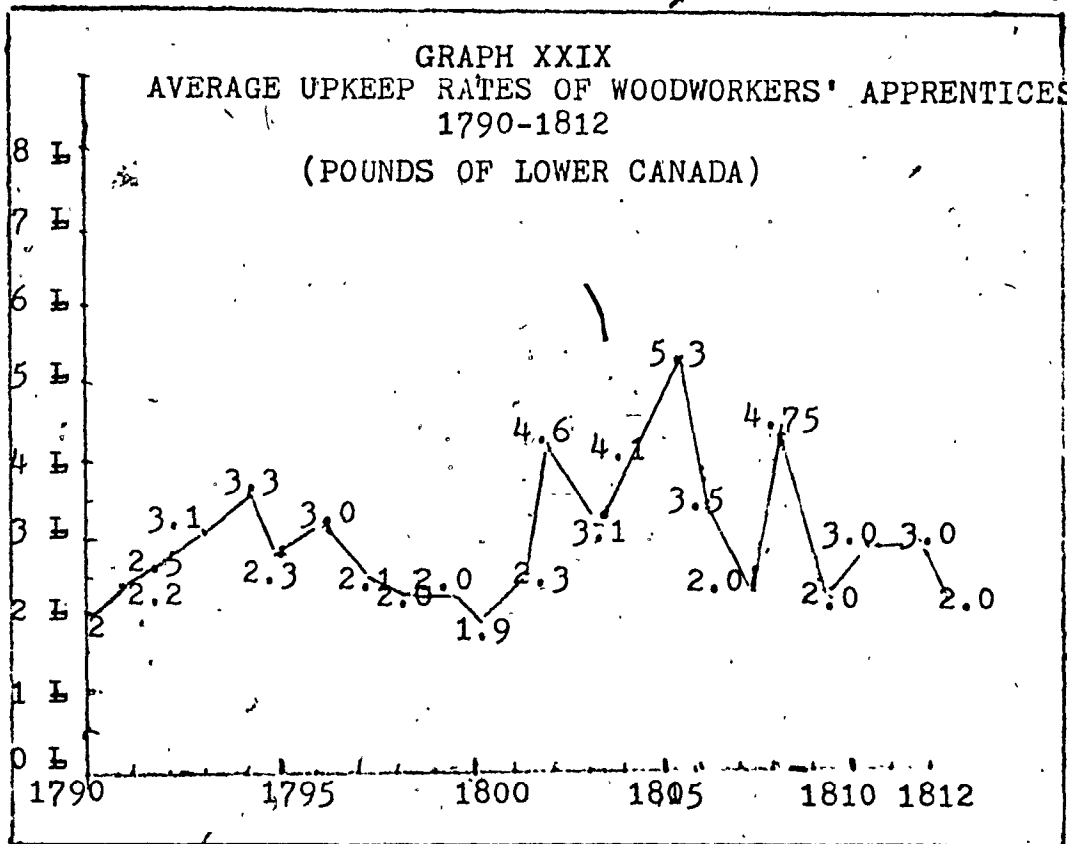
More blacksmiths' and woodworkers' apprentices in the district of Montreal were paid a greater sum of upkeep monies than blacksmiths' and woodworkers' apprentices in the district of Quebec.²⁸ More blacksmiths' and woodworkers' apprentices in the district of Montreal were paid sums of three to six pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly than blacksmiths' and woodworkers' apprentices in the district of Quebec. Apprentices in the baking trade in the district of Quebec were paid in the majority of cases sums of six and seven pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly, while in the baking trade in the district of Montreal apprentices were paid less, i.e. sums of three to five pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly. Most shoemakers' and coopers' apprentices of both judicial districts were paid about the same sums, i.e. sums of two to five pounds currency
28 T. Ruddell, op.cit., pp, 112-115.

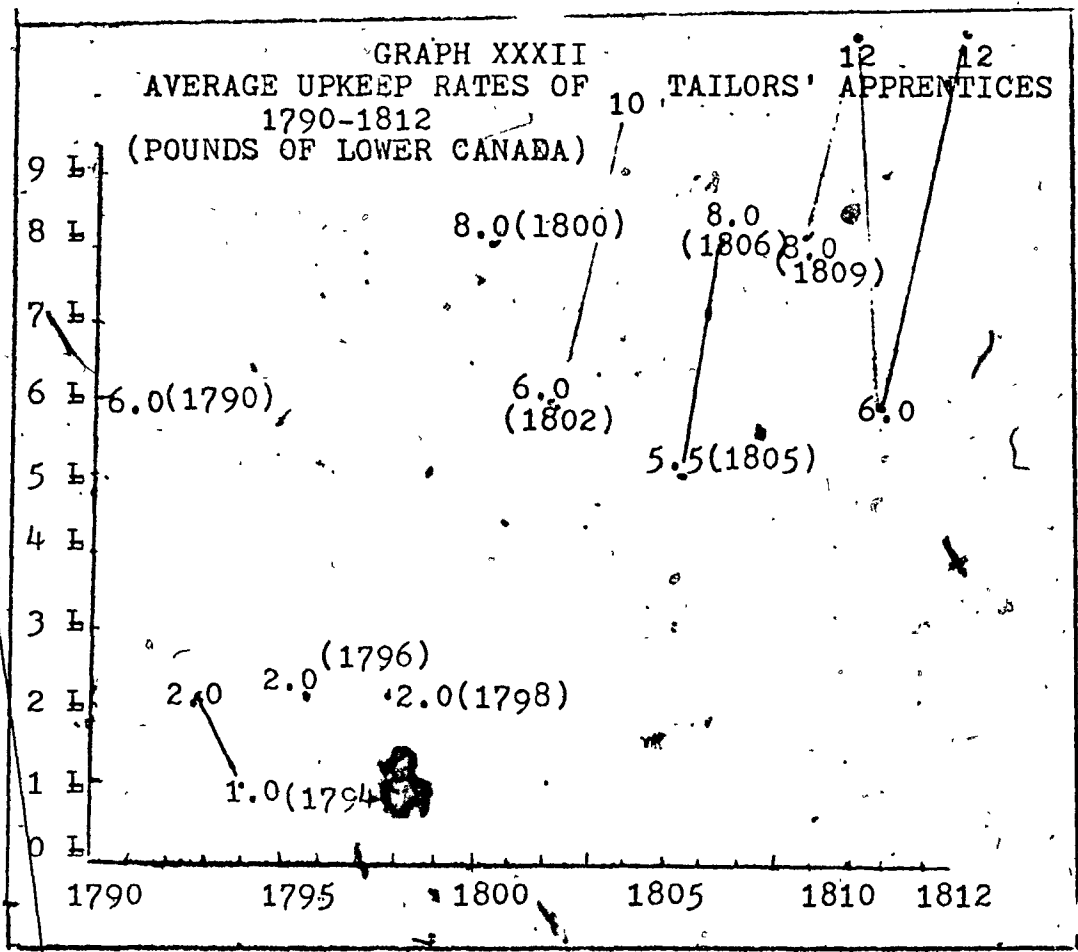
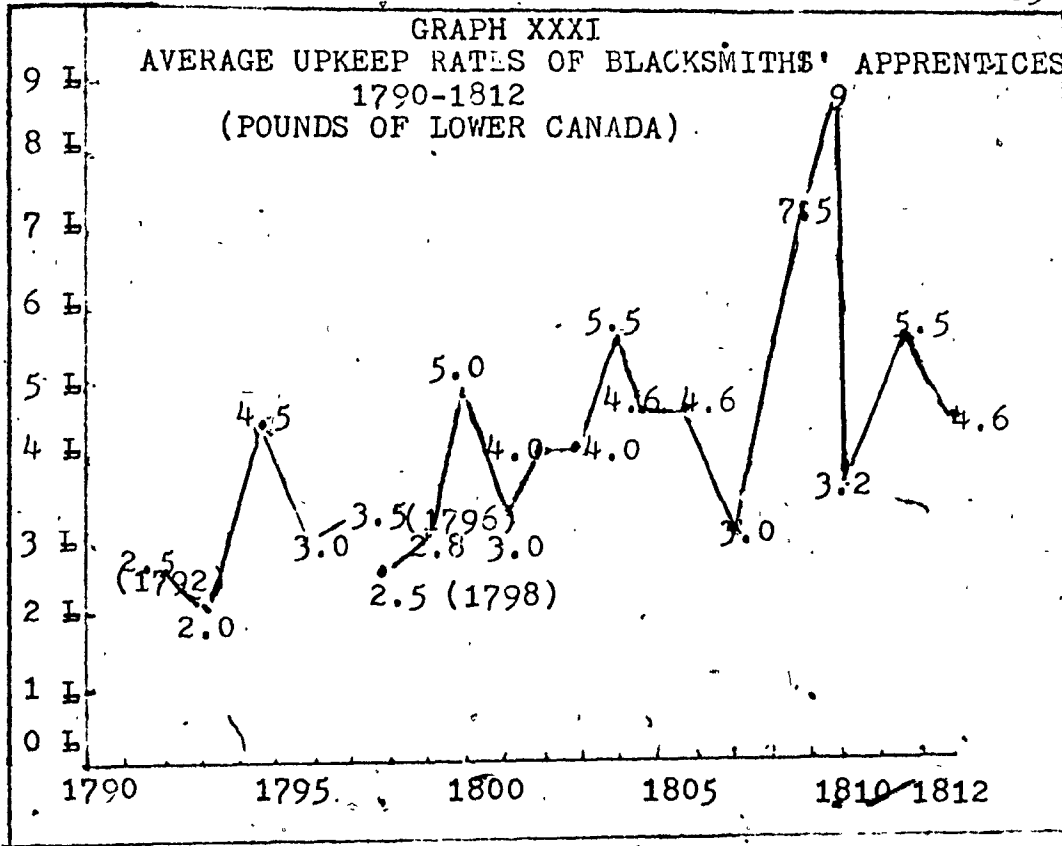
of Lower Canada yearly.

Average upkeep rates for woodworkers', bakers', blacksmiths' and tailors' apprentices (Graphs XXIX-XXXII) are representative of the average payments or rates paid yearly in various trades in the district of Montreal during the years 1790 to 1812.

The average-upkeep rates for woodworkers' (menuisiers) apprentices varied from 2 pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly to about five pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly. Blacksmiths' apprentices had average upkeep rates which were in about the same ranges as woodworkers' apprentices, i.e. between two pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly to 5.5 pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly, except in the years 1808 and 1809, in which years the average upkeep rates for blacksmiths' apprentices increased to 7.5 pounds currency of Lower Canada for the year 1808, and 9 pounds currency of Lower Canada for the year 1809.

Upkeep payments in the baking and tailoring trades were not given in certain years. In years in which there was only one apprentice who received upkeep payments, the average for that year seemed to be higher but a high payment made to one apprentice is also a good indication of the rate of payment for that trade. Tailors seemed to practise the art of thriftiness, since in some years they gave out money to few apprentices:





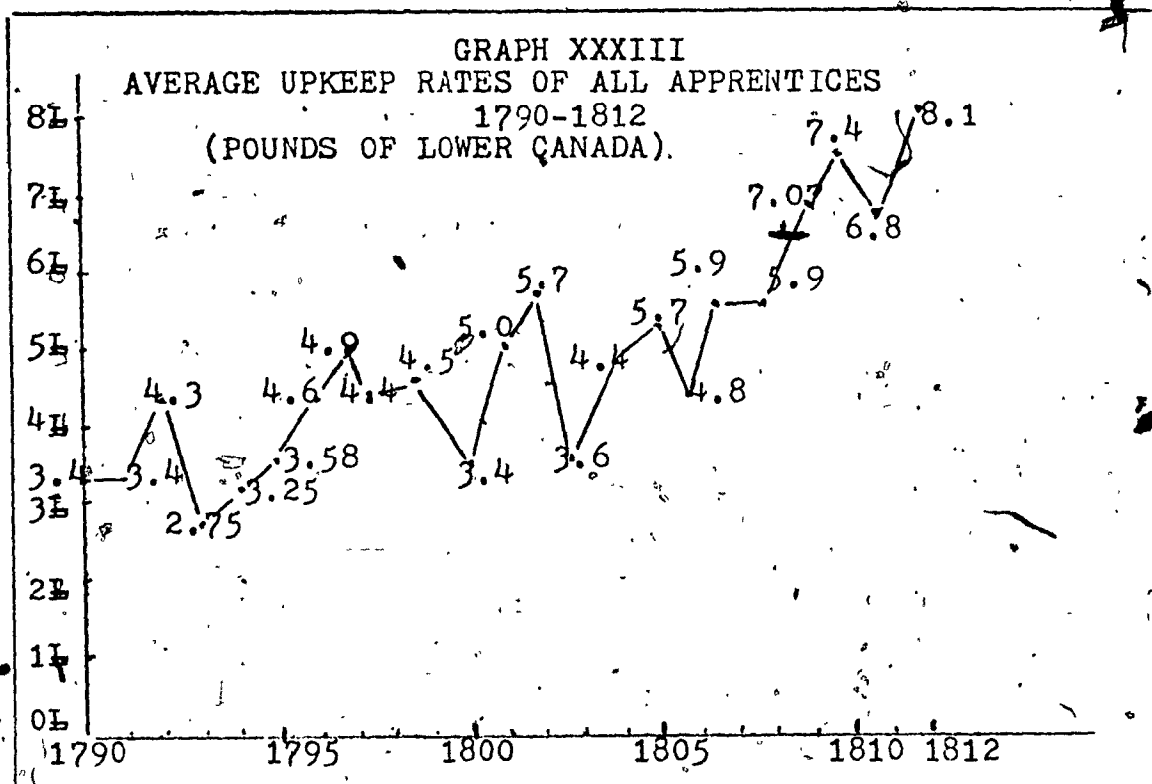
But when tailors paid upkeep payments to their apprentices they paid very sizeable sums. From 1800 to 1811, tailors' apprentices received on the average between 5 pounds of Lower Canada yearly to 12 pounds of Lower Canada yearly. Bakers' apprentices, in the same years, received from 1.5 pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly to 10 pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly.

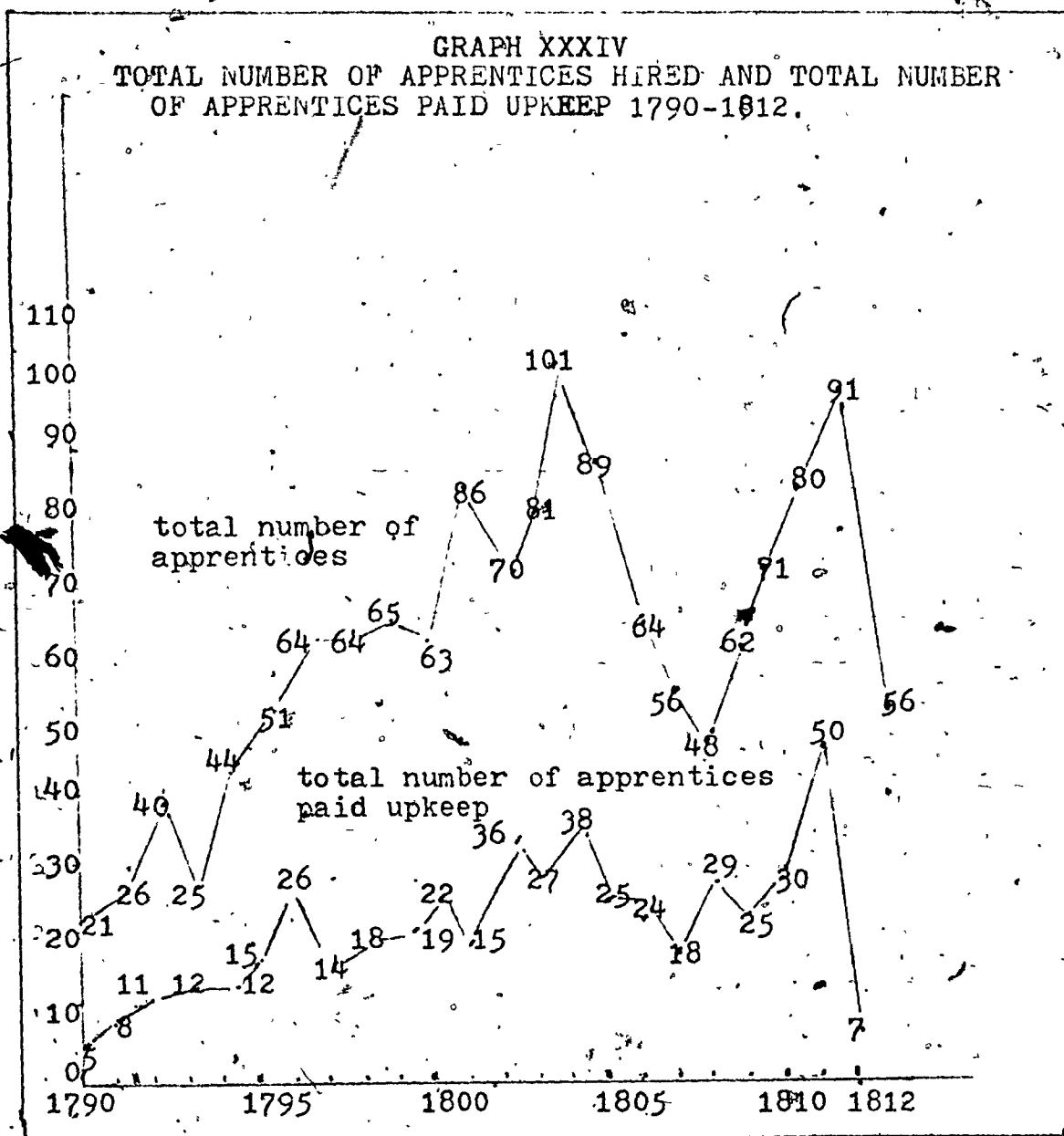
Upkeep rates paid to apprentices on the average increased in gradual progression from 1803 (Graph XXXIII) to 1812. Between 1790 and 1802, the average rates given to apprentices fluctuated from 3.4 pounds currency of Lower Canada in 1790 to 5.7 pounds currency of Lower Canada in 1802. The average upkeep rates fell in 1803 to 3.6 pounds currency of Lower Canada from 5.7 pounds currency of Lower Canada in 1802. The years 1802-1812 appeared to be inflationary years, with a constant rise in the amount of upkeep monies allotted out to apprentices.

Although, the amount of upkeep monies was increasing from 1803 to 1812, the numbers of apprentices hired by masters (Graph XXXIV) decreased from 1804 to 1807, and only in the year 1808 did the number of apprentices begin to increase. The year 1811 was the best year for apprenticeship in the district of Montreal, as a total of 91 apprentices were hired of which 50 apprentices were given upkeep payments. In 1811, the average upkeep rate was 6.8 pounds currency of Lower Canada, a slight

decrease of 0.6 pounds currency of Lower Canada. Master tradesmen paid less monies when they had a great number of apprentices receiving upkeep payments, and in 1811 they did not hesitate to give less monies to apprentices.

A total of 486 apprentices out of 1418 apprentices hired between the years 1790 and 1812, or 34.3 % of all apprentices (Graph XXXIV) were given upkeep payments. Of these 436 apprentices, 259 or 53.2 % were given upkeep payments between 1800 and 1809, and in comparison to the previous decade, 140 apprentices or 28.8 % of apprentices given upkeep payments received them between 1790 and 1799. Apprentices received more monies during the 1800's than during the 1790's, except in the year 1807, which appeared to be year of recession.





The numbers of apprentices hired by masters began to decrease in 1804, and the numbers of apprentices paid upkeep began to decrease in 1805. A corresponding decrease in the amount of upkeep monies began in 1806, in which year apprentices received on the average 4.8 pounds currency of Lower Canada. By 1807, the amount of upkeep

monies paid to apprentices rose to 5.9 pounds currency of Lower Canada and remained at that sum until probably late in the year 1808, or until the year 1809. In 1809 apprentices gained on the average 1.2 pounds currency of Lower Canada over the sums paid out for upkeep to apprentices in 1807 and 1808.

The year 1807 was particularly significant as regards apprenticeship. In that year only 48 apprentices were hired in all the trades and crafts in the district of Montreal, and only 18 apprentices were given upkeep monies. The year 1807 was a year of tight credit, with perhaps little currency in circulation. One anonymous observer remarked in June 1807, that "Tradesmen often give credit, or they would sell but little; they have also losses. ∴ The whole speculation is sometimes lost; but such a loss make us poor in no greater a degree than as we lose courage to make a further venture."²⁹ The tight credit situation was still prevalent in the Lower Canadian economy in the fall of 1807. Benaiah Gibb, master tailor of Montreal, informed his creditors in November 1807 that he "avails himself of this manner, to acquaint those with whom he has Accounts, that have long remained open, that in justice to himself and a large family, he can no longer give those long credits, which hitherto he has been, in 29 Canadian Courant and Montreal Advertizer, June 23rd 1807

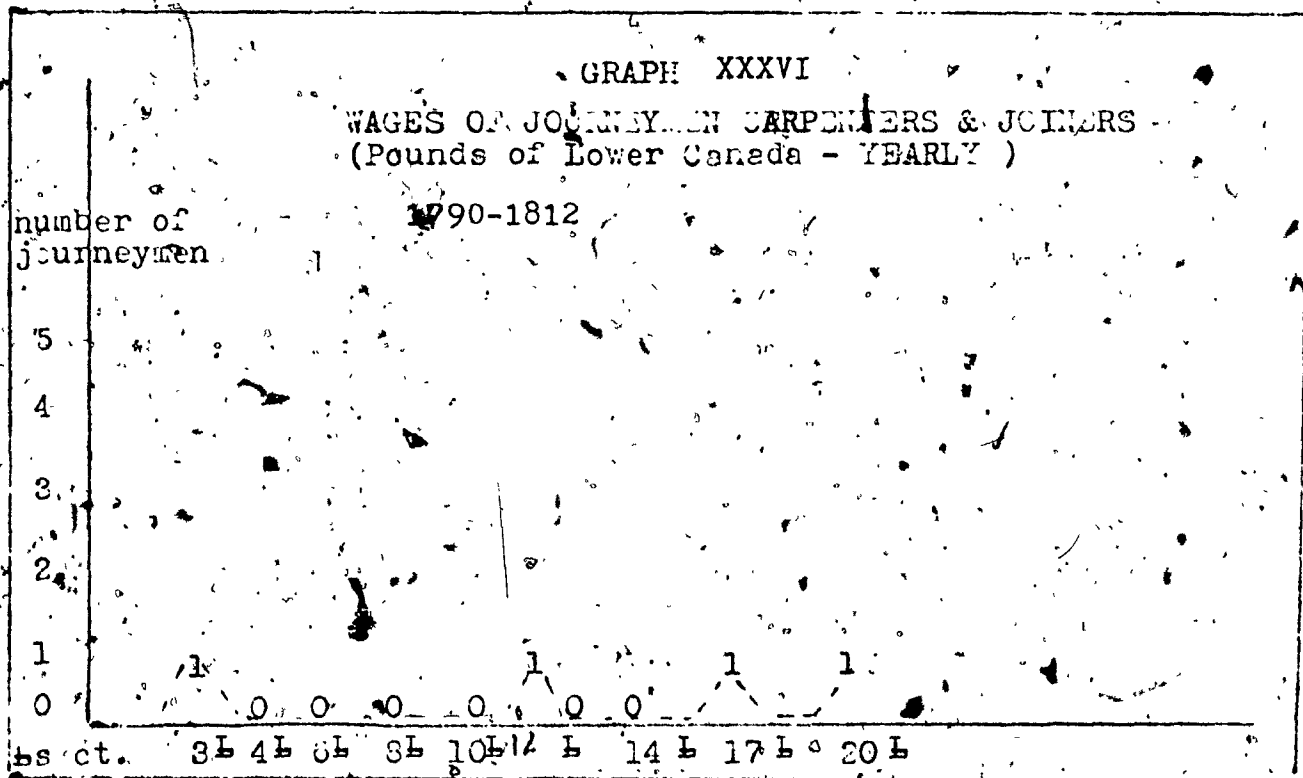
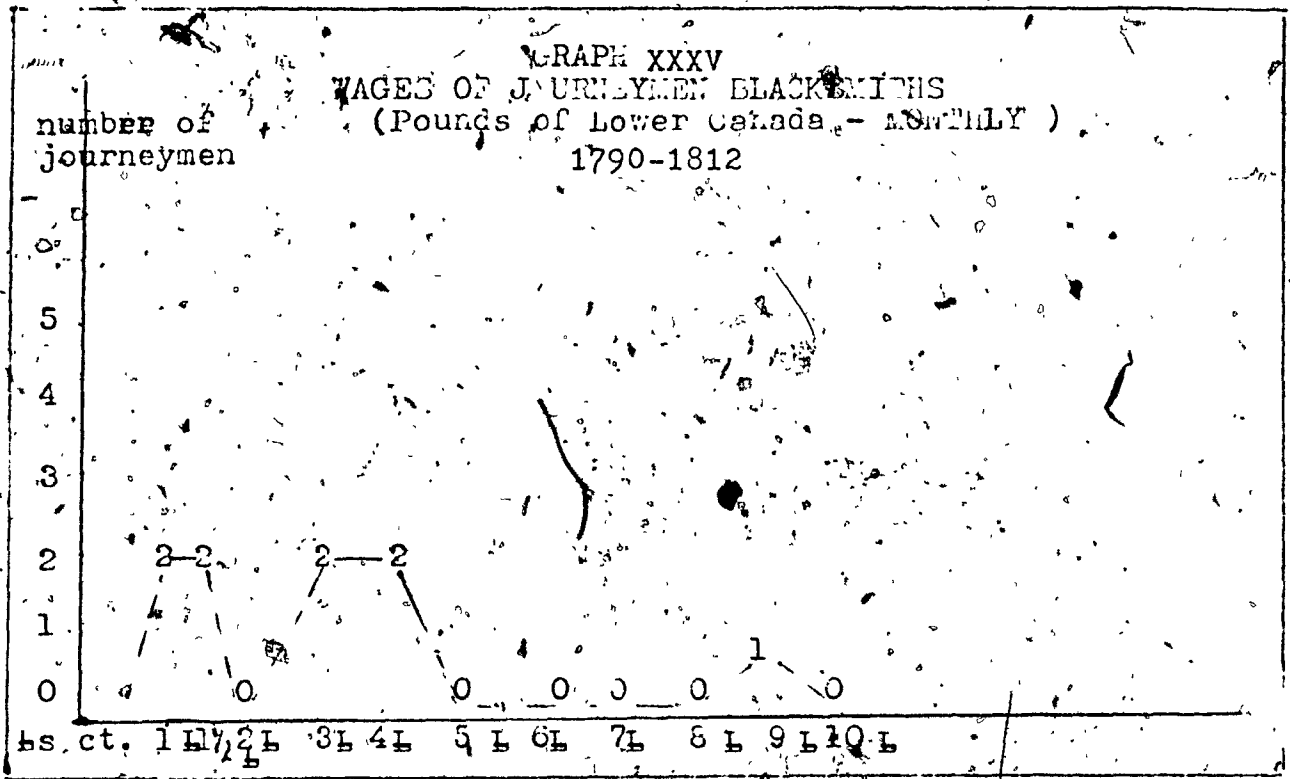
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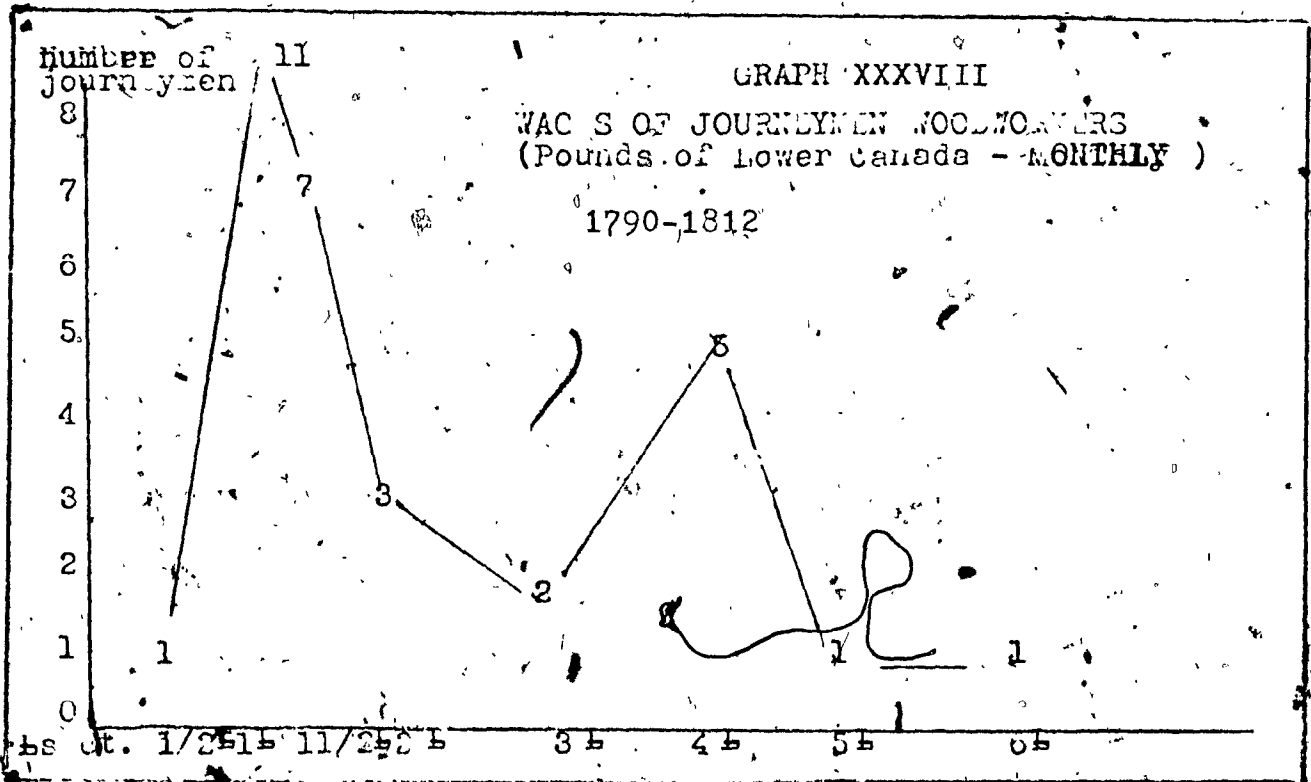
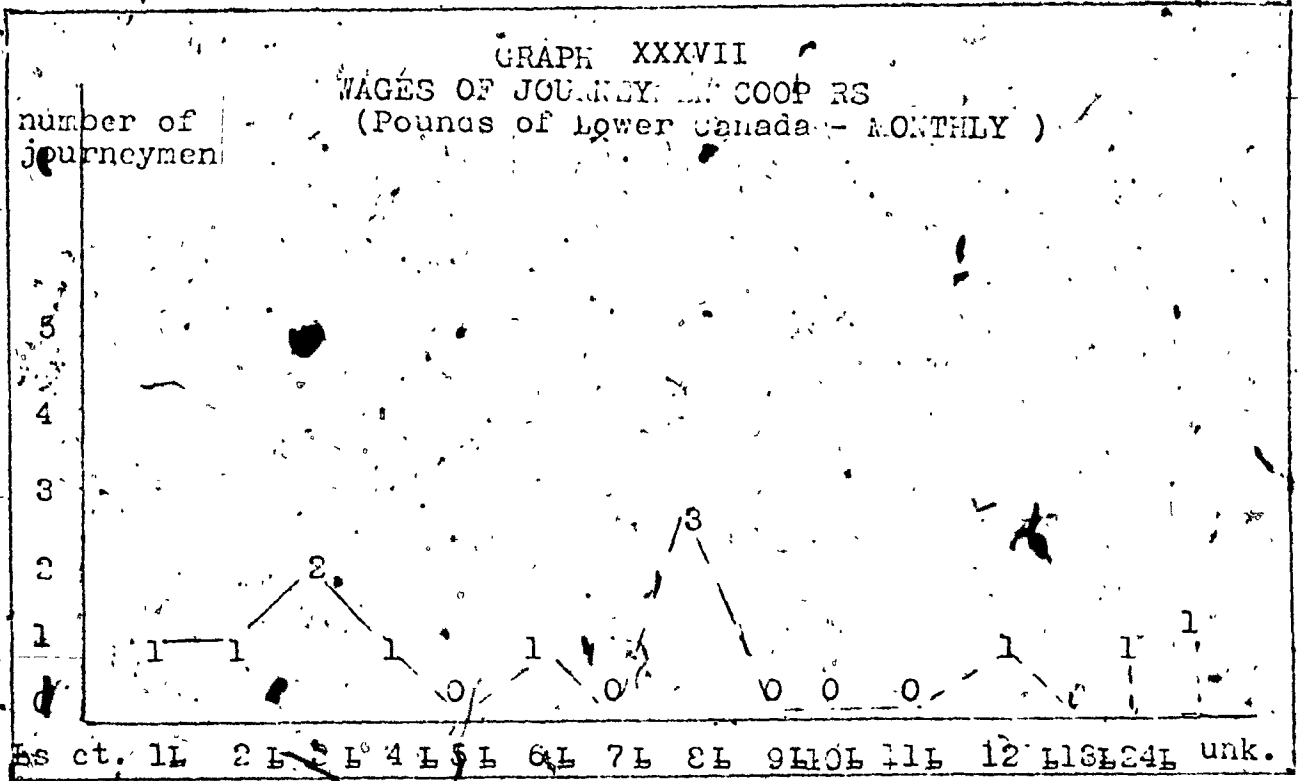
Journeyman were paid wages for the labour they provided to master tradesmen. Some journeymen were hired for monthly periods and others were hired for yearly periods. Journeymen tailors (Graph XII) were paid yearly wages varying from 10 pounds currency of Lower Canada to 37 pounds of Lower Canada yearly. Most journeymen earned wages from 10 pounds currency of Lower Canada to 24 pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly. Journeymen carpenters and joiners also were hired for yearly periods, and they were paid sums varying from 3 pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly to 20 pounds currency of Lower Canada yearly.

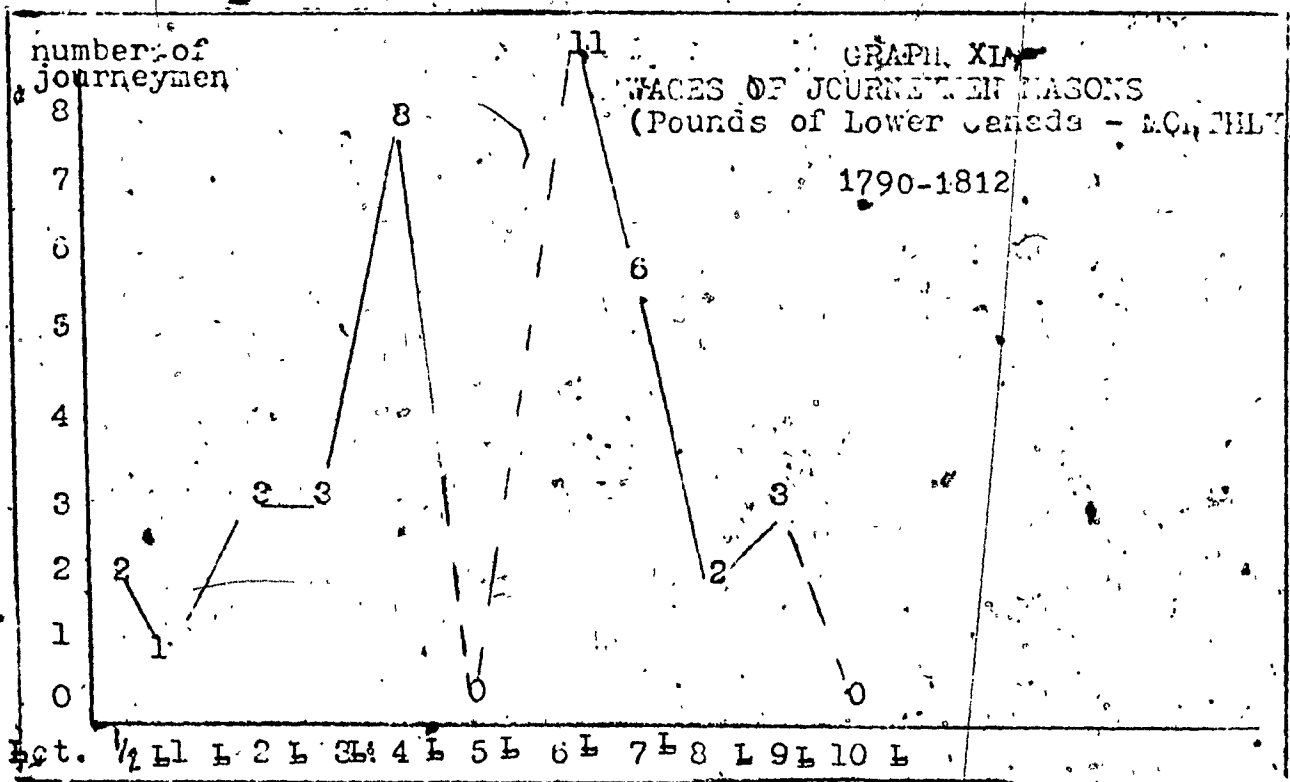
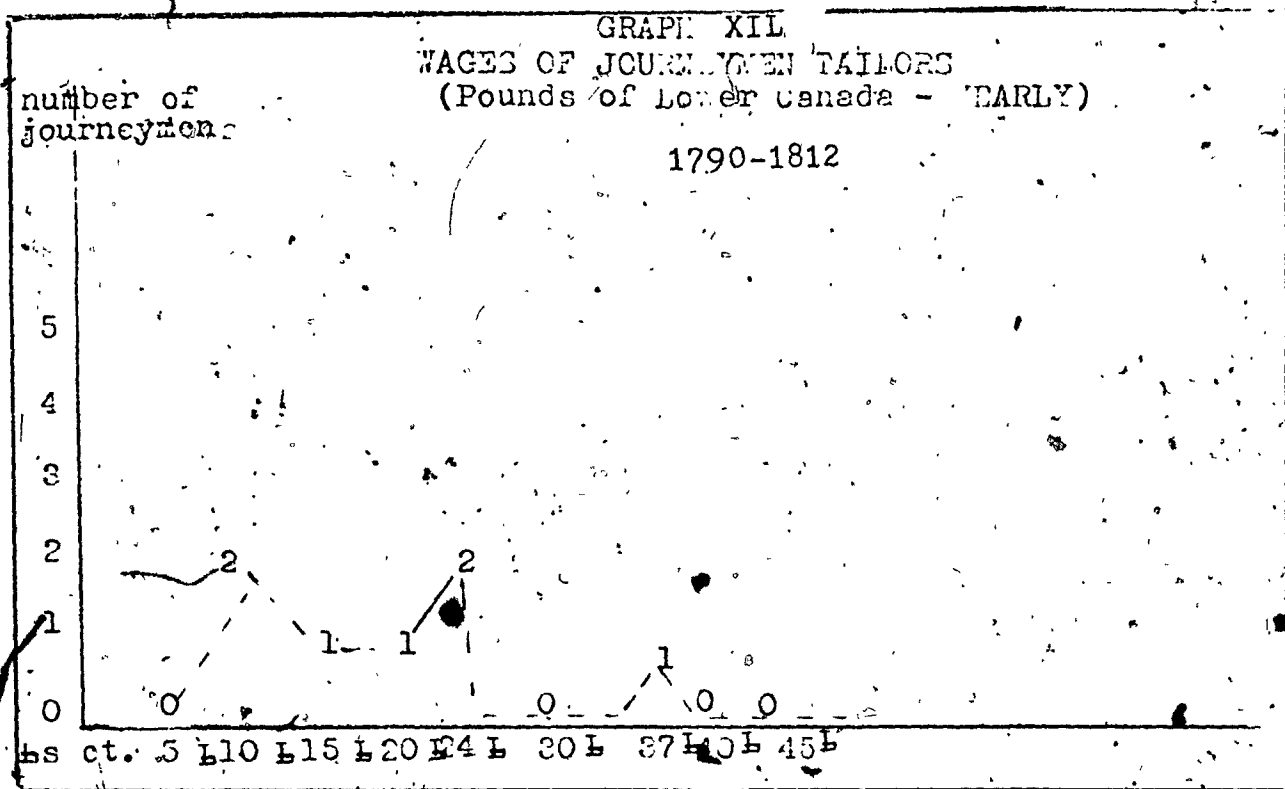
Most journeymen hired by tradesmen worked for the summer season, and were paid monthly wages. Journeymen coopers were the best paid of all journeymen, with most of them being paid sums varying from 3 pounds currency of Lower Canada to 8 pounds currency of Lower Canada monthly. A journeymen cooper earning 8 pounds of Lower Canada during the summer shipping season, that is for about six months, would earn approximately twice as a journeymen tailor earning 24 pounds of Lower Canada yearly.

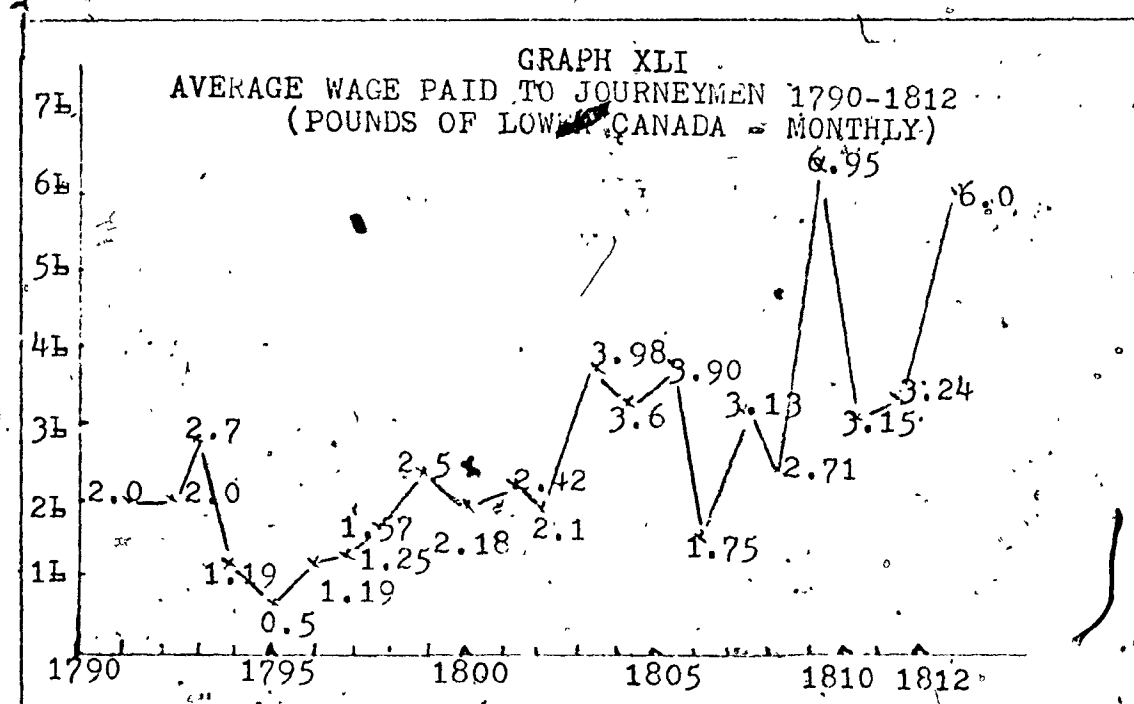
Journeymen coopers were paid sums of monies from 1 pound currency of Lower Canada to 12 pounds currency of Lower Canada monthly. Journeymen masons were also

30 Ibid, 23rd November 1807









well paid, with most journeymen mason being paid wages from 4 pounds currency of Lower Canada to 7 pounds currency of Lower Canada monthly during the summer construction season. Journeymen woodworkers and journeymen blacksmiths were paid less, as most of them were paid sums varying from 1 pound currency of Lower Canada to 4 pound currency of Lower Canada monthly.

Journeymen's wages averaged from 2 pounds currency of Lower Canada in 1790 (Graph XLI) to 2.18 pounds currency of Lower Canada in 1800 per month. Journeymen's wages increased during the 1800's, varying from 1.75 pounds of Lower Canada monthly, to 6.95 pounds of Lower Canada monthly. In 1806, the average wage paid was 1.75 pounds of Lower Canada, as a result of the tight credit situation affecting the market economy, and thus wages paid to journeymen.

Geographic Location of trades and crafts.

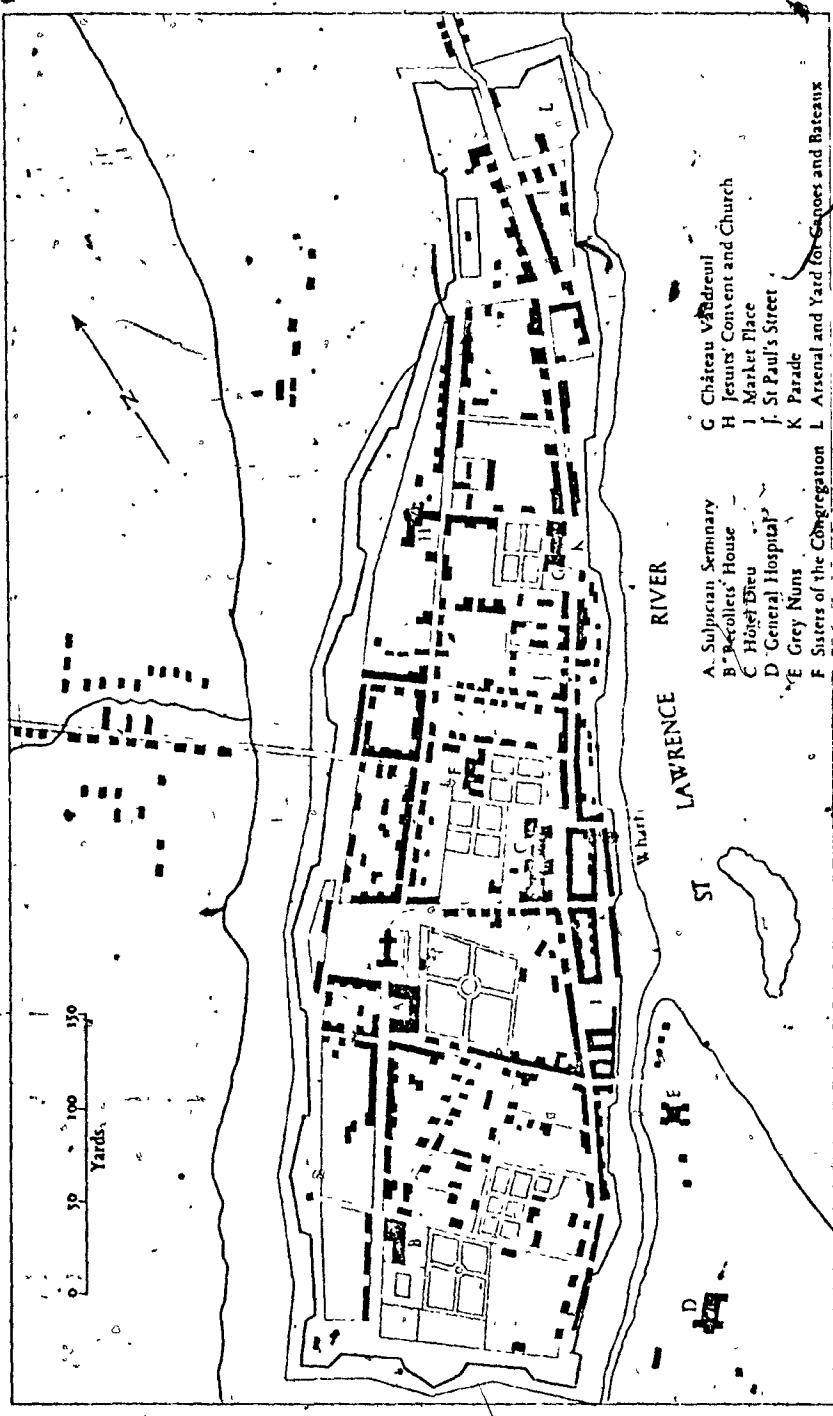
The city of Montreal was populated by about 12,000 people in the early nineteenth century. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, the suburbs of Montreal began to rise around the city's boundary.

Map 1 shows some of the streets and houses which were built outside the city limits. Five suburbs surrounded the city of Montreal by the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century: Sainte Marie or Quebec suburb to east, Saint Louis to the northeast, St. Laurent to the north below the mountain, St. Antoine to the west, and St. Joseph or Recollet suburb to the southwest, and the tanneries to the west of St. Antoine suburb.³¹

Montreal was by far the city of professional people, merchants, and specialized trades and crafts. The suburbs were the location of trades and crafts which needed a city clientele, and perhaps more space for their shops. Villages in the district of Montreal had trades which the parishes and the habitants needed for their existence. Table 7 shows the percentage of trades located in the city, in the suburbs, and in the villages in the district of Montreal during the years 1790-1812.

³¹ Robert Rumilly, Histoire de Montréal. (Montreal: Fides, 1970), volume 2, p. 105.

MAP 1
Montreal, circa 1790-1800



- A. Sulpician Seminary
- B. Recollets' House
- C. Hotel Dieu
- D. General Hospital
- E. Grey Nuns
- F. Sisters of the Congregation
- G. Château Vaudreuil
- H. Jesuits' Convent and Church
- I. Market Place
- J. St Paul's Street
- K. Parade
- L. Arsenal and Yard for Cannon and Bateaux

From Hilda Neatby, Quebec: The Revolutionary Age, p.28

Table 7

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF TRADES
IN PERCENTAGES 1790-1812

trade	Montreal	suburbs	villages
auctioneer & broker	50 %		50 %
bakers	55 %	37 %	8 %
blacksmiths	44 %	32 %	24 %
butchers	30 %	60 %	10 %
cabinetmakers	83 %	17 %	
carpenters	58 %	33 %	9 %
carriage makers	14.5 %	71 %	14.5 %
coopers	35 %	55 %	10 %
furriers	88 %	12 %	
gilders	100 %		
gunsmiths	88 %	12 %	
hatters	91 %		9 %
jewellers	71 %	29 %	
masons	42 %	47 %	11 %
merchants	88 %	2 %	12 %
millers			100 %
milliners & mantua makers	100 %		
millwrights	50 %		50 %
notaries	68 %		32 %
painters	83 %	17 %	
potters			100 %
printers	100 %		
sadlers & harness makers	50 %	12 %	38 %
sculptors	28 %		72 %
ship carpenters ³²	100 %		
shoemakers	48 %	26 %	26 %
surgeons, doctors	80 %		20 %
surveyors	50 %		50 %
tailors	89 %	6 %	5 %
tanners ³³	31 %	22 %	47 %
tinsmiths	50 %	50 %	
weavers			100 %
woodworkers	36 %	39 %	25 %

32 Ship carpenters John T. Lacy and Samuel Storer, and David Munn stated that their residences were in Montreal, although they probably had their ship yards at Sorel.

33 The number of tanneries at Côteau St. Pierre or also called les tanneries des Bellaire to the west St. Antoine suburb was probably greater than this percentage suggests in the village column because some shoemakers also had tanneries at this village.

According to John Lambert, Paul Street, the busiest street, was where the merchants and traders had their wholesale and retail stores³⁴ in Montreal. Merchants resided on Notre Dame Street.³⁵ Montreal had the greatest percentage of all the trades (Table ?) located in the district of Montreal. Bakers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, furriers, gilders, gunsmiths, hatters, jewellers, milliners and mantua makers, notaries, painters, printers, surgeons and doctors, tailors were some of the trades and crafts, and professions practised in the city.

Butchers, carriage makers, coopers and masons lived in the suburbs of the city of Montreal.

In the villages, sculptors, blacksmiths, woodworkers, and notaries were found. Boucherville,³⁶ St. Constant and St. Vincent-de-Paul had numerous trades and crafts. One shoemaker, two woodworkers, two blacksmiths, one weaver, and three notaries made their residence in Boucherville. St. Constant had one auctioneer, one surveyor, one mason, one blacksmith, and one woodworker. St. Vincent-de-Paul had four sculptors, one notary, and one blacksmith. Other villages had fewer tradesmen. LaChine, Riviere du Chesne, Longue Pointe, and Pointe-à-Callières had each a cooper.

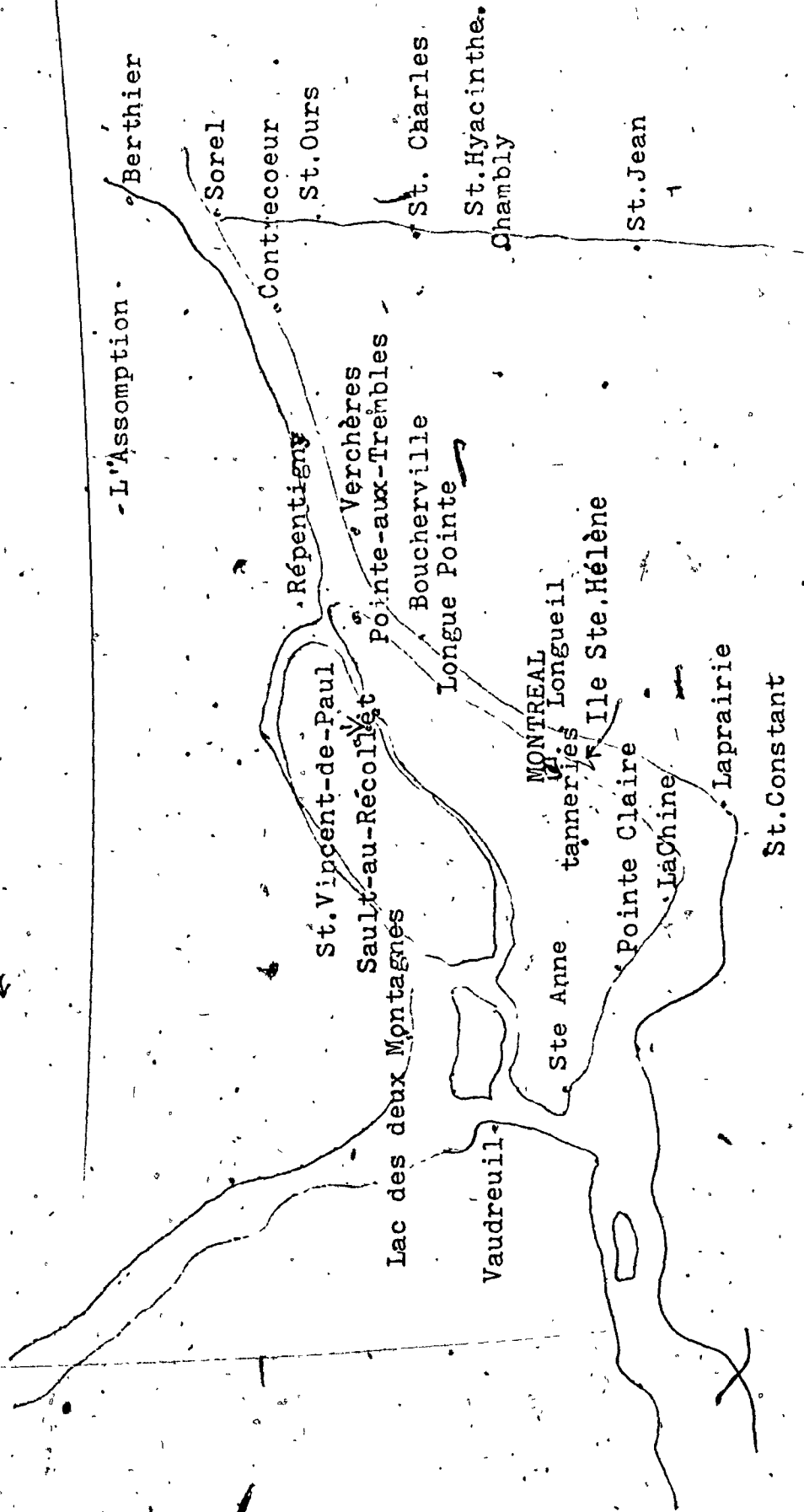
³⁴ John Lambert, Travels Through Canada and the United States of North America in the Years 1806, 1807 and 1808. London, 1810. volume 2, p. 521.

³⁵ Ibid, p. 522.

³⁶ The compilation of the number of tradesmen and craftsmen is only from apprenticeship contracts, and by no means implies a total number for these tradesmen and craftsmen. This compilation of the number of tradesmen

MAP 2

Villages with trades 1790-1812



A few sources were found which give us an insight into the involvement of the trades and crafts of the district of Montreal with the fur trade. Silversmith Robert Cruickshank carried on a brisk trade in Montreal with the McGill brothers for silver works needed for the fur trade.³⁷ In 1793, Sieur Dominique Rousseau hired two journeymen to make "pendants d'oreilles de Traite".³⁸ Journeyman tailor James Baird³⁹ was hired by Robert Gowie of Detroit in 1793 in the name of Forsyth, Richardson and Company fur traders to go to Detroit to practise his trade for the benefit of his employers. Although the present information is sparse and sketchy, the fur trade and later in the 1800s the timber trade seemed to have had an impact on the local trades and crafts in the district of Montreal. Even the habitants were affected by the growth of the market economy. At the turn of the

in the villages give us a good representation of which trades and crafts existed in the villages, but they are not exact absolute numbers. T. Ruddell, *op.cit.*, p.36 cites a source which states that Boucherville had at this time "six forgerons, cinq tisserands, deux tonneliers, huit menuisiers, un horloger, cinq bouchers, un charron, deux maçons, deux boulangers, et six cordonniers". Unfortunately this source was not found during research. Also, a total inventory of all notarial deeds would be required to show an exact total number of tradesmen.

37 Ramsay Traquair, The Old Silver of Quebec, (Toronto: Macmillan, 1940), pp. 15-16.

38 Engagement de Simon Flett. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 2nd November, 1793, no. 727, and Engagement of Jean Henri Pelonçeau. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 8th January 1793, no. 598.

39 Engagement of James Baird. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Beek, 2nd August 1793, no. 842.

nineteenth century the habitants had a market for their surplus food production,⁴⁰ and some merchants from Montreal made themselves available to handle the habitants' surplus.

A study of apprenticeship contracts and journey-men contracts does not allow for the study of the whole economy. Such a study would not be a study of apprenticeship which is the subject of this thesis. There are of course relationships of apprenticeship with the macro-economy, but they are at best indirect and more directed to economic and social conditions of the trades and crafts. Trades and crafts must have been affected by the interplay of international trade, changes in the economic structure as result of foreign demand for Lower Canadian products, furs, wheat, timber for example, but to what extent did this economic growth in the Lower Canadian economy affect apprenticeship. We are left with a key to this question, and that is the great increase in monies allotted to apprentices for their upkeep, and above all, the great increase in the number of apprentices hired from 1798 to the end of the period. Master tradesmen hired more apprentices and paid more of them for their upkeep during the 1800's than in the previous decade probably because they were

wealthier. The great increase in the number of masters

⁴⁰ Fernand Ouellet, "French Canada: A Period of Transition" in Canada Unity in Diversity (Toronto-Montreal: Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada Limited, 1967), p 172

and in the number of apprentices in the city and villages suggests that the hypothesis of restructuration of the Lower Canadian economy at the turn of the nineteenth century postulated by Paquet and Wallot⁴¹ has a valid foundation, which will be supported by further research.

Examples of local trade and craft production.

The Montreal Gazette and the Canadian Courant and Montreal Advertizer give many examples of local trade and craft production during this period.

Blacksmith Alexander Fraser of Montreal advertised in 1791 that he "solicits the favour and patronage of any Gentlemen who have Iron Works to be done, for Mills, Beaver Traps, Horse Shoeing or any business in his way and warrants".⁴² Alexander Fraser's blacksmith shop like perhaps many others in the city and suburbs of Montreal did some business with fur trading companies as well with the local citizens. Cabinetmaker and joiner John McKutcheon shared his shop between cabinetmaking and undertaking of the departed. He advertized in the Montreal Gazette that he was a Cabinetmaker, Joiner and Undertaker having for sale " a compleat assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery articles consisting of Cotton and Worsted Lines, Tassels, Fringe, lace, Manchester furniture, Bed Ticks, Kidder minster carpet for Floors, Pier Glasses, Knife Cafes, Tainbour Writing Desks, Windsor Chairs with an

⁴¹ Gilles Paquet and Jean-Pierre Wallot, "La Restructuration de l'Economie et de la Société Canadienne au tournant du XIXe Siècle: une Hypothèse " mimeograph copy, Leningrad, 1970.

Assortment of Joiner Tools .. ⁴³ No reference was found of his undertaking business, or in the contract of his newly hired apprentice James Langster. ⁴⁴ Samuel Park master cabinetmaker of Montreal devoted his shop entirely to his trade of cabinetmaking as he was probably more successful than John McKutcheon at making articles of furniture and therefore not needing to be an undertaker. Samuel Park's cabinetmaking shop produced in 1811-12 the following articles :

- 36 Desks and Bureaux of mahogany, cherry and curl'd maple
- 25 mahogany Lady's Secretary Desks and Bookcases
- 25 do Breakfast do and cherry
- 4 elegant mahogany do clawfeet
- 1 sett do dining Tables complete
- 2 setts do cherry do do
- 20 cherry Candle Stands
- 20 Mahogany portable Desks complete
- 24 do and cherry wash-hand stands
- 6 Cherry Clock-Cases
- 5 elegant mahogany Side-Boards
- 20 mahogany and cherry high post and field Bedstead
- 2 mahogany Lady's Dressing Tables
- 5 do do work do
- 3 Liquor Cases
- 6 Night Cases
- 4 Sophas
- 6 easy Chairs
- 600 Windsor and fancy Chairs
- 30 Mattresses of different sizes
- 7 Cherry Cradles
- 100 Trunks different sizes
- 20 Beaudetts
- 1 Cantin complete
- 2 elegant oil cloths for floors and a large quantity of Crockery.

⁴⁵
 42 Montreal Gazette, 29 December 1791
 43 Ibid, 18th January 1796
 44 Articles of Apprenticeship of James Langster. A.N.O.M. Greffe of Peter Lukin pere, 22nd January 1796, no. 672.
 45 Canadian Courant and Montreal Advertizer, 23rd March 1812 .

Maitre tailleur François Trudeau made in his tailoring shop articles made with local materials as he advertized in 1792 that he had for sale "des Casques pour Dames & Messieurs de toute qualité, Cloques fourées, Manchons & Palatines de Martres du Nord, & autres Pelletries .. Gands fourés pour hommes & pour Dames, de différentes qualités, en peaux de Chèvres &c." 46

British Canadian tailors imported many of the articles which they sold in the shop. Master tailors Gibb and Prior of Montréal advertized that they had imported "a very extensive assortment of everything suitable for their business, like wise black and white silk stockings, Gentlemens kid and beaver gloves, silk.

Florentines, Sattins, Irish Popkins and Tabinett's,

Bombazine and Norwich Crepe &c &c " 47 British Canadian

shoemakers also imported many of the articles they had for sale in their shops, but they also must have fabricated some of the items they advertized. In 1810 master shoemaker Benjamin Hagar advertized that he had for sale

200	Pairs	Boots, various descriptions
750	do	Military Shoes
500	do	Men's Fine and Common bound do
150	do	Gentlemen's dresses do
2000	do	Women's Morocco & Leather Slips

French Canadian craftsmen used more local 48

46 Montreal Gazette, 28th August 1792

47 Ibid, 18 January 1796

48, Canadian Courant and Montreal Advertizer, 6th January 1810

materials than British Canadians.

Parting gratuities of the masters.

Traditionally a master gave a suit of clothes to his apprentice at the end of his apprenticeship. In the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century was found in most trades and crafts. But these gifts were not always given to apprentices. Table 8 shows the percentage of apprentices who were given something at the end of their terms of apprenticeship.

TABLE 8
PERCENTAGE OF APPRENTICES GIVEN GIFTS

trade	percentage
bakers	44 %
blacksmith	48 %
cooper	40 %
fur trader	100 %
hatter	74 %
merchant	40 %
ship carpenter	100 %
tailor	55 %
woodworker	27 %

In the woodworking and tailoring trades the percentage of apprentices who were given something at the end of their apprenticeship corresponds roughly to about the same percentage of apprentices who were not paid their upkeep during their apprenticeship. Apprentices who were given upkeep monies were not given parting gifts at the end of their terms.

Many masters gave gratuities to apprentices upon the good behaviour of the apprentices during their terms. Morris O'Connor's contract stated that "if the

Said apprentice fulfill his Duty to the satisfaction of him the Said Benaiah Gibb (master tailor of Montreal) ... a suit of Cloathes of the value of ten pounds currency".⁴⁹

Generally, apprentices in the district, of Montreal were given a suit of clothes, tools, or money. Table 9 shows what was given in some of the trades to apprentices at the end of their apprenticeship.

TABLE 9

KIND OF GRATUITIES GIVEN TO APPRENTICES

trade	suit of clothes	tools	money	other	nothing
baker	23				30
blacksmith	54	6	5	4	51
cooper	32	10	7		81
fur trader			90		
hatter	30		1		15
merchant	18		17		44
ship					
carpenter	1	7			
shoemaker	79	19	9		41
tailor	45		1		39
woodworker	37	3	5		119
total	319	45	135	14	390

Most apprentices were given clothes at the end of their terms, and many others were given nothing. Apprentices who received tools were found in the blacksmithing, coopering, ships carpentering and woodworking trades, and similar trades. Masters Munger and Jones shoemakers of Montreal promised to give their apprentice Belonie Dupereau "un côté de cuir à semelles et un côté de cuir à empeigne avec les outils de cordonnier qui auront été à son usage".⁵⁰ Apprenticeship contracts for

⁴⁹ Engagement of Morris O'Connor. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Délisle, 12 August 1809, no. 6176.

⁵⁰ Engagement of Belonie Dupereau. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 8 July 1811, no. 1921.

shoemakers' apprentices generally did not state what the tools were by name. In the brevet d'apprentissage of Pierre Wagner the tools particular to the coöpering trade which he received were "une plane droite, une croche, une tillle de rognage, une de rabattage, un Compas, un Schiot, une Dollaire, un tirefond, un couteau, un sable, un chien, une paire de moulx pour baril et une naver d Quartz".⁵¹ There were also 19 mason's apprentices who were given tools such as "une truelle, un marteau & les six outils pour tailler de la Pierre".⁵²

There was a difference between the tools which apprentices received from masters who lived in the city or suburbs of Montreal and tools which apprentices received from masters who lived in the villages in the district of Montreal. Master blacksmith René Bisson of St. Antoine suburb gave to his apprentice at the end of his apprenticeship "Un marteau pesant cinq livres & une pre de Grande Tenaille"⁵³ and in comparison François Poudrier master blacksmith of St. Ours promised to give to his apprentice François Anger "un Soufflet de forge et lui fournir le fer pour les Cloux".⁵⁴ Master blacksmiths were probably more generous in the villages.

51 Brevet d'apprentissage of Pierre Wagner. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chabouillez, 19 janvier, 1801, no. 4458

52 Engagement of François Durocher. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.M. Mondelet, 30 mars 1805, no. 2875

53 Brevet d'apprentissage of François Anger. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.V. Bonnet, 4 juin 1800, unnumbered.

54 Brevet d'apprentissage of Joseph Boudreau. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chabouillez, 4 juin 1811, no. 9852.

In the trades and crafts, masters who gave monies to apprentices instead of a suit of clothes gave sums which varied from 5 pounds currency of Lower Canada to about 7 pounds currency of Lower Canada. Merchant clerks who received monies at the end of their terms were given sums varying from 5 pounds currency of Lower Canada up to 50 pounds currency of Lower Canada. Apprentice clerks of the North West Company received the highest sums, that is a sum of "One hundred pounds Lawful Money of the Province"⁵⁵ upon the termination of their seven year term in the northwest, which they received only at their return to Montreal. Apprentice clerks were perhaps the most fortunate group.

Conclusion.

Apprenticeship in the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century was characterized to a large extent by the traditional bonds of economic relationships between master and apprentice. Many apprentices were young, but the majority were about 13 or 14 years of age, and most worked for 3 or 4 years. Montreal was the centre of trades and crafts, and perhaps attracted many apprentices. At the end of their terms, many apprentices were given a suit of good ordinary clothes, some were given tools, and the fortunate ones money, but also many left their masters with only the clothes they were wearing and their wearing apparel.

⁵⁵ Articles as an apprentice Clerk, John Thomson to North West Company. A.N.Q.M. Gréffe of J.G. Beek, 23rd May 1795, no. 971.

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN MONTREAL

A social study of apprenticeship in the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century is an examination of the daily life of apprentices, their social and ethnic origins, educational and spiritual needs. Most of the information is taken from archival sources. In this chapter various social aspects of apprenticeship in the district of Montreal will be examined: housing, life with the master, work, health, trade of fathers of apprentices, ethnicity and trades, education, religion, and the procedure used when a master died leaving an apprentice in his shop.

Housing

Houses available to the people who resided in the district of Montreal in the early nineteenth century were of two types, the wooden house in the countryside and the stone house in and around the city of Montreal. These houses were typical of the houses in which masters, tradesmen and their apprentices lived in, but they also had a shop or room kept especially for a work area.

John Lambert in his travels through Lower Canada described a house which the habitants built:

Their (habitants) houses are composed of logs slightly smoothed with the axe, laid upon each other, and dove-tailed at the corners. Sometimes a framework is first constructed, and the logs laid upon each other between two grooves. The

instertices are filled with clay or mud, and the sides of the building washed outside and in with lime dissolved in water. . .

The roof is constructed with boards, and generally covered with shingles. Sometimes they are white-washed, but oftener allowed to remain in their natural state. . .

The Canadian habitations consist of only one story or ground floor, which is generally divided into four rooms . .

The chimney is built in the centre of the house, and the room which contains the fire-place is the kitchen. The rest are bed-rooms; for it matters not how many apartments a house consists of they are seldom without one or two beds in each, according to the size of the family.

One notarial contract was found while leafing through the notarial deeds which shows the work involved in the building of a house in the countryside. An inhabitant by the name of François Sauvé hired maitre menuisier Pierre Normand of Soulanges to build his house, and the work to be done by Pierre Normand was outlined in this fashion :

faire la couverture d'une maison tant en planche qu'en bardeau de trente pieds quarré; rembrisser la maison en déclin ainsi que les deux pignons qui Seront embouttrée par dessous et rembrissée par dessus: Cinq paires de Contrevent d'assemblage de Six vers de haut; et une Contreporte aussi d'assemblage, ouvrante en deux. quatre autre paire d'assemblage de Cinq vers de haut pour les Chasis des pignons: trois autres paires uni de Six vers de haut et une Contreporte aussi unie. deux portes de dehors vitrée ou pleine au gout du dit Sr. Sauvé avec leur vitreau en pointe, huit Chasis de Six verres de haut Sur quatre de large et quatres autres Chasis de Cinq verres Sur quatre de large, boiser toutes les puvertures En general. Separer la maison en Cinq

1 John Lambert, Travels Through Canada and the United States of North America in the years 1806, 1807, & 1808, (London : C. Cradock and W. Joy, 1813), pp.151-152.

et y faire les portes Soit pleines ou vitrées
 au goût du Sr. Sauvé qu'il faudra faire un
 escalier entourée pour monter au grenier et
 une petite porte dessous, les plancher(s)
 d'en haut blanchis et une trave dans la
 Chambre et les autres d'en bas non blanchis.
 faire des Cadres à l'entour de toutes les
 portes qui Seront noyées et les Cloisons
 d'affreurement des deux Côtés : faire une
 trappe pour aller à la Cave et une escalier.

2

Houses built in and around the city of Montreal
 were of cut-stone. This social practise of building
 houses of stone and masonry helped to prevent fires
 which burnt many houses in the city of Montreal during
 the eighteenth century. Two notarial contracts for the
 house of master shoemaker Samuel Luck of St. Antoine
 suburb, Frobisher road, were found. Master shoemaker
 Samuel Luck hired maitre maçon André Auclair of
 St. Laurent suburb to do the masonry work and a few weeks
 later, Samuel Luck hired maitre menuisier François
 Charpentier to do the woodwork. André Auclair had to
 do the following masonry work :

1. Un Solage de pierre Noire Mesurant Dix huit
 Sur Vingt-pieds, de Quatre pieds d'une
 pierre a Lautre
2. une cheminée de pierre de Quatre pieds de
 Large faite en pierre Grise, Montée à la
 hauteur d'une Maison à un Simple Etage
 avec Le foyer de pierre Brute
3. Tirer Les Joints tant Intérieurement
 Qu'Extérieurement de la ditte Maison,
 avec Les Répis de la cheminée et du
 Solage .

3

2. Marché entre François Sauvé cultivateur et Pierre
 Normand menuisier. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.A. Dubois,
 28 septembre 1806, no. 40
3. Marché entre André Auclair et Samuel Luck. A.N.Q.M.
 Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 30 septembre 1807, no. 5849

Maitre menuisier François Charpentier of St. Antoine suburb had to do the following work :

1. Un plancher de Madrier dans Le haut et le Bas dela ditte Maison qui doit Mesurer dix huit pied Sur vingt pieds (illegible) Le plancher du haut proprement Blanchi et Emboufetté
2. Separer La ditte Maison En Trois appartements par des cloisins a Double parements aussi proprement Blanchi
3. faire Quatre chassis de Cinq Veres avec les Contrevents ainsi Que de Les faire et poser; fournir a Cet Effet le dit Luck toutes Les farones Necessaires.
4. faire une porte vitré devant a Quatre Verres, et a un Seul panneau: autre Deux portes a Six panneaux avec Leur Cadres dans L'interieur de La ditte Maison
5. une Corniche a La Cheminée de La ditte Maison

4

Samuel Luck's house was representative of the housing of tradesmen and craftsmen who lived in and around the city of Montréal. Samuel Luck probably used one of the apartments for his two apprentices, Henry Valentine⁵ and George Nuckle⁶, one for his living quarters and the other for his shop.

Homes had three basic pieces of furniture, the table, the chair, and the bed, and they also heated their living spaces with the box-stove or the fireplace.⁷ Chests were used to put away their possessions and their clothes. One apprentice Joseph Talloux dit brin d'amours,

apprentice of Joseph Pépin maitre sculpteur et menuisier,

4 Marché entre François Charpentier et Samuel Luck. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 12 octobre 1807, no. 5899.

5 Engagement of Henry Valentine. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. 22nd September 1806, no. 5744.

6 Indenture of George Nuckle. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 14 July 1807, no. 5832.

7 Loris Russell, Everyday Life in Colonial Canada, (London: B.T. Batsford, 1973), pp. 68, 69, and 75.

was given "la liberté de se faire un coffre pour mettre Ses hardes",⁸

Life with the master.

When a master tradesman took an apprentice he promised to the parents of the apprentice to "le nourir, Loger, Chaufer, Blanchir et Raccomoder et l'entretenir de hardes",⁹ except in some contracts the master paid a certain sum of money for washing and mending and wearing apparel to the apprentice or to his parents. A master had the responsibility to care and maintain his apprentice. The common daily clothes which an apprentice wore were clothes similar to those which run aways had on when they left their masters. Run aways show how well masters provided their apprentices with clothes and wearing apparel. Christian Clément for example "had on .. a striped cotton Shirt, a blue Canadian Striped Jacket, a pair of new Corduroy Overalls, with a pair of Half Boots, and a black wool Hat".¹⁰ The wardrobe of apprentice Samuel Mitchell, who took all of his clothes with him when he left master carpenter and joiner Isaac Shay of Montreal, consisted of "two new, stripe blue Cotton Shirts, two pair of Grey Cloth Trousers, one short blue Coat, one Red, the other Yellow, two Black Hats with small brims, one soldier's fur cap .."¹¹

8 Engagement of Joseph Talloux dit brin d'amours. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 11 juillet 1803, no. 466.

9 Engagement of Michel David. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 17 decembre 1800, no. 100.

10 Canadian Courant and Montreal Advertizer, November 30, 1807

11 Ibid, February 8th 1808

Master tradesmen did not upkeep their apprentices with good clothes, or they didn't give their apprentices enough upkeep monies to do so. Louis Turcot, maitre menuisier of St. Laurent suburb, gave his apprentice, Eustache Truteau, new clothing only when "toutes les hardes que ledit apprenti se trouvera avoir alors soient usées ou malpropres".¹² In a general remark about youth and possibly about apprentices in the cities of Lower Canada, a traveller wrote in Le Canadien that "Voyez ceux des Villes s'ils sont déguénillés; s'ils manquent d'argent ..".¹³ Master tradesmen probably provided a minimum of clothes and wearing apparel sufficient for the apprentices' work in the shops.

Masters allowed their apprentices three-quarters of an hour breakfast and an hour for dinner.¹⁴ Clerk notaries had two hours for dinner, that is from noon day to two o'clock in the afternoon,¹⁵ which in most cases they had at their parents' residence.

In the trades and crafts, the work day was a fourteen hour day, with time allowed for meals, during the summer that is from the first of April to the first of

November and the thirteen hour day in the winter, that is

¹² Engagement of Eustache Truteau. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 29 août 1805, no. 929.

¹³ Le Canadien, 2 janvier 1808.

¹⁴ Engagement of Louis Asselin. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 10, janvier 1809, no. 6119.

¹⁵ Engagement of Albert Bender. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of Peter Lukin père, 30 septembre 1807, no. 4054.

from the first of November to the first of April. Apprentice cooper Louis Asselin worked from "Cinq heures du Matin. Jusqu'à Midi, et Depuis une heure après Midi Jusqu'à sept heures du Soir".¹⁶ which were hours of work for the summer working season. No hours of work for apprentices were found for the winter time. But they must have worked the same hours in the winter time as journeymen. Journeymen worked from five o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock in the evening during the summer season and from six in the morning to seven in the evening during the winter.¹⁷

Clerk notaries worked from nine o'clock in the morning to five o'clock in the afternoon.¹⁸

An apprentice promised when he was bound to a master tradesman to be "docile aux instructions... données concernant le dit métier".¹⁹ An apprentice had to submit himself to the authority of his master. Apprentice menuisier Louis Goutz aged 15 had to do "tout ce qu'un bon apprentis doit et est obligé de faire se soumettant volontairement aux Corrections et Châtiments #²⁰ qu'un Père donne à ses Enfants- de son dit Maître en ce qu'il se comporte mal envers lui renonçant pour cet effet à tous loix à ce contraire .. ne le Châtiera que quand la nécessité l'y obligera pour en faire un bon sujet".²¹

16 Engagement of Louis Asselin. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 10 janvier 1809, no. 6119

17 Engagement of Louis David. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 8 février 1809, no. 1493

18 Brevet de Clericature of Louis Demers. A.N.Q.M. Greffe A. Foycher, 14 mars 1797, no. 7439

19 Engagement of John McDonato. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 23 juin 1790, no. 327

20 The designation # is a notarial clause from the margin of a notarial deed and here inserted in the quotation.

21 Engagement of Louis Goutz. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Beek, 28 mars 1807, no. 2042.

The masters' authority was absolute in the shops as in their households. Often masters delegated their authority to enforce obedience and discipline from apprentices unto journeymen. Journeyman François Dufaux dit Lamarche was given the authority by master cooper Alexander England to "veillër à ce que les dits apprentis obéissent pendant le dit tems au dit Sr. England".²²

Work of apprentices.

An apprentice was bound to a master's household and to a master's trade. Under these conditions, an apprentice was put to work wherever the master decided, and at whatever tasks which the master assigned to him. Much of the work was according to "la Coutume de ces Pays".²³ Apprentices in the suburbs or in the villages in the district of Montreal did as François Chaunier who did work "tant pour Ce qui regarde Le métier que pour le Train du Ménage. . . Sur la Terre de Son maître dans les Interval qu'il ne sera pas occupé au Métier".²⁴

In the city of Montreal and in some trades in the suburbs apprentices did not have to work the land but they had to, as Joseph Rousseau, "faire un Voyage d'Eau à la Rivière par jour sciera le bois . . ."²⁵ Some apprentices and their parents refused to accept in the contract the

clause that the apprentice would carry water from the
 22 Engagement of François Dufaux dit Lamarche. A.N.Q.M.
 Greffe of T. Barron, 8 avril 1809, no. 1532
 23 Engagement of Etienne Tribor dit Lafricain. A.N.Q.M.
 Greffe of J.M. Mondelet, 30 octobre 1808, no. 3249
 24. Brevet d'apprentissage of François Chaunier: A.N.Q.M.
 Greffe of J.-B. Desève; 25 septembre 1798, no. 1496
 25 Engagement of Joseph Rousseau. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S.
 Chaboillez, 23 novembre 1810, no. 9555.

95

river. George Mayers, 13¹/₂ and his father Solomon Mayers instructed master merchant tailor Thomas Prior of Montreal that "his said apprentice shall not be employed in carrying Water from the River or in Sawing of Fire Wood".²⁶

An apprentice doing domestic work, once replaced by a newly hired apprentice went to work in the shop of the master tradesman. A new apprentice in the household of a master had to do "l'ouvrage de la maison jusqu'à ce qu'il vient un autre apprenti"²⁷, but he was assisted in the difficult task by another apprentice; as Joseph Malo who was instructed by his master that he had to "sciera le bois avec un autre garçon pour lui aider".²⁸ Apprentices shared the work when the work was hard and difficult, such as the cutting of fire-wood.

An apprentice working in the shop helped with the production of goods, the selling of finished goods and helping the master keep the shop clean. Archival and newspaper sources revealed that some apprentices were occupied in the trade of their masters, even though many notarial deeds did not provide any information.

Apprentice bakers helped the master bakers to keep the oven warm for the bread and pastries. Maitre boulanger Henri Pinchaud of Montreal had his apprentice

Jacques Bonsard work at "(le) travail de pétrin du four
²⁶ Articles of Apprenticeship of George Mayers. A.N.Q.M.
Greffe of A.J. Gray, 22 September 1797, no. 95

²⁷ Engagement of Edouard Gideon Coursolle. A.N.Q.M.
Greffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 23 octobre 1809, no. no. 8944

²⁸ Engagement of Joseph Malo. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G.
Delisle, 19 decembre 1791, no. 430

du Bluteau & Brancard".²⁹ Other apprentices in the baking trade sold the bread on the streets of Montreal and suburbs. Master baker William Martin of Quebec suburb had his apprentice Jean Marie Jobin "conduire le pain aux travers de la ville et faubourg même prendre les états nécessaires pour le faire, lorsqu'il n'y aura pas d'autre homme pour le faire".³⁰ Apprentice baker Pierre Basquin had to "rendre En tout temps un Compte fidel des pains qui seront Confiés à ses soins et l'argent qu'il lui percevera".³¹ an obvious reference to the fact that he was selling bread.

Apprentice shoemakers were busy at their trade. The contract of Samuel Luck apprentice to master shoemaker and cordwainer Alexander Campbell of Montreal reveal the work and the time it took an apprentice to do a pair of shoes. Apprentice shoemaker Samuel Luck had to "work for his said master as follows two days for a pair mens boots, one day ~~for~~ a pair of men's shoes, one day for a pair of women lace boots and one day for a pair of mens galoshes or boxes".³² Apprentice shoemakers seemed to work all day Saturday, as Jean-Baptiste Crépeau was given "la liberté tous les Samedys après avoir fait une paire de Souliers".³³

²⁹ Brevet d'apprentissage of Jacques Bronsard. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J-B Desève, 18 septembre 1798, no. 1493

³⁰ Engagement of Jean Marie Jobin. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of P. Lukin père, 6 août 1805, no. 3590

³¹ Engagement of Pierre Basquin. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 29 février 1796, no. 2116

³² Articles of Apprenticeship of Samuel Luck. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of P. Lukin père, 31 July 1797, no. 1022

³³ Engagement of Jean-Baptiste Crépeau. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 18 juin 1811, no. 1904

Tailors' apprentices spent their time sewing cloth. The many contracts of apprentices in the tailoring trade which stated that the apprentice would not do any domestic duties suggest that these apprentices worked at the trade. One contract stated that the apprentice was to be thoroughly trained in the tailoring trade. David Mayer, apprentice to master tailor David Morisson of l'Assomption, was to be shown "le métier de tailleur en tout son entier, De Manière qu'à L'expiration du présent engagement le dit Engagé Soit capable de pratiquer dans toutes boutiques de tailleur et Ses ouvrages Sujet à visite par expert".³⁴

Not all work in the shops proved desirable to apprentices. Tedious tasks were not always appreciated. One apprentice cabinetmaker, Jean-Baptiste Sancerre, refused to "turn the laith & Cheel"³⁵ for his master Michael Stevens. Michael Stevens probably assigned this work to another apprentice.

In the woodworking trade, apprentices did hard physical work and many of these apprentices were about 15 and 16 years of age, an age required for the demands of the trade. Woodworkers' apprentices had to do such work as "Bucher #et travailler- avec lui (the master) tout le Bois de Charpente"³⁶ necessary for the trade.

³⁴ Brevet d'apprentis, age of David Mayer. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Beek, 26^e octobre 1795, no. 1158

³⁵ Engagement of J-B Sancerre. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J. Desautels, 17 octobre -1811, no. 262

³⁶ Engagement of Jean-Baptiste Guion. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.M. Mondelet, 3 décembre 1798, no. 1109.

Age was also an important factor in the masonry trade, and masons' apprentices were about 15 to 17 years of age. Older masons' apprentices could perform the hard work of cutting the stones, and pulling them out of the rock quarries. Apprentice mason Toussaint Duval had to "tailler la pierre, la tirer des carrières .."³⁷ Masons did not hesitate to use their apprentices for labour, for example, Michel Armand Laflamme and his master Sieur Jacques Odlin of Quebec suburb agreed that "dans le cas ou le dit Sr. Odlin viendroit à manquer de manoeuvres pendant quelques jours de tems à autre, Le dit apprentis sera obligé d'assister comme manoeuvres, bien attendu que ça ne seroit pas continuel".³⁸

Apprentice coopers worked at "le triage des douves",³⁹ and did "les Commissions de Boutique, de Vendre .. au Marché les ouvrages de Tonnelier".⁴⁰

Many apprenticeship contracts in the coopering and blacksmithing trades mentioned that the apprentices would receive an apron. The giving of aprons to apprentices in the coopering and blacksmithing trades is evidence that apprentices in these trades worked in the shops of their masters, as in the case of Jean-Baptiste Dauphin,

apprentice to maître tonnelier Amable Caron of St. Laurent

³⁷ Engagement of Toussaint Duval. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.M. Mondelet, 4 août 1809, no. 3344

³⁸ Apprentissage of Michel Armand Laflamme. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of P. Lukin père, 17 avril 1803, no. 2831

³⁹ Engagement of André Beicque dit Lafleur. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 11 mai 1810, no. 1701

⁴⁰ Engagement of Louis Asselin. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 10 janvier 1809, no. 6119.

'suburb, who was promised "deux paires de souliers .. un tablier".⁴¹ Numerous apprentices in the blacksmithing, coopering, tanning and woodworking trades were given shoes. Shoes were given to apprentices because they needed them, and masters were willing to give shoes to apprentices when they earned them.

In Montreal, market places were attended by apprentices who sold the wares of their masters. The market places were located at Place d'Armes, and at the new market place on St. Paul and Fabrique streets opened in 1808.⁴² Benches were set up at the new Market for the sale of leather, saddlery and shoes⁴³ for apprentices on the market days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.⁴⁴

Some apprentices did not help their masters clean the shop on Saturdays, on which day the Police Regulations Article 9 obliged masters to have their shops swept by three o'clock Saturday afternoon.⁴⁵ Isaac Shay, master carpenter and joiner of Montreal paid a fine of 20 shillings for neglecting to remove the shavings out of his workshop.⁴⁶ Master Shay's apprentices Louis Bourdon⁴⁷ and Samuel Mitchell⁴⁸ did not sweep the shop and caused their master to be fined.

⁴¹ Engagement of Jean-Baptiste Dauphin. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 24 avril 1804, no. 637

⁴² Montreal Gazette, May: 4, 1808

⁴³ Ibid, March 12, 1810, Rules and Regulations of Police for the City and suburbs of Montreal, Article 39.

⁴⁴ Ibid, Article 36

⁴⁵ Ibid, Article 9

⁴⁶ Ibid, November 13 1810, Court of Weekly Sittings

⁴⁷ Articles of Apprenticeship of Louis Bourdon. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 17 December 1803, no. 1029

⁴⁸ Article of Apprenticeship of Samuel Mitchell. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 28 November 1806, no. 1697

A few apprentices in the woodworking, tanning and cabinetmaking trades were given the opportunity by their masters to prepare tools and shop for the day when they would become masters. Etienne Bélinge, apprentice of Joseph Roy maître menuisier of Montreal, was given "la liberté de l'employer à se monter des outils et faire Sa Boutique, pour lui même avec les Bois de son dt Maître".⁴⁹ These apprentices were given this incentive to learn their trades during their apprenticeships, and in learning their trades they worked to the profit of their masters.

Apprentice clerk notaries, during their five year terms, kept the books of the notaries. Louis Cyprien Portier Benaë étudiant praticien, apprentice clerk notary of Monsieur Ignace Bourassa Ecuier Notaire Public and greffier of the court at La Prairie, had to "Veiller attentivement à la conservation des Papiers, Livres; régis & tout Concernant Son office, Sans en Permettre L'entré à perSonne quelconques en Labsence du dit Sieur Bourassa".⁵⁰

Even though apprentices were occupied doing domestic duties or working in the shops, they were to some extent idle. Apprentices in the trades and crafts worked a six day week, but how much of the time did they take in doing actual work we cannot know, and possibly they

were idled a great deal of the time. Apprentices who
⁴⁹ Brevet of Etienne Bélinge. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J-B Desève, 16 novembre 1799, no. 1676

⁵⁰ Brevet pour Monsr. Louis Cyprien Portier Benaë. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A. Foucher, 1 décembre 1790.

were newly hired and did domestic work had a considerable amount of time on their hands. One newly hired apprentice Henri Morin apprentice to Etienne Roy, maître tonnelier of Montreal was told that he could "aller ou Bon luy semblera après avoir fait le train de ménage avec néanmoins la permission de son maître et supposé qu'il n'est pas Besoin de luy".⁵¹ Charles Alex Coulson apprentice of master mason Arthur Gilmor of Montfeal was instructed by his master that he should "se-retirer à la maison à des Heures convenables".⁵²

Edward Kane⁵³ and Morris O'Connor⁵⁴ two apprentices of master tailor Benaiah Gibb of Montreal were fined 10 shillings each for leaving their master's house and service, without leave during the night and returning clandestinely by climbing over the fence.⁵⁵ Many other apprentices were fined in the Police Office for leaving their master's residence without leave. Unfortunately, newspapers had court appearances of apprentices only between 1808 and 1812, and much information could have been gathered which would have proved valuable.

Sundays and fêtes d'obligation were days of rest for Roman Catholic apprentices. Jean-Baptiste Lamer

51 Engagement of Henri Morin. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J-P Gauthier, 28 avril 1792, no. 186

52 Apprentissage of Charles Alex Coulson. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 14 septembre 1809, no. 2464

53 Engagement of Edward Cain (Kane). A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 19 August 1809, no. 6179

54 Engagement of Morris O'Connor. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 12th August 1809, no. 6176

55 Montreal Gazette, 5 October 1810, Police Office

was given permission by his master, that he "pourra les dimanches et fêtes d'obligation .. aller se promener ou bon lui semblera".⁵⁶ Apprentices spent their Sundays idling about the streets of Montreal and suburbs. The Police Office tried to curtail these assemblies of apprentices in 1810, and a specific article in the Police Regulations was directed against these assemblies:

Article 18 . The Magistrates, seeing with concern that many young and other idle persons assembled together in numbers on Sundays and holydays, for the purpose of Play and amusement, in the streets, squares and other places of the town and suburbs instead of attending Divine worship, and being determined to put a stop to this growing evil, do prohibit, in the most positive manner, all such assemblies during Divine service, or from nine o'clock in the morning until five in afternoon under the penalty of ten shillings upon every offender, and if apprentices or minors, the penalty shall attach upon their respective masters or parents.⁵⁷

As stipulated in their contracts, apprentices had to remit one and in many cases two days for each day lost. This clause appeared in the French contracts. Contracts done according to articles of apprenticeship or Indenture mentioned only that an apprentice could not leave the master's house without his leave. In contrast, French contracts always mentioned the numbers of days that an apprentice was liable to remit for each day lost.

⁵⁶ Engagement of Jean-Baptiste Lamer. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 5 décembre 1806, no. 1145

⁵⁷ Montreal Gazette, March 5 1810, Rules and Regulations of Police for the City and Suburbs of Montreal, Article 18.

The amount of absenteeism of apprentices is impossible to calculate, and perhaps most apprentices behaved themselves according to the expectations of their masters, but many others did not. One apprenticeship contract shows a case of an apprentice who either ran away from his master or missed many days. John Powers, apprentice to master tailor Thomas Prior of Montreal because "of his neglect in not having completed the term, ~~therein~~ mentioned doth hereby voluntarily consent and agree to serve and continue with his master Mr. Thomas Prior .. during the space and time of one year more".⁵⁸

A few apprentices were allowed to take extended leave, with the permission of their masters. These few apprentices were found in the woodworking, 5, blacksmithing, 2, coopering, 1, tailoring, 1, and shoemaking 1. Extended leave were of two types: leave to see parents or friends, and leave to earn money when master and shop were idle. Two apprentices were given days absence to see their parents as Joseph Dupuis who was granted "six jours par chaque année dans la saison même occupé pour aller voir ses parents".⁵⁹ Most of the other apprentices were given days absence during the harvesting season, as Régis Racicot, apprentice to Sieur Nicolas Vaudry dit Bourbonnière

maitre forgeron of Ste. Marie suburb, who was told that

⁵⁸ Articles of apprenticeship of John Powers. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 25 September 1797, no. 96

⁵⁹ Engagement of Joseph Dupuis. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of P. Lukin père, 18 janvier 1811.

"Si, durans la récolte le tems faute de presse en les ouvrages lui permes de laisser le dit apprenti aler travailler à son profit, de pouvoire s'absenter pendans quinze jours chaque année pour faire quelques petis gains à son profis".⁶⁰

Health

Health, accidents, and compassion for their sons was a prime concern of parents in many apprenticeship contracts. Traditionally masters took care of their apprentices, as they took these apprentices into their households in sickness and health, but in the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century master tradesmen chose to care for their apprentices for a limited number of days. Parents of apprentices had to care for their sons when the masters instructed them, that their sons were ill. Numerous apprenticeship contracts stated that "si la maladie excède quinze jours le père viendra le chercher",⁶¹ or that the mother would bring her son home.

In prolonged illness, the parents of the apprentices took their sons under their care. André Piet's parents had to "take him under their care and protection until his recovery or otherwise able to attend to his Duty".⁶²

Some parents wanted their sons to be "soigner à l'hôtel Dieu au rang des pauvres malades".⁶³

⁶⁰ Engagement of Joseph Dupuis, A.N.Q.M. Greffe of P. Lukin père, 18 janvier 1811, no. 4658

⁶¹ Brevet d'apprentissage of Gabriel Shriber, A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 15 juin 1809, no. 8743

⁶² Articles of Apprenticeship of André Piet, A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray 20 March 1797, no. 43

⁶³ Engagement of Jacques Descampes, A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 3 octobre 1798, no. 2697.

There was a definite change in master-apprentice relationship, concerning the care which a master would give to apprentices during their illnesses. More masters from the years 1797 to the end of the period, 1812, would not assume the responsibility of caring for their apprentices for more than fifteen days during their illnesses. Parents would assume this responsibility.

Some masters would care for their apprentices only when the apprentice became ill as the result of work. These masters, found in carpentry, tanning, masonry, coopering trades would add a clause to an apprenticeship contract that they were only responsible for illnesses caused by work, as in the case of master carpenter Darius Bent who stated in the contract of his apprentice Robert Luck, in 1811, that "provided that sickness proceeds from the work he may hat and not otherwise in which case the said master shall not be bound to pay for the Doctor".⁶⁴ The first year this clause was mentioned was in 1799, in the apprenticeship contract of François Berlinguet apprentice to maitre charpentier Amable Perrault of St. Joseph suburb. This apprenticeship contract stated that master Perrault would "le faire traiter et soigner En maladie occasioné par quelques accidents de la

ditte profession de charpentier".⁶⁵ Not all apprentices

⁶⁴ Articles of Apprenticeship of Robert Luck. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of P. Lukin père, 21 October 1811, no. 4821

⁶⁵ Engagement of François Berlinguet. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 26 mars 1799, no. 2770.

were affected by this clause. Apprenticeship contracts done in the villages of the district of Montreal did not mention this clause until 1808, and it appeared in only the contract of Benjamin John Aldermath at Pointe à Callières. In this apprenticeship contract, maître tonnelier Pierre Moreau would care for his apprentice only if "la maladie n'eut été occasionné par des ouvrages forcés de la boutique"⁶⁶

Accidents in the shop or at work were frequent in the woodworking, masonry, carriage making, and coopering trades. When an apprentice had an accident, he was usually cared for by his master. Accidents were most frequent in the coopering trade, but most of the apprenticeship contracts suggest that these accidents were minor ones. These apprentices, as Etienne Desautels apprentice to master cooper James Cowie of Montreal, suffered "wounds or cuts"⁶⁷ which were cured at the expense of their masters. More serious accidents were found in the construction trades and in the carriage making trade. Apprenticeship contracts in the woodworking trade admitted responsibility on the part of the master woodworkers when apprentice woodworkers were seriously injured. Apprentice Charles Beaulieu's parents and maître menuisier Louis Decary of St. Antoine suburb agreed that "Si Ledit apprenti

⁶⁶ Engagement of Benjamin John Aldermath. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 18 août 1808, no. 1425

⁶⁷ Engagement of Etienne Desautels. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J. Desautels, 23 août 1810, no. 39

S'Extropiait au Service de son dit Maître que l'on ne peut Le mettre à l'hospital en ce cas Ledit Sieur Beaulieu et le dit Sieur Decary payeront à commun frais un Docteur"⁶⁸

When apprentices had accidents and subsequently lost days of work, masters required that apprentices remit the days lost at the end of their apprenticeship terms. In the first years of the 1790's, masters did not specify whether they wanted their apprentices to remit time lost by accidents. But, at the turn of the nineteenth century, apprenticeship contracts became more specific and more concerned about time lost by accidents. Many apprenticeship contracts of masons' apprentices and woodworkers' apprentices mentioned that the apprentice was at least partially responsible for having an accident. In 1804, apprentice Jean-Baptiste Gibeau dit Parisien was told by maître maçon Louis Barsolou of St. Laurent suburb that the apprentice would remit "deux jours pour un qu'il aura perdu par sa faute # et jour pour jour de tems ou il ne pourroit travailler parce qu'il se estropié ou pour autre inconvéniens de pareille nature - sans être tenu de rendre le tems perdu par maladie qui demanderoit les soins d'un docteur".⁶⁹ Apprentice woodworkers and apprentice masons were more responsible for accidents, and most had

to remit one day for each day lost by accidents. Apprentices

68 Brevet d'apprentissage of Charles Beaulieu. A.N.Q.M.

Grefte of J-B Desève, 30 mars 1799, no. 1589

69 Engagement of Jean-Baptiste Gibeau dit Parisien. A.N.Q.M.

Grefte of T. Barron, 1^{er} décembre 1804, no. 763

working for coopers and carpenters usually stated that an apprentice was not required to remit time lost by accidents. No mentions of accidents were found in other trades and crafts.

Generally masters did not require that apprentices remit time lost by illness, but especially after 1801-1802 masters in the woodworking, masonry, tailoring and tanning trades for instance began to demand that apprentices remit half the time lost by illness, or one day for each day lost by illness. One apprenticeship contract was found which mentioned the numbers of days lost by an apprentice. Apprentice Louis Hardy lost the following number of days while working for maître menuisier Pierre Fabre of St. Laurent suburb :

Louis Hardy a perdu 4 jour d'en mars en 1794

Louis Hardy a perdu 17 jour dans octobre
depuis le 1

1795 Louis Hardy a perdu 2 jour d'ans mai

70

This notarial deed was kept by master Pierre Fabre from the twenty-first of October 1793 to the 30th June 1795 on which date he remitted the apprenticeship contract to J.G. Delisle, notary of Montreal. Notaries made one or two copies of an apprenticeship contract, and many notarial deeds have a notation indicating the number of copies made and delivered. Did the masters obtain a copy, and did they note down the number of days lost by their apprentices?

70 Engagement of Louis Hardy. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle
21 octobre 1793, no. 1086.

We will never know if they did keep a record of days lost by their apprentices, but master Pierre Fabre did and his action of keeping note of days lost by his apprentice is of great value. We are not informed if apprentice Louis Hardy lost days by absenteeism or by illness, but probably he missed days of work because of illness as he became a maitre menuisier with apprentices of his own in the years following his apprenticeship with master Fabre.

Apprentices who could not provide sufficient satisfaction and utility in the shops and households of the masters were simply dismissed and their contracts nullified before a notary public. Apprentice Joseph Choisser was dismissed by maitre charron Amable Lapierre of St. Antoine suburb because he was "estropié d'un bras .. ne peut continuer l'apprentissage .. annuler".⁷¹ On the 11th June 1801, Pierre Samson dit Sanregret apprentice to Amable Christin dit St. Amour, maitre forgeron at Saint Vincent-de-Paul, was dismissed because "il ne pouvait pas apprendre le métier de forgeron rapport à sa santé".⁷² Along with serious injury, illness preventing the learning of the master's trade, chronic illness was also cause for dismissal. Apprentice John Kane who was "sujet à tomber d'Épélepsie de Temps à autres"⁷³ had his contract made void and null for the second time. Master shoemaker John Allen⁷⁴

had hired John Kane in December 1797, and he was hired

⁷¹ Brevet d'apprentissage, of Joseph Choisser. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 29 septembre 1804, no. 6624

⁷² Brevet d'apprentissage of Pierre Samson dit Sanregret. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J-B Desève, 7 février 1800, no. 1696

⁷³ Engagement of John Kane. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle - 22 mars 1800, no. 2933

⁷⁴ Articles of Apprenticeship of John Kane. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 2 December 1797, no. 137

for the second time by maître cordonnier Jean-Baptiste Lévesque of Notre Dame street, Montreal, in 1800. After three years and four months in a contract of five years and four months, he was dismissed. Dismissals caused by injury or illnesses are by far the most unfortunate cases in the apprenticeship contracts because these apprentices were in a situation in which they couldn't take up a trade.

In the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century, health was of crucial importance because an apprentice who completed his long apprenticeship without being incapacitated by broken limbs, or by serious illness could obtain the means to earn a livelihood.

Trade and residence of fathers of apprentices:

Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century was a typical commercial and agricultural society of the North Atlantic community. Mgr. Denaut of the Parish of Montreal characterized his parishioners from the highest to the lowest as being all fervent members of the community.

C'est donc tout Montréal qui est ici: Montréal à l'aise et riche, avec les Foretier, les Franchères, les DeLery, les Viger, les Taveau, les Guy, les Chaboillez, les Leprohon, les Perrault, les Larivée, les Berthelet, les de Salaberry, les de Longueuil. Montréal pauvre et modeste avec les petits boutiquiers, les humbles artisans, les simples ouvriers. Mais tout ce monde prie.

75

75 Olivier Maurault, La Paroisse-Histoire de L'Eglise Notre Dame de Montréal (Montreal: Louis Carrier & Cie, 1929)

p. 294.

Although the parishioners of Notre Dame were equal in prayer as Mgr. Denaut wrote in 1797, they were not equal in society. This inequality is seen in the choice of a trade which an apprentice's parents had available. Parents had a limited choice when it came to selecting a trade for their sons, and this choice of a trade for their sons is related to the occupation of the fathers. The relationship of the trade and occupation of fathers of apprentices with the trade selected for the apprentices is one of what the parents valued and of which trade and craft would hire their sons. Table 10 shows the social level of the parents of apprentices in the trades and crafts in the district of Montreal from 1790 to 1812.

TABLE 10

TRADE AND OCCUPATION OF FATHERS OF APPRENTICES

BAKER	
trade of father	number
merchants and professionals	0
trades and crafts	
brewer	1
carter	2
cooper	1
miller	1
shoemaker	3
tailor	1
victualler	2
voyageur	2
woodworker	1
habitant	0
yeoman	1
labourer	3
gentleman	1
total	<hr/>
unknown	33

BLACKSMITH

trade of father	number
merchants and professionals	
merchant	1
innkeeper	1
trades and crafts	
blacksmith	2
carpenter	2
mason	1
shoemaker	1
tailor	1
trader	1
weaver	1
writer	1
woodworker	1
voyageur	1
farmer	1
gardener	1
habitant	5
labourer	4
militia (Captain)	1
soldier (private)	3
soldier (sergeant)	2
soldier (major)	2
gentleman	1
schoolmaster	1
total	<u>35</u>
unknown	83

COOPER

trade of father	number
merchant and professional	
merchant tavern keeper	2
trades and crafts	
baker	1
blacksmith	1
brewer	1
carpenter	2
carter	3
furrier	1
letter carrier	1
mason	4
miller	1
millwright	1
surveyor	1
tanner	1

COOPER (continued)

voyageur	2
weaver (cotton)	1
wig maker	1
woodworker	1
gardener	1
habitant	1
labourer	12
soldier (sergeant)	1
total	<u>41</u>
unknown	89

MERCHANT

occupation of father	number
merchant and professional merchant	9
trades and crafts	
blacksmith	1
carpenter	1
musician	1
shoemaker	2
silversmith	2
tailor	4
trader	3
farmer	2
habitant	1
yeoman	1
soldier (private)	4
soldier (sergeant)	1
Minister of Church of Scotland	1
total	<u>33</u>
unknown	48

NOTARIES, ATTORNEYS

occupation of father	number
merchant and professional	
doctor	2
merchant	5
notary	1
trades and crafts	
blacksmith	1
surveyor	1
tavernkeeper	1
tinsmith	1

NOTARIES, ATTORNEYS (continued)

trader	3
woodworker	1
habitant	1
Rector of the Parish of Montreal	1
Member of Legislative Council	1
total	<u>19</u>
unknown	34

SHOEMAKER

occupation of father	number
merchant and professional	
doctor	1
merchant	1
shopkeeper	2
tavernkeeper & innkeeper	3
trades and crafts	
blacksmith	1
boat man	1
carpenter	3
<u>couvreur</u>	2
<u>furrier</u>	2
jeweller	1
mariner	3
<u>scieur de long</u>	1
shoemaker	6
tailor	3
tanner	1
weaver	2
woodworker	1
farmer	1
habitant	4
yeoman	1
soldier (private)	8
soldier (sergeant)	3
schoolmaster	3
gentleman	3
labourer	6
total	<u>63</u>
unknown	89

TAILOR

occupation of father	number
merchant and professional	
merchant	1
surgeon	1
trades and crafts	
baker	1
carpenter	2
mason	1
matmaker	1
painter	1
shoemaker	1
tailor	3
trader	1
voyageur	1
habitant	1
yeoman	1
soldier (private)	9
schoolmaster	2
gentleman	1
labourer	3
total	<u>31</u>
unknown	39

WOODWORKER

occupation of father	number
merchant and professional	0
trade and crafts	
baker	3
blacksmith	1
carpenter	4
carter	4
coachman	1
mason	4
tailor	1
trader	1
weaver	1
woodworker	3
habitant	12
soldier (sergeant)	1
gentleman	1
schoolmaster	2
total	<u>39</u>
unknown	125

Notaries did not always write down the trade or occupation of the fathers of the apprentices. But if this table can be taken as a representative sample of trade and occupation of the fathers of the apprentices, the table does show that certain fathers tended to bind their sons into trades and crafts which they considered to be in the interest of their sons. Table 10 also indicates the trades and crafts which were considered important by the different social and economic groups in the district of Montreal.

Habitants bound their sons into the blacksmithing, shoemaking and woodworking trades, as these trades had the greatest number of fathers who stated that they were habitants. These trades were all practical in nature and most likely attracted the habitants.

Labourers bound their sons into the baking, blacksmithing, coopering, shoemaking and tailoring trades.

Soldiers were more interested in binding their sons into the blacksmithing, shoemaking, tailoring and merchant trade.

Blacksmiths' sons, woodworkers' sons, shoemakers' sons and tailors' sons were bound into each other's trade and into the trade practised by the fathers. But shoemakers' and tailors' sons were also taken by merchants. Some fathers of apprentices who practised a trade bound their sons to other masters in the same trade. Table 11

shows the number of fathers who bound their sons to other masters practising the same trade as they were. These fathers are few since fathers perhaps did not need an apprenticeship contract to train and pass on to their sons their trade. Table 11 is then a compilation of the number of fathers who bound their sons by an apprenticeship contract.

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF FATHERS SELECTING THEIR TRADE FOR THEIR SONS 1790-1812				
trade of father	1790-1795	1796-1801	1802-1807	1808-1812
butcher		1		
blacksmith	1		1	1
mason	1	1	1	
merchant		1	4	4
notaries				1
shoemaker	2	1	1	2
tailor	2		1	
woodworker	1	1	1	
total	7	5	9	7

Table 11 shows that merchants preferred to bind their sons to other merchants during the decade 1802-1812. Masons, shoemakers, tailors and woodworkers and blacksmiths maintained the trade of their households until the years 1802-1807, when the tradition of passing the father's trade unto the son, either by the father's hands or by the hands of a master in the same trade, was changed by economic motives. From 1808 to 1812 these fathers looked at other trades to provide a livelihood for their sons. Only shoemakers' sons and blacksmiths' sons kept their fathers' trade throughout the period, a response to the need and demand of their trade in the Lower Canadian

society.

Table 10 gives us also the numbers of professionals and people with a high status in the community who dominate the numbers of apprentice clerks for notaries and for merchants. The occupation of these fathers were those which appeared in the apprenticeship contracts. Many apprenticeship contracts done for notaries and for other trades did not state the fathers' occupation because the apprentices were garçons majeurs. Garçons majeurs were found in the following trades, in table 12.

TABLE 12

trade	NUMBER OF GARÇONS MAJEURS IN TRADES				total
	1790-1795	1796-1801	1802-1807	1808-1812	
baker	3	2	2	1	8
blacksmith		1	2		3
carpenter	2				2
cooper		1	1	1	3
notary	2	10	3		15
sadler		1			1
shoemaker	2		2		4
woodworker	1	1	4		6
total	10	16	14	2	42

Garçons majeurs did not provide the trade of their fathers. A total of 15 apprentice clerk notaries account for some of the unknown trades of their fathers. The residences of the fathers provide a probable and more exact tabulation of the social origins of the apprentices. In table 13, the residences of the fathers give us a good sample of the social origins of the apprentices, as the residences of the fathers were stated more often than the trades of the fathers.

TABLE 13
RESIDENCES OF FATHERS OF APPRENTICES

residence	BAKER	number
Urban		
Montreal		10
suburbs		
St.Laurent		15
Quebec or Ste Marie		2
St.Antoine		2
St.Joseph or Recollet		4
Rural		
la Prairie de la Magdelaine		2
Lachine		2
Coteau St.Pierre		2
Boucherville		1
Terrebonne		1
Saint-Vincent-de-Paul		1
St.Antoine		1
St.Benoit		1
Ste Thérèse de Blainville		1
Rivière St.Pierre		1
St. Hyacinthe		1
total		<u>47</u>
unknown		6

residence	BLACKSMITH	number
Urban		
Montreal		32
suburbs		
St.Laurent		11
St.Antoine		5
St.Joseph or Récollet		4
Pointe à Callières		2
rural		
Boucherville		5
Verchères		3
St.Antoine		3
Coteau St.Louis		3
St.Ours		2
Varennes		2
L'Assomption		2
Sorel		2
Berthier		1
Pointe Claire		1
St.Benoit		1
St.Nicolas		1

BLACKSMITH (continued)

residence of fathers	number
St. Constant	1
St. Luc	1
St. Philippe	1
St. Joseph	1
St. Denis	1
Longue Pointe	1
Longueuil	1
Châteauguay	1
St. Martin	1
Pointe du Lac	1
Chambly	1
Rivière du Chesne	1
Terrebonne	1
St. -Hyacinthe	1
Trois-Rivières	1
foreign	
Shields, England	1
total	<u>97</u>
unknown	21

COOPER

residence of father	number
Urban	
Montreal	31
suburbs	
St. Laurent	21
Quebec or Ste. Marie	21
St. Antoine	4
St. Joseph or Recollet	7
Saint Louis	2
rural	
Côte de la Visitation	5
Rivière St. Pierre	3
Lachine	3
Ste. Rose, Ile Jésus	2
Côteau St. Louis	2
Sault-au-Récollet	2
Terrebonne	2
St. Laurent	1
St. Joseph	1
St. Régis	1
Varenes	1
Chambly	1
Longue Pointe	1
Sainte Anne	1
Berthier	1

COOPER (continued)

residence of father	number
Boucherville	1
Rivière du Chesne	1
Côte St. Luc	1
Sainte Thérèse de Blainville	1
Sainte Catherine	1
St. Philippe	1
L'Assomption	1
total	<u>120</u>
unknown	10

MERCHANT

residence of father	number
Urban	
Montreal	31
suburbs	
St. Laurent	4
Quebec or Sainte Marie	3
rural	
St. Jean	3
Sorel	2
Lachine	1
Boucherville	1
St. Paul	1
Pointe aux Trembles	1
St. Joseph	1
Ste. Rose	1
L'Assomption	1
St. Armand	1
Lake Champlain	1
Berthier	1
Lunory	1
Trois-Rivières	2
Mascouche	1
Quebec city	2
Charlottenburg, Upper Canada	3
County of Lennox, Upper Canada	1
foreign	
Clinton County, New York State, U.S.A.	1
London, England	1
Ireland	1
total	<u>66</u>
unknown	15

NOTARY, ATTORNEY

residence of father	number
Urban	
Montreal	24
suburbs	
St. Laurent	3
rural	
Verchères	3
la Prairie de la Magdelaine	2
Boucherville	2
St. Philippe	1
Rivière du Chesne	1
Berthier	1
Vaudreuil	1
Sault-au-Récollet	1
Saint-Vincent-de-Paul	1
L'Assomption	1
St. Hyacinthe	1
St. Denis	1
Blairfindi	1
St. Antoine	1
Châteauguay	1
tanneries des Bélair	1
seigneurie. St. Armand	1
total	47
unknown	6

SHOEMAKER

residence of father	number
Urban	
Montreal	60
suburbs	
St. Laurent	18
Quebec or Sainte Marie	4
St. Antoine	3
St. Joseph or Recollet	3
Pointe à Callières	2
rural	
tanneries des Bélair	12
Lachine	4
Varenes	3
St. Jean	2
St. Eustache	2
St. Martin, Ile Jésus	2
Boucherville	2
Pointe-aux-Trembles	2
St. Ours	1
St. Régis	1

SHOEMAKER (continued)

residence of father	number
Carillon	1
St. Benoît	1
la Prairie de la Magdelaine	1
Côteau St. Louis	1
Verchères	1
Quebec city	1
Matilda, Upper Canada	1
Cornwall, Upper Canada	1
Johnstown, Upper Canada	1
River Raisin, Upper Canada	1
Osnagachie, Upper Canada	1
foreign	
Suffield, Connecticut, U.S.A.	1
Argyle, New York State, U.S.A.	1
total	<u>135</u>
unknown	17

TAILOR

residence of father	number
Urban	
Montreal	36
suburbs	
St. Laurent	6
Quebec or Ste. Marie	1
St. Antoine	3
St. Louis	1
rural	
Sorel	4
St. Jean	1
Pointe Claire	1
Varenes	1
Lake Champlain	1
Terrebonne	1
Kingston, Upper Canada	1
Charlottenburg, Upper Canada	1
Lancaster, Upper Canada	1
foreign	
Detroit, U.S.A.	1
total	<u>60</u>
unknown	10

WOODWORKER

residence of father	number
Urban	
Montreal	25
suburbs	
St. Laurent	25
Quebec or Ste. Marie	12
St. Antoine	9
St. Joseph or/Recollet	8
St. Louis	5
Pointe à Callières	2
rural	
Longueuil	5
la Prairie de la Magdélaine	5
Tanneries des Bélaire	3
Verchères	3
Boucherville	3
Pointe-aux-Trembles	3
Varenes	3
St. Charles	2
Lachine	2
St. Michel	2
Chambly	2
Rivière des Prairies	2
St. Hilaire	2
Ste. Rose	1
la Chenaye	1
Beloeil	1
St. Gabriel	1
St. Martin	1
Sainte Anne	1
Côte de la Visitation	1
Pointe Claire	1
St. Joseph	1
St. Philippe	1
Sainte Moine	1
Répentigny	1
St. Luc	1
L'Assomption	1
Beauharnois	1
Sainte Marguerite de Blairfindi	1
Bastican, district of Trois-Rivières	1
Mascouche	1
Quebec city	1
Cap Santé, district of Quebec	1
total	141
unknown	23

Most fathers of apprentices in the baking, coopering, shoemaking, and tailoring trades resided in Montreal and its suburbs. Many fathers of apprentice clerks, of merchants, resided in the city of Montreal and its suburbs, and most were merchants and professionals, and trade-craftsmen. Soldiers' sons were also hired by merchants.

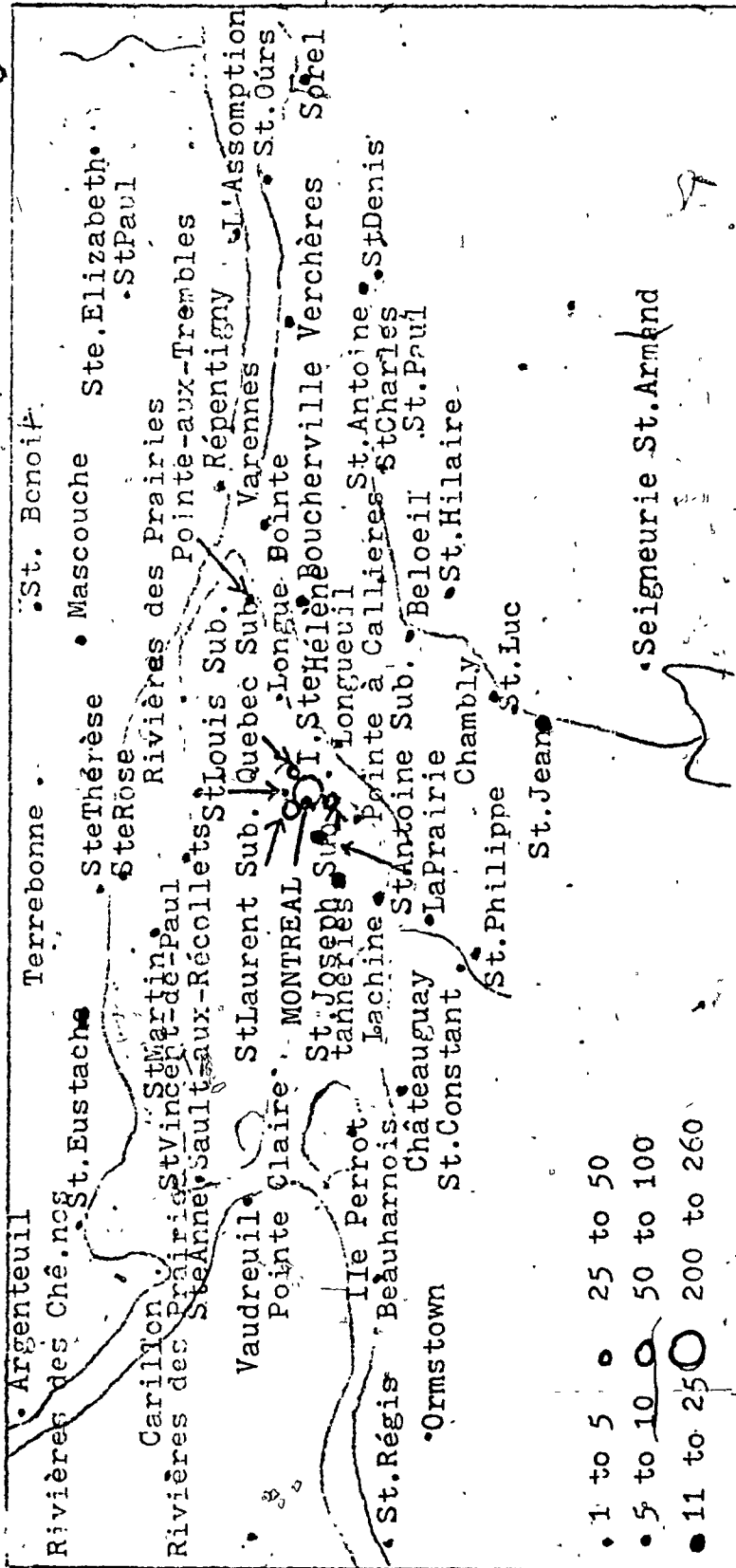
About half of the apprentice clerk notaries were from the rural areas of the district of Montreal. Many fathers of blacksmith's apprentices and of woodworkers' apprentices were also from the rural areas of the district of Montreal. About 47 % of the parents of blacksmiths' apprentices and 38 % of the parents of woodworkers' apprentices were from the villages and seigneuries of the district of Montreal.

Apprentices of foreign origin were found in the blacksmithing, merchant, shoemaking and tailoring trades. These apprentices immigrated from Great Britain or from the United States.

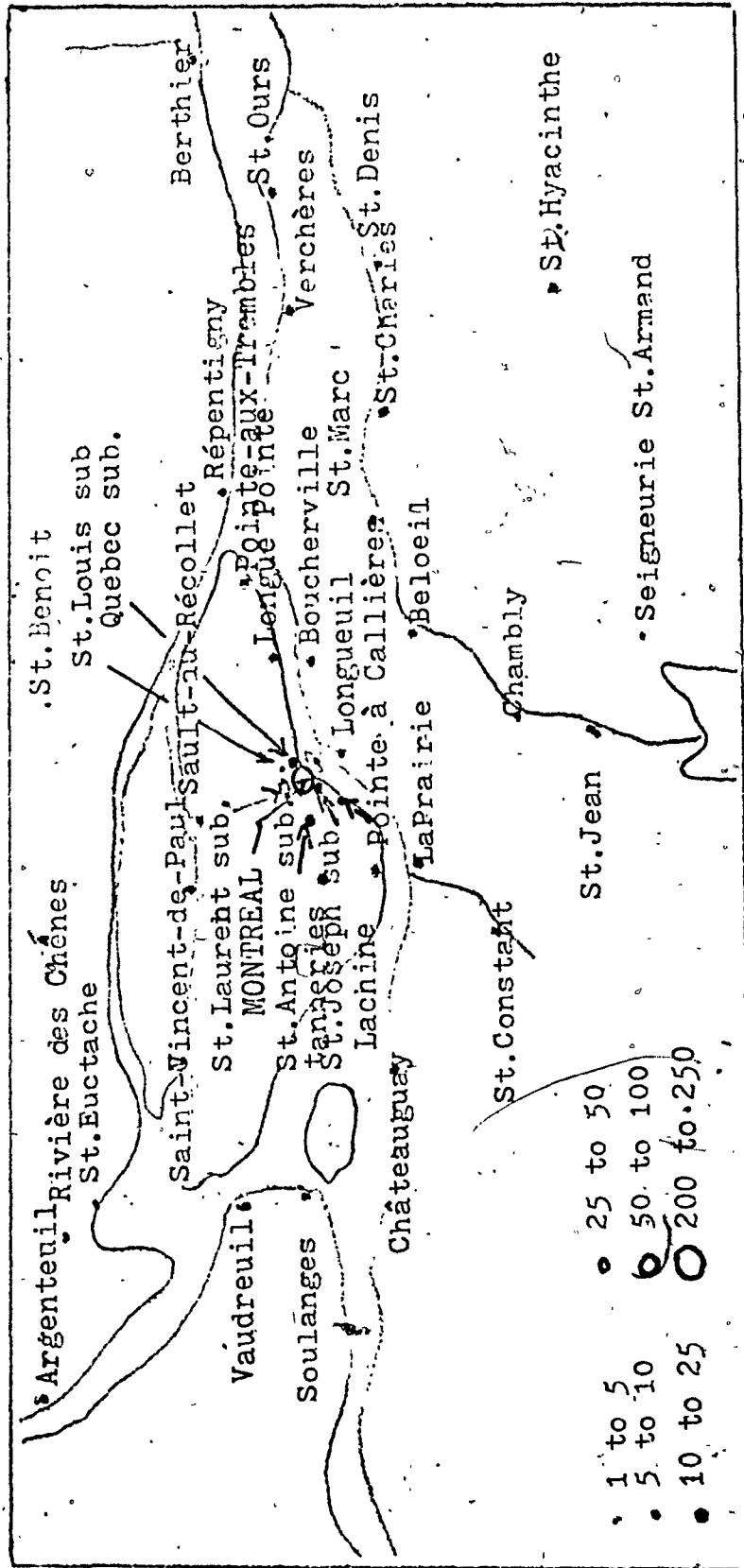
Fathers of apprentices resided throughout the district of Montreal as shown in Map 3. Masters of trades, crafts and professionals lived mostly in the city and suburbs of Montreal, but others were found in the villages and seigneuries along the St. Lawrence and Richilieu Rivers. These maps were compiled from data obtained from apprenticeship contracts for the years 1800 to 1812.

MAP 3

RESIDENCES OF FATHERS OF APPRENTICES, circa 1800-1812



MAP 4.
RESIDENCES OF MASTERS OF TRADES, circa 1800-1812



Montreal between the years 1800 and 1812 had about 242 master trade-craftsmen and professionals. A total of 256 apprentices whose residences were in Montreal were bound to masters.

The suburbs of Montreal between the years 1800 and 1812 had from 4 master tradesmen in St. Louis suburb to 49 master tradesmen in St. Laurent suburb. The suburbs were the homes of some 219 fathers of apprentices.

Villages in the district of Montreal had from one master to four or five masters working at their trades and crafts. LaPrairie had the most numerous masters, with 6 masters residing in the village. The villages of Sorel, St. Jean, Lachine, Laprairie, Varennes, Chambly, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Boucherville, tanneries des Bélaire and Verchères provided between 5 and 15 apprentices each. Many of these apprentices were hired by master trade-craftsmen of Montreal and suburbs.

Choice of trade and craft by mothers of apprentices

A total of 201 mothers bound their children into various trades and crafts and professions. These mothers were widows, mothers whose husbands were in the North West with fur trading companies, mothers who had been abandoned by their husbands, and mothers who had wed for the second time. All these mothers wished to hire out their children so that they could be provided a livelihood and a trade. Table 14 shows the choice of a trade which mothers made for their sons.

TABLE 14
CHOICE OF MOTHERS IN SELECTING A TRADE FOR THEIR SONS
1790-1812

trade	1790-1795	1796-1801	1802-1807	1808-1812	total
blacksmith	6	9	8	7	30
butcher		1	2	1	4
carriage maker				1	1
cooper	4	6	9	5	24
hatter	1	4	3	4	12
jeweller	1	2	2		5
merchant	4	5	4	5	18
notary		1	2	1	4
sadler	1	2	1	1	5
shoemaker	5	12	14	15	46
tailor	2	3	5	2	12
woodworker	5	15	18	2	40
total	29	60	68	44	201

Of the 201 mothers who bound their sons into a trade, 69.7 % of the mothers chose blacksmithing, coopering, shoemaking and woodworking trades. These trades were selected because they had more masters and because they provided more security and advantage for the future of their sons.

Ethnicity and trades

The ethnic composition of the different trades, crafts and professions, as shown in table 15, shows that French Canadians and British Canadians dominated certain of these trades and crafts and professions according to their economic and cultural interests.

British Canadians made up the greatest numbers of masters tradesmen in the auctioneers and brokers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, fur traders, hatters, small manufacturers, merchants, millers, millwrights, printers, ship carpenters, surgeons and apothecaries, and tailors.

TABLE 15.

trade	ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF TRADES	
	French Canadian	British Canadian
auctioneer		
& broker	25 %	75 %
-apprentices	25 %	75 %
bakers	65 %	35 %
-apprentices	84 %	16 %
-journeymen	83 %	17 %
blacksmiths	64 %	36 %
-apprentices	74 %	26 %
-Journeyman	89 %	11 %
butchers	60 %	40 %
-apprentices	67 %	33 %
-journeymen	100 %	
cabinetmakers	17 %	83 %
-apprentices	44 %	56 %
carpenters	40 %	60 %
-apprentices		%
-journeymen	100 %	
carriage makers	71 %	29 %
-apprentices	71 %	29 %
coopers	79 %	21 %
-apprentices	87 %	13 %
-journeymen	82 %	18 %
furriers	50 %	50 %
-apprentices	74 %	26 %
-journeymen		100 %
fur traders	17 %	83 %
-apprentices	14 %	86 %
gunsmiths	58 %	42 %
-apprentices	66 %	24 %
hatters	7 %	93 %
-apprentices	13 %	87 %
jewellers	50 %	50 %
-apprentices	76 %	24 %
-journeymen	60 %	40 %
manufacturers		100 %
-apprentices	25 %	75 %
masons	78 %	22 %
-apprentices	60 %	40 %
-journeymen	100 %	
merchants	12 %	88 %
-apprentices	17 %	83 %
millers	25 %	75 %
-apprentices	33 %	67 %
-journeymen	100 %	
millwrights		100 %
-apprentices		100 %
notaries, attorneys	73 %	27 %
-apprentices	73 %	27 %

painters	50 %	50 %
-apprentices	80 %	20 %
-journeymen		100 %
potters	50 %	50 %
-apprentices	50 %	50 %
printers		100 %
-apprentices	41 %	59 %
-journeymen	25 %	75 %
sadlers	62 %	38 %
-apprentices	64 %	36 %
-journeymen	33 %	67 %
sculptors	100 %	
-apprentices	94 %	6 %
-journeymen	33 %	67 %
ship carpenters		100 %
-apprentices	14 %	86 %
shoemakers	47 %	53 %
-apprentices	57 %	43 %
-journeymen	67 %	33 %
surgeon & apothecaries	20 %	80 %
-apprentices	33 %	67 %
surveyors	100 %	
-apprentices	100 %	
tailors	28 %	72 %
-apprentices	32 %	68 %
-journeymen		100 %
tanners	78 %	22 %
-apprentices	79 %	21 %
tinsmiths	50 %	50 %
-apprentices	50 %	50 %
-journeymen		100 %
vannier	100 %	
-apprentices	100 %	
weavers	100 %	
-apprentices	100 %	
woodworkers	86 %	14 %
-apprentices	89 %	11 %
-journeymen	100 %	

French Canadian masters dominated the baking, blacksmithing, butchering, carriage making, masonry, notarizing, painting, sculpturing, surveying, sadling, tanning, and woodworking trades. French Canadians worked at trades which were related to the needs and demands of the large French Canadian rural and urban population.

British Canadian apprentices were most numerous in the trades in which the masters were of their ethnicity. French Canadian apprentices were found in trades in which most masters were French Canadians, and also, because of the shortage and demand for apprentices in the economy, French Canadian apprentices were found in trades in which there were many British Canadian masters, for example, in the furrier's, jeweller's, painter's, and printer's trade. In these trades, there were more French Canadian apprentices by percentage to French Canadian masters by percentage. French Canadian apprentices were taken on by these masters to learn the trades, and to provide the hands needed in the shops of these masters. British Canadian masters had little choice but to hire French Canadian apprentices who were available from the large French Canadian population.

Education

Education was given to some apprentices. Giving apprentices a few months of schooling every year depended on the wishes of the parents and of the apprentices. In the district of Montreal, British Canadian parents were more concerned about giving their children a formal education, that is, having the master tradesmen send their apprentices to school during their terms. Table 16 shows the number of apprentices of the two ethnic groups who were sent to school.

TABLE 16
NUMBER OF APPRENTICES SENT TO SCHOOL

trade	French-Canadians		British-Canadians	
	school	none	school	none
blacksmith	4	80	8	26
carpenter		22	10	11
coopers		108	8	14
hatter	3	3	28	13
merchant	6	4	13	58
shoemaker	1	84	20	47
tailor	2	19	21	28
woodworker	4	152	4	4
total	20	392	112	175

French-Canadian parents asked for schooling in about 5 % of the apprenticeship contracts, and British-Canadian parents asked for schooling for their sons in about 64 % of the apprenticeship contracts.

Apprentices, who were sent to school, went to night school for periods varying from three months to six months each year, with most apprenticeship contracts allowing schooling for three years of the contract. Most of the apprentices in the trades and crafts in the district of Montreal were given "three months schooling"⁷⁶. Some masters mentioned that they would pay half the cost of sending their apprentices to school⁷⁷, and others said that schooling was at the cost and expense of the parents.⁷⁸

- Merchants' apprentices attended school, in many
- 76 Articles of Apprenticeship of Daniel McKercher. A.N.Q.M.
Greffe of A.J. Gray, 21 December 1808, no. 2213
- 77 Brevet d'apprentissage of Robert White. A.N.Q.M.
Greffe of L.S. Chabbillez, 23 juillet 1804, no. 6554
- 78 Brevet d'apprentissage of Denis Goëlleau. A.N.Q.M.
Greffe of A.J. Gray, 5 mai 1812, no. 3444.

cases, to learn the French language,⁷⁹ and French speaking merchants' apprentices attended school to learn the English language.⁸⁰ Apprentices in the trades and crafts attended school until they had attained the "Rule of Three".⁸¹ Apprentices in the trades and crafts were given a schooling which consisted of reading, writing and cyphering.

Schools in the district of Montreal offered reading, writing and cyphering in addition to other courses. Schoolmaster William Gunn of Montreal taught the following subjects :

Arithmetic through all its different Rules, Vulgar and Decimal fractions, the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, with some other branches of the Mathematics; also Book-keeping by single and double Entries, are taught from seven till nine o'clock by the Subscriber, at this School in Capital street No. 5.

82

Books used by notary J.G. Delisle at College were "French and Latin Dictionaries, Rudiments of Louis Grand, Cicero, Virgil".⁸³ Other books available to students learning to read and write were

Webster's Spelling Books
 School-Books By Lindley Murray by H.H. Cunningham & Co.
 Murray's English Spelling Book
 Murray's English Grammar
 Murray's Introduction to the English Reader
 Murray's English Reader

84

79 Brevet d'apprentissage of George Shoultz. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 3 April 1807, no. 1788

80 Engagement of Edouard Vigneau. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 14 septembre 1803, no. 6076

81 Articles of apprenticeship of Archibald Loveless. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Beek, 6 February 1792, no. 764

82 Montreal Gazette, 29th October 1792

83 Ibid., 24th October 1796

84 Canadian Courant and Montreal Advertizer, 6th May 1811

Although the majority of French speaking apprentices were not sent to school, some apprentices learnt to read and write from their mothers and from their masters. Many mothers were taught to read and write by religious orders.⁸⁵ Apprentice Louis Delaunay was taught reading and writing by his mother, and she instructed maître menuisier Antoine Bouthiller of Montreal that "Ledit apprenti auroit déjà un Commencement d'écriture, le dit Me Bouthiller s'engage par ces présentes autant qu'il se pourra convenablement permettre audit apprenti de prendre de Temps à autre Quelques Exemples pour achever de se perfectionner"⁸⁶ French-Canadian masters who knew how to read and write perhaps taught these skills to their apprentices who needed to learn them. Maître sculpteur et menuisier François Filiau of Montreal had to teach his apprentice Etienne Bélinge to "lui faire Montrer à Lire"⁸⁷

The French speaking population had little opportunity to educate their youth because they lacked schools and teachers⁸⁸, and also they had few books.⁸⁹ French-Canadians were more interested in the practical education which was acquired by the learning of a trade.

⁸⁵ Louis-Philippe Audet, Le Système Scolaire de la Province de Québec, Tome II, L'instruction publique de 1635 à 1800, (Quebec : Les presses universitaire Laval, 1951), p. 306

⁸⁶ Engagement of Louis Delauray. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J.G. Delisle, 6 juillet 1794, no. 873

⁸⁷ Brevet d'apprentissage of Etienne Bélinge. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J-B Desève, 27 décembre 1796, no. 1235

⁸⁸ Louis-Philippe Audet, Le Système Scolaire de la Province de Québec, Tome II, pp. 306-309, and pp. 330-331

⁸⁹ Robert Rumilly, Histoire de Montréal, Tome 2, p. 119

Two écoles de métier are known to have existed in the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century. The school of Louis Quévillon and his associates Joseph Pépin, René St. James, and Paul Rollin, maîtres menuisiers et sculpteurs at St. Vincent-de-Paul began around 1801⁹⁰ and taught their apprentices the art of sculpture⁹¹ and architecture. Another school was located in the city of Montreal, where master silversmith Robert Cruickshank taught his apprentices the art of silversmithing.⁹²

Literacy

Literacy, that is the ability to write one's name as indicated in apprenticeship contracts, was found to vary according to ethnic origin and to the trade which masters and apprentices practised.

The majority of British-Canadian masters in the trades and crafts knew how to sign their names, and all French-Canadian hatters, jewellers, merchants, notaries and surveyors could sign their names. In other trades and crafts, French-Canadian masters signed their names in 70 % to 75 % of the apprenticeship contracts. Perhaps

French-Canadians preferred to put their marks.

⁹⁰ Emile Vaillancourt, Une Maîtrise d'Art en Canada, Montreal : G. Ducharme, 1920), p. 14

⁹¹ Engagement of Joseph Talhoux, dit brin d'amour. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 11 juillet 1803, no. 466

⁹² Marius Barbeau, "Deux cents ans d'orfèvrerie chez nous" in M.S.R.C., Section I, 1939, p. 183. Also see E. Alfred Jones, "Old Church Silver in Canada", in M.S.R.C. Third Series, Tome XII, 1918, pp. 141-142.

TABLE 17

LITERACY

trade	French-Canadian			British-Canadian		
	signature	mark	none	signature	mark	none
baker	68 %	32 %		100 %		
-apprentices	18 %	59 %	23 %	50 %	20 %	30 %
blacksmith	62 %	38 %		95 %	5 %	
-apprentices	11 %	52 %	37 %	38 %	35 %	27 %
butcher	70 %	30 %		80 %	20 %	
-apprentices		60 %	40 %	14 %	28 %	58 %
carpenter	54 %	46 %		100 %		
-apprentices	10 %	55 %	35 %	75 %	15 %	10 %
cooper	50 %	50 %		91 %	9 %	
-apprentices	17 %	63 %	20 %	50 %	44 %	6 %
hatter	100 %			100 %		
-apprentices	50 %	50 %		44 %	42 %	14 %
jeweller	100 %			100 %		
-apprentices	29 %	23 %	48 %	88 %	12 %	
mason	48 %	52 %		100 %		
-apprentices	12 %	48 %	40 %	55 %	33 %	12 %
merchant	100 %			100 %		
-apprentices	30 %	25 %	45 %	78 %	8 %	14 %
notary	100 %			100 %		
-apprentices	100 %			100 %		
sadler	30 %	70 %		100 %		
-apprentices	17 %	66 %	17 %	58 %	42 %	
shoemaker	25 %	75 %		92 %	8 %	
-apprentices	5 %	60 %	35 %	41 %	24 %	35 %
surveyor	100 %					
-apprentices	100 %					
tailor	66 %	34 %		95 %	5 %	
-apprentices	20 %	35 %	45 %	39 %	29 %	32 %
woodworker	57 %	43 %		100 %		
-apprentices	22 %	58 %	20 %	50 %	40 %	10 %

Over 40 % of French-Canadian apprentices hired by hatters, notaries and surveyors knew how to write their names. All apprentices to notaries and surveyors could sign their names. In other trades and crafts, less than 40 % of the French-Canadian apprentices could sign their names. All apprentices of British origin, with the exception of butchers' apprentices, knew how to sign their names in about 40 % of the apprenticeship contracts.

Religion and mores

Religion as a social and spiritual exercise appeared very frequently in apprenticeship contracts of French-Canadians, and in apprenticeship contracts of French-Canadian apprentices bound to British-Canadian masters. Religious activity on the part of British-Canadian apprentices were found in only two apprenticeship contracts.

French-Canadian Roman Catholic apprentices were exempted from work "in the course of a year eight days set apart for Divine Worship, fêtes d'obligation".⁹³ Two British-Canadian apprentices were to be instructed "in the fear of God".⁹⁴ No apprenticeship contracts of British-Canadians mentioned if the apprentices would study the Bible, or that they would attend church services as it was customary for American apprentices.

British-Canadian masters objected to sending their Roman Catholic apprentices to Church on Sundays and fêtes d'obligation, especially since these apprentices lost time away from work of the shop. French-Canadian Roman Catholic apprentices took liberties and they were "pas obligé(s) de travailler dans la Boutique sur ces jours de fêtes et libre d'aller à la Messe et libre aussi d'aller aux Cathéchismes sur l'après-midi du Mercredi et Vendredi pour deux mois dans l'année jusqu'à ce qu'il

⁹³ Articles of Apprenticeship of Joseph Thérien. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 21 November 1798, no. 263

⁹⁴ Articles of Apprenticeship of Benjamin Bills. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of P. Lukin père, 31 May 1796, no. 784

a fait ses premières Communions".⁹⁵

Masters who sent their apprentices to church for the observance of Mass did so at the cost of loosing a day's work from their apprentices. In 1790, John Mittleberger, master tailor of Montreal allowed his apprentice Jean-Baptiste Hunault to attend Church on condition that "Si cependant le dit Sr. Bourgeois a absolument besoin du dit apprenti ces jours là il sera obligé de travailler avec les autres ouvriers de la Boutique".⁹⁶ This was perhaps the practise during the 1790's, that in time of need and necessity, a master required and perhaps forced and coerced an apprentice to remain at the shop. During the 1800's, masters were aware that force was not socially acceptable, therefore masters permitted their apprentices to attend to their religious duties with the proviso that the apprentices were responsible for the time lost. Frederick Fraser, master shoemaker of St. Laur nt suburb, permitted his apprentice François Dion to have time from work to attend to his religious duties, on condition that "en outre un mois de plus pour remplacer tout le tems qu'il pourroit perdre soit ce te année ou les suiv ntes au regard des Cathéchismes qui se font les Jours ouvriers".⁹⁷

⁹⁵ Brevet d'apprentissage of Thomas Delaunais. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 22 octobre 1800, no. 545

⁹⁶ Brevet d'apprentissage of Jean-Baptiste Hunault. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 15 mars 1790, no. 290

⁹⁷ Engagement of François Dion. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron 29 janvier 1810; no. 1650.

Masters had to attend to the mores and good behaviour of their apprentices. Many apprenticeship contracts forbade apprentices to "haunt or frequent playhouses, or alehouses except it be about his master's business".⁹⁸ Although this clause was particularly found in Indentures and in Articles of Apprenticeship, French-Canadians began to literally translate this clause and enforced^{it} on some of their apprentices around the years 1800-1801. French-Canadian masters at the turn of the nineteenth century were more concerned about time lost because of the mores of their apprentices, than attempting as British-Canadian masters to enforce a coercive clause to guarantee the good behaviour of their apprentices. French-Canadian masters discovered sometimes in the 1790's that the authority of the masters was limited to the extent that force was futile and self-defeating. French-Canadian masters, as Alexis Picard who added a clause to the apprenticeship contract of Jean-Baptiste Vaillancourt, preferred a contractual admission of responsibility on the part of the apprentice and his parents, and in Jean-Baptiste Vaillancourt's contract the clause stated that "dans le cas ou le dit apprenti se débauche avant de finir le terme sus dit alors et dans ce cas le

dit André Vaillancourt son père sera responsable du tems
⁹⁸ Brevet d'apprentissage of James Harkness. A.N.Q.M.

Gréffe of J.G. Beek, 1st September 1798, no. 1233

For a longer discussion of mores in Lower Canada, see Jean-Pierre Wallot, "Religion and French-Canadian Mores in the Early Nineteenth Century" in CHR 52, 1971, pp. 51-94, and John Lambert, Travels Through Canada and the United States of North America in the Years 1806, 1807 and 1808, volume 2, pp. 524-525

qu'il aura perdu & tenu de le faire remplacer ou autrement en indemnisés ses dits maîtres"⁹⁹

Death of the master and death of an apprentice

An apprenticeship contract bound an apprentice to the household of the master for the length of the contract. Upon the death of the master, an apprentice in the district of Montreal in the early 1790's was transferred to "some other person of the #trade or- calling in or near the City"¹⁰⁰ By 1802, widows of the artisans kept apprentices working in the shop "sous ceux qui le (the master) remplaceront dans Sa Boutique aucas que Dame .. Son. épouse veuille continuer le dit métier".¹⁰¹ In the 1800's widows of artisans inherited the shop and the apprentices, and continued to work the shop.

Only one apprenticeship contract mentioned the ensuing responsibilities of the master in the event that the apprentice died. Traditionally, a master would take care of the last rites of his apprentice, and therefore there would be no mention of them in the apprenticeship contract. In 1809, Joseph Deganne's parents wished that "dans le cas ou le dit apprenti viendrait a decédé pendant le cour du présent engagement Perras (the master) s'oblige de le faire Inhumér"¹⁰² Parents during the 1800's had to

be more precise about what they expected for their sons

⁹⁹ Brevet d'apprentissage of Jean-Baptiste Vaillancourt. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J-J Jorand, 4 février 1799, no. 2103

¹⁰⁰ Articles of Apprenticeship of Stephen Kinslaer. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of P. Lukin père, 24 November 1794, no. 369

¹⁰¹ Engagement of Pierre Durocher. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 28 mai 1802, no. 309.

¹⁰² Brevet d'apprentissage of Joseph Deganne. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chacollez, 13 mars 1809, no. 8587

because some masters were not interested in providing the traditional cares which a father would give to their sons in similar circumstances.

Conclusion

Apprenticeship in the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century underwent some changes. In its various social aspects, apprenticeship changed because some masters no longer wanted to provide for their apprentices according to tradition. In New France a master treated his apprentice as his own son, while by the late eighteenth century, some masters especially in the city of Montreal kept apprentices as paid workers rather than as members of their household^s and families. A separateness between master and apprentice came about because of the paying of upkeep to apprentices, and also as the result of perceiving apprentices as economic units rather than as learners of a trade.

Masters were more concerned about the days and time their apprentice would lose than about the spiritual and educational welfare for their apprentices. French-Canadians were more interested in acquiring the skills of a trade than in learning something at school, because they had little opportunity to gain by attendance at school.

Socially, apprenticeship in Montreal was changing as it was changing in England, France and the United States.

CHAPTER FOUR

REGULATION OF APPRENTICESHIP IN MONTREAL

Apprenticeship in the district of Montreal was regulated by Justices of the Peace, and by notaries. Justices assisted masters and parents in the binding of young boys to the master, settled disputes between masters and apprentices, and ruled on cases of brutality. Notaries also performed a needed tasks, as they helped to negotiate special agreements which masters and the parents of the apprentices entered into. The setting down of rules and regulations for apprentices came at the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century.

The binding of apprentices by the Court of King's Bench

Some master artisans demanded that mothers or tutors acquire the Court of King's Bench approval before they would accept the apprenticeship contract. A total of 28 apprentices, or 1.9 % of all apprentices bound, were bound with the Court of King's Bench assistance. Of these 28, 23 were represented by tutors and 5 were represented by their mothers. Master shoemaker Alexander Campbell of Montreal had required that Marie Anne Vadotte mother of Joseph Victor Gibault¹ obtain the Court of King's Bench's approval before he accepted her son. The Court of King's Bench's assistance was used most often by British-Canadian masters and by British-Canadian citizens.

¹ Engagement of Joseph Victor Gibault. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 15 décembre 1801, no. 5015.

Assistance of notaries in uncommon apprenticeship contracts

Notaries in the district of Montreal made some apprenticeship contracts in which the masters or mistresses charged apprentice fees to the parents of the apprentice. Apprentice fees were common in England, but few were found in the apprenticeship contracts deposited at Montreal. In the apprenticeship contracts, apprentice fees were found in contracts made by British-Canadian masters and mistresses. Three French-Canadian notaries and attorneys used them, maître Chaboillez, maître Benjamin Beaubien avocat of Montreal, and maître avocat Joseph Bédard of Montreal.

The apprentice fees charged to parents varied from 6 pounds of Lower Canada to 40 pounds of Lower Canada by mantua-makers and milliners, surgeons, painter and gilder.

Notaries and attorneys charged fees varying from 15 pounds of Lower Canada to 100 pounds of Lower Canada. Maitre horloger Charles Arnoldi charged Léon Chénier an apprentice fee of 100 pounds for training his son François Chénier.²

In some apprenticeship contracts, masters discharged their apprentices for having served faithfully or otherwise.

In one contract, the master declared that "John Vaughan Clunn the apprentice in the forgoing articles named, hath diligently, faithfully and honestly served the term of his apprenticeship and therefore doth hereby give and grant

unto him the said John Vaughan Clunn a notarial copy of 2 Engagement of François Chénier. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of T. Barron, 6 juillet 1810, no. 1721.

the said articles, as well as of the present discharge".³
 John Vaughan Clunn was the only apprentice to receive certification that he had completed his service to his master.

Special work done by notaries

Notaries occupied a special function in the apprenticeship system in the district of Montreal. They wrote all the apprenticeship contracts for apprentices bound to masters, and they assisted tutors and mothers in binding their charges to masters. Notaries also settled disputes between masters and apprentices.

Notaries were entitled by the ordonnance 34 Geo. III Cap. 6 Section IX⁴ to legalize apprenticeship contracts for mothers and tutors who resided outside the city of Montreal. Tutors and mothers who wanted to bind their charges but lived in the city had to acquire the permission of the Court of King's Bench. This ordonnance gave notaries the authority to legalize apprenticeship contracts without having recourse to the court. Table 18 shows the social origin of tutors who didn't acquire the permission of the Court of King's Bench to bind their charges.

TABLE 18

SOCIAL ORIGIN OF TUTORS		BINDING APPRENTICES	
French-Canadians		British-Canadians	
1 bourgeois		3 artisans	
2 habitants		1 innkeeper	
1 menuisier		1 King's Postman	
2 priests		2 me. chants	
8 relatives		4 relatives	
3 tutors		1 other	
1 voyageur			
7 others		12 total	
24 total			

3. Articles of Apprenticeship of John Vaughan Clunn. A.N.Q.M.
 Greffe of A.J. Gray, 10 May 1797, no. 57

John Richardson, merchant, sponsored George Bowie as apprentice to Mr. (Duncan) Fischer of Montreal.

Richardson sent this letter to the notary .

Dear Sir

George Bowie a Boy Who came out from Scotland to Mr. Forsyth of Kinston, and lived with him for several years as servant, is desirous of being bound apprentice to Mr. Fisher the Shoemaker - Being under age it is necessary that some person should act for him, and therefore I have no objection to my Name being inserted in the Indenture as his Guardian, with which Mr. Fisher will be satisfied without the formality of legal appointment
30th Decr 1807

I am Your Hble Servant

John Richardson

5

French-Canadian tutors and mothers of apprentices (see chapter three) did not use the assistance of the Court of King's Bench as often as British-Canadians . Notaries were preferred by French-Canadians to assist them in binding their charges.

Notaries also worked together to bind an apprentice. Me Brunelle, notary public of the Parish of St. Benoit, passed a notarial deed before witnesses which was sent to Me Chaboillez of Montreal. The notarial deed permitted François Loron of St. Benoit to be bound apprentice in Montreal.

- Notaries worked with the Court of King's Bench.
- 4 Les Actes et Ordonnances Révisés du Bas-Canada. Publiés par autorité sous la surintendance des Commissaires pour la révision des dits Actes et Ordonnances. (Montreal: Publishers S. Derbyshire and G. Desbarats, 1845), pp 105-106
 5. Articles of Apprenticeship of George Bowie. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 30 December 1807, no. 1987.

Apprentice Paul Varin was "émancipé d'âge par acte reçu devant les honorables juges de la cour du Banc du Roi".⁶ The ordonnance 34 Geo. III Cap 6 Section VIII gave to the "susdites cours du banc du Roi .. le pouvoir d'accorder l'émancipation des mineurs".⁷ Notary Chaboillez who had obtained such a ruling from the court allowed Paul Varin to be bound into apprenticeship.

The property rights of the master

Master tradesmen had property rights over the contracts of their apprentices which included the right to transfer their apprentices to other tradesmen for money. There were 16 apprentices who were transferred to other masters, and six apprentices were transferred for money. Of those six apprentices, 3 were apprentice woodworkers, 2 apprentice blacksmiths, and 1 apprentice cooper. Maître menuisier Jean-Baptiste Duranceau sold the contract of his apprentice Joseph Tribot to Samuel Spay "pour les derniers dix-huit mois pour les cent cinquante livres de vingt coppres"⁸ which were to be given to the apprentice. In 1804, blacksmith John Wragg sold two contracts of his apprentices, George Wright Knowles and St. Luc Paquette to blacksmiths Richard and John Graves. For the contract of George Wright Knowles, John Wragg received "one pound currency of Lower Canada by the month monthly for and during the said unexpired term of one year

⁶ Engagement of Paul Varin. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 19 juillet 1803, no. 5989

⁷ Les Actes et Ordonnances Révisés du Bas-Canada. p. 105

⁸ Brevet d'apprentissage of Joseph Tribot. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 11 décembre 1799, no. 3813

six months and fifteen days",⁹ and for the contract of St. Luc Paquette, John Wragg received the "sum of ten shillings for the first twelve months .. and fifteen shillings said currency by the month for the remainder of the said unexpired term of three years and twenty days".¹⁰ The other three apprenticeship contracts sold for money were sold for similar sums of money. Ten other apprenticeship contracts were transferred without any reasons given. Many apprenticeship contracts had a clause made by the parents of the apprentices which made void the apprenticeship contract if the master transferred it.

British-Canadians used penal sums to guarantee the fulfillment of the apprenticeship term by the apprentices. Two French-Canadian masters used penal sums and 12 British-Canadians used penal sums to guarantee that their apprentices would terminate their terms. Table 19 shows which trades, the sum demanded and the year of the apprenticeship.

TABLE 19
PENAL SUMS DEMANDED BY MASTERS

trade	sum	year
cabinetmaker	30 pounds of Lower Canada	1792
cabinetmaker	27 pounds of Lower Canada	1803
cabinetmaker	16 pounds of Lower Canada	1809
hafter	25 pounds of Lower Canada	1808
merchant	100 pounds of Lower Canada	1807
shoemaker	300 livres de 20 coppres	1797
silversmith	25 pounds of Lower Canada	1800
silversmith	20 pounds of Lower Canada	1805

9 Articles of Apprenticeship of George Wright Knowles. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 14 June 1800, no. 496

10 Brevet d'apprentissage of Saint Luc Paquette. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 8 février 1800, no. 438

TABLE 19. (continued)

trade	sum	year
tailor	20 pounds of Lower Canada	1800
tailor	50 pounds of Lower Canada	1802
tailor	35 pounds of Lower Canada	1804
tailor	20 pounds of Lower Canada	1806
tailor	20 pounds of Lower Canada	1809
fanner.	25 pounds of Lower Canada	1808

Penal sums were the expression of the property rights which the masters exercised over the time and work of their apprentices, in which case of non-fulfillment of the term by the apprentices the master would be compensated.

Many parents of apprentices, especially French-Canadian parents, stated that the master was not allowed to take their sons out of the city or district of Montreal. French-Canadian parents usually restricted masters to "ni emmener ledit apprenti: S'il allait demeurer hors de la Paroisse de Montréal"¹¹ Jewellers and merchants often stated that they needed to bring their apprentices with them. Joseph Normandeau, maître orfèvre of Montreal had "la liberté d'emmener au Détroit au Cas qu'il y aille"¹² The restrictions imposed on the masters concerning the bringing of their apprentices with them if they left the district of Montreal were restrictions of the property rights of the masters over the apprenticeship contracts.

Some masters were willing to make concessions to apprentices. British-Canadians bound by Indenture and

11 Brevet d'apprentissage of François-Xavier Chevalier. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 18 février 1812, no. 10, 176

12 Brevet d'apprentissage of Louis Lefrenait. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 14 mai 1805, no. 6920.

Articles of Apprenticeship were not allowed to marry. In the case of Joseph L. Kollmyer, his master granted his permission but under a penal sum :

and afterwards on the fifteenth day of September of the year 1807 before the same notaries personally came and appeared Joseph L. Kollmyer, John Andrew Kollmyer Senr. his father and Benaiah Gibb the master .. which said Joseph L. Kollmyer being desirous to contract matrimony by and with consent and approbation of his parents and friends and the said Benaiah Gibb his master doth hereby grant his permission and consent for that purpose on condition that the said Joseph L. Kollmyer shall continue well and faithfully to serve the said Benaiah Gibb his master in the capacity of his apprentice for and during the unexpired term of the said articles in the same manner, and subject to same covenants, clauses, and conditions (matrimony excepted) as therein is mentioned and set forth and not otherwise and for security Whereof the said John Andrew Kollmyer doth hereby bind and oblige himself his heirs executors and administrators in the penal sum of fifty pounds current money of this Province and to that effect hath and doth mortgage and hypothecate all his property..

13

Apprentices were responsible for damages and time lost. One father paid for the misbehaviour of his son in this fashion :

On the fifteenth of August in the year eighteen hundred and ten... Personally appeared William Hewson Senr of William Henry in the District of Montreal Gentleman who confessed acknowledged to be justly and truly indebted on the day of the date hereof to Saml Park of said Montreal the master in the above and foregoing articles of apprenticeship named in the sum of twenty seven pounds ten shillings Currency being for damages and in Consideration of the loss of time now past by and on the part of (his) son

13 Articles of Apprenticeship of Joseph L. Kollmyer. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 30 July 1802, no. 797

the apprentice in the said articles also named which said Sum of twenty seven pounds ten shillings Currency aforesaid the said William Hewson SenR. did and doth hereby covenant promise and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Samuel Park present & accepting for himself his heirs & assigns or the bearer hereof within the space and time of one year from this day that is to pay in and by three and equal payments of nine pounds three shillings & five pence each at the expiration of every four months during the said term on pain and that upon and immediately after the said payments shall have been faithfully made by and on the part of the said William Hewson SenR. the said Samuel Park doth hereby consent to release and discharge the said Edward Hewson the apprentice above named of and from the said articles of Apprenticeship otherwise to be the same to be and remain in full force and virtue according to the form and tenor thereof ..

14

Cancellation of contracts, disputes and desertions

The cancellation of apprenticeship contracts was at the discretion of the masters. In the majority of apprenticeship contracts cancelled by the masters in the trades and crafts, no reason was given for the cancellations. Table 20 outlines some reasons for cancellation of apprenticeship contracts.

TABLE 20

REASONS FOR CANCELLATION OF APPRENTICESHIP CONTRACTS	
1- no reason for cancellation given	83
2- illnesses, accidents, insanity	5
3- disputes	4
4- parents bought remainder of time	12
5- cancelled for damages to master's property	3
6- apprentice absent without leave	1
7- apprentice asked to be released	2
8- apprentice to provide for himself	1
9- apprentice returning to Quebec city	1
total	114

14 Articles of Apprenticeship of Edward Hewson. A.N.Q.M.
 Greffe of A.J. Gray, 20 September 1803, no. 978

A total of 114, or 7.8 %, of the apprenticeship contracts were cancelled. The major reasons for cancellation of contracts were probably because the apprentices didn't work and misbehaved, and because the apprentices were too costly to keep. Some parents bought the unexpired term of apprenticeship from the masters for sums varying from \$60.00 to \$4.00. Ten of the twelve apprenticeship contracts bought by parents were bought by French-Canadians. Maitre forgeron Jean-Marie Desforges of Montreal asked for the sum of "cinquante livres de vingt coppres"¹⁵ from the father of Joseph Charbonneau in July 1807. The greatest number of cancelled apprenticeship occurred between 1802 and 1807, as shown in Table 21.

TABLE 21

CANCELLATION OF APPRENTICESHIP CONTRACTS

trade	1790-1795	1796-1801	1802-1807	1808-1815	total
baker		1		2	3
blacksmith	1	2	4		7
butcher		2	3	1	6
cabinetmaker	1		2		3
carpenter		2			2
carriage maker	1		2		3
cooper	3	6	4	5	18
furrier	1	1	1		3
gilder		1			1
hatter			1	1	2
jeweller			1	3	4
mason			1	3	4
merchant	2		2	3	7
miller			1		1
sadler		1	2	2	5
shoemaker	1	5	5	3	14
surgeon				1	1
tailor	2	2	3	5	12
tinsmith				1	1
woodworker	4	6	6	2	18
total	16	28	38	32	114

15 Brevet d'apprentissage of Joseph Charbonneau. A.N.Q.M.
Griffe of L.S. Chaboillez, 24 juillet 1804, no. 6557

From 1796 to about 1810, apprentices who didn't meet the expectations of their masters had their apprenticeship contracts cancelled and they were sent away. Masters no longer wanted to keep their apprentices if they didn't work or behave themselves. In 1802, master shoemaker Solomon Myer of Montreal didn't bother to cancel the apprenticeship contract of Joseph Foutier, as the apprentice was "abandonné par Solomon Myer, me cordonnier"¹⁶

Some 22 apprentices were hired more than once by other masters in the same trade as their first masters. Of those 22, 2 had their first apprenticeship contract cancelled, 2 apprentices had been abandoned by their masters, 2 apprentices were rehired because their first masters left the district of Montreal, 1 apprentice had his contract sold, 9 apprentices left their masters for better conditions, 3 apprentice clerk notaries were taken by other notaries to "compléter les cinq années exigées par la loi"¹⁷, and 3 apprentices left their masters to work for other masters.

Apprentices who went to work for other masters are an indication that the tradition of perceiving apprentices as part of the masters' households were breaking down especially in the years 1802 to 1812.

¹⁶ Engagement of Joseph Foutier. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J-J Jorand, 14 juillet 1802, no. 2174

¹⁷ Brevet de Cléricature of Jean-Marie Cadieux. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A.J. Gray, 12 décembre 1803, no. 1026

French-Canadian artisans in the 1790's used a clause to prevent their apprentices from leaving, such as "ni quitter ledit service sous les peines portées par les ordonnance".¹⁸ As few French-Canadian artisans advertised for their run-away apprentices, perhaps they went after their apprentices as maître cordonnier Germain Lenoir warned his apprentice Jean-Marie Duplin, that he was not to leave "sous les peines de l'ordre, d'être arrêté par tous ou le dit maître le rencontrera".¹⁹

It is impossible to estimate if master artisans were more severe towards their apprentices during the 1790's or during the 1800's. Psychologically, this is impossible to measure because there are too many apprenticeship contracts which are silent about the psychological attitudes that the masters held towards their apprentices.

Four apprenticeship contracts were cancelled as the result of disputes between masters and apprentices. Three disputes occurred during the 1790's, and all three apprenticeship contracts were made according to tradition. Traditional apprenticeship contracts as opposed to apprenticeship contracts with a punitive clause did not state that apprentices were responsible for time lost nor the number of days an apprentice would

18 Engagement of Jacques Bellefeuille. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J-P Gauthier, 28 janvier 1793, no. 274

19 Brevet d'apprentissage of Jean-Marie Duplin. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of A. Foucher, 16 août 1792, no. 7064

remit for each day lost. Traditional apprenticeship contracts were unspecific and generally vague about what the master expected from their apprentices. Apprenticeship contracts with a punitive clause in which apprentices agreed and had to remit the time lost at the end of their terms, allowed master and apprentices a certain amount of freedom, and perhaps accounts for the lack of disputes between French-Canadian masters and French-Canadian apprentices. Apprenticeship contracts with a punitive clause came in vogue during the 1800's and were especially used by French-Canadian masters who resided in and around the city of Montreal.

The dispute between John Merckell and his apprentice Jean-Baptiste Gamelin resulted in the most brutal treatment found in the 1790's. John Merckell, shoemaker of Montreal, and his journeymen brutally assaulted the apprentice Jean-Baptiste Gamelin after he was returned to the shop by his mother.²⁰ The Grand Jury fined him the sum of ten pounds for his cruelty to his apprentice.

In 1794, notary J-B Désève wrote about the dispute between master blacksmith Alexander Fraser and his apprentice Etienne Dupré when the apprenticeship contract was cancelled. The notary wrote the following :

Lesquels ont par les présentes volontairement résilié & résilient LeSusdit Brevet D'apprentissage. Voulant qu'il Soit regardé comme non faite & avenu Et attendu que Le dit Etienne Dupré auroit Levé une prise de Corp Contre

²⁰ Montreal Gazette, 11 November 1790. See Appendix VII.

Also see Hilda Neatby, Quebec: The Revolutionary Age 1760-1791. (Toronto : McClelland and Stewart, 1966), p.235

Sondit maître pour L'avoir mal traité & Battu
 & que Son dit maître auroit Eté obligé de
 donner Caution pour Répondre à la plainte
 dudit Etia ne Dupré en conséquence des
 présentes S'est Désisté & Désiste volontai-
 rement de la poursuite par lui Intenté
 Contre Sondit Maître au moyen de quoi Les
 dites parties Se quittent réciproquement
 de Toutes Dettes Compte & poursuite
 quelconques Dont acte Requis & octroyé

21

The apprenticeship contract of Etienne Dupré suggest that his master feared to appear in court. Alexander Frader perhaps feared the consequences which happened to John Merckell after his court appearance. After his court appearance John Merckell left Montreal shortly after possibly because he losts his clients.

One contract was cancelled in 1803 which shows more evidence of a dispute between a master and an apprentice. Notary P. Lukin wrote that "vu l'incompabilité d'humeurs qui existe entre le dit Jacob Rittman et Louis Vaine son apprenti en métier de brevet..."²²

Several apprentices appeared in the courts, from May 1810 to January 1812, on charges of leaving their masters, of being absent without leave, and other causes of misbehaviour. In the 1800's, masters were probably less severe but they were willing to have their apprentices prosecuted instead of punishing them themselves, and they did so when the courts and rules and regulations of apprentices were established in 1810.

21 Engagement of Etienne Dupré. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of J-B Desève, 27 mai 1794, no. 915

22 Engagement of Louis Vaine. A.N.Q.M. Greffe of P. Lukin père, 30 septembre 1800, no. 1923

Desertion from the service of the master appears to have been a problem peculiar to British-Canadian masters. Ads in the newspapers of Montreal were placed by British-Canadian masters. Such an ad was as follows :

One Penny Reward !

Ran away from the Subscriber, on the 31st of January an Apprentice Boy, named Samuel Mitchell a carpenter, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black hair, round shoulders, with a lazy walk- he is much in the habit of lying and taking of strong liquor- and when he swears his first words are D-n my buttons !!&c - Had on when he went away and took with him two new stripe blue Cotton Shirts, two pair of Grey Cloth Trousers, one short blue Coat, one Red the other Yellow, two Black Hats with small brims, one soldier's fur cap, four or five books, a carpenters' Brace, a Drawing Knife and Gim let.- He likewise enticed two Apprentices with him, who were taken up by their master.- This is the second Master this Deserter has marched from.- The Public are cautioned against trusting him, as he has contracted all the debts he was capable of to help himself off. Whoever will secure said Boy in any gaol, or bring him to his master, shall have the above reward - but no charges .

I. Shay

23

Desertion from the masters was frequent from 1805 to 1812. Table 22 shows the years that desertions occurred.

TABLE 22
NUMBER OF DESERTIONS PER YEAR 1790-1812

year	number	year	number
1790	1	1805	2
1791	1	1806	1
1792	1	1807	4
----		1808	6
1799	1	1809	2
----		----	
		1811	2
		1812	2

23. Canadian Courant and Montreal Advertizer, 8. February, 1808

The increase in the number of apprentice-deserters during the years 1805-1812 was the result of using apprentices for labour without giving them a skill.

Apprentices were perhaps more interested in acquiring a skill without having to serve a long term, and masters wanted apprentices to serve long terms without having to teach them a skill. Most apprentices were about to complete their terms of apprenticeship, and were in their late teens and some 20 years old.

Rules and regulation of apprenticeship in Montreal

The responsibility for the behaviour of apprentices belonged to their masters. But one ordonnance was passed in 1801 to exercise some control on apprentices in the society :

que la personne ou les personnes obtenant telle license ne souffriront sciemment, durant la durée de la dite license, aucun apprenti, écolier ou domestique, jouer au dit billard, et ne souffriront aucune personne ou personnes quelconques y jouer de l'argent

24

Rules for the regulation of apprentices in society were non-existent until 1810, when the Justices made and enforced certain rules for apprentices and for masters. Justices had been granted the authority to govern apprenticeship by the "Act to empower the Justices of the Peace to make, for a limited time, rules and regulations for the government of Apprentices and others".²⁵

These rules appeared in the Montreal Gazette in 1810.

24 Les Actes et Ordonnances Révisés du Bas-Canada, pp. 259-260

25 The Provincial Statutes of Lower Canada, 42 Geo. III. Cap. II, pp. 111-112.

Jonathan Sewell brought the following charge to the Grand Jury at Quebec in March 1809, and although he didn't mention apprentices, he most likely had them in mind :

.. From these causes, where the number is too great, all public houses become haunts for the idle and dissolute, in which much of what they possess from time to time is exchanged for indulgencies alike ruinous to health and industry; in which, time and the earnings of labour, to the ruin of their families are wasted; a taste for luxury and extravagance acquired leading to guilt for the support; morals imperceptibly corrupted: the miseries of the poor too certainly increased, and (what is most alarming) the rising generation initiated in the same course, and too surely confirmed in it, by example.

26

It was perhaps with what Jonathan Sewell said before the Grand Jury that Justices made the Rules and Regulations of Apprenticeship²⁷ during the winter months of 1810. In Article 3, desertion was made punishable by a fine not less than ten shillings and not greater than ten pounds currency of Lower Canada. Article 6 made severe punishment by the masters onto the apprentices punishable by a fine not greater than ten pounds. By Article 10, masters no longer could bring their apprentices out of the district of Montreal without the consent of the apprentices. The Rules and Regulations of Apprentices were supplemented in 1811, by making apprentice-deserters punishable and being sent to the House of Correction for a term not exceeding two months.²⁸

²⁶ Montreal Gazette, 10 April 1809

²⁷ Ibid, 17 September 1810, also see appendix VIII

²⁸ Ibid, 10 June 1811, also see Appendix IX

Many apprentices were fined in court for violating the rules and regulations made by the Justices. Joseph Joutras accused of deserting from the service of Messrs. White and Shand, carpenters and joiners of Montreal, was ordered to return to his duty and to pay the court cost.²⁹ In 1811-1812, Justices punished apprentice-deserters by committing them to the House of Correction. For having deserted from the service of André Roy his master, Michel Fillion was committed to the House of Correction for fifteen days and ordered to pay costs.³⁰ Donald McKinnon³¹ paid the highest fine, forty shillings, for having absented himself from the service of David Munn, a ship-builder.

Justices were empowered to assist masters in obliging apprentices to carry out their duties. In an address to the Grand Jury at Quebec, in 1811, Ross Cuthbert explained that :

The law has given to Magistrates, the power of punishing all apprentices for refractory conduct, idleness, absence without leave, gross negligence, dissipating the Master's property, disobedience of lawful and reasonable commands, and in fine for every act that may affect the Master's interest, or the peace and good order of his family. Then, according to circumstances may condemn such offenders, to different durations of confinement to the House of Correction, there to be kept at hard labour and under very painful privations.

32

²⁹ Montreal Gazette, 29 October 1810; Weekly Sittings

³⁰ Ibid, 6 January 1812, Court of Weekly Sessions of the Peace

³¹ Ibid, 8 April 1811; Special Sessions

³² Quebec Gazette, 2 May 1811

Conclusion

Many masters and apprentices who appeared in court, as seen in the newspapers in 1810-1812, are ample evidence that the traditional bond of master-apprentice living together in a common household learning and working at the tale of the master was weakened and changed. French-Canadian and British-Canadian masters shared a common interest in using their apprentices for their benefit didn't necessarily teach their apprentices a trade.

During the years previous to the writing of Rules and Regulations of Apprentices in 1810, Justices and notaries settled disputes between masters and apprentices. The great increase in the number of apprentices violating their contractual obligations to their masters forced the Justices to write the Rules and Regulation of Apprentices in 1810. Justices intervened to enforce apprenticeship.

CONCLUSION

Apprenticeship in the district of Montreal at the turn of the nineteenth century was, still in many ways the form of apprenticeship of the eighteenth century.

In its traditional form, apprenticeship was the social mean to train youth in a trade or craft. Apprentices lived in the households of their masters and shared food, lodgings, and other essentials for life with the master's family and other apprentices and workers.

But by the turn of the nineteenth century, some masters for example woodworkers, began to pay upkeep to their apprentices instead of providing clothing, washing and mending which were provided in traditional apprenticeship.

Even in trades which provided upkeep according to tradition there was a noticeable change occurring.

This change seemed to be evident during the 1800's, but it was a change in attitudes which masters held towards their apprentices. Although it is difficult to measure such change in attitudes, we can perhaps state positively that some masters considered their apprentices more as workers than as learners of the trade. Masters and apprentices developed increasingly more aloof from the traditional personal relationship which existed in the early 1790's. Masters were probably more severe in the traditional form of apprenticeship, but in the new form of apprenticeship of the 1800's masters were more

punitive. Justices in 1810 intervened to make apprenticeship functional, and in doing so they more or less reinforced the authority of the masters.

Master and apprentice lived in a society which was undergoing change at the turn of the nineteenth century. Masters and apprentices living in the traditional mold of apprenticeship were perhaps perplexed by the changes in the socio-economic system. The socio-economic system was changing from one of local production for the local population to one increasingly woven into the larger society of the North Atlantic community which brought the use of currency, a greater flow of goods, new attitudes and ideas about work organization to Lower Canada. To what extent did these new ways affect the trade and craft organization in the district of Montreal we cannot state in certainty. Until a total research is done about the trades and crafts, such as size of the shops, the number of masters who worked without apprentices, the number of journeymen, movement of labour in the district of Montreal, population growth and other socio-economic aspects of trades and crafts, we are left with unanswered questions. For instance, we do not know how many apprentices became masters, if they set up a shop or if they became journeymen, and if they set up a shop where did they move to, and if they followed the practices of the trade of their former masters. It would also be interesting to know if the new masters adopted new ways

of practising their trades.

A study of all the groups involved in trade and craft organization and production would be beneficial to social and economic history of Lower Canada. Although notarial deeds does not permit the historian to do a comprehensive study, such a research does allow the historian to notice and have a measure of change as written and witnessed by the notaries. The study of a census does provide the historian with an accurate count but it is a count of persons which is only an approximation. A census is a quantification which does not explain change in the short term. For example, a census taken in one year does not and cannot possibly enumerate apprentices who have been working at the shop, apprentices who have been hired, and others who have been fired in the day to day activity of the shop of a master. In short, a census cannot explain the change in the daily numbers of workers at a certain shop.

The Groupe de Recherche sur la société montréalaise au 19^e siècle¹ has tabulated a number of 207 apprentices working in Montreal in 1825. This shows that the number of apprentices in Montreal remained relatively stable from 1805-1825, even though the population of Montreal increased 2.5 times. It would be interesting to research and explain the change in the hiring of apprentices

during these twenty years, and notarial deeds will

¹ Jean-Paul Bernard, Paul-André Linteau, and Jean-Claude Robert. Répartition des professions par secteurs d'activité économique. Cité de Montréal 1825. in Groupe de Recherche sur la société Montréalaise au 19^e siècle. Tableaux. Paper presented at IHA, 1974

offer some of these explanations.

Apprenticeship was undoubtedly changing during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and future research will probably provide many answers to explain the changes in the working-class society of the early nineteenth century.

APPENDIX I

Greffe of Thomas Barron, le 17 décembre 1800, no. 100
 Engagement de Michel David au Sr Louis Lamontagne
 Par devant les Notaires de la Ville et District
 de Montréal dans la Province du Bas Canada y Résidans
 sousignés

Fut présent Jean-Marie David Demeurant à la Côte
 de la visitation lequel pour faire le profit et avantage
 de Michel David Son fils se présente au présent et
 de Son consentement l'aparcos présentes volontairement
 engage au Sieur Louis Lamontagne Le Tonnelier
 demeurant en cette Ville de Montréal et ratent le dit
 Michel David pour Son apprentis pour le temps et espace
 de quatre années finis et révolus à compter du Sept
 Juillet 1800 Sept Cent quatre vingt dix neuf durant
 ledit temps il promet montrer et enseigner ledit Métier
 de tonnelier et tout ce dont il se mêle et en rejets
 enicilloi le nourrir, Loger, Chauffer, Blanchir et Raccommo-
 der et l'entretenir de hardes, outre aussi le traictor
 Doucement et humainement.

Et de Sa part le dit apprentis Sara tenu Comme il
 sera le promet par ces présentes de Servir et obéir
 à Son dit Maître, ou autres représentants sa personne
 exécuter fidèlement tout ce qu'il lui Commandera delicite
 et honnête, faire Son profit éviter Son Damage, En avertir
 S'il vient à Sa Connoissance, et généralement faire tout
 ce qu'un bon apprentis doit et est obligé de faire Sans
 pouvoir Sabsenter ni quitter ledit Service auquel ces
 ledit Jean-Marie David promet le faire chercher et le
 ramener chez Son dit Maître toutes fois qu'il Sabsentera
 et Sans la permission et Si ledit apprentis perd dutes
 par absence contre le pré et par Sans la permission de son
 dit Maître et Sara tenu de le rendre Jour pour Jour à la
 fin du dit apprentissage et au cas ou ledit - Lamontagne
 décéderait avant l'expiration du terme Du présent
 en cas mort ledit apprentis Sara tenu de parachever Son
 ters sous ceux qui le remplaceront dans ladite boutique
 Sans la - sages que de Marie Chartrand Son épouse veulle
 Continuer ledit Métier Car ainsi &c Promettent ce
 obligant de Renoncant ce fait et passé en la Ville de Montréal
 en l'étude l'an Mil huit cent le dix sept de décembre
 après midi étant les dites parties déclare ne Savoir
 Somer de ce qui excepte le dit Louis Lamontagne qui a
 Signé avec nous - notaire lecture faite de ce que
 rayés nuls.

Louis Lamontagne

Jte Desève No^{re}

Thos. Barron

N.P.

APPENDIX II

Greffe of Antoine Foucher, le 7 avril 1797, no. 7441a.
 Engagement of J. Bte Charon apprentis à Sr. André Baron
 Me menuisier

Pardevan &c

Fus présents Jean Baptiste Charon âgé de dix neuf ans
 ayant trois ans et prochain, Sortans de son passage de
 Chez Amable Jean pion menuisier demorans à Veuchères, de
 présent En Letude Legal pour S'ire Son profit Et avantage
 Et se perfectionner dans le métier de menuisier dont il a
 déjà quelque Connoissance, volontairement S'en engage à
 S'en a e parces présentes pour Le temps et Espace d'une
 année Entière Et (illegible), à compter du dix huit
 février dernier, pour finir à pareille date L'an
 prochain, avec Sr. André Baron menuisier de cette ville
 y demorans rue St. François, pour durant ledt tems, Lui
 obéir En qualité d'apprentis Compagnon Entous Ce qu'il
 Convien Et en refuge En Cette profession Ci autres les
 soins à Sa maison faire tous les Efforts pour mettre à
 profit toutes les Leçons de La profession de menuisier
 que Lui donnera Son maître Son pouvoir faire aucune
 absence de Sa maison Sans le Consentement de Son maître,
 à peine de Rendre la double dutens perdu : prendre Ses
 intérêts à la Conservat'on de Ses Biens et Effets,
 Lavertire de tous qui pourrois Lui être fois. Et Enfin
 Sans pouvoir Int rompre Le Cours du présens Engagement
 Sous Les peines de l'ordonnance et de perdre Ses gages.

Le présens marché ainsi fait avec promesses Et
 obligation de la par dudit Sr. André Baron, de nourrir
 Ledt Engagé à Son poste, ordinaire Le Blanchir le
 Racommoder Et Enfin Lui Bailler Et paier une fois
 Seulement La Somme de vingt quatre piastre du mérite
 Chacune de Six francs renvoye François Se au fure Et
 mesure de Ses Besoins. Car ainsi (illegible) L'exécution
 des Conterances présens marché Les parties on Elu Leurs
 domicile En la maison du Sr Baron, ls rue St. François
 anse Montréal Lan mil Sept cens quatre vings dix Sept
 Le Sept avril après Midy Et Ledt Sr. Baron Signe avec
 No^{ro} à l'Exception dudit Engagé qui ayans déclaré Ne Savoir
 Signer, Déceendis Et Lecture faite a fais Sa marque ord

Sa
 JBte Charon
 marque

André Baron

L.S. Chaboillez
 nRe

A Foucher
 No^{ro} Royal

Letter added to notarial deed
 A Confier, monsieur Baptiste Charon de Me André Baron à
 Montréal

J'ai relu mon cher Baptiste la lettre je suis charmé
 de te voir, ché un bon maitre profite en bien tu tes donné

aSSé bon marché pour qu'il praine un peu de paine à le
 montré ta oublier que tu a va gagné cette hiver trois
 piastre par mois et que Ca te faisais 30 piastres mais
 ent faite il faut prendre Son partie par le bon Comme
 por Le movais te voila dans la ville mon cher je te
 re Comme de à ton maître qu'il te face et vité les
 movaisse Compagnie on ne manque pas d'émic Sur tout je te
 dé sans de voir le petit Thibault que tu a Comme à
 t cours eroy que je sacré tout ce qui se passera
 qu'on ne ferois elheruë profite de mon Conseil il ne
 faut quate l'handre assé Homme et je ne serré jamais vieux
 pour toi fous cette Calité fait mes complin et à ton
 maître que je prie sa voir soin de toi et prie ton
 maître de ne marqué sil est Content de tous ait royer
 que je Cris toujours ta tandre maraine veuve la macque

APPENDIX III

Greffe of A. J. Gray, 12th April, 1890, no. 474

Articles of Apprenticeship of Benjamin Paquet to Mr. George Platt

Before the subscribing Public Notaries residing in
 the City of Montreal in the province of Lower Canada
 Personally Appeared Benjamin Paquet son of Jean
 Paquet, deceased and Marie Thibault his Wife, which said
 Benjamin Paquet being on or about the Age of eleven Years,
 Declared by virtue of these presents and for the
 considerations hereinafter mentioned to have of his own
 free and voluntary will as well as by the will and
 consent of the said Marie Thibault his Mother party to
 these presents & Accepting thereof placed and bound
 himself as an Apprentice to Mr. George Platt of this
 City Blacksmith, present & Accepting to be taught in the
 said Trade, Science or Occupation of a Blacksmith, which
 the said George Platt now useth, and with him in the manner
 of an apprentice to dwell continue and serve, until he
 shall have attained the Age of twenty one Years, and fully
 to be complete and ended, during all which Term the said
 Apprentice, his said Master well and faithfully shall
 serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere
 gladly do, as well relating to the said Trade, Science, or
 Occupation of a Blacksmith, as in and about other matters
 and Things whatsoever, hurt to his said Master he shall
 not do, nor willingly suffer to be done by others, but
 the same to his power let, or forthwith give notice
 thereof to his said Master the Goods of his said Master
 he shall not imbezel or waste, nor lend them without his
 consent to any, he shall not commit Fornication nor
 contract Matrimony within the said Term, he shall not
 play at Cards, Dice, Tables or any other unlawful Games,
 whereby the said Master may have any loss, with his own
 Goods or others, he shall neither buy nor sell, he shall
 not haunt Taverns or Playhouses, from the service of his

said Master, he shall not at anytime Depart or absent himself without his said Masters leave but in all Things as a good and faithful Apprentice shall and will behave and demean himself, towards his said Master, and all his during the said Term. And the said Master his said Apprentice, the said Trade, Science or Occupation of a Blacksmith which he now useth, with all Things thereto belonging shall and will teach and instruct, or otherwise cause to be well and sufficiently taught and instructed, after the best way and manner that he can and shall and will also find and allow unto his said Apprentice Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging and Apparel, both Linen and Woollen and all other necessaries, in sickness and in health meet and convenient for such an Apprentice, during the Term aforesaid and also at the expiration of the said Term provided the said Apprentice shall in all things behave and demean himself faithfully and honestly his said Master doth further promise and agree, to give unto his said Apprentice over and above his then Cloathing one new suit of Wearing Apparel of second Cloth with suitable Linen as is fit and usual for such an Apprentice and the said Apprentice doth hereby engage and promise to serve his said Master either by Night or by Day and shall and will also at the expiration of the Term aforesaid, make good to his said Master, all such times as he may have lost by negligence & misconduct, absence or otherwise. - For thus & promising & Obliging & Renouncing & Done and passed at the Office of Jonathan Abraham Gray one of us Notaries, in the City of Montreal aforesaid, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred the twelfth Day of April in the Afternoon and signed by the said parties and us the said Notaries, the said Apprentice and his Mother excepted, who declared that they could not write, being thereto required, have made their usual Mark to these presents, after being duly read.

his
benjamin Paquet
Mark
her

Marie Thibault
Mark

George Platt

J.A. Gray Not. pub.

Thos. Barron N.P.

APPENDIX IV

Greffe of J-Bte Desève, 13 avril 1793, no. 824.

Brevet d'apprentissage de Louis Connoissant.

Pardevant Les Notaires Publics résidans à Montréal
Soussignés fut présent Marie Perron du faubourg St. Laurent
de Cette Ville - Veuve de feu J Bte Connoissant - Laquelle
pour faire le profit & avance de Louis Connoissant Son
Fils âgé D'Environ Dix Sept ans L'a de ee de ee a reconnu

L'avoit mis en apprentissage pour #Trois- année Entières & Consécutives qui ont Commencée D'avoir Cours Le quatre du Courant avec M. JB Berlinguet Maître Boulanger de Cette ville- dit faubourg St. Laurent a Ce présent & acceptant qui apris & Retenu ledit Louis Connoissant pour Son apprentis auquel il promet & Soblige Lui montrer & Enseigner Son dit Métier de Boulanger & Tout Ce Dont il Se mêle en Scelui Le nourrir Loger Coucher Le Traitter huyainement comme il appartient et ledit apprenti a Ce present a promis de S'aprent - D'apprendre de Son maître Tout Ce quil Lui Sera Enseigné & montré par Son dit maître Lui obéir en Tout Ce quil Lui Commandera Sans S'absenter ny aller travailler Ailleurs d'ont Ledit Temps auquel Cas D'absence Ladite Veuve Connoissant Sa mère promet de le Chercher ou faire Chercher dans la Ville & banlieu de Montréal pour Sil peut Etre retrouvé Le Ramener Chez Sedit Maître pour Rachever Son Temps des présentes qui sont faite moyennant La Somme de Cinquante franc par an avec une paire de Souliers de Boeuf & une Paire de Souliers François aussy par an à l'Exception Néanmoins des Trois dernier is que ledit Sr. Berlinguet promet payer At- audit apprenti Aux pris Courant des Compagnons Boulanger D'alors, Le Tout payable a l'ure & mesure & du Consentement de ladite veuve Connoissant & pour L'Exécution des présentes Les parties ont Elu leur Domicile en leur Demeures ordinaires Car ainsy & Promettant & Renoncant & Obligant & fait & passé audit Montréal en l'Etude L'an mil Sept Cent quatre vingt Treize de Avril après midy et aladite Veuve Connoissant & Son dit fils Declarés ne Savoir Signer de Ce Enquis & ledit S Berlinguet a Signé Lecture faite. Sept mots rayés nuls

JP Gauthier

Nre

jb Berlinguet

JBte Desève

No re

APPENDIX V

Griffa of J.G. DeFiele, 17 July 1867, no. 5832

Indenture of George Nuckle to Samuel Luck.

THIS INDENTURE witnesseth that Tho as Nuckle of this City, St. Lawrence Suburbs
 hath put ----- and by the Prefens doth voluntarily put
 as an Apprentice to Samuel Luck of Montreal Shoe Maker,
 here present and accepting, George Nuckle, his Son aged
 Twelve Years to learn his art, trade or mystery, and after
 the manner of an Apprentice to serve from this Day
 ----- for and during the term of five
 Years next ensuing, during all which term the said
 Apprentice his said Master shall faithfully serve, his
 secrets keep his lawful commands gladly, everywhere obey;
 he shall do no damage to his said Master nor rec it done.

by others, without letting or giving notice thereof to his said Master; he shall not waste his said Masters Goods, not lend them unlawfully to any, & shall not During the Said Time of five years contract matrimony within the said term; at Cards dice, or any other unlawful game he shall not play whereby his said Master may have damage with his own goods, nor the goods of others, without license from his said Master, he shall neither buy nor sell and shall not absent himself day or night from his said Master, without his leave nor haunt Ale houses Taverns, or Play houses; but in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do during the said term, And the said Master shall use the utmost of his power and endeavour to teach, or cause to be taught, or instructed the said apprentice in the art trade or mystery he now followeth; and procure and provide for him sufficient meat, drink, Washing & Common Cloath as fitting for an apprentice in sickness and in health during the said term and at the expiration of the same the Tools that he Shall work with

And for the true performance of all and every the said covenants and agreements, either of the said parties bind themselves unto the other by the presents. In witness whereof, they have interchangeably put their Hands and Seals, at Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, this fourteenth day of July in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand Seven-Hundred and Ninety-Seven. Two words Erased are null.

Thos. Nuckle

his

Signed Sealed and delivered
in the presence of
John Will Delisle NP

Samuel Luck
mark

P Lukin NP

APPENDIX VI

Greffe of L.S. Chacollez, 14 septembre 1801, no. 4863
Apprentice bound with the assistance of the Court of
King's Bench.

Aux Honorables Juges de la cour du Banc du Roi du
dit District &
Supplie humblement Elizabeth Légal, Epouse de Pierre Thiéry,
demeurante au Faubourg de St. Joseph; Et a L'honneur de
vous Exposer que depuis douze ans ledit Pierre Thiéry son
mari est absent de cette Province sans lui avoir Laissé
aucun pouvoir, ni autorisation pour a ir pour leurs
intérêts communs. Qu'elle trouve à placer son fils
Théophile Thiéry maintenant agé de Seize ans, en
apprentissage chez le Sieur. Barnabé Gosselin Me Armurier

de cette ville à des conditions avantageuses, mais que le dit Sieur Gosselin, ne veut prendre le dit Théophile pour Son apprentif qu'au préalable un engagement légal soit passé devant notaires, Ce considéré il plaise à vos honneurs autoriser la Suppliante à mettre ledit Théophile son fils en apprentissage chez le dit Sieur Gosselin, Et à en passer engagement devant notaires, Et vous ferez Justice.

Signé

Légal Thiéry

Viennent les parents, Et à défaut de parents les amis du dit Théophile Thiéry, aux fins de donner leur avis sur le contenu en la présente requête. Montréal le deux Septembre mil huit cent un.

Signé

P.L. Panet J.B.R.

L'an mil huit cent un, le deuxième jour de septembre à dix heures du matin; est comparue pardevant nous Pierre Louis Panet Ecuier un des Juges de la Cour du Banc du Roi du district de Montréal; Elizabeth Légal Epouse de Pierre Thiéry absent de cette Province depuis environ douze ans, laquelle en vertu de notre ordonnance Etant au cas de sa requête a nous présenté ce jour a fait assembler en nombre compétent les parents, Et amis de Théophile Thiéry son fils mineur; pour donner leur avis sur le contenu en ladite requête, aux fins d'Être autorisé en l'absence de son dit mari, à engager son fils comme apprentif chez le Sr. Barnabé Gosselin Me Armurier de cette ville, Et à en passer L'engagement. Savoir, Amable Perrault cousin, Jean Marie Roi père, et Jean Marie Roi fils, Jérémie Hallet, Joseph Donegany, Jean Bte Ménard, Pierre Baffre; amis et voisins, lesquels après serment prêté sur les Sts. Evangiles, pris communication de la requête, Et délibérés entr'Eux, ont tous unanimement dits, Et qu'ils sont d'avis que ledit Théophile Thiéry soit mis en apprentissage, et que sa mère soit autorisée à en passer L'engagement audit Barnabé Gosselin, lequel est un honnête homme, et un noble ouvrier /Et ont signé/ Excepté Jean Marie Roi père Et fils Jérémie Hallet, Et Ja Bte Ménard. Signé Amable Perrault fils Joseph Donegany, Pierre Baffre

Duquel avis nous avons donné acte, ET homologué i celui pour Être suivi, Et Executé suivant sa forme, Et teneur, autorisons en conséquence ledit Elizabeth Légal à mettre son fils mineur en apprentissage chez ledit Barnabé Gausselein, Et à en passer L'engagement. Montréal le deux Septembre mil huit cent un.

/Signé/ P.L. Panet J.B.R.

APPENDIX VII

Montreal Gazette, 11 November 1790

Mardi, 9 novembre 1790

Mrs. Les Grands Jurés ayant eu connaissance d'une cruelle flagellation commise hier Sur un jeune Apprentis de John Merckell, le Cordonnier en cette ville, par celui-ci & quelques-uns de ses compagnons, ont chargé un Huissier de l'arracher de sa maison pour le soustraire à une plus longue barbarie, & l'ayant fait venir devant eux ont pris sa déclaration, par laquelle, il appert qu'il se nomme J. Bte Gamelin & est âgé de dix-sept ans : qu'ayant été chargé malgré lui audit John Merckell, quelque sujet mécontentement l'aurait déterminé à laisser son service; mais que sa mère l'ayant ramené chez ledit John Merckell, celui-ci l'aurait attaché à un poteau auquel joindroit un escabeau sur lequel il lui aurait appuyé le ventre; qu'en cette posture il l'aurait dépouillé de tous ses vêtements & aurait déchargé Sur lui une infinité de coups de fouet qui aurait fait ruisseler son sang & ouvert sa peau en plusieurs endroits: qu'après fatigué de cette besogne barbare, il se serait assis dans cette féroce opération par sesdits compagnons qui l'auraient tellement fustigé qu'il en aurait perdu Connoissance & l'ayant recouvert aurait pour étancher sa soif & Soulager sa foiblesse, demandé en grâce un verre d'eau qui lui aurait été refusé.

En conséquence de cette déclaration & de la visite par Mrs. les Grands Jurés du corps dudit J. Bte Gamelin qu'ils ont trouvé horriblement mutilé & endommagé, un Indictement a été par eux présenté Contre ledit John Merckell à la Cour de Session de Quartier tenue ce jour. - Ledit J. Bte Gamelin s'étant dépouillé devant la Cour, son état douloureux joint à sa jeunesse ont tiré des larmes d'indignation & de pitié. - John Merckell a convenu qu'il étoit coupable, & en conséquence a été amendé en une somme de dix livres courant.

Les Soins & l'attention de Mrs. les Grands Jurés à dévoiler & dénoncer tout ce qui attaque & blesse les droits & la sûreté de la communauté & des individus, méritent notre reconnaissance & un remerciement public. Nous les prions d'accepter le notre que nous ne doutons nullement être le même que celui de nos lecteurs sensibles & humains. Quand pour l'amour de la justice ils ont foulé aux pieds les préjugés vulgaires à la Renonciation d'un de nos Ministres sanguinaire, ainsi criminel que légèrement puni & que depuis ils ont soustrait à une mort prescrite assurée un des membres de la Communauté, on peut fouler aux pieds les lois de la critique, qui ne veut louer les hommes vertueux qu'après leur décès & honorer de leur vivant les vrais patriotes qui sacrifieroit le Soins de leurs intérêts personnels à celui de la cause publique.

APPENDIX VIII

Supplement to the Montreal Gazette, September 17 1810

Regulations respecting apprentices and hired and Indented servants

WHEREAS certain Rules and Regulations were made by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace at a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden for the district of Montreal, on the 19th day of July, 1802 which rules and regulations were to have force and effect within the district of Montreal, under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament passed in the 42d year of his Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to empower the Justices of the Peace to make, for a limited time, Rules and Regulations for the Government of Apprentices and others." And whereas, from the unforeseen causes, the said rules and regulations then made having been found insufficient and inadequate for the purposes for which they were originally intended, it is necessary and expedient to alter the same.

It is therefore Ordered and Resolved by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace at a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace begun and holden for the district of Montreal, on Tuesday the tenth day of July, in the fiftieth year of his Majesty's reign, and continued by adjournments to Friday the 12th day of the same month. That the aforesaid Rules and Regulations, made as aforesaid, be, and they are hereby rescinded, and the following Rules and Regulations under the authority of the above recited Act intituled, "An Act to empower the Justices of the Peace to make, for a limited time, Rules and Regulations for the Government of Apprentices and others" are hereby substituted in their stead, and are to have full force and effect when approved and confirmed by the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the said district.

1. Two or more Justices at a weekly or special sessions of the peace shall hear and determine all complaints upon differences and disputes which shall arise between masters or mistresses and their apprentices, domestics, hired servants and journeymen, if such complaint shall arise within the City of Montreal, as designated by the proclamation; or if arising in any other part of the district, then and in such case, before the said Justices of the Peace in their said sittings or before any other two Justices of the Peace for the district. And the mode of proceeding shall be by summons directed to the party complained of, unless it shall appear by the oath of the party complaining that his or her apprentice, domestic, hired servant or journeyman is going out of the district or hath concealed himself or herself, in which case a warrant shall be granted to arrest and bring before any two Justices of the Peace as aforesaid the person so complained of.

2. All persons in the district of Montreal legally bound to serve an apprenticeship, or bound as a servant by articles of indenture duly made and executed before witnesses, or by articles before a Notary Public, may be compelled to perform the covenants agreed upon, in every case where the masters or mistresses respectively shall keep and execute the agreements or covenants by them to be performed toward their respective apprentices or bound servants.

3. All apprentices to any trade or handicraft, or articulated or indented servants who shall desert from their service or duties, or shall repeatedly, whether by day or by night absent themselves from their service or duties, or from their employer's house of residence, without permission, or who shall refuse or repeatedly neglect to perform lawful duties, or obey the lawful commands enjoined upon such apprentices or servants (excepting commands which a master or mistress shall give foreign to their agreement), or who shall be guilty of any misdemeanor, misconduct, or ill behaviour in the service of their masters or mistresses respectively, upon complaint and due proof thereof made before the Justices as aforesaid, every such apprentice or such servant shall and may be adjudged by the said Justices to pay a fine which shall not be less than ten shillings and shall not exceed ten pounds, current money of the province, or in default of paying such a fine to be forthwith committed to the common gaol of the district, until the same is paid, together with reasonable costs of prosecution to be allowed by the said Justices. Provided always that the term for which such person shall be committed shall not in any case exceed the space of two months. And provided also that if the said Justices shall see good and sufficient cause thereof they may after the expiration of the term of commitment or the payment of the fine (if the master or mistress shall make application to that effect) discharge such apprentice or servant from his or her apprenticeship or service.

4. All persons legally bound to serve an apprenticeship with whom an apprentice fee above Thirty pounds current money of this province shall have been paid, in every such case, the parties respectively, shall be left in cases of complaint, to their civil action in damages, for any breach of covenant; or for a remedy by the common course of law.

5. All domestic servants, journey men, and labourers hired for a month or a shorter or a longer period or by the job by written agreement or by verbal agreement before one or more witnesses, who shall desert or shall repeatedly absent themselves from their service or duties, whether by day or by night without permission, or who shall refuse or repeatedly neglect to perform their lawful duties, or shall quit the work undertaken before the same shall be executed in conformity to the agreement: or who shall repeatedly

refuse or neglect to obey the lawful commands of their masters or mistresses, or employers, or who shall be guilty of any other wickedness, misconduct or ill behaviour in the services of their masters, mistresses or employers respectively upon complaint and due proof thereof made before the Justices as aforesaid; every such domestic servant, journeyman or labourer, so offending, shall be subject to the same pains and penalties in every respect as are contained in the 3d articles and the proviso therein respecting apprentices to any trade or handicraft.

6. That if any apprentice to a trade or handicraft, or servant under articles or indentures as aforesaid (excepting such as mentioned in the 4th article), or any domestic servant, journeyman, or labourer hired for a month, or a shorter or longer period, or by the job by written agreement, or by verbal agreement before one or more witnesses, shall have any just cause of complaint against his or her master or mistresses, or employer for cruelty or severe usage, refusal of necessary provision or apparel (if obliged by agreement to furnish the same), or for other ill treatment towards him or her, or for disobedience of any order of two or more Justices made in respect to the conduct to be observed by a master or mistress, or employer towards an apprentice or other person in their employment, as above described in this article, and shall exhibit such complaint before the Justice in their weekly or special sittings, or before any other Justice or Justices if beyond the limits of the City of Montreal within fourteen days after the cause given or fact committed, for which the complaint shall be exhibited such master or mistress or employer shall be summoned before the Justices in their weekly or special sittings or if beyond the said limits, then before any two Justices of the said district, on such day as shall be appointed; and if the complaint shall be proved to the satisfaction of such Justices to be well founded, then they shall and may inflict a penalty upon such master or mistress, or employer not exceeding ten pounds current money of this province: and moreover, if they shall see fit, discharge such apprentice or such other person in this article above described, from his or her apprenticeship or service. And if any apprentice or servant under articles or indenture shall by the covenants thereof be entitled to be provided with wearing apparel, at the expence of his or her master or mistress, the said Justices shall order and direct to be delivered to the discharged apprentice or servant such apparel as may then have been provided, or such part thereof as the said Justices shall judge to be reasonable and sufficient, or if sufficient apparel shall not have been provided, they may order and direct a further quantity to be provided and so delivered; and on refusal or neglect of any such order regarding apparel, the said Justices may award a penalty for such refusal or

neglect not exceeding ten pounds current money of this province, to be applied to the purchase of such apparel, and other purposes authorized by law.

7. Every domestic servant, journeyman or labourer hired by time for a month or longer period, and not by the job, intending to leave or depart the service in which are or she may at the time be hired shall (upon the expiration of the time of such service) give or cause to be given eight days notice at the least for every month, that he or she shall originally have been hired, of such his or her intention; provided, that in no case shall more than one month's notice be requisite, and if any of them shall quit their service without giving notice (although the time thereof may be expired), he or she shall be considered as deserting his or her service, and be punished accordingly; and every master or mistress or employer, shall give the like notice, to any such servant, journeyman or labourer, of his or her intention not to retain such servant, journeyman or labourer in employment after the time of service shall be expired.

Provided always that in such notice, although duly given, shall not exempt either party from the due fulfillment of the covenants which by them respectively shall have been undertaken. But provided also, that any such domestic servant, journeyman or labourer hired by time, may be discharged by a master or mistress, or employer, at the expiration of his or her time of service, or before the expiration thereof, without notice, upon payment of full wages for the whole time for which he or she shall have been hired, or if the time shall be expired then the person so discharged without notice shall be entitled to wages for the full time he or she was obliged to give such notice.

8. Any domestic servant, journeyman or labourer as aforesaid hired for a month or longer period, or by the job, who shall depart or quit the service or job for which he or she shall have been hired, before the time agreed upon, may at the discretion of the Justices before whom the complaint shall be tried, if from the circumstances they shall see just cause, forfeit and lose for the benefit of his or her master or mistress such part of the wages that may be due to him or her, as they shall see fit not exceeding in the whole one fourth part whereof.

9. Any person who shall knowingly harbour or conceal any apprentice, or articles or indentured servant, who shall have deserted from his or her service, shall upon due proof thereof being made, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds current money of this province.

10. No master or mistress shall take and carry out of this district of Montreal any apprentice or article or indentured servant (unless thereunto authorized by special covenant) against the will of such apprentice or

servant, or his or her parents or guardian if a minor, except in such cases as shall be bound to the sea service, under the penalty of ten pounds current money of this province.

By the Court,

J. Reid, Clk P.

The foregoing Rules and Regulations have been submitted to the inspection of the Justices, of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the district of Montreal, during the sitting of the said Court, in September Term last, and by them ratified and confirmed.

J. Reid, Prothyr

APPEND X IX

Supplement to the Montreal Gazette, June 10 1811

Additional Regulations Respecting Apprentices & Household Servants

Whereas certain Rules, and Regulations were made by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace at a General Court of Quarter's Sessions of the Peace, holden for the district of Montreal in the nineteenth day of July, in the fiftieth year of His Majesty's reign, which Rules and Regulations were to have force and effect under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament passed in the 42d year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to empower the Justices of the Peace to make for a limited time, Rules and Regulations for the Government of Apprentices and others", which said Act has been continued by another Act passed in the last sessions of the Provincial Parliament, intituled, "An Act to continue in force the several Laws empowering the Justices of the Peace to make Rules and Regulations of Police, within the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and town of Three-Rivers; and also Rules and Regulations for the Government of Apprentices and others, and for extending Regulations of Police to other Towns and Villages, in certain cases, and which amends one of the said Acts." And whereas, since the establishment of a House of Correction in the several districts of this province, it is found necessary to make additional Regulations for the Government of Apprentices and others.

It is therefore ordered and resolved by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace at a General Quarter's Sessions of the Peace, begun and holden for the district of Montreal on Wednesday the tenth day of April, in the fifty-first year of His Majesty's reign, and continued by adjournment to the nineteenth day of the same month, that the aforesaid Regulations, so made on the 19th day of July 1810 shall be and remain in full force, and that, in future, in all complaints brought before the Justices of the Peace

for breaches of the same, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices, on conviction of any person or persons for such offences, to adjudge such person or persons to pay such fines as are therein mentioned, or to commit them to the House of Correction for any term not exceeding two months, and in their discretion they may see fit, there to perform such labour as the Justices committing any order and direct. - Provided always that it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices, in all cases, after conviction, where the person convicted shall expressly permit and desire to return to his or her duty and service, and which there is reason to believe sincere, and that his or her master, mistress, or employer shall be willing to receive him or her, to direct and permit such person or persons so to return to his duty, and to discharge them from their confinement.

J. Reid, Ck. P.

The foregoing additional Regulations have been taken into consideration by the Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal, during the sitting of the said Court in June Term 1811, and then and there ratified and confirmed.

J. Reid, Prothy

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Foucher, Antoine	1746	Montreal	1790-1800	30
Duverney, P. C.	1762	Vercheres	1790-1801	20
Soupras, L. Joseph	1762	Pointe Claire	1790-1792	32
Gray, E. William	1765	Montreal	1785	2
Popineau, Joseph	1780	Montreal	1790-1812	54
Beek, J. Gerbrand	1781	Montreal	1790-1812	23
Scupin, J. Joseph	1781	L'Assomption	1790-1794	9
Henry, Edme	1783	Montreal	1790-1812	12
Rocicot, Francois	1783	Boucherville	1790-1790	29
Grise, J-Baptiste	1785	Chambly	1790-1790	11
Darove, J-Baptiste	1785	Montreal	1790-1804	9
Delisle, St-Guillaume	1787	Montreal	1790-1812	26
Chatoillez, Louis S.	1788	Montreal	1790-1812	75
Bourassa, I-Gamelin	1789	Laprairie	1790-1804	16
Gauthier, Jean-Pierre	1789	St. Antoine Boucherville	1790-1812	33
Lukin, Peter (pere)	1790	Montreal	1790-1812	33
Bonnet, L. V.	1790	Vercheres	1790-1803	11
Mondelet, Jean-Marie	1794	Montreal	1794-1812	49
Gray, A., John	1796	Montreal	1796-1812	48
Vallee, Pierre	1799	Vercheres	1799-1812	26

Notary	Date of commission	Residence	Years of Practise Studied	Repertory
Briron, Thomas	1799	Montreal	1799-1812	29
Pinschault, H. F.	1801	Laprairie	1801-1812	20
Boileau, René	1802	Chamoly	1802-1812	35
Gauthier, Pierre A.	1803	Boucherville	1803-1812	22
Doucet, N.B.	1804	Berthier Montreal	1804-1812	123
Gédieux, J. J.	1805	Montreal	1805-1812	72
Constantin, J.-B.	1805	St. Vincent -de-Paul	1805-1812	22
Dubois, A.A.	1806	Montreal Soulanges	1806-1812	19
Roy, Joseph	1807	Montreal	1807-1812	1
Mailloux, Joseph	1808	Soulanges	1808-1812	30
Dandurand, R.F.	1809	Laprairie	1809-1812	20
Descutels, Joseph	1810	Montreal	1810-1812	27
Trudeau, J. F.	1811	Montreal	1811-1812	6
Griffin, Henry	1812	Montreal	1812	57

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