

NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS AND SITES BRANCH

MANUSCRIPT REPORT NUMBER 98

WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE FROM THE FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG

by

Kathleen Lynch

May 1969

ARTISANS AT LOUISBOURG

Blaine Adams

August 1972

PARKS CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

White Salt-Glazed Stoneware from
The Fortress of Louisbourg,
by Kathleen Lynch

May 1969

Artisans at Louisbourg,
by Blaine Adams

August 1972

The Manuscript Report Series is printed in a limited number of copies and is intended for internal use by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Copies of each issue are distributed to various public repositories in Canada, for use by interested individuals.

Many of these reports will be published in Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archeology and History, and may be altered during the publishing process by editing or by further research.

White Salt-Glazed Stoneware from

The Fortress of Louisbourg,

by Kathleen Lynch

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	vii
ABSTRACT	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
FORM AND DESIGN OF LOUISBOURG SALT-GLAZE	4
Grey Core	4
Wheel Thrown	4
Vessel Varieties	5
Tankard	5
Mug	5
Jug	5
Decoration	6
Homogeneous	6
Wheel Thrown	7
Vessel Varieties	7
Teapots	7
Coffee Pots	9
Cups	10
Saucers	11
Bowls	11
Tankards	13
Mugs	14
Chamber Pots	14

Decoration	14
Scratch-Blue	15
Enamel Painted	18
Relief	19
Cast	21
Vessel Varieties and Decoration	21
Cups	21
Sauce Boats	23
Miscellaneous	24
Pressed	24
Vessel Varieties	25
Dinner Plates, Soup Plates and Platters	25
Decoration	25
Diaper Patterns	25
Barley	28
Floral	28
Pecten Shell	29
Gadrooned Edge	29
Ribbed Edge	29
Grooved Edge	29
Plain	29
Cast or Pressed	30
Vessel Varieties and Decoration	30
Soup Tureens	30
Fruit Bowl?	31
Miscellaneous	31

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT:	Engineer's Garden Pool,	32
	Block I	
	King's Bastion Terreplein	
	King's Bastion Right	
	Face Casemates	
REFERENCES CITED		34
FIGURES		36

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE I	White salt-glaze distribution for King's Bastion right face casemates, Engineer's garden pool, and King's Bastion terreplein.	33
---------	--	----

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure

1.	Grey-core tankard	38
2.	Grey-core fragments	39
3.	Scratch-blue decoration	40
4.	Enamel and relief decoration	41
5.	Teapots	42
6.	Coffee pots	43
7.	Teapot lids	44
8.	Cups and saucers	45
9.	Bowls	46
10.	Bowl with scratch-blue decoration	47
11.	Bowls	48
12.	Tankards	49
13.	Barrel tankard	50
14.	Mug	51
15.	Chamber pot	52
16.	Octagonal cup	53
17.	Slip-cast vessels	54
18.	Pressed and cast vessels	55
19.	Foot, probably of a tureen	56
20.	Tureen fragments	57
21.	Plate, with moulded diaper and basketwork	58
22.	Plate, with moulded diaper	59
23.	Latticed and commemorative designs	60

Figure

24.	Plate, barley design	61
25.	Plates, floral designs	62
26.	Plate, pecten shell design	63
27.	Plate, gadroon design	64
28.	Plates, ribbed designs	65
29.	Plate, grooved design	66
30.	Plates	67

ABSTRACT

English white salt-glaze stoneware's period of popularity coincides closely with the period when Louisbourg was active. A survey of excavated examples from the town thus gives a good picture of the ware as it was imported into the English and French colonies. After a résumé of the ware's historical development, the Louisbourg material is described in form and decoration, and some tentative dating evidence is summarized. The earliest slip-covered variety is distinguished from the later homogeneous body, and the manufacturing techniques of throwing, casting and pressing provide a convenient basis for dividing the material for study.

INTRODUCTION

After coarse earthenware and faience, the next largest class of pottery found in Louisbourg excavations is English white salt-glaze stoneware. Its common occurrence is not surprising, considering that its manufacture coincides roughly with the period of occupation of the Fortress. The third decade of the eighteenth century is given by Rackham (1951a:22) as the beginning date for white salt-glaze, production of which continued until about 1770 (Rackham 1951a:24), at least a decade after the fall of Louisbourg. By this time, salt-glaze tableware was being superceded by creamware.

English white salt-glaze stoneware, commonly called "white salt-glaze", is a white-bodied, fine-grained stoneware, normally glazed by introducing salt into the hot kiln. This glaze has a characteristic pebbly "orange-peel" surface. The white body is very even in colour, and is well adapted to modelling in fine detail, with very thin walls. An early variety lacked a homogeneous body, the white clay being applied only as a slip over a grey body.

White salt-glaze was developed in Staffordshire in the eighteenth century to supply a growing demand for tea tableware. Tea began to be used in Europe soon after the middle of the seventeenth century, (Honey 1952:608), creating a demand for fine wares suitable for tea services, a demand supplied in part by importation of Chinese porcelain. Delftware (tin enamelled earthenware) painted in blue, was manufactured in London and elsewhere in imitation of Chinese porcelain; the ware was largely unsuitable for teapots, however, so as early as 1672 certain delftware potters began to manufacture a red stoneware in imitation of Chinese

wares. The Elers brothers were producing such a ware in Staffordshire from approximately 1693 to 1698.

When at the beginning of the eighteenth century a white European porcelain (from Meissen and other European centers) became available the redware produced by Elers and their imitators lost popularity. As stated by Rackham,

"If the now widespread fashion of tea-drinking was to be accommodated, the Staffordshire potters found it imperative, if they could not master the secrets of porcelain manufacture, to devise another kind of ware which should possess the characteristic whiteness of China"
(Rackham 1951a:21).

Such a ware was produced in Staffordshire when local clays were lightened by mixing in fine sand or ground, calcined flint, as well as white pipe clay from Devon or Dorset.

Because of the expense of transporting Devonshire clay to Staffordshire, the white clay was at first applied only as a slip over a body of the drab local clay (Noel Hume 1963). This early "grey core" ware makes up a small percentage of the Louisbourg white salt-glaze. It is this ware which Noel Hume suggests Josiah Wedgwood referred to as the "dipped-white" stoneware being made at Burslem in Staffordshire around 1710 to 1715. (Noel Hume 1963:295).

One of the problems with grey-core salt-glaze was that the white slip tended to pull away from the rims on firing, leaving the darker body exposed (Noel Hume 1963:295). To hide this, rims were dipped in a dark brown slip. As soon as the white clay became more readily available, therefore, the entire vessel was made from this lighter clay which

represents the bulk of the Louisbourg white salt-glaze. The earliest dated examples of the uniform body ware are from the 1720s (Rackham 1951a:22). Production continued until the 1770s, by which time salt-glaze was being superceded by creamware. The largest output of salt-glaze was from about 1740 to 1760 (Rackham 1951a:22).

During this period of its greater production and especially after 1750 (Burton 1904:93), white salt-glaze was exported both to the Continent and to the New England colonies. From about 1730, France was importing white salt-glaze (Lane 1948:17). Its occurrence in the Louisbourg excavations, therefore, does not necessarily indicate English occupation, since the ware could either have been brought from France after importation from England, or obtained by the French at Louisbourg through illegal trade with New England. According to Noël Hume, it is known on the basis of newspaper advertisements,

"that white stoneware of one sort or another was being sold in the colonies (Boston) as early as 1724, but it does not seem to have become generally popular until the 1730's" (Noël Hume 1963:296).

If, however, we are to judge by excerpts from a letter written by the white salt-glaze potter, Thomas Wedgwood, in 1765 (Towner 1963b:289), it would appear that the bulk of his white salt-glaze export was to the continent.

" 'To the Continent we send an amazing quantity of white stone-ware and some of the finer kinds, but for the Islands (America) we cannot make anything so costly. Our home consumption is very trifling in comparison to what is sent abroad' " (Quoted by Towner

1963b:189, from a letter written by Thomas Wedgwood to Sir William Meredith, 3 April 1765).

So popular, in fact, was the ware on the continent that, according to Burton,

"many of the best pieces in modern collections have been obtained from abroad" (Burton 1904:93).

FORM AND DESIGN OF LOUISBOURG WHITE SALT-GLAZE

GREY CORE

Wheel Thrown. This early variety of white salt-glaze occurs in small quantities at Louisbourg, forming only a small percentage of the total white salt-glaze sample. All the grey-core vessels from Louisbourg are wheel-thrown. At least three vessel types are represented: tankards, small mugs, and jugs.

Regarding the dating of grey-core, Noel Hume states that generally "the discovery of this very distinctive pottery can point to an early date in the eighteenth century for the site on which it is found" (Noel Hume 1963:295).

The "dipped-white" stoneware mentioned by Wedgwood was made between 1710 and 1715. However, Noel Hume goes on to cite the case of a grey-core mug, well preserved, discovered by divers from a York River wreck claimed to have been sunk during the siege of 1781. That such a utilitarian object would have survived, undamaged, for at least half a century (from Wedgwood's dates for grey-core production until 1781) seems somewhat unlikely to Noel Hume, and he suggests the possibility of the divers having accidentally stumbled on an earlier wreck. Another explanation might be that even after production of homogeneous white salt-glaze became feasible, certain factories continued production of the dipped ware for some time to fill a demand for a less expensive white

salt-glaze substitute. This is only conjecture, however.

It is interesting that in the Louisbourg excavations also, the grey core tankard (illustrated in Fig.1) was found in a context suggesting a date in the 1750s or later (Sutermeister 1968:13).

Vessel Varieties

Tankard. The majority of the Louisbourg grey-core sherds are from mugs and tankards, the distinction between them being one of size. Such mugs and tankard bases range in diameter from 2-1/4 in. to 4 in. The nearly complete tankard (Fig.1), has a base diameter of 4 in., and stands 6-1/2 in. tall. This vessel is slightly outflared at the base, as are the other tankards; narrows to a cylindrical body ca. 3-1/2 in. in diameter, and again flares out slightly towards the mouth. A loop handle is attached approximately midway up the vessel.

Mug. While no complete mugs of grey core are found, those fragments which do occur would indicate that the mug was simply a smaller version of the tankard described above with walls out-flaring at the base (Fig.2,3), the diameter of which ranges from 2-1/4 in. to 3-1/4 in. The body is cylindrical, with a loop handle attached just below the rim (Fig.2,2).

Jug. Another rim and neck sherd appears to be from a jug or pitcher (Fig. 2,4). The rim is slightly everted, narrowing to a neck ca. 2-1/2 in. in height which is separated from a slightly bulbous shoulder by a low ridge on the vessel exterior. Estimated height of the complete vessel is ca.5 in.

There is a base (Fig.2,5) which could belong to a jug like the one described above. In what little remains of the vessel body, the wall flares out sharply from the base. A low basal ring approximately 3-1/2 in.

in diameter occurs on the vessel.

Decoration

None of the Louisbourg grey-core white salt-glaze bears any decoration except for a band of iron oxide around the rim. After an initial dipping in white clay slip, the vessel rim was dipped in iron oxide to conceal the exposed body where the white slip tended to pull away from the rim during firing. During the rim dipping, any portion of the vessel extending above the level of the rim would be dipped as well, for instance the top of the mug handle shown in Fig.2,1.

Certain of the grey-core vessels (Fig.1) appear to have received a second dipping in white clay slip on the exterior after the rim band was applied. In the case of the tankard illustrated in Fig.1, the second dip covers the lower edge of the iron oxide band, to a width of ca. 1/8 in. Redipping in this manner would tend to lighten the outer surface of the vessel by covering any thin spots resulting from the first dipping.

HOMOGENEOUS WHITE SALT-GLAZE

In the homogeneous white salt-glaze, much more common at Louisbourg than the grey-core, a wider variety of vessel shapes is represented including (1) coffee pots and tea services (teapots, cups and saucers); (2) dinner settings, (plates, soup plates, bowls, sauce boats and soup tureens); (3) mugs and tankards, and (4) chamber pots.

Three methods of manufacture are represented in the homogeneous white salt-glaze. These, in rough chronological order, are wheel turning, casting, and pressing. Although the earliest white salt-glaze vessel forms are round, being wheel-thrown, round vessels continued to be produced by throwing even after new techniques of manufacture were developed:

"It must not be supposed that, as [new processes] succeeded each other, the last one ever caused the entire abandonment of those that had preceded it. Each method of fabrication, as it was developed and perfected, simply enabled the potter to manufacture pieces differing in shape, size, or style of ornamentation from those which he had made before. For round vessels 'throwing' would always be preferred" (Burton 1904:99).

It is therefore difficult to date the round forms on the basis of physical attributes, in the absence of inscribed dates, which none of the Louisbourg specimens happen to bear. This internal evidence does suggest that where wheel-thrown vessels such as bowls, cups and tankards occur, unassociated with such later forms as cast cups and pressed plates, an early period of ca. 1720-1745 may be indicated.

To avoid awkward terminology, the name "homogeneous white salt-glaze" is abbreviated to "white salt-glaze" in the following section.

Wheel-thrown White Salt-glaze. Wheel thrown white salt-glaze from the Louisbourg excavations include tea service pieces, such as teapots, cups, saucers and several bases probably from coffee pots; as well as bowls, tankards, mugs, and chamber pots.

Vessel Varieties

Teapots. Two fragmentary white salt-glaze teapots decorated in scratch-blue, one of which is illustrated in Fig.5,1, and numerous fragments from similarly-shaped vessels were found in Louisbourg excavations. These two vessels are thin-walled, ca. 3-1/2 in. high, with a bulbous body ca. 4 in. in widest diameter. In both specimens the shoulder is

decorated with a shallow, grooved band. A vertical lip rises from the shoulder. Bases are missing from both examples.

The loop handle shown on the illustrated teapot (Fig.5,1) measures 3 in. from top to base. The handle is undecorated, round in section, and slightly upturned at the base. The small section of handle remaining on the vessel not shown suggests a similar handle for this teapot.

Spouts are missing from both teapots; however, five complete spouts from other vessels give some idea of their variety of form. Of the five spouts, two are plain rounded (Fig.5,2) one of which shows traces of cobalt indicating a scratch-blue teapot. Two are octagonally faceted (Fig.5,3). Such a faceted spout appears on a teapot shown by Rackham (1951a:Fig.39B), the body of which has also been "carved into facets each stamped with a tiny spray of leaf" (1951a:22).

The fifth spout (Fig.5,4) is of the "crabstock" variety, a style made by moulding to imitate a gnarled branch, with stumps of small twigs often worked up afterwards with a tool. In the examples of crabstock teapots shown by Rackham (1951a:Figs.78,81,82) spout and handle are done in this style as well as the lid handle. In the Louisbourg excavation, such a lid handle (Fig.5,7a,7b) and two small fragments of crabstock handles (Fig.5,5) were unearthed near the spout shown in Figure 5,4, all possibly belonging to the same vessel. On both the spout and large handle fragments, the "stumps" are touched with green enamel. Those crabstock teapots shown by Rackham are also decorated with enamelling on the teapot body as well as on the spout and handle. One sample is decorated with enamelled floral sprigging; others show scenic designs painted in enamel colours directly on the teapot body.

Unfortunately, even this distinctive teapot style cannot be dated very closely either from the literature or from the archaeological context. Reference to the style is made by Thomas Whieldon as early as the year 1749 (Rackham 1951a:23). Crabstock teapots continued to be made even after cream-

ware became popular. Mackham shows such a teapot made in creamware, dating about 1765 to 1770 (1951a: Fig.87).

Although most handles are round in section, several salt-glaze handle fragments (e.g., Fig.5,6), possibly from teapots or small pitchers, are distinctive in that they have been twisted so the grooved decoration spirals around the handle, giving a rope-like effect.

Coffee Pots. One partially reconstructed vessel (Fig.6,1) and a number of bases excavated at Louisbourg probably represent coffee pots. In the partially reconstructed specimen shown, most of the upper region, including the spout, is missing but the estimated height would be 7 to 7-1/2 in. The shoulder is emphasized by two bands of grooving about one inch apart, and a similar band occurs just above the base. A plain strap handle attaches 2-1/2 in. above the vessel base, up-turned at its lower terminal. The base of this vessel, also, is constricted, then flares out to form a round foot-ring, usually rather shallowly defined on the bottom of the base. By comparison, footrings from bowl bases (which resemble somewhat the coffee pot base), tend to be more deeply defined on the bottom and less flared on the exterior.

The coffee pot is without decoration except for the bands of grooving on shoulder, neck and base. Another coffee pot handle (Fig.6,2), however, similar in shape to that shown in Fig. 6,1, is decorated with an impressed design consisting of crosses enclosed between margins of rouletting along either side of the handle, and some rouletting on the body fragment.

A number of lids probably from both tea and coffee pots (Fig.7) have been found during excavation. Several of the lids bear a small hole near the handle to allow steam to escape (e.g., Fig.7,4a). Most of the lids have a flat margin 1/8 to 1/4 in. in width differentiated from a domed central region which is surmounted by a knob handle. Other lids lack the marginal band, sloping directly from rim to handle in a shallow dome. All the lids bear a retaining lip. About half are plain, others are decorated

in stylized floral scratch-blue, and one bears an over-glaze enamel decoration in a leaf and floral design.

Cups . Two main cup forms are represented in the Louisbourg white salt-glaze namely, waisted, and bowl-shaped.

The waisted variety is represented by only a few partial specimens. One of these (Fig.8,1) resembles a cup shown by Noel Hume (1963:139, Fig.46) excavated from the ruins of Corotoman, the Carter plantation in Virginia that was destroyed by fire in 1729. The Louisbourg cup, like that from Corotoman, shows handle scars. Both are undecorated, except for a band of low cordoning above the base. While the Corotoman cup bears a single band of cordoning, a double band appears on the Louisbourg specimen. On the latter, a low footring is present. The height of the cup is 2-1/2 in. Another small fragment of cup (Fig.8,2) is similar to the one described above, except that it is less waisted, while the cordoning, also a single band, occurs higher up from the base. A base section (Fig.8,3) from a slightly larger cup (2-3/8 in. in widest lower body diameter compared to ca. 2 in. for the other specimens) is undecorated. The cup shown in Figure 4,3 is similar in shape and dimensions to fragments in Figure 8,1,2. Noel Hume suggests a date of 1720 to 1740 for this cup shape (1962:208).

The bowl-shaped cups (Fig.8,4), representing a later form than the waisted varieties, are more numerous at Louisbourg than the earlier form. Most of the specimens stand about 1-5/8 in. in height, and range from 3 to 3-1/2 in. in mouth diameter, the majority having a mouth diameter near 3-1/8 in. The cups are usually fitted with a footring. The only specimen without the footring is a sprigged cup, where the sprigged design curving under the base seems to have served as a stand for the vessel.

A variety of design techniques were employed on the bowl-cups including scratch-blue, enamelling, and sprigging. The majority of the cups are decorated in scratch-blue, only a few being enamelled or sprigged, or even plain white.

No handles occur on the bowl-cups, in the manner of Chinese porcelain.

Saucers. Saucers (Fig.8,5) are fairly deep-walled, standing 1 to 1-1/8 in. in height, and ranging in diameter from ca. 4 to 4-1/2 in. They are fitted with footrings. The majority of the saucer fragments found during excavation are decorated in scratch-blue. A few are plain, and several fragments show enamelled design.

Bowls. A number of scratch-blue and plain vessels slightly larger than the typical bowl-cup may actually represent small dessert bowls. The shape is otherwise similar to the handleless cups described above.

In addition, a number of partially reconstructed bowls give an indication of the range of bowl shapes found. One bowl type (Fig.9,1) is similar in form to the bowl cups, but has a mouth diameter of approximately 6 inches as compared to 3-1/8 in. for the typical cup, and about 4 in. for the intermediate vessels. The bowl has a straight footring 5/16 in. high, slightly tapered towards the bottom, similar in form to the cup footrings. The height of the bowl is 2-11/16 in. No decoration occurs on this vessel.

A much larger bowl (Fig.9,2), ca. 9 in. in mouth diameter, 4-1/4 in. high, is similar in shape to the bowl shown in Figure 9,1, but bears an everted footring. The diameter of this footring is 4-1/2 in. and the height is 5/8 in. The bowl is decorated on the exterior with grooved bands around the footring and body.

Another bowl base also $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in footring diameter (Fig.9,3) appears to be from a bowl of similar size to that shown in Figure 9,2, and is similarly decorated with grooved bands. This base, however, bears a straight footring rather than the everted sort appearing on the previous vessel.

The bowl shown in Figure 10, unlike the bowls described above which flare out gradually to the rim, is slightly waisted in shape. The rim is everted and the base turns abruptly inward to a slightly everted footring. The bowl is decorated with scratch-blue floral design and bears grooved bands around the rim and base.

A partially reconstructed bowl (Fig.11,1) and a fragment (Fig.11,2) represent straight-sided bowls in which the walls taper directly to the base. Number 1 bears no real footring, but has a grooved band around the bottom of the base. On Number 2, a low footring is undifferentiated from the vessel wall on the exterior, but appears $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height on the bottom of the base. The rim of Number 2 is slightly everted, while on bowl Number 1 the rim is sharply everted, flaring out almost at right angles to the wall for a width of $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

In addition to the partially reconstructed bowls and a number of fragments of similar base and rim forms, several unusual fragments were found, possibly from bowls.

One rim (Fig.11,3) decorated on the exterior with scratch-blue, has a curved profile, forming a shelf on the interior which possibly received a lid. The wall below the rim appears to curve in towards the base, in bowl fashion.

The fragment in Fig.11,4 is a pedestal base $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height. Though possibly a bowl, not enough remains of the

vessel body to be certain.

Two small base fragments (Fig.11,5,6) indicate a vessel form with a bulbous body turning in to an everted footring. Not enough of the wall remains to determine the shape, but possibly the bases represent sugar bowls or small jugs.

Tankards. From partially reconstructed specimens, it appears that at least four tankard forms occur: (1) flared; (2) cylindrical; (3) balustroid; and (4) barrel-shaped.

The first form shows the tankard wall flaring out at the base. Low bands of cordoning are often present on this form although the most complete specimen is plain (Fig.12,1). On this example the rim flares out very slightly. Rims are missing from the other specimens of this tankard type (e.g.Fig.12,2).

The second type (Fig.12,3) is represented by a partially reconstructed tankard. The rim is straight; the body is cylindrical, flaring out very slightly at the base to a low, rounded base ring. A grooved band occurs just above the base, and around the rim exterior. The handle is missing.

The most complete specimen of the balustroid tankard (Fig.12,4) measures 6-1/4 in. in height. The tankard base is bulbous and the mouth very slightly out-flaring. At the base, the wall curves in sharply to meet an everted footring. Some specimens are plain and some have bands of grooving.

The barrel-shaped tankard is represented by one nearly complete vessel (Fig.13). A loop handle is attached 1-1/4 in. below the rim and 1-7/8 in. above the base. The handle terminal is upturned and pinched at the bottom. Decoration consists of two broad, grooved bands, one

around the shoulder, the other just above the base.

Although this is the only tankard specimen with a handle attached, a number of similar handle fragments, reeded and plain, some with pinched ends, probably belong with the other tankard forms.

Mugs. The nearly complete mug in Figure 14 represents a vessel similar in shape to the first tankard form described, but of smaller dimensions, in height only 3-3/8 in. The mug is cylindrical, expanding at the base to form a low, rounded footring. A simple loop handle is attached just below the rim and the base terminal is characteristically upturned and pinched.

Chamber Pots. Two chamber pots, one complete (Fig.15) and one partially reconstructed (not illustrated), as well as several rim fragments have been found in the excavations. The complete specimen, slightly darker in colour than is usual for white salt-glaze, has a fully rolled rim, while the partially reconstructed vessel's rim is everted and rolled under slightly. Each vessel has a bulbous body, narrowing to a low footring. Both vessels are fitted with a strap handle. The vessel in Figure 15 is plain, but the other is decorated with a band of cordoning beneath the rim.

Decoration

On the wheel-turned vessels found at Louisbourg, three varieties of decoration occur which can give some indication of dating. These are scratch-blue, enamel painting, and sprigging. Although in the literature it is shown that these three techniques of decoration, especially scratch-blue and enamelling, were occasionally used on cast or pressed salt-glaze, from Louisbourg only the wheel-turned vessels have been found thus decorated.

Scratch-blue. Scratch-blue, the most common of the three techniques, appears on white salt-glaze tea pots, cups and saucers, bowls, and tankard fragments. According to George Savage (1959:182) this form of decoration probably dates from about 1730, while actual dated pieces cover a period from 1748 to 1776 (Honey 1962:81; Rackham 1951a:27).

The process of scratch-blue decorating is described by Burton (1904:103). Some simple design, usually stylized floral, was scratched into the dry clay with a pointed tool. Possibly the idea of incised design was suggested by engraved designs on silver of the period, as some resemblance is apparent. Powdered zaffres (cobalt oxide frit) was then dusted into the scratched design with a piece of cotton-wool or rag, the stained lines firing to a deep blue. The scratching was performed by hired women known as "flowerers," often lacking in talent, according to Burton.

"Generally speaking, the results obtained by this method were the reverse of artistic; the patterns were mostly scratched by women with the point of an iron nail; no master-potter considered it essential to provide good designs, so the 'flowerers,' as the women were called, appear to have scrawled their patterns at their own sweet will" (Burton 1904:103).

But Morley Hewitt, writing 45 years later (Hewitt 1954), suggests that the work of the flowerers is more appreciated now than the florid example of scratch-blue admired by Burton, thus pointing out a pitfall into which changing tastes can drop the unwary archaeologist.

Although, as Burton points out, the scratch-blue process

"was one by which dates, names, and inscriptions could be readily supplied without the necessity of making any new tool or mould for the special purpose, inscriptions are more common on this class of salt-glaze pieces than on any other" (Burton 1904:104), unfortunately, none of the Louisbourg scratch-blue material bears any inscription.

Most of the scratch-blue designs on Louisbourg white salt-glaze could be described as stylized floral. One design occurring on a set of cups and saucers from Louisbourg consists of a four-petaled flower motif, with a vaguely attached leaf. (Fig.8,4,5).

Design often consists of scrolled leaves and freely drawn flowers with petals or centers lined or hatched (Fig.3). A common design on the Louisbourg material is the herring-bone, used to outline the center of saucers and occurring also on the exterior rim of cups and bowls (Fig.3,1,3). The interior rim of cups, saucers and bowls is often decorated with a scalloped band of incising, usually double-lined (Fig.3,1,4).

In a scratch-blue bowl shown by Morley Hewitt (1954:Pl.63c), both the herring-bone motif on the rim exterior, and scalloped rim band on the interior are illustrated. From the style of the floral design and the fact that the interior rim scalloping is scratched with a four-pronged implement (Hewitt 1954:143), the bowl is identified by Hewitt as one produced in Thomas Whieldon's factory at Fenton Low (1740 to 1759). According to Hewitt, all the scratch-blue sherds from Fenton Low are decorated with a four-line motif (Hewitt 1954:149,Pl.61b) suggesting the use of

a four-point pen or comb. Even though only two lines might be blued, four incisions are always apparent.

Although most of the interior rim scalloping on Louisbourg scratch-blue is double-lined, (and occasionally triple-lined) one cup (Fig.3,1) shows the four-lined scalloping and exterior herring-bone band identical to the Fenton Low bowl. Several saucer fragments as well have four-lined scalloping on the rim interior. Elsewhere on the Louisbourg material, four-line motifs are quite common. One popular design executed with four-lined strokes is composed of clusters of feathery leaves, each consisting usually of five upswept strokes done with a four or occasionally a five-pronged instrument. On the cup described above (Fig.3,1), such a leaf design replaces the floral spray on the exterior of the Whieldon bowl. The design also occurs typically around saucer centers and on teapot lids.

How much weight can be given the four-line motifs as a clue to factory identification is debatable. Except for the four-line scalloping on the rim interior of cup (Fig.3,1) and miscellaneous other fragments, there is little correspondence between the designs illustrated by Hewitt for Fenton Low wasters (Hewitt 1954:Pl.61,b) and those four-line motifs occurring on the Louisbourg salt-glaze. Hewitt does, however, mention the occurrence of other four-line motifs from Whieldon's factory, not illustrated or described in his article (Hewitt 1954:149).

Probably not much weight can be given to the four-line technique itself as a clue to identifying factories. No doubt many of the salt-glaze factories employed a range of scratching tools for various designs, including four-pronged implements which would be a convenient size for many designs.

Enamel Painted. Very little enamel painted white salt-glaze was found at Louisbourg. The enamel-decorated pieces include a reconstructed fragment of a bowl, as well as smaller pieces from bowls, cups and saucers, mugs, and teapots.

In enamel painting a wider colour range is possible than for under-glaze pottery design. With the latter, the high temperature required to fuse the glaze limits the colour range employed in decoration to those pigments which remain stable at high temperatures. In enamel painting, such as occurs on white salt-glaze, pigment is mixed with a low-fusibility glaze which is applied on the already fired and glazed vessel. The vessel is then refired at a relatively low temperature sufficient to attach the enamel permanently, while retaining the colours.

The bowl fragment (Fig.4,1,a) is decorated on the exterior with a floral and scenic design of Chinese flavour, delicately lined in faded brown and red pigment. A faint wash of green suggests grass beneath a seated Chinese figure while in the background, tree branches are executed in feathery brush strokes of brown. On the interior (Fig.4,1,b) the bowl rim is decorated with scrolled enclosures of alternate red cross and brown circle (fish roe) diaper patterns. A more elaborate version of this Chinese diaper design is seen around the rim of an enamelled punch-pot shown by Honey (1962:Pl.72). The latter, Honey suggests, may have been enamelled by one of William Duesbury's Staffordshire painters, as the piece is too late for Duesbury himself. The date given by Honey for the piece is between 1755 and 1760.

A small rim fragment, probably from a mug (16L.3A6), not illustrated, is decorated around the exterior with a similar red-cross and brown-circle diaper pattern. Bits of a floral design appear on the mug body below the

rim border.

In addition to the bowl fragments, there is one small enamel-decorated sherd not illustrated (16L.4A12), probably from a similar style of bowl, but lacking the Chinese diaper rim border. The sherd bears a standing Chinese figure, solidly coloured rather than lined as on the partially reconstructed bowl.

Another small group of sherds from teapots, cups and saucers, shows a more brilliant enamelled design. These sherds bear "dotted" or "jewelled" floral designs in shiny blue, red, green and yellow enamels. Crabstock spout and handle fragments bear touches of green enamel.

Relief.The third type of decoration occurring on Louisbourg wheel-turned vessels is the application of relief design. On the Louisbourg material, this type of decoration is even more rare than enamel painting, represented only on two partially reconstructed bowl cups, one waisted cup, and several small fragments from cups, and on one straight-walled vessel (Fig.4,2,3).

Two techniques of relief decoration are described in connection with white salt-glaze. "Stamping," the earlier of the two methods, involved the application of bits of clay to the vessel which were then stamped with brass or pottery moulds directly on the vessel (Honey 1933:18). "Sprigging," developed from this technique, made use of previously moulded reliefs which were afterwards luted to the surface of the vessel (Rackham 1951a:22). The latter technique, according to Rackham (1951a:17) dates from about 1740 on white salt-glaze, while the former was employed in Staffordshire at least as early as the Elers Brothers red ware production, and has ancient antecedents.

Honey (1933:18) states that

"it is usually possible to decide by inspection whether a piece was decorated by [stamping as opposed to] sprigging...by noticing the signs of scraping away the superfluous clay round the edges".

Since no signs of scraping are evident, it would appear that all the examples of applied design on Louisbourg white salt-glaze have been sprigged rather than stamped. The shallow impressions outlining portions of the applied design probably were formed as the reliefs were sprigged onto the vessel. As explained by Dora Billington,

"when in position [the sprigged relief] must be gently but firmly pressed down with a few touches of a modelling tool, applied not to the higher parts of the relief, but to the hollows...and especially around the edges" (1962:177).

The reconstructed cup sections from Louisbourg are decorated with floral sprays. The prunus blossom relief on one cup (Fig.4,3) is low by comparison to that on the bowl cups, almost suggesting a stamping rather than sprigging technique -- except for the fact that no signs of superfluous clay removal are apparent. The cup is high-walled by comparison to the bowl cups, suggesting an early form (Noel Hume:1963), and a date in the early 1740s is probable for the piece.

The bowl cup in Figure 4,2 shows a higher relief design consisting of a five-petalled blossom, bud and leaf. A similar sprigged design occurs on an enamelled salt-glaze teapot shown by Rackham (1951a:Fig.81) where a date of ca.1755 is suggested.

Cast White Salt-Glaze. Around 1745, a new manufacturing process was introduced to Staffordshire, supposedly from France. This process was known as "slip casting," a good description of which is given by Rackham (1951a:23-4).

"Impressions from moulds, with or without intaglio patterns, are taken, and these when assembled, stuck together with slip and fired (usually also salt-glazed), form a solid proof or 'block'; from this an unlimited number of working moulds can be taken as required, either in soft clay or in plaster of Paris, from which the actual pieces can be made by casting. The casting is done by uniting and tying together the constituent moulds and then pouring into them clay in a liquid slip from which the water is rapidly absorbed into the porous mould; slip repeatedly poured in until the clay lining formed inside the mould is sufficiently thick; the redundant liquid is then poured away, the mould left to dry, and then, its parts being separated, the vessel itself is released in readiness for firing."

Since the quantity of cast white salt-glaze from Louisbourg is small and decoration distinctive for each vessel type, descriptions of vessel variety and decoration will be combined below.

Vessel Varieties and Decorations

Cups. The best examples of slip-casting from the Louisbourg white salt-glaze are a number of fragments of identically patterned cups, shown in Figure 16. The cups are high-walled, very slightly waisted, and

measure about 2-1/2 in. in height. The thinly cast walls form an octagonal shape, each of the eight panels being decorated with a separate relief design. From a number of fragments representing at least four separate cups, the design has been reconstructed, where possible, for each of the eight panels.

Similar designs are shown on octagonal bowl-cups (Rackham 1951a: Fig.43,2,b), on waisted cups (Burton 1904: Figs.40,41) and on a teapot (Solon 1883:Pl.35). Reference is made to the style of design by Rackham (1951a:24), who speaks of cast panels

"with figure-subjects mostly intentionally grotesque in character: books of travel, fables, or an engraving by Hogarth, have supplied the theme. Heraldry, cupids, small animals and chinoiseries jostle one another in deliberate incongruity."

Solon, discussing an octagonal teapot bearing an almost identical design to the Louisbourg cups states that:

"We cannot discover any connection between the complicated subjects carved round this specimen; and the etching need not be supplemented by any description beyond saying that, from the style of panelling, the mixture of mythological figures, fables, Renaissance animals, and the arms of France, seen on both sides, we fancy they must have borrowed from some carved oak chest of French origin" (Solon 1883:179).

It is interesting that although Rackham gives a date of about 1745 for the introduction of casting to Staffordshire, he dates at about 1740 the cast cups (with relief design similar to the Louisbourg specimens)

shown in his Figure 43,B.

According to Honey, the block-cutter Aaron Wood (discussed below in connection with moulded plate design) was responsible for many of the early white salt-glaze relief designs (such as those represented on the Louisbourg cups) depicting

"shields of arms, stag-hunts, grotesque figures, birds and animals, etc. -- usually in panels, the raised borders round which conveniently mask the joins in the moulds" (Honey 1962:78).

Several other fragments, two bearing a design similar to that described above, others bearing a simpler scrolled design (Fig.17,1), appear to have been cast. However, the relief design on these specimens is much fainter than on the cups described above. It is possible that these specimens were cast in a plaster of Paris mould which had lost its "sharpness," thus accounting for the fainter design. According to Burton, plaster of Paris moulds have the disadvantage of

"losing their sharpness much more rapidly than 'pitcher' moulds, so that their introduction [sometime between 1743 and 1750] was by no means an unmixed blessing" (Burton 1904:96-7).

Sauce Boats. Other pieces of white salt-glaze which were probably cast are two sauce-boat fragments, one shown in Fig.17,2. These pieces bear a moulded design of dot-diaper and scrolling similar to many of the Louisbourg salt-glaze plates discussed below. A sauce-boat bearing a similar design is shown by Towner (1963a:Fig.5,a) in his book on Leeds pottery, but no date is given for the piece.

Miscellaneous. There are two other fragments possibly from sauce boats, and probably cast. One is undecorated except for a scalloped rim edge (Fig.17,3); the other is decorated with a geometric band and a crest-like design in relief (Fig.17,4).

Several fragments from a lobed vessel are decorated with a raised leaf pattern and what appear to be grape clusters (Fig.17,5,6).

One fragment from a tiny bowl-shaped object (possibly a saltcellar or piece from child's toy dish set) probably cast, measures 1/2 in. in height and approximately an inch in mouth diameter. The exterior is decorated with vertical ribbing (Fig.17,7).

Pressed White Salt-Glaze. Another method whereby white salt-glaze vessels were produced during this period was by pressing. Pressing, like casting, involved the use of "block moulds," carved in alabaster or some other material. From these, impressions were taken

"in clay and assembled to form a substantial model which was fired and salt-glazed and subsequently used for the preparation of porous plaster or other working moulds, from which the actual wares were made" (Honey 1962:78).

Pressing was used especially for the production of large articles such as plates and soup tureens, production of which was made much easier with the introduction of plaster of Paris moulds from France in the 1740s. So it is from this period, according to Burton, that

"we must date most of the plates, dishes, soup-
tureens, etc., bearing patterns of embossed basket-
work" (1904:98).

These form a good percentage of the Louisbourg white salt-glaze examples.

Vessel Varieties

Dinner Plates, Soup Plates and Platters. The most common forms of pressed white salt-glaze at Louisbourg are the flat-wares, such as dinner plates, soup plates and platters. The dinner plates, typical dimensions for which are 9 in. in diameter and ca. $7/8$ in. in height, have straight sloping walls with sharp angles formed at base and marly. One complete plate, straight-walled, however, measures only 7 in. in diameter and $9/16$ in. in height, and a variety of sizes is thus suggested.

The soup plates, by comparison, are slightly deeper, with rounded walls, measuring $1-1/4$ to $1-3/8$ in. in height, and are of slightly smaller diameter than the dinner plates.

The platters are generally oval in shape, around 14 in. in length, with both straight and rounded wall forms. Heights range from $1-3/16$ to $1-5/8$ in.

All three forms generally have a loosely lobed rim edge, with both rounded and pointed lobing, and often bear grooving around the rim in addition to moulded designs on the plate marly.

Decoration

A variety of moulded designs occur on plates and platters around the marly of these vessels. All designs are not represented on each of the three vessel types from the Louisbourg sample, the greatest design variety occurring on plates, which are more numerous than the platters. Yet the designs can probably be described generally for the three vessel forms, since the original sets of dinner plates, soup plates and platters probably bore a single design.

Diaper Patterns. One of the most common plate designs is a latticed dot and star diaper, together with a basket pattern arranged in alternate

panels around the plate mainly, panels being separated by a scrolled leaf design (Fig.21).

This design is attributed originally to the well known block-cutter, Aaron Wood (Mallet 1967), who is no doubt responsible for some of the other moulded designs described below as well. A plate bearing the dot and star design and lobed rim edge like the Louisbourg specimens is shown by John Mallet (1967:Pl.142), and bears the following inscription, hand written on the reverse:

"This Dish/Was Modelled by Aaron Wood about/
the year 1759 or 1760, and was deposited/
in this Building by his youngest Son / Enoch Wood
1836 who at this date was / Chief Constable of
Burslem and / Treasurer to the Markett."

Mallet, describing white salt-glaze with the dot and star diaper pattern produced in the factory of John Baddeley of Shelton points out that Baddeley was only one of many manufacturers making use of this design,

"for plates, dishes and sauce-boats of the design
are legion" (Mallet 1967:212).

Aaron Wood supposedly made moulds for all the Staffordshire potters, and according to Mallet,

"we have no reason to believe that he made them
different for each."

Mallet goes on to say,

"Staffordshire blocks were not used by the makers of
Staffordshire saltglaze alone, but found their way to
the porcelain factories, and not just to Longton Hall,

but also to Worcester, Liverpool, and Bow. We are back to the problem of standardization, for if different porcelain manufacturers could obtain the same mould from specialists like Aaron Wood, it is practically certain that saltglaze manufacturers living cheek by jowl in the Potteries could do the same" (Mallet 1967:213).

A variation of the typical dot-diaper pattern occurs on a small saltglaze plate once in the old Louisbourg museum. This plate, like a number of excavated plate rims, is decorated with basket weave moulding, the alternate panels of dot and star diaper being separated by small undecorated areas (Fig.22), each bordered by a double leaf design.

Another variation of the design occurs on several small flat sherds, probably from a plate base or wall plaque. On these sherds, some of the lattice work containing the star diaper pattern is moulded to resemble cord (Fig.23,1).

On other plate rims, plain areas of lattice work alternate with basket weave or moulded herring-bone, the panels being separated with the typical scrolled leaf design (Fig.23,2,3).

Some of the most interesting plate fragments, several of which bear a star diaper or lattice work pattern, are a group of nine rim sherds bearing inscriptions, and figures super-imposed over the diaper designs. Inscriptions include "SUCCESS/TO THE...," and on another fragment, "AND.../FO..." Figures include a drum, cannon, and halberd group; an eagle with outstretched wings, and the bust of a man framed by a scrolled leaf design (Fig.23,4-8). These sherds represent a group of plates discussed by Rackham commemorating the victories of the Seven Years' War.

"To this period [about 1760] approximately may be assigned plates with a border of trellis diaper in relief on the rim interrupted by a panel with the words: SUCCESS TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND HIS FORCES: over the diaper are imposed a bust of Frederick the Great and an eagle. Such plates, dating from the time of the king's popularity as an ally of the British Crown after the victories in the Seven Years War, were made both in saltglaze and in what is known as 'Whieldon ware'" (Rackham 1951a:25).

A plate of this type in Whieldon ware, dated ca. 1760, is shown by Griselda Lewis (1956:Fig.121). Such plates could have been brought to Louisbourg by the English during or after the last siege of Louisbourg.

Barley Pattern. Another design fairly common on Louisbourg plate rims is the barley pattern, consisting of small raised markings resembling grain kernels (Jewitt 1878:349). On the Louisbourg plates, the barley pattern usually occurs in panels all around the plate marly (Fig.24). One plate fragment, however, shows panels of barley diaper separated by alternating panels of basket weave and wavy, horizontal lines possibly representing water.

An interesting sidelight on the barley pattern relating to its carry-over on creamware is mentioned by Jewitt (1878:349) who reports that it was the one pattern rejected by Queen Charlotte in 1762 when Josiah Wedgwood presented her with patterns for the creamware table service she had requested.

Floral. A number of plate marlies are decorated with moulded floral designs -- branches of leaf, flower and tendrils circling the marly (Fig.25). A similarly designed plate shown by Griselda Lewis (1956: Fig. 107) is

decorated on the center with hand-painted flowers. None of the Louisbourg floral plates show any evidence of enamel painting, but in most cases not enough of the plate center remains to tell for certain whether they bore any design. While the floral plate shown by Lewis is dated about 1760, an identical plate shown by Honey (1963:Fig.185,d) is dated around 1750.

Pecten Shell. One large plate, or platter (Fig.26), bears a marly decoration of moulded pecten shells, arranged in pairs on each section of the quatrefoil rim. The pecten shell motif, according to Burton, was a favourite design because its

"simple ribbed form...lent itself readily to the tool of the block-cutter" (Burton 1904:101).

Pecten shell designs are rather rare, however, in the Louisbourg material.

Gadrooned Edge. The only decoration on a number of Louisbourg plates is a gadrooned edge, creating a somewhat rope-like effect around the edge. The gadrooned edge is usually marked off from the rest of the marly by a grooved band (Fig.27).

Ribbed Edge. A few rim sherds (Fig.28) are decorated only with a narrow band of ribbing around the marly edge. In some cases a narrow strip of clay bearing the ribbed design appears to have been applied to the marly (Nos. 2 & 3) while in example Number 1, the ribbing has been made directly on the marly.

Grooved Edge. An even simpler design occurs on other plates, consisting of a simple band of grooving around the marly edge (Fig.29).

Plain. The first six decorations described above for the Louisbourg plates all occur on plates with loosely lobed rim edges. Several partially reconstructed plates lacking any relief moulding on the marly are also

unusual in omitting the typical lobed rim. Plate 1B.1B2.270 has a plain rounded rim edge. The platter shown in Figure 30,1, has a rounded rim edge decorated with small scallops rather than the several large lobes of the typical plate rim form.

The plate illustrated in Figure 30,2, one of several such plates found at Louisbourg, is octagonal.

Cast or Pressed. With certain specimens it is difficult to tell whether production was by pressing or casting. This is true especially of the larger hollow wares where shape would not appear convenient for pressing, yet where walls lack the delicacy of cast specimens. As with the "cast" category above, "vessel variety" and "decoration" will be combined in this section.

Vessel Varieties and Decorations

Soup Tureens. Two fragments probably from a soup tureen like the one pictured by Solon (1883:Pl.38) have been excavated at Louisbourg. These include a small fragment of lid (Fig.18,2) with missing foot ring, decorated with the typical basket, diaper and scrolled design. The other piece shown in Figure 19 is a support or foot with moulded face somewhat similar to those on the tureen shown by Solon.

The tureen shown by Solon bears a date of 1763 and has the initials "J.B." scratched in the clay at the bottom. This author suggests the initials may stand for John Baddeley

"who was at that time one of the best potters in Staffordshire, and was making ware of precisely the same description" (Solon 1883:185).

The pattern (identical to that on the Louisbourg fragment) Solon identifies as the work of Aaron Wood, the modeller employed by Baddeley.

Portions of another soup tureen (base, rim and lid fragments, Fig.20) are decorated with leaf and berry design in low relief. This vessel seems to have stood on a footring rather than moulded feet as the tureen described above. Reconstruction of the height of this vessel, as shown in the illustration, is very uncertain.

Fruit Bowl? Parts of a large oval dish (Fig.18,1), possibly a fruit bowl, were excavated at Louisbourg. The base is oval, with a footring from which moulded leaves rise over the exterior base of the bowl. The rest of the bowl is decorated with a moulded basket design. The rim edge is scalloped, with part of a horizontal handle attaching just below the rim. A somewhat similarly styled salt-glaze basket is shown by Solon (1883:Pl.37), but no date is given the piece. This style of fruit basket was often made with actual openings between the "weave" to give a more basket-like effect. Several small excavated fragments may represent sections from such open basket-work design (Fig.18,6-8). Fragment Number 8 bears a small four-petalled flower in relief at the juncture where the strips of clay meet.

Miscellaneous. Other small sherds, possibly from a tureen, are decorated with bands of gadrooning, similar to the design on certain plate rims described above (Fig.18,3).

The sherd shown in Figure 18,4, is decorated with cabbage or cauliflower veining. On the interior the fragment is incised with a similar pattern. The fragment bears a small crescent-shaped attachment, possibly from a missing handle.

Several pressed ware sherds, (e.g., Fig.18,5) have been pierced through with small holes ca. 1/16 in. in diameter, and probably represent a form of strainer.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

For discussion in this report representative samples of white salt-glaze from all the Louisbourg excavations up to the summer of 1967 were examined. In order to describe all the white salt-glaze varieties from the site, it was necessary to work with the entire Louisbourg collection rather than restrict the sample to a specific area or structure of manageable size for a detailed discussion of archaeological context.

However, to give some picture of distribution, several of the more closely dated contexts will be listed. For distribution in these areas see Table I. White salt-glaze was found in the following contexts at Louisbourg: 1720-1732 (king's Bastion right face casemates); 1732-40, 1740-45, 1732-47, post 1747 (Engineer's Garden Pool, Block 1); 1720-58 and post 1758, in the French and mixed French-British demolition layers of the king's Bastion terreplein.

Significantly, both the grey core and homogeneous varieties occur in French, i.e. pre-1745, contexts, indicating that this was being used by the French before the British arrived at Louisbourg. The earliest context (1720-32) contains only grey core white salt-glaze, the homogeneous variety being absent. Although grey-core also appears in the latest contexts (post 1747 garden pool layers) it is overshadowed here by the homogeneous variety which increases in quantity after 1732. The table shows the relative sample sizes.

Wheel
Thrown

Pressed

Cast
or
Pressed

(Grey Core, all varieties
(Saucer, plain
(Saucer, scratch blue
(Bowl
(Tankard

(Plate, plain
(Plate, diaper
(Plate, gatrooned
(Plate, barley
(Plate, floral
(Plate, grooved
(Plate, scalloped
(Plate, octagonal rim
(Plate, undecorated

Soup Tureen

Unidentified, plain
Unidentified, scratch
blue

Handle fragments

	King's Bastion right face casemates 1720-32	ENGINEER'S GARDEN POOL					KING'S BASTION TERREPLEIN 1720-58 Post 1758			
		1732-40 I	1740-45 II	1732-47 IIIA	1732-47 IIIB	Post 1747 IV	Layer 7 French	Layer 6 French Sod	Demolition Layer 5 Mixed	Demolition Sod Layer 4 Mixed
	11		1	4		9	1		1	1
			6	3		2				
			2	2		7			1	
									2	
			2		2				1	
				4	1	10				
			10	5	1	6			14	20
			5	1	1	11				
						3				
			2					1		
				7	3	2				
						1				
			3						5	
	2	10	19	2	2	49	1		8	21
						16				
	1	2	3	3	3	32				
										3
						4				

Table I White salt-glaze distribution for King's Bastion right face casemates, Engineer's garden pool, and King's bastion terreplein.

REFERENCES CITED

BILLINGTON, DORA M.

1962

The Technique of Pottery, B.T. Batsford, London.

BURTON, WILLIAM

1904

A History and Description of English Earthenware and Stoneware, Cassell and Co., London.

HEWITT, A.T. MORLEY

1954

"Early Whieldon of the Fenton Low Works", English Ceramic Circle, Transactions, Vol. 3, Pt. 3, pp. 142-54.

HONEY, WILLIAM BOWYER

1933

"English Salt-glazed Stoneware", English Ceramic Circle, Transactions, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 12-22.

1952

European Ceramic Art, from the End of the Middle Ages to About 1815, A Dictionary of factories, artists, technical terms etcetera, Faber and Faber, London.

1962

English Pottery and Porcelain, 5th ed., A. & C. Black, London.

1963

European Ceramic Art, from the End of the Middle Ages to About 1815, Illustrated Historical Survey, 2d. ed., Faber & Faber, London.

JEWITT, LEWELLYNN

1878

The Ceramic Art of Great Britain, Vol. II, Virtue & Co., London.

LANE, ARTHUR

1948

French Faience, Faber & Faber, London.

LEWIS, GRISELDA

1956

A Picture History of English Pottery, Hulton Press, London.

MALLET, JOHN

1967

"John Baddeley of Shelton, an Early Staffordshire Maker of Pottery and Porcelain, Part II". English Ceramic Circle, Transactions, Vol. 6, Pt. 3, pp. 181-247.

NOEL HUME, IVOR

1962

"Excavations at Rosewell, Gloucester County, Virginia, 1957-1959", Contributions from the Museum of History and Technology, Paper 18, pp. 153-229. U.S. National Museum

Bulletin 225, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

1963

Here Lies Virginia, Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

RACKHAM, BERNARD

1951a

Early Staffordshire Pottery, Faber and Faber, London

1951b

"Wedgwood Reconsidered", English Ceramic Circle,

Transactions, Vol. 3, Pt. 1, pp. 23-37.

SAVAGE, GEORGE

1959

Pottery Through the Ages, Penguin Books, Harmondsworth.

SOLON, L.M.

1883

The Art of the Old English Potter, Bemrose and Sons,
London.

SUTERMEISTER, HELEN

1968

Further Excavation on the Estate of the Royal Engineer
and the Wet Goods Store. Manuscript, Fortress of Louisbourg.

TOWNER, DONALD C.

1963a

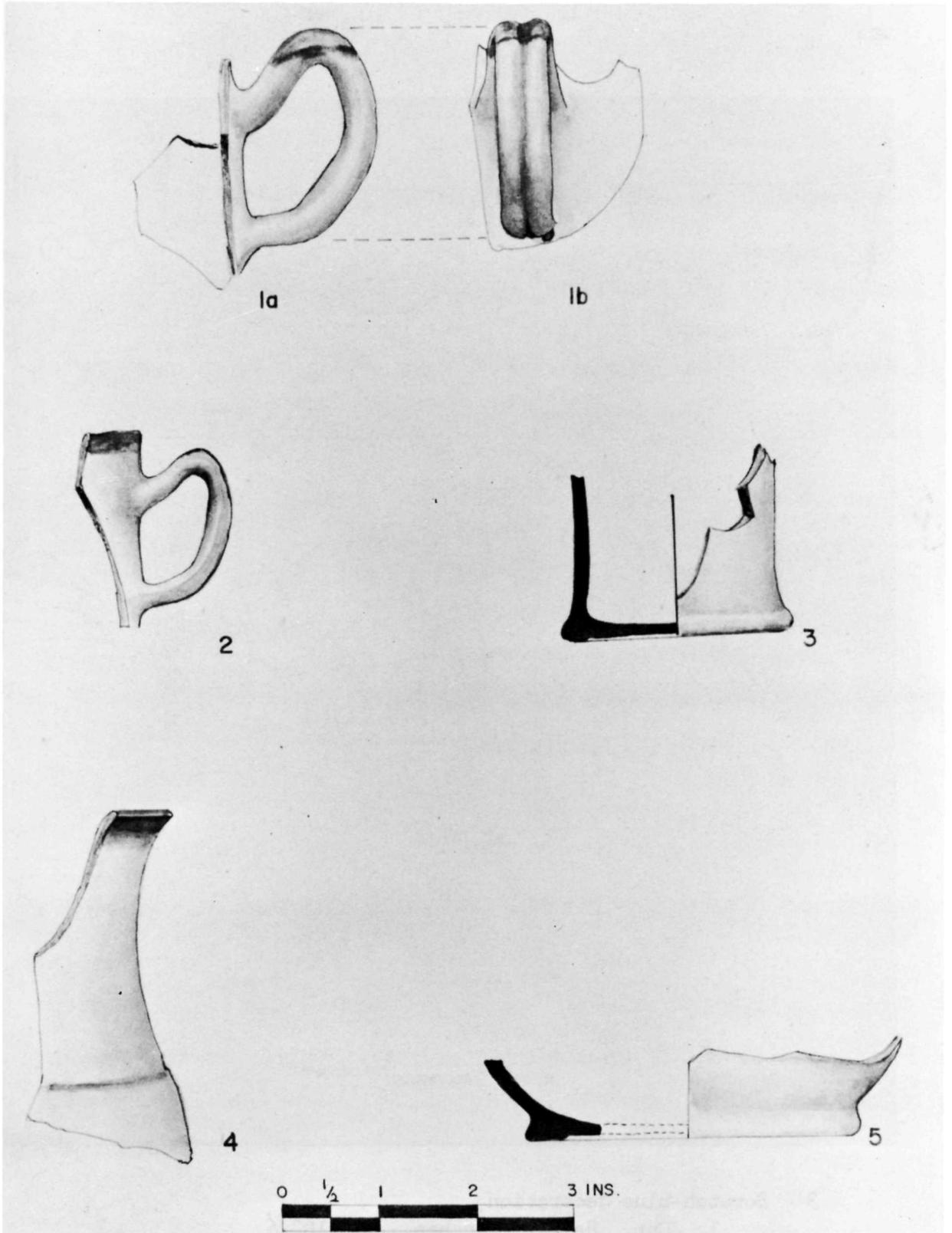
The Leeds Pottery, Cory, Adam & Mackay, London.

1963b

"William Greatbatch and the Early Wedgwood Wares",
English Ceramic Circle, Transactions, Vol. 5, Pt. 4, pp.
180-193.



1 Grey-core tankard. Handle taken from another example.
Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. LL.4G1.2



2 Grey-core fragments.

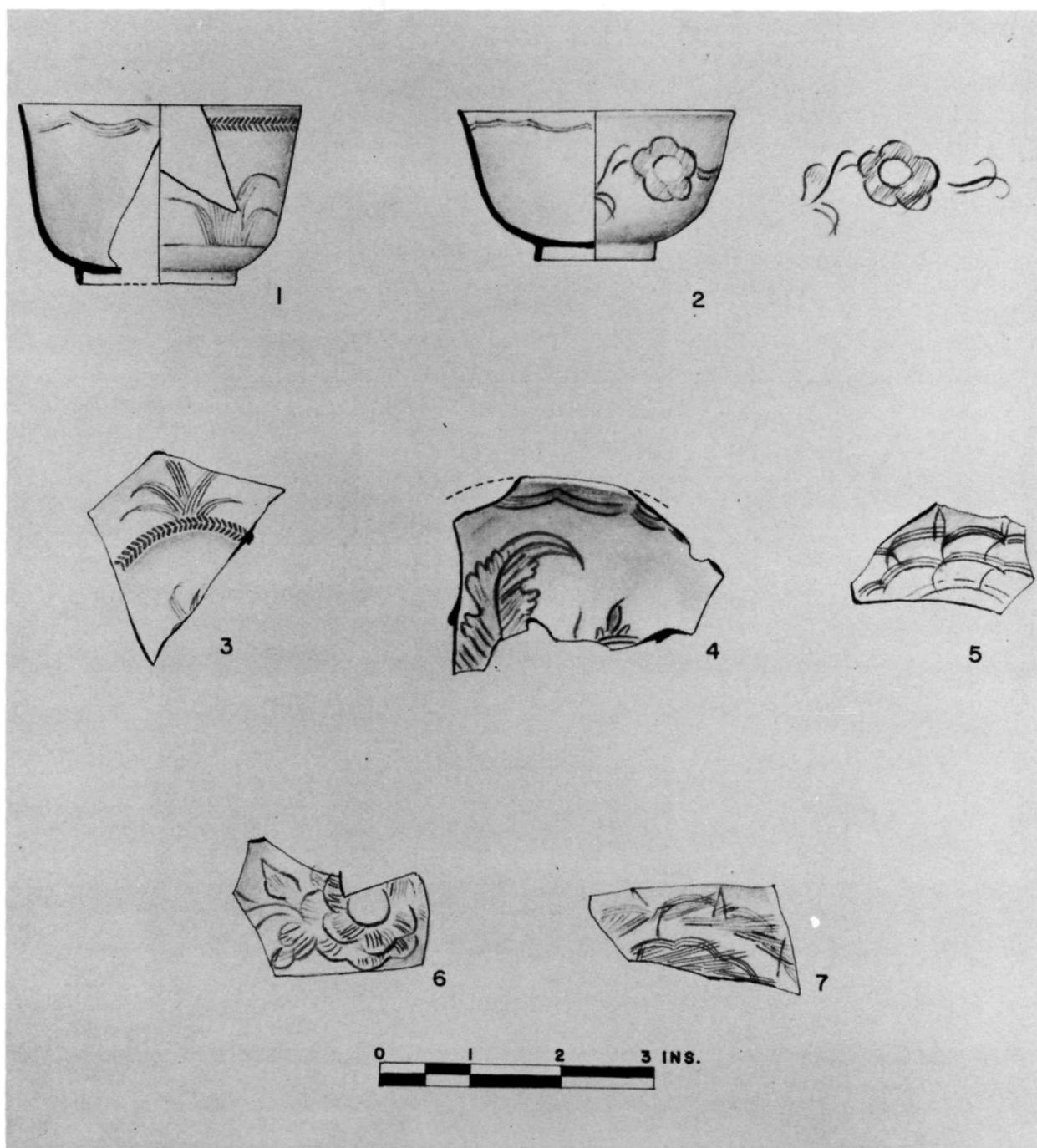
1. Mug handle. 1B.16G4.393

2. Mug. 1B.4L59.32

3. Mug. 16L.4A2.22

4. Mug or pitcher. 16L.2A3.54

5. Mug or pitcher. Diam. of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches 1B.4P5,32



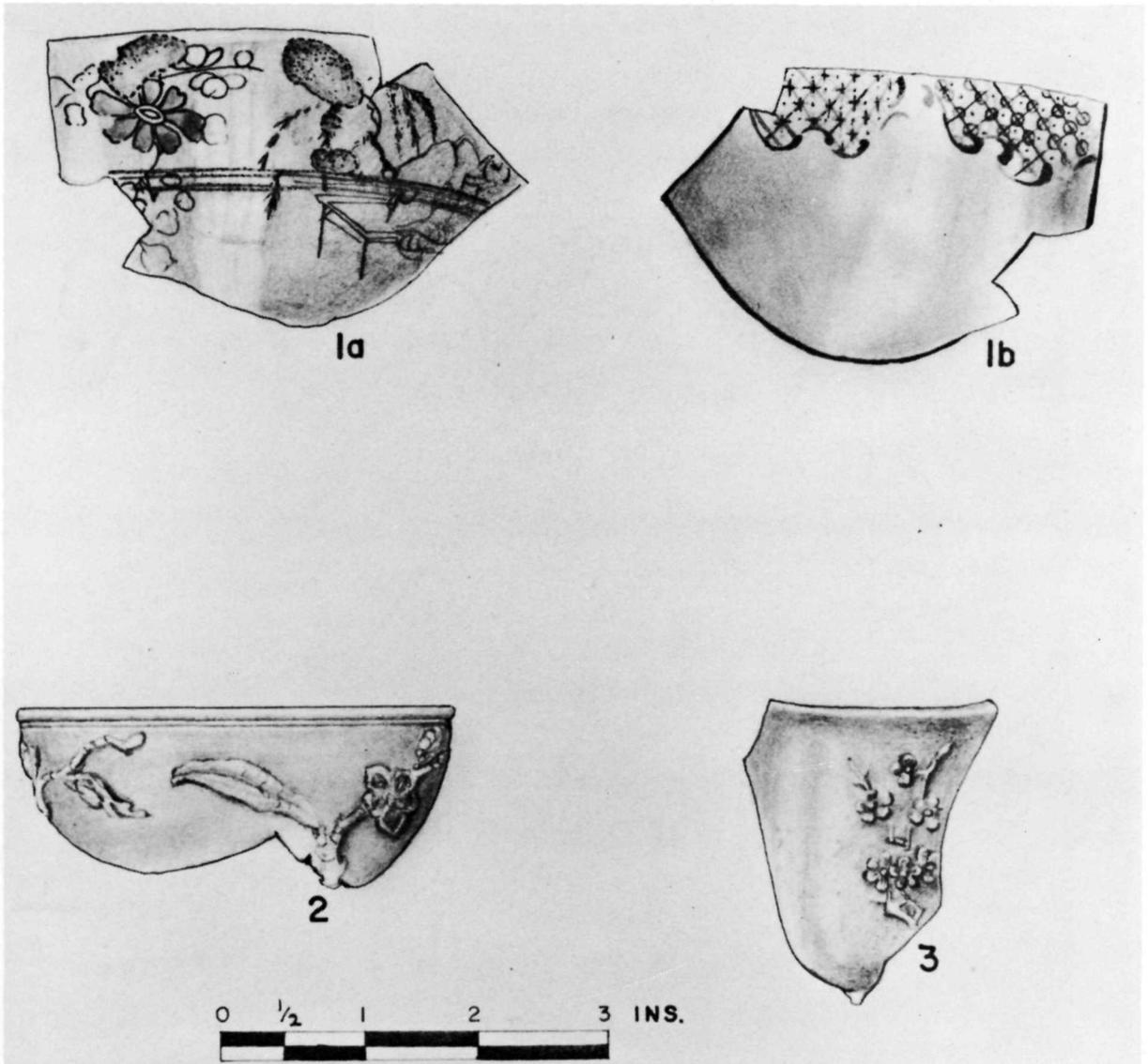
3 Scratch-blue decoration.

1. Cup. Height 2 inches. 17L.1B2.6

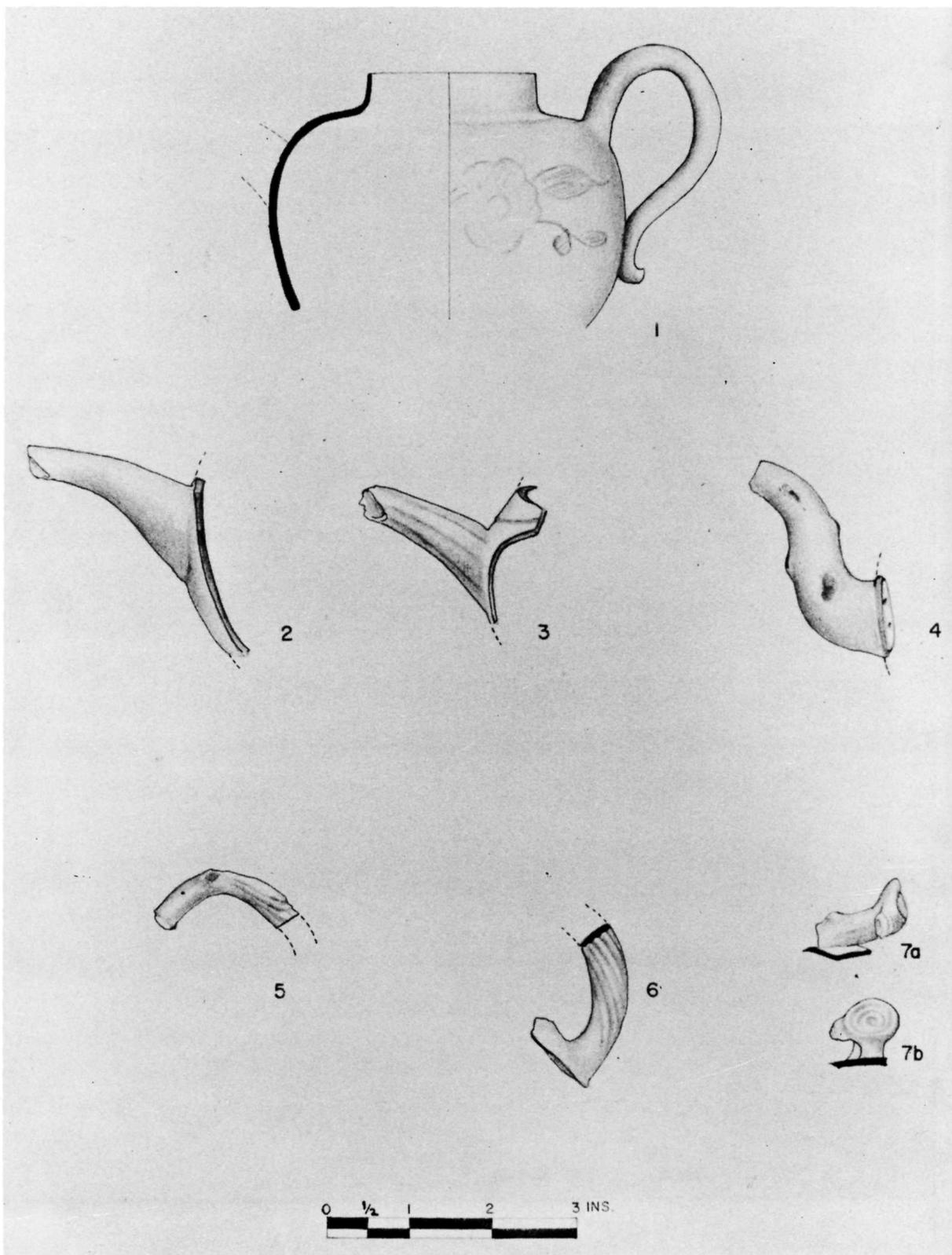
2. Cup. Height 1 5/8 inches. 52L.2D3.1

3. Saucer. 46L.1R3.2

4-7 Fragments. 46L.1M2.2, 1B.1E11.457, 16L.4A12.24, 17L.1B2.7

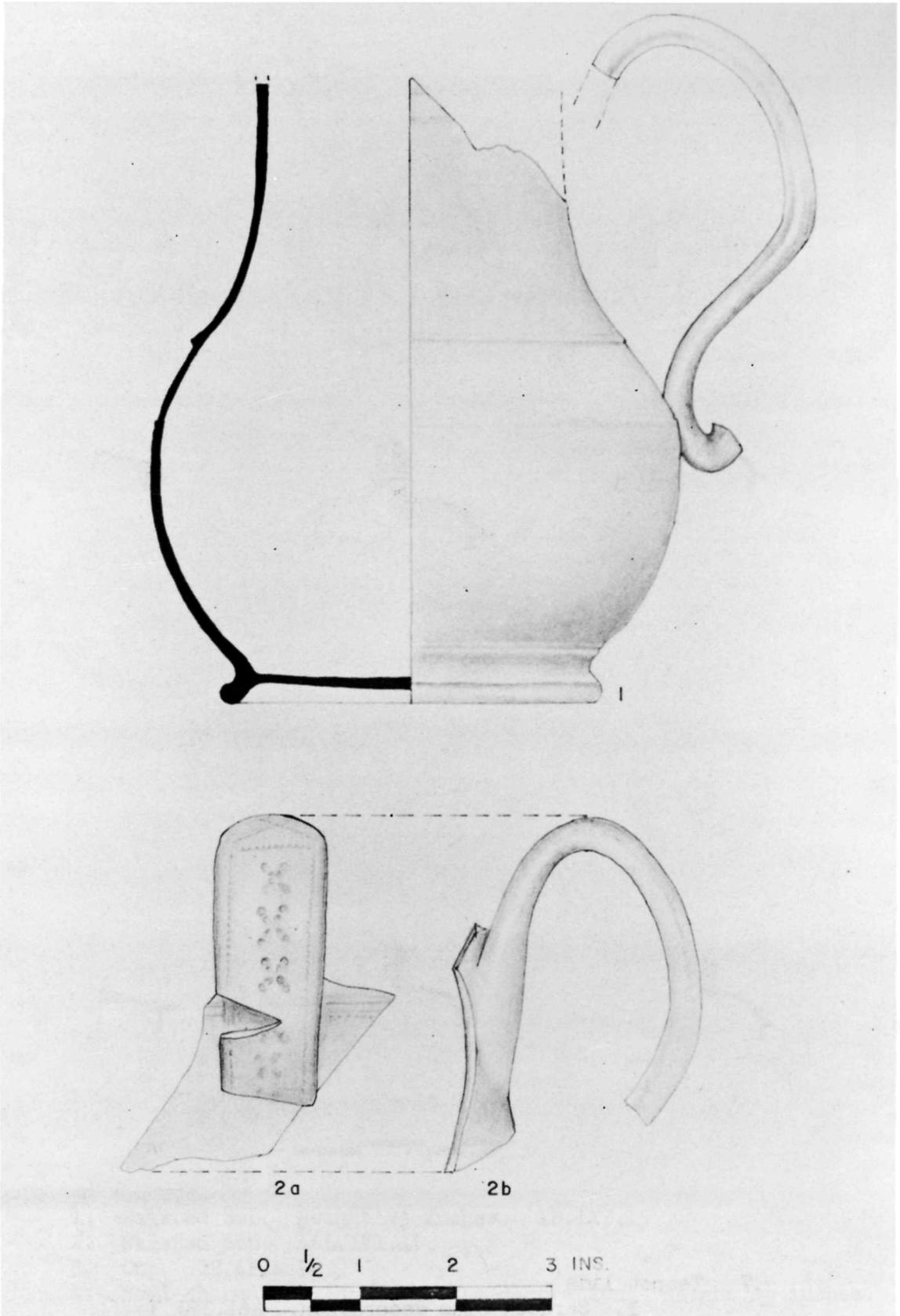


- 4 Enamel and relief decoration.
1. Bowl. 16L.4A12.23
 2. Bowl cup. 16L.4A2.23
 3. Waisted cup. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 16L.4A20.12



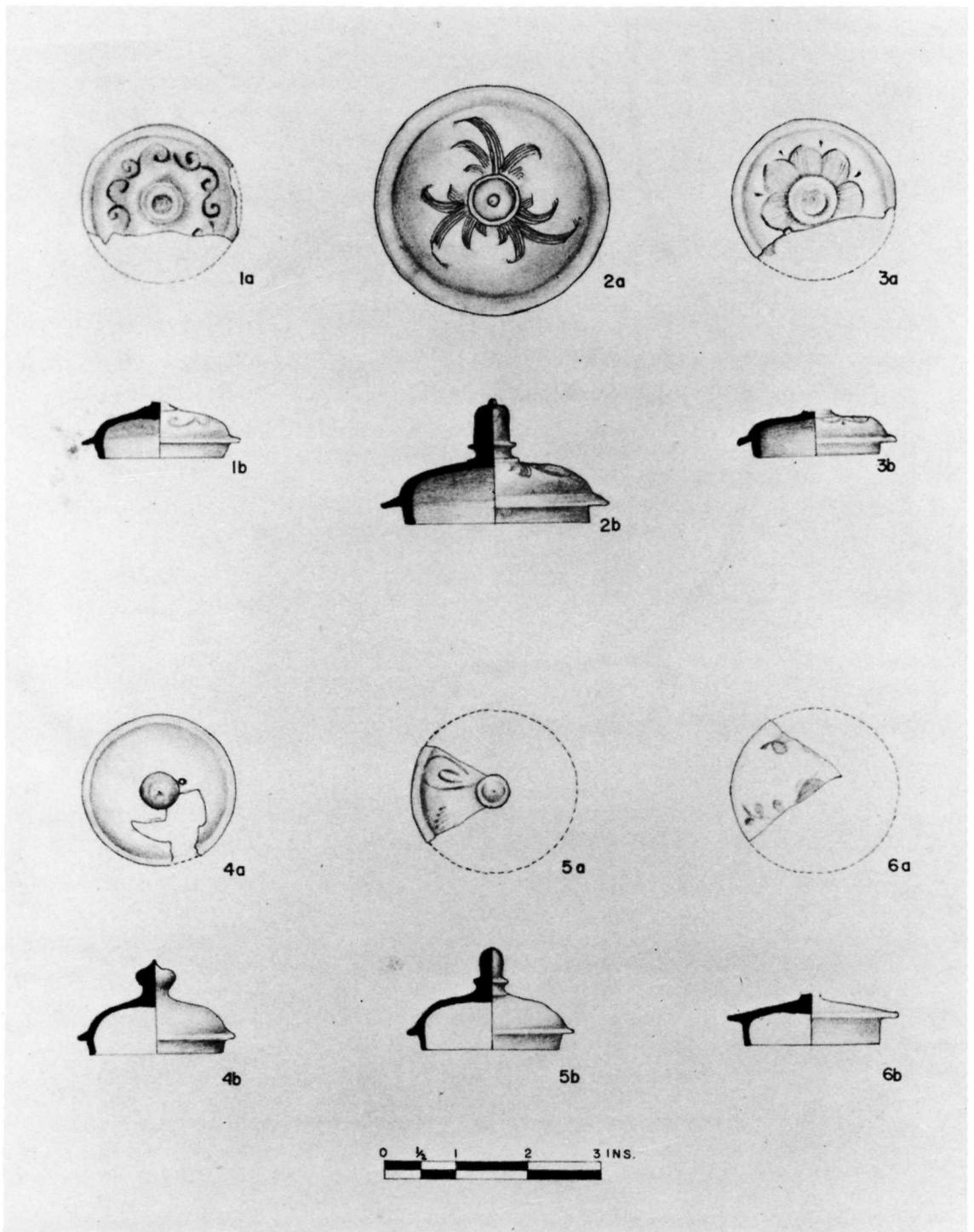
5 Teapots

1. Teapot with scratch-blue decoration. Height c. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 1B.16C4.770
2. Spout, plain. 1B.4J36.6
3. Spout, faceted. 46L.1U4.3
4. Spout, crabstock. 16L.3B58.15
5. Handle, crabstock. 16L.3A2.20
6. Handle, rope. 17L.2A2.12
7. Knob of lid. 16L.4A2.24



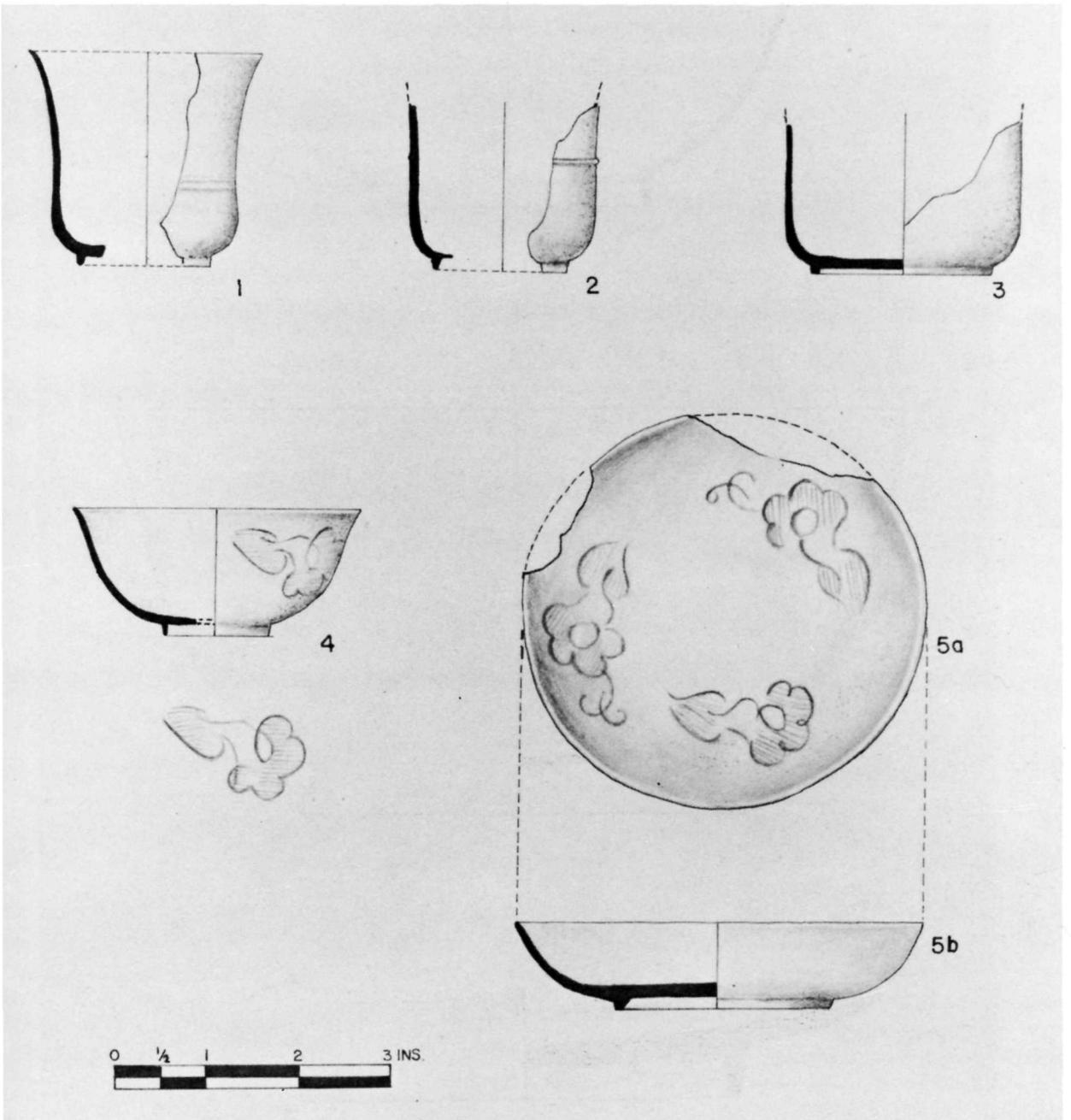
6 Coffee pots

1. Body and handle. Original height about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
1B.4J7.3
2. Handle. 16L.4A6.13



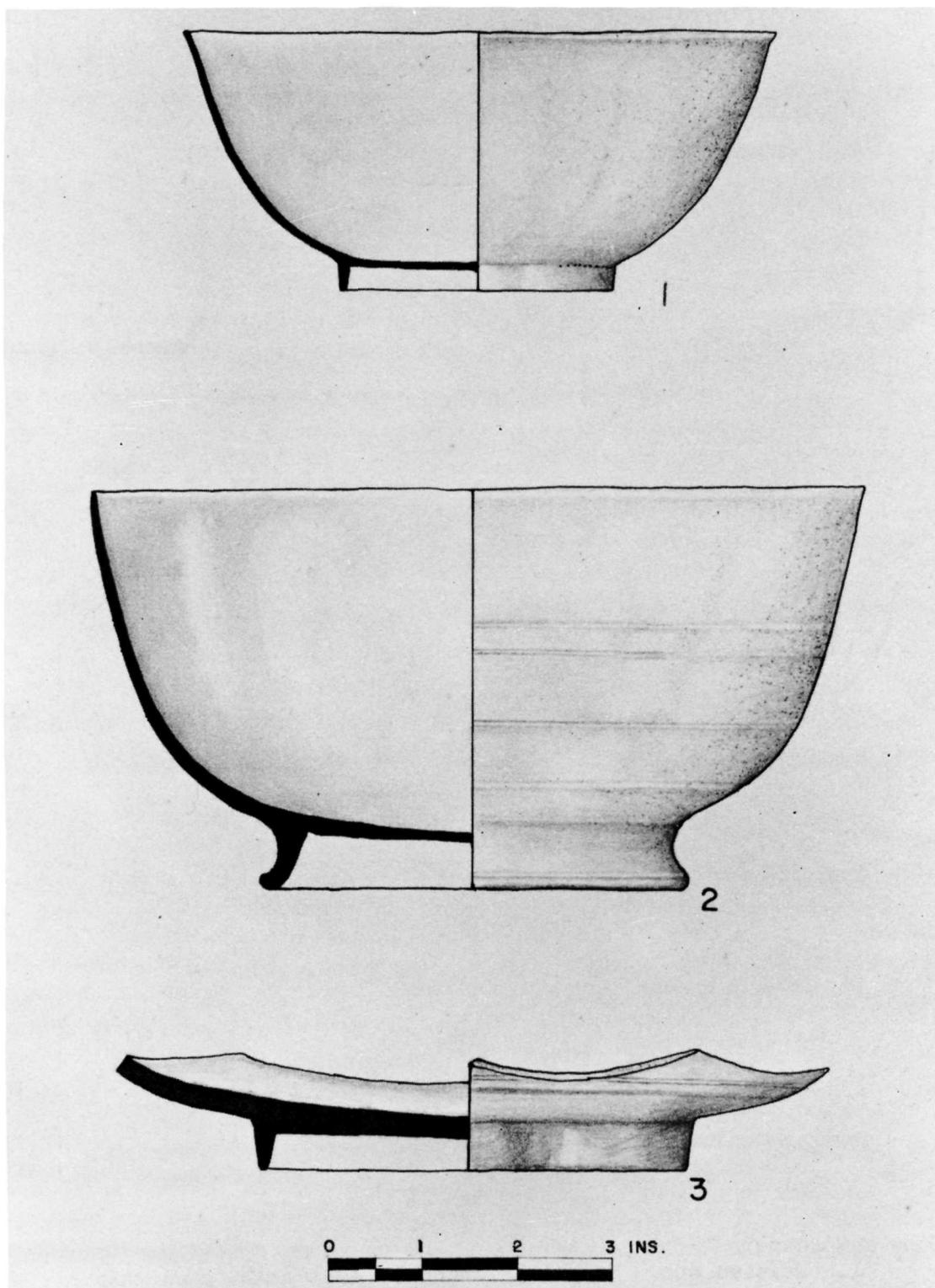
7 Teapot lids

1. Scratch-blue decoration. 46L.1B1.3
2. Scratch-blue decoration. 1B.4P11.1
3. Scratch-blue decoration. 16L.5A4.5
4. Undecorated. 16L.2A14.4
5. Scratch-blue decoration. 52L.20B1.1
6. Overglaze enamel decoration. 16L.5A4.7



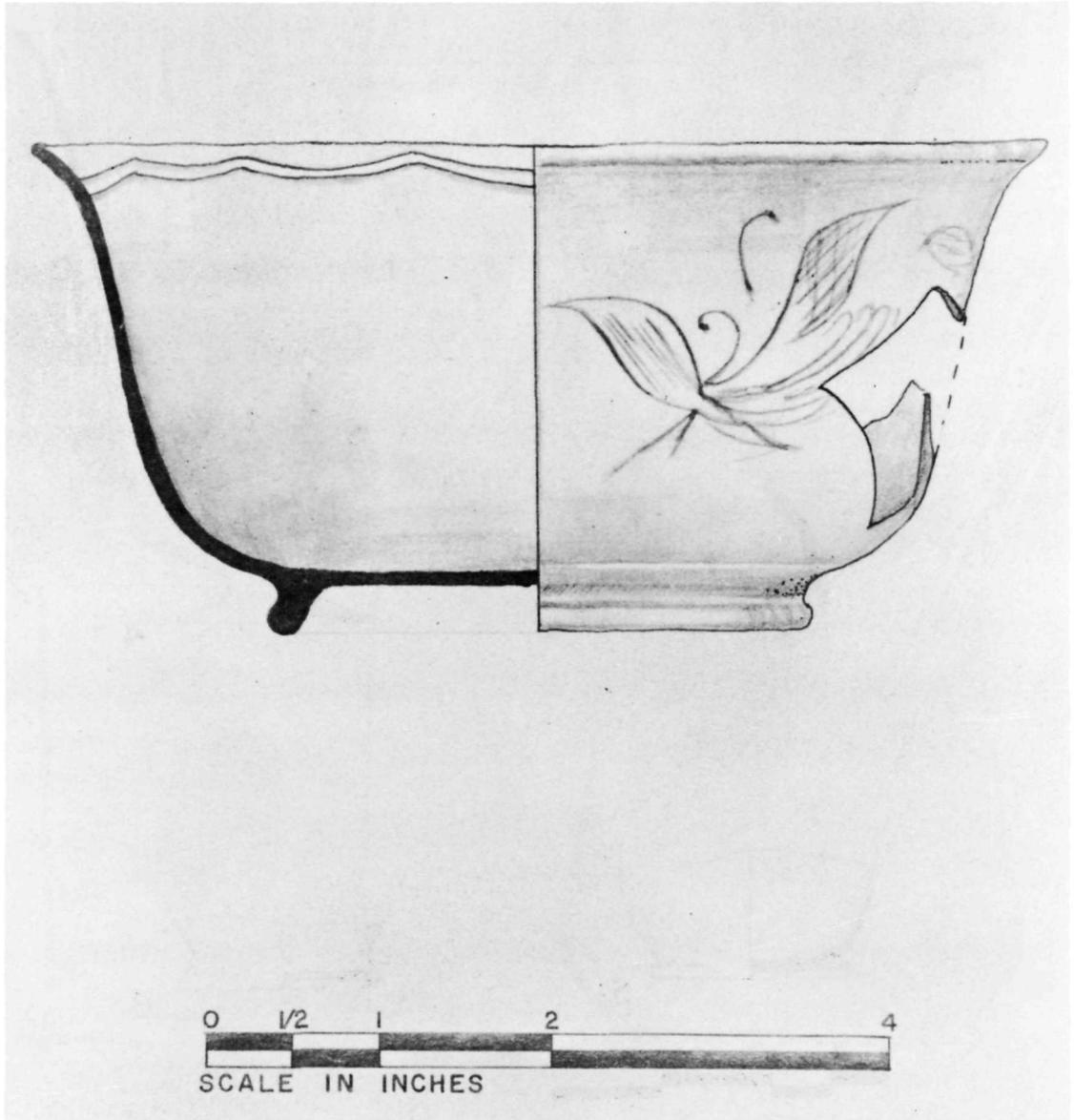
8 Cups and saucers

1. Waisted cup. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 1B.1A7.15
2. Waisted cup. 46L.1V1.15
3. Cup. 1B.4P14.52
4. Bowl-shaped cup, scratch-blue decoration. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 46L.4W2.3
- 5: Saucer, scratch-blue decoration. Diam. $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. 46L.4X4.2

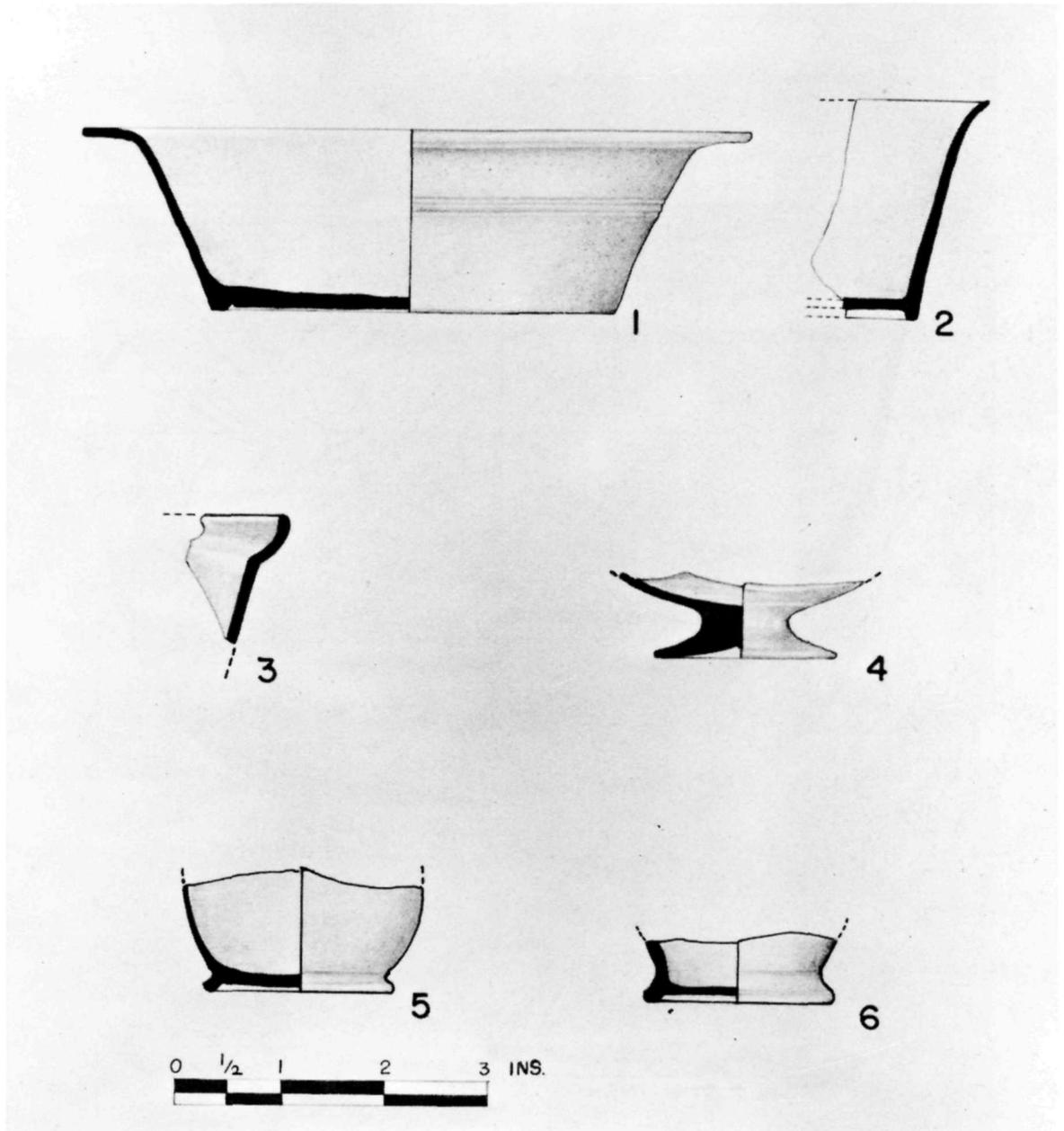


9 Bowls

1. Bowl, everted rim. Height $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches. 1B.1B2.168
2. Bowl, everted footring. Height $4 \frac{1}{4}$ inches. 16L.5B3.9
3. Bowl base. 46L.1B2.13

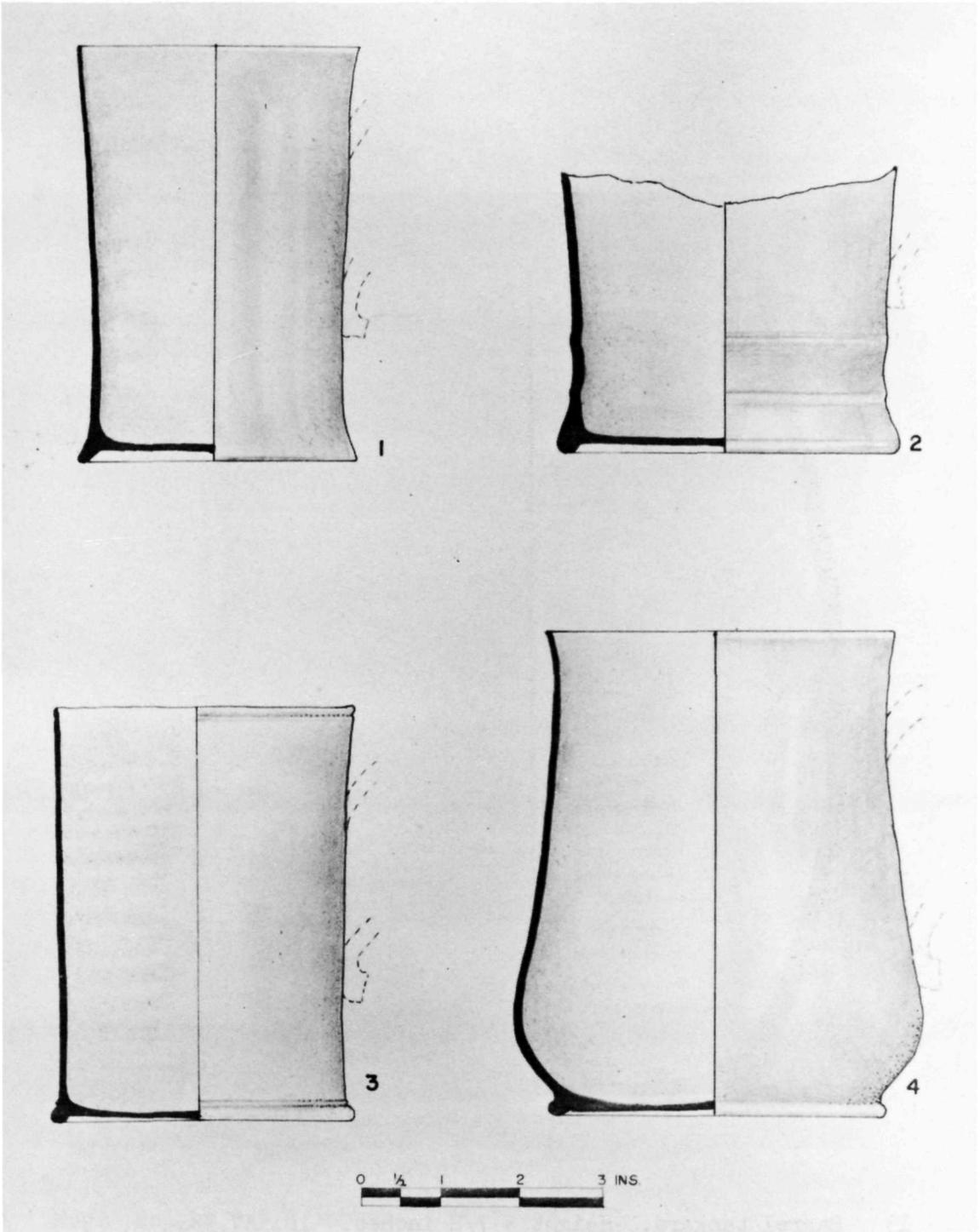


10 Bowl with scratch-blue decoration. Height 3 inches. 17L.2A2.13



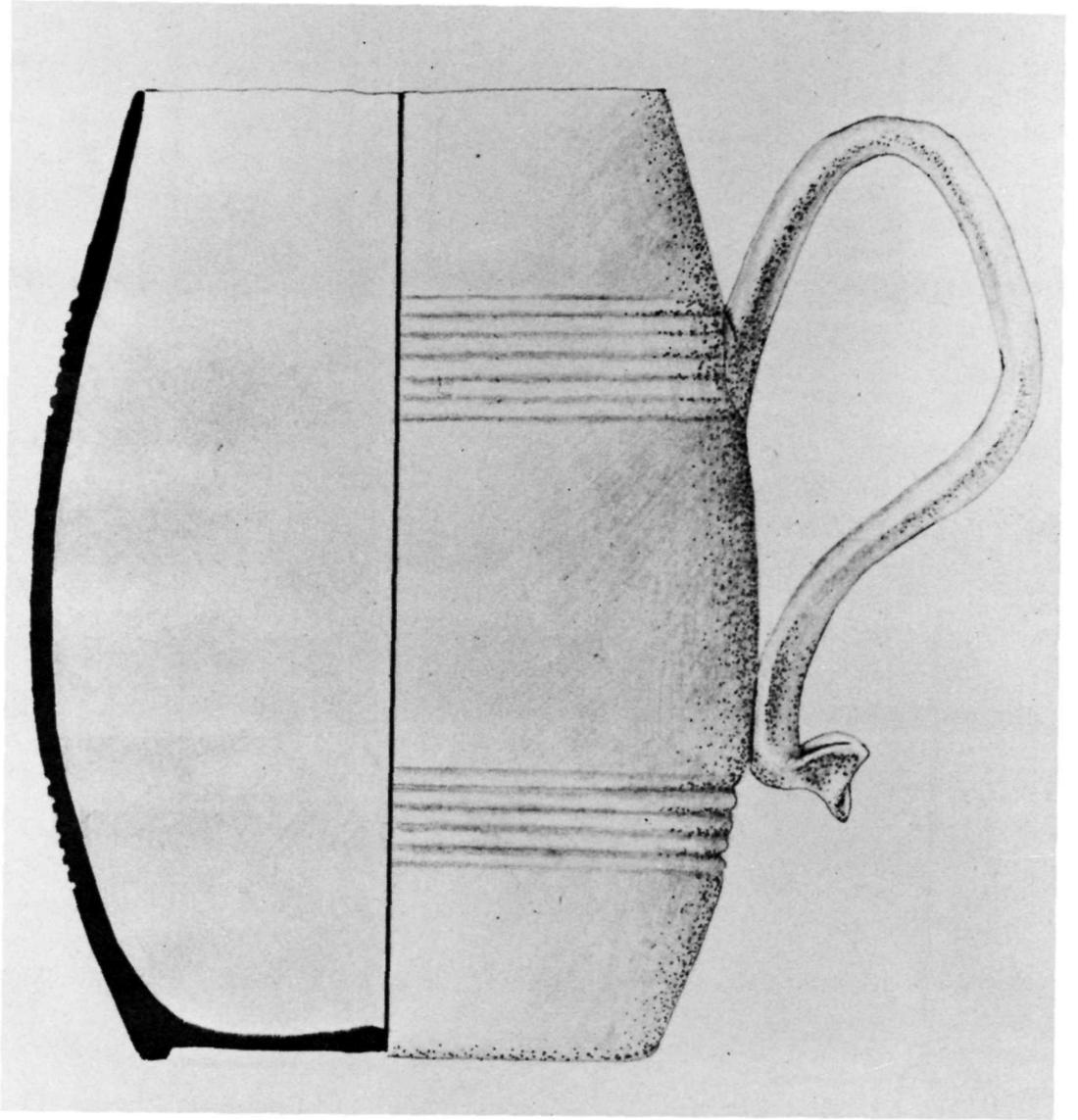
11 Bowls

1. Flat bowl or pan. Height $1 \frac{5}{8}$ inches. 16L.2B1.3
2. Flat bowl or pan. Height $2 \frac{1}{8}$ inches. 1B.14I36.13
3. Rim fragment with recessed lip. Exterior decorated in scratch blue. 46L.1D1.8
4. Pedestal base, perhaps from a bowl. 1B.18C8.18
5. Base, sugar dish or small jug. 1B.18D3.40
6. Base, sugar dish or small jug. 16L.3B51.2

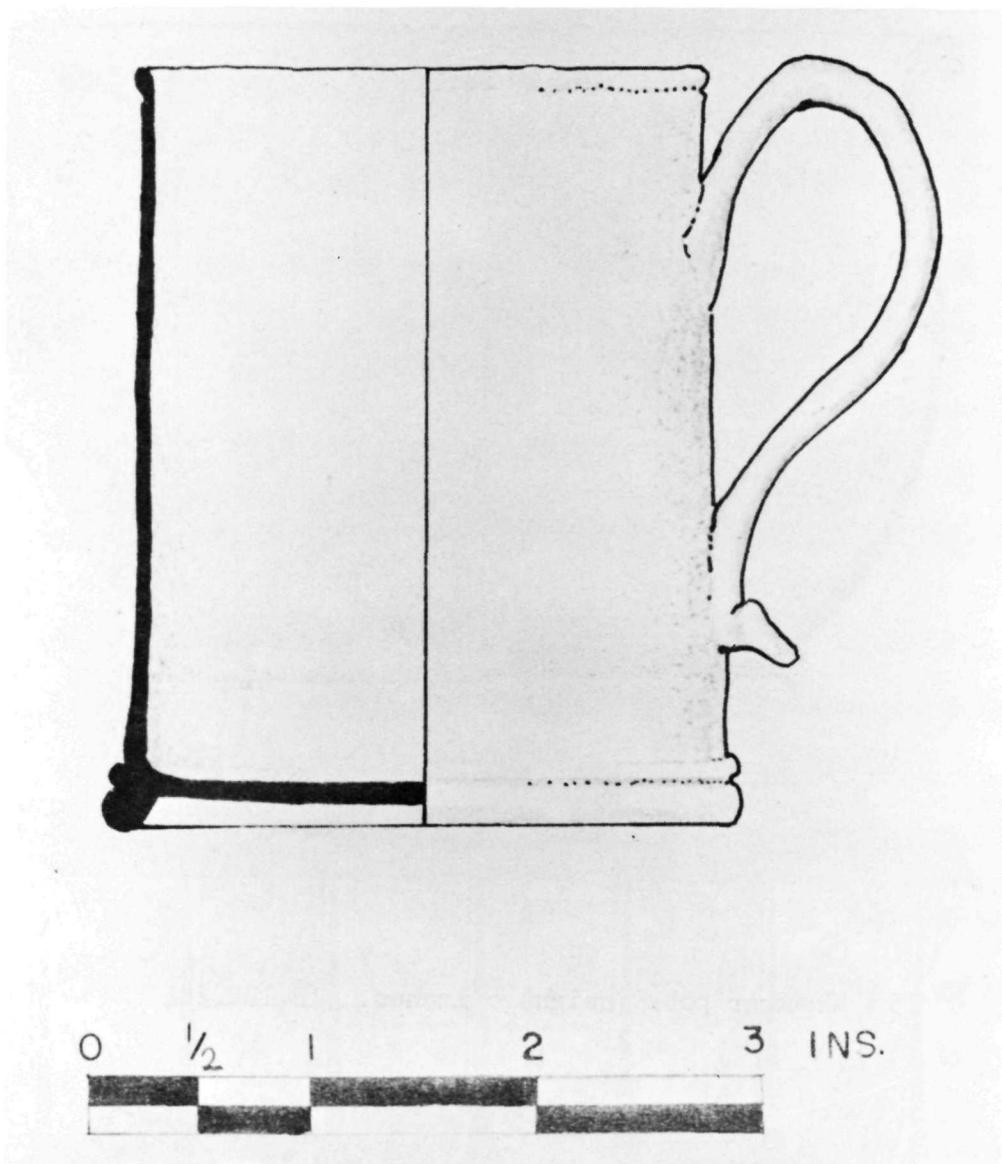


12 Tankards

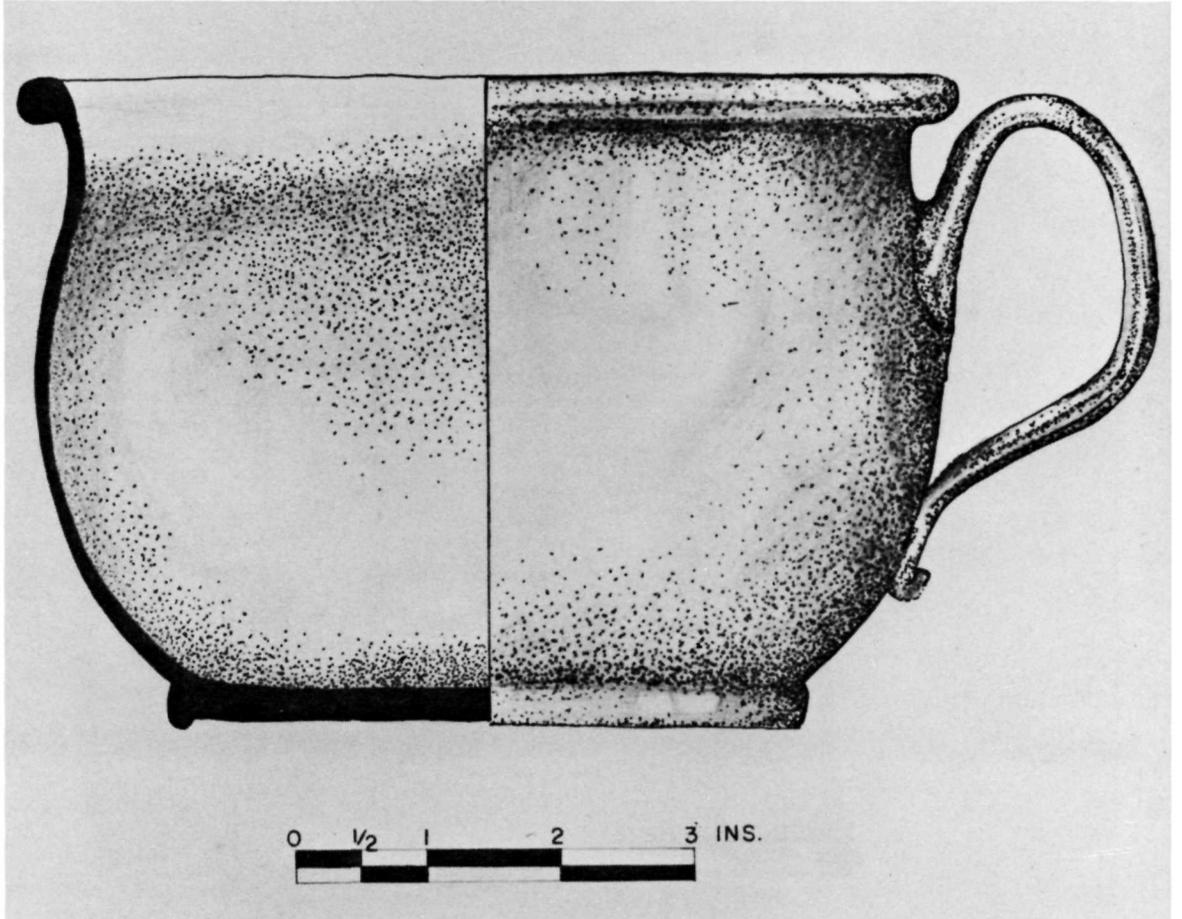
1. Plain tankard, flared slightly at top and bottom. Height $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 46L.1U4.4
2. Tankard similar to No. 1, with cording. 1B.4L29.6
3. Cylindrical tankard, Height $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 46L.1U4.4
4. Baluster tankard. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 16L.5A4.4



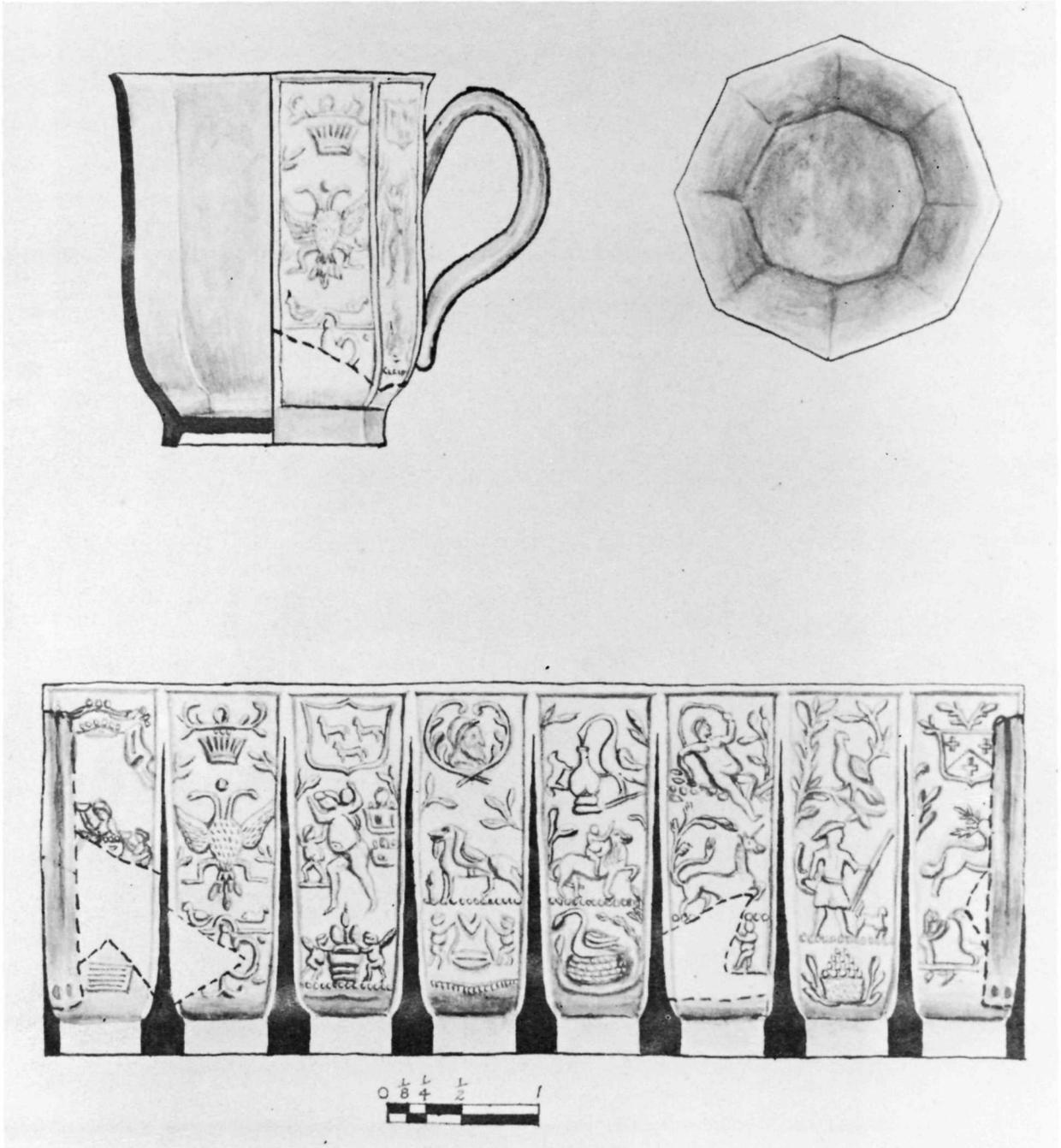
13 Barrel tankard. Height 5 7/8 inches. 1B.5A7.33



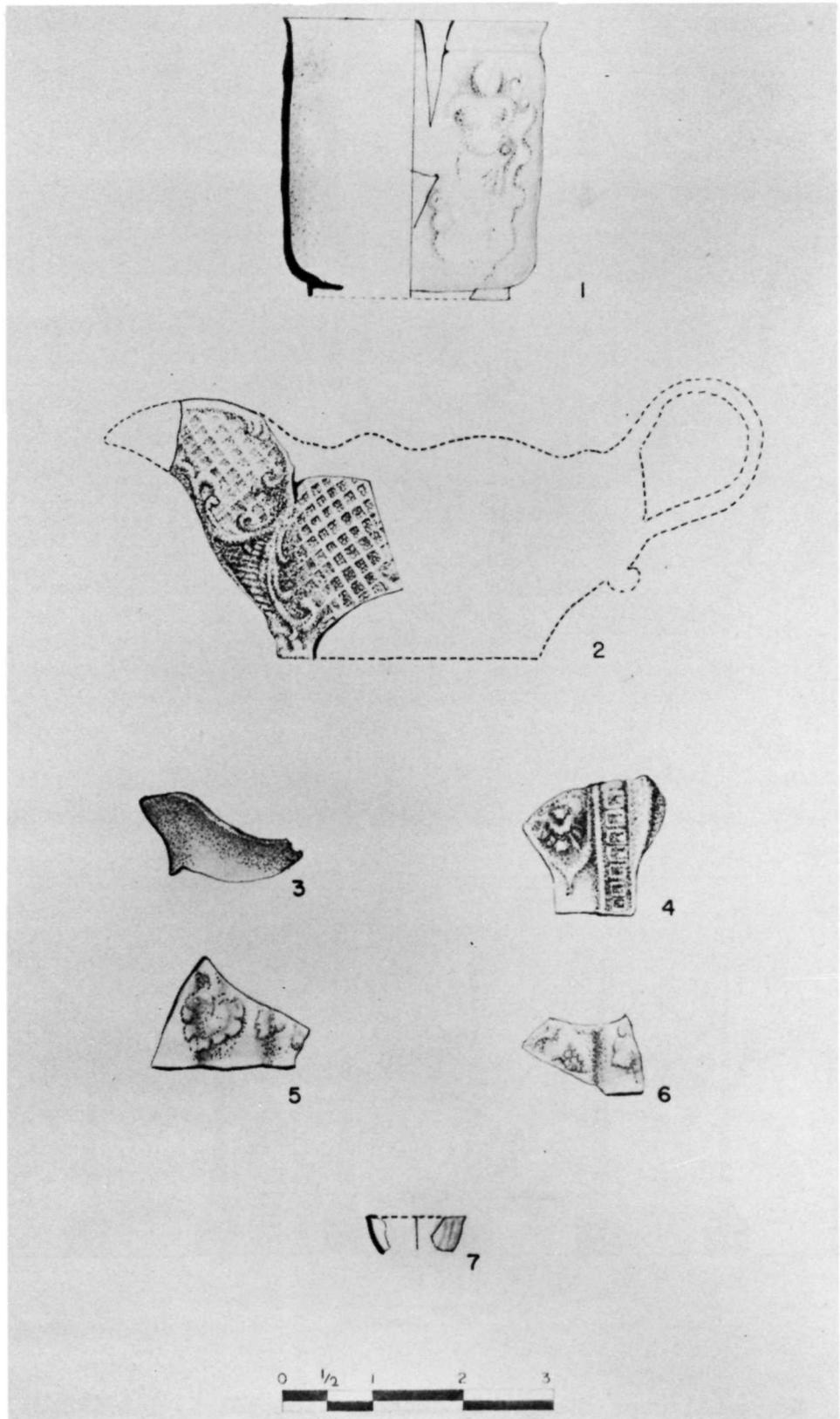
14 Mug. Height $3 \frac{3}{8}$ inches. 46L.1Q2.7



15 Chamber pot. height 5 inches. 1B.1B2.284



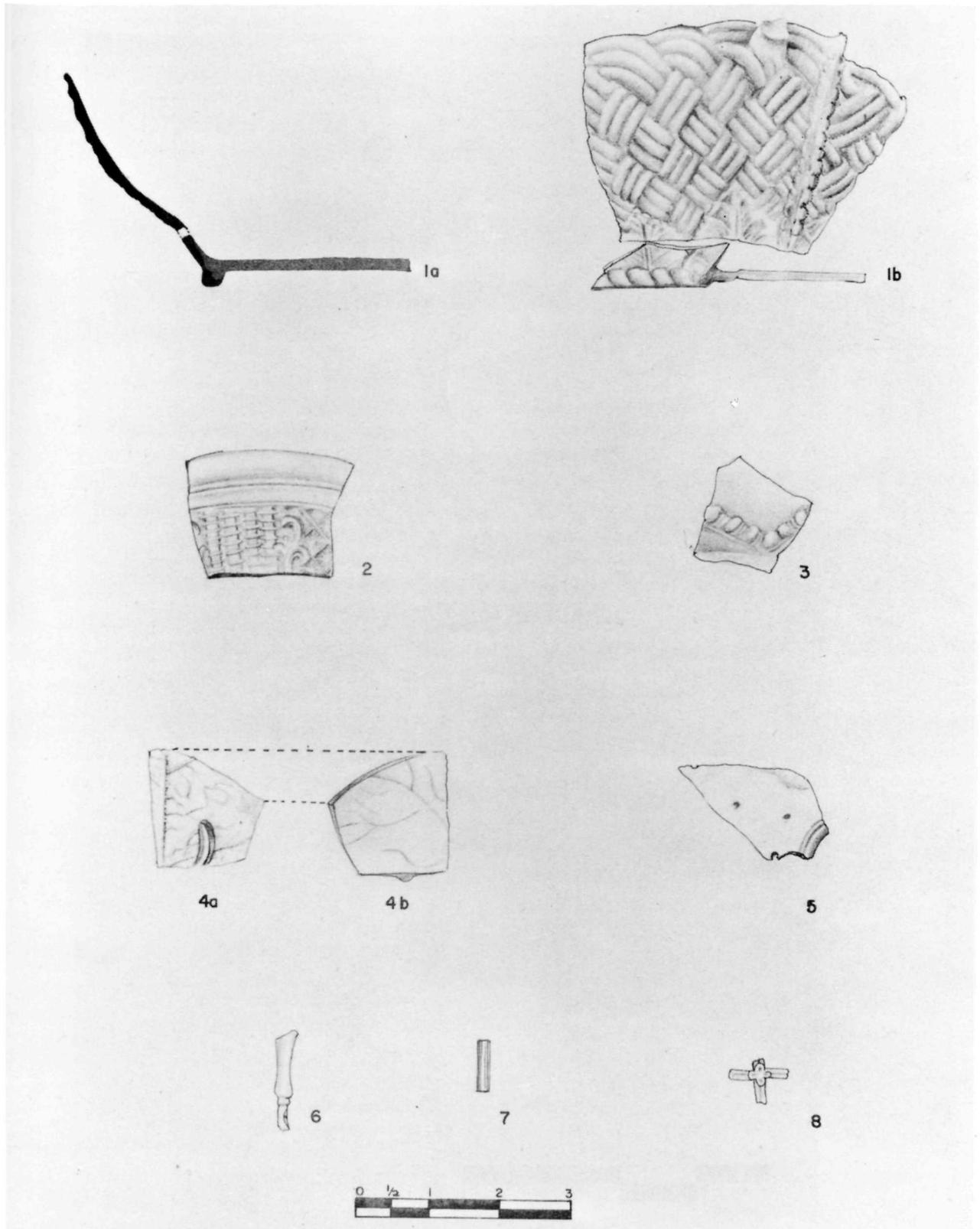
16 Octagonal cup. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 16L.3B1.5, 16L.4A2.25,
16L.4A4.21, 16L.4A50.3



17

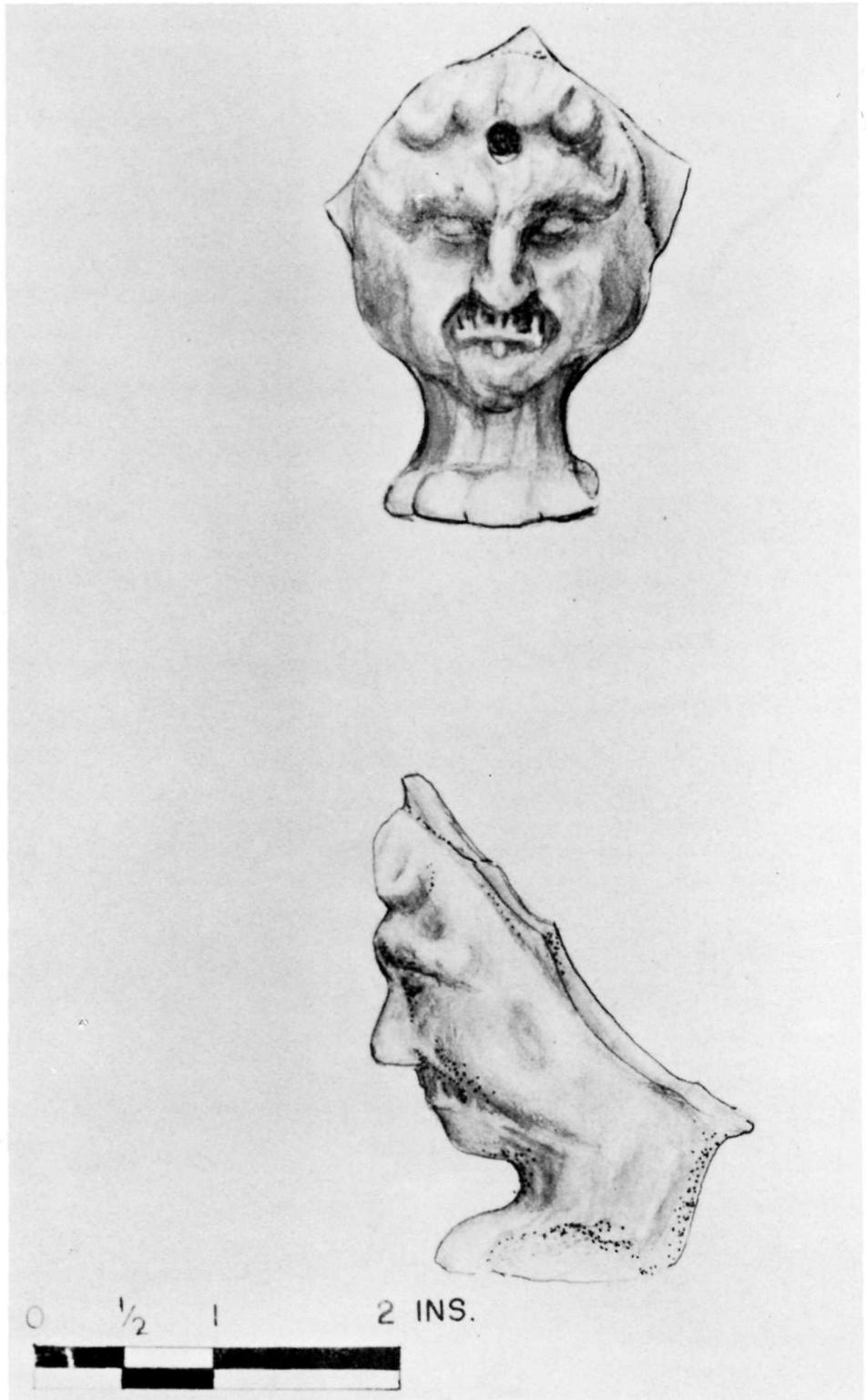
Slip-cast vessels

1. Cup. Height 3 1/8 inches. 16L.4A20.6
2. Sauceboat. 1B.1J32.19
- 3-4. Sauceboats. 16L.3A19.6 and 16L.2A33.1
- 5-6. Fragments. 17L.3B1.7 and 17L.2A2.14
7. Toy or saltcellar. Existing height 1/2 inch. 16L.5A3.5

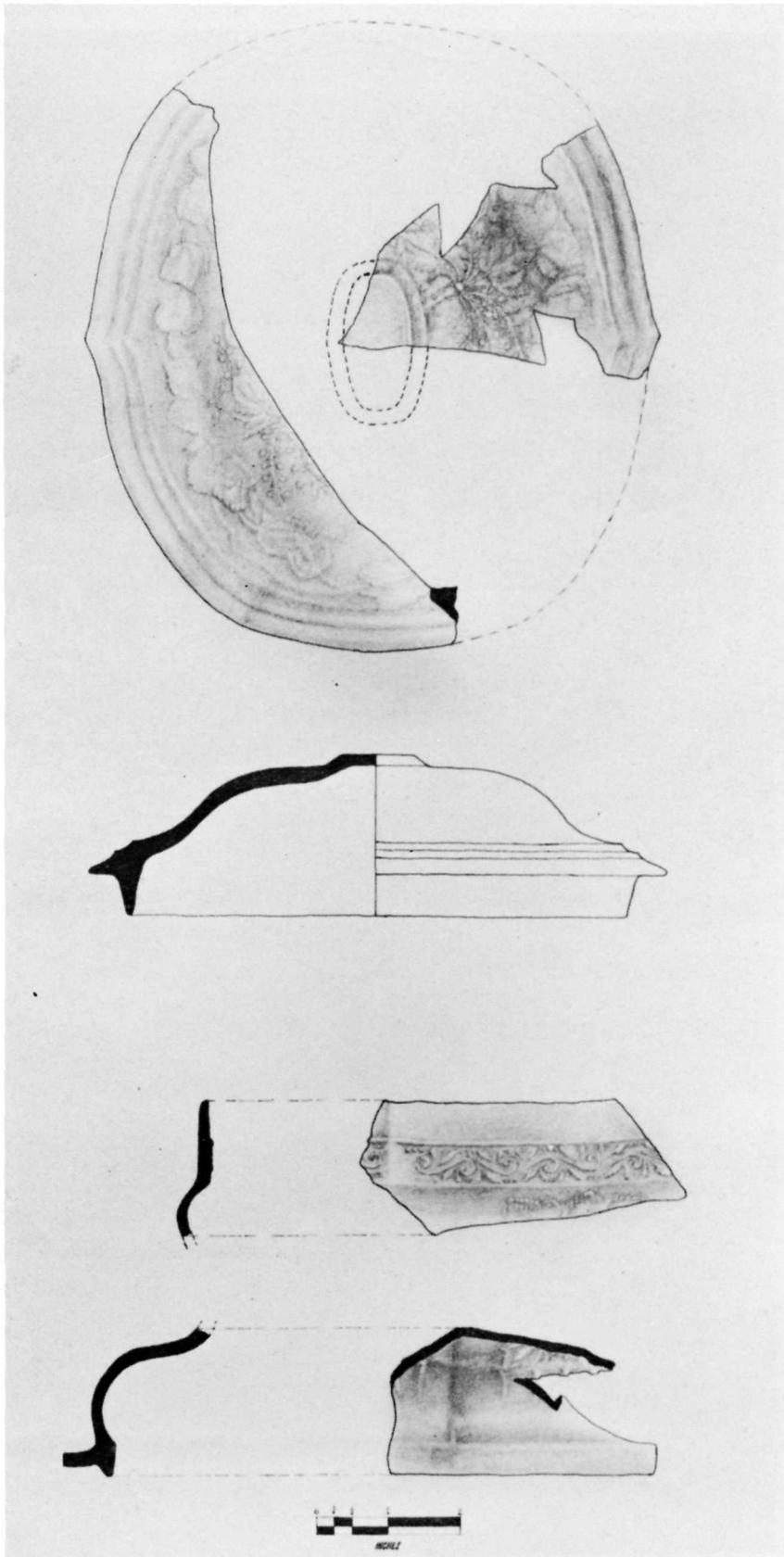


18 Pressed and cast vessels.

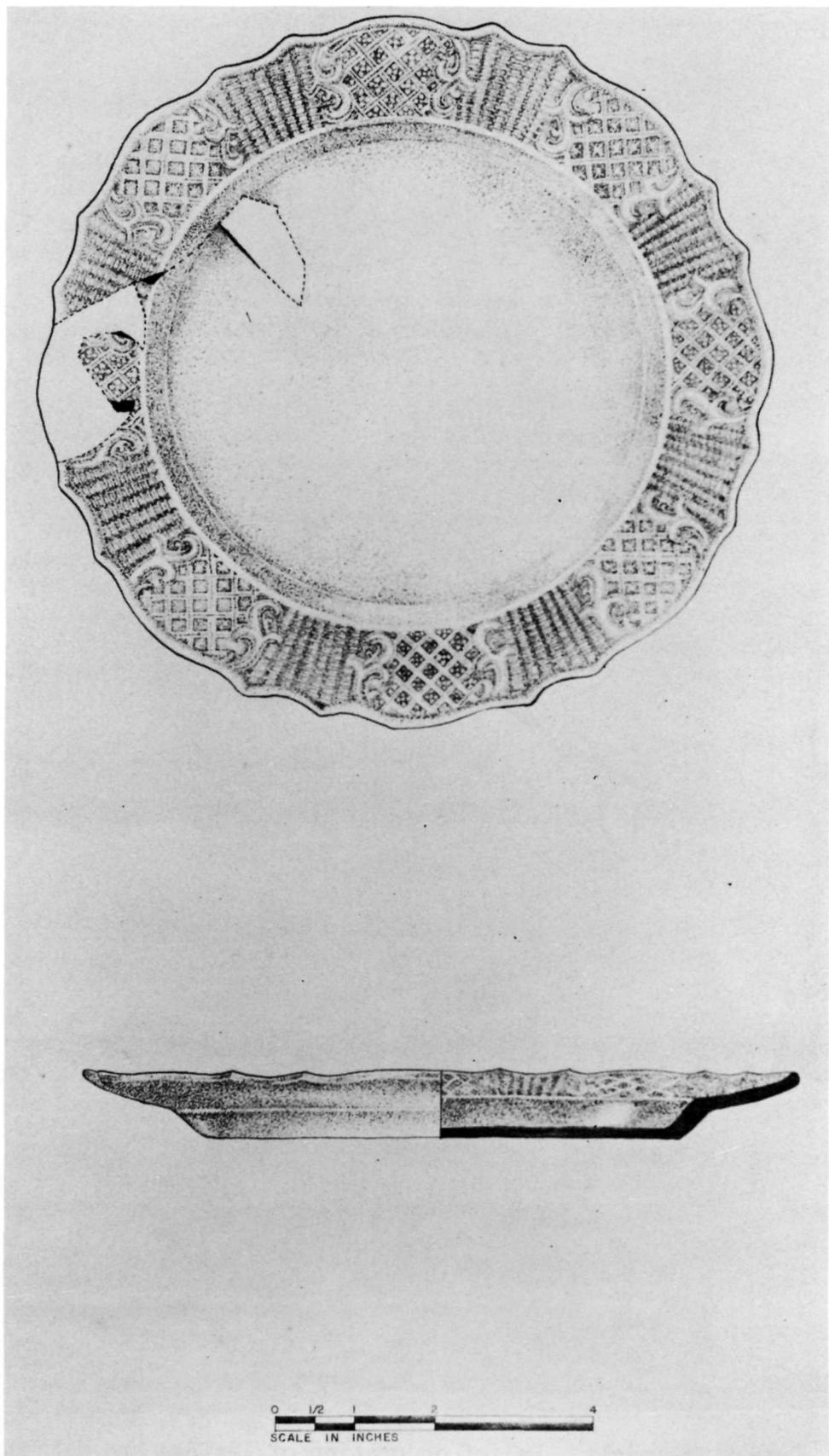
1. Pressed basket-work bowl. Height 3 3/4 inches. 1B.1E5.156
2. Lid fragment, probably from a tureen. 1B.6A1.103
3. Tureen fragment. 17L.2B1.9
4. Vessel fragment with cabbage or cauliflower decoration. 17L.10B1.2
5. Strainer fragment. Holes 1/16 diameter. 52L.2D3.2
- 6-8. Fragments of basket-work vessels. 16L.4A12.22, 16L.4B16.2, and 51L.2F2.1



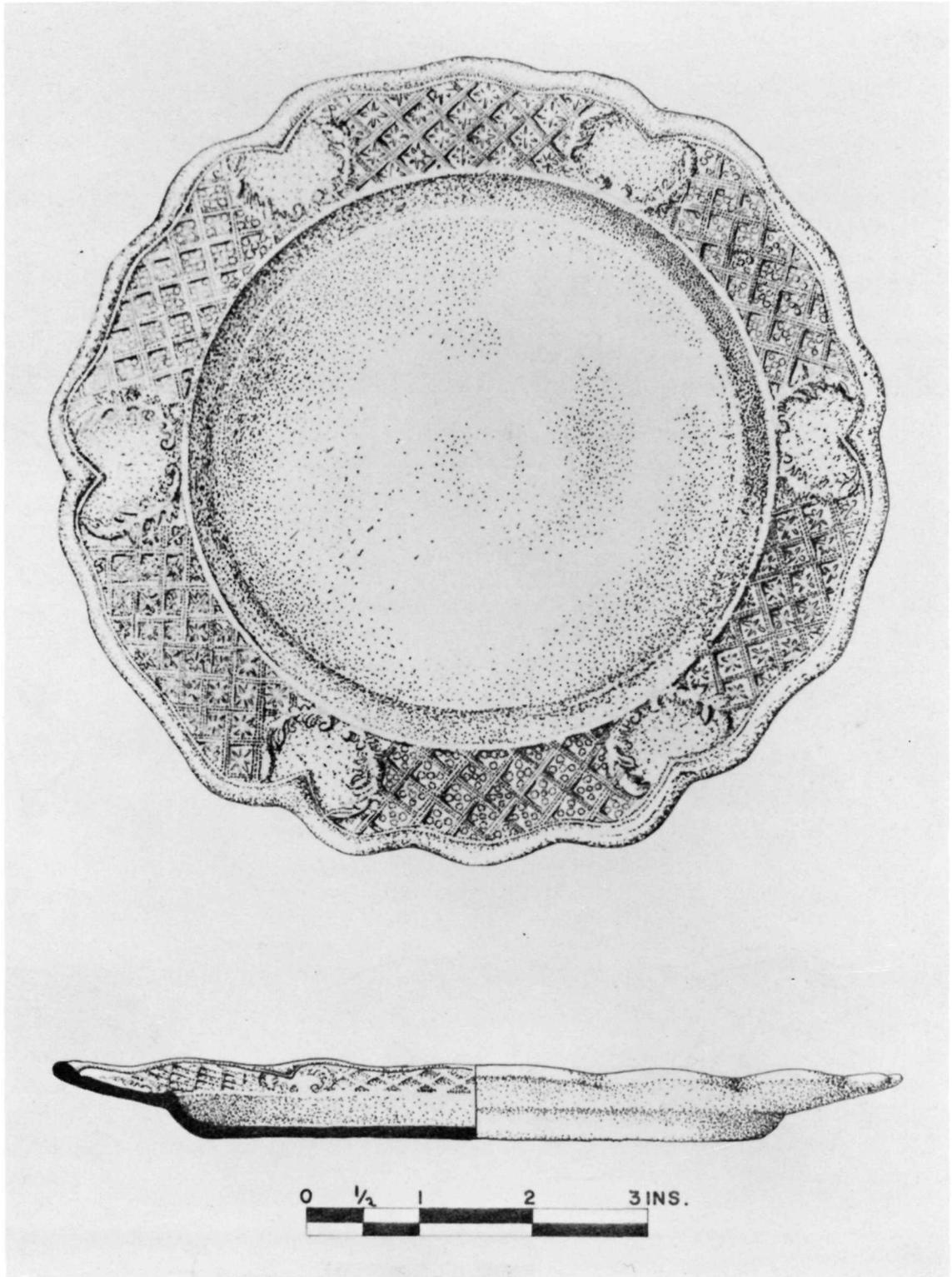
19 Foot, probably from a tureen. Existing height $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches.
LL.6Fl.24



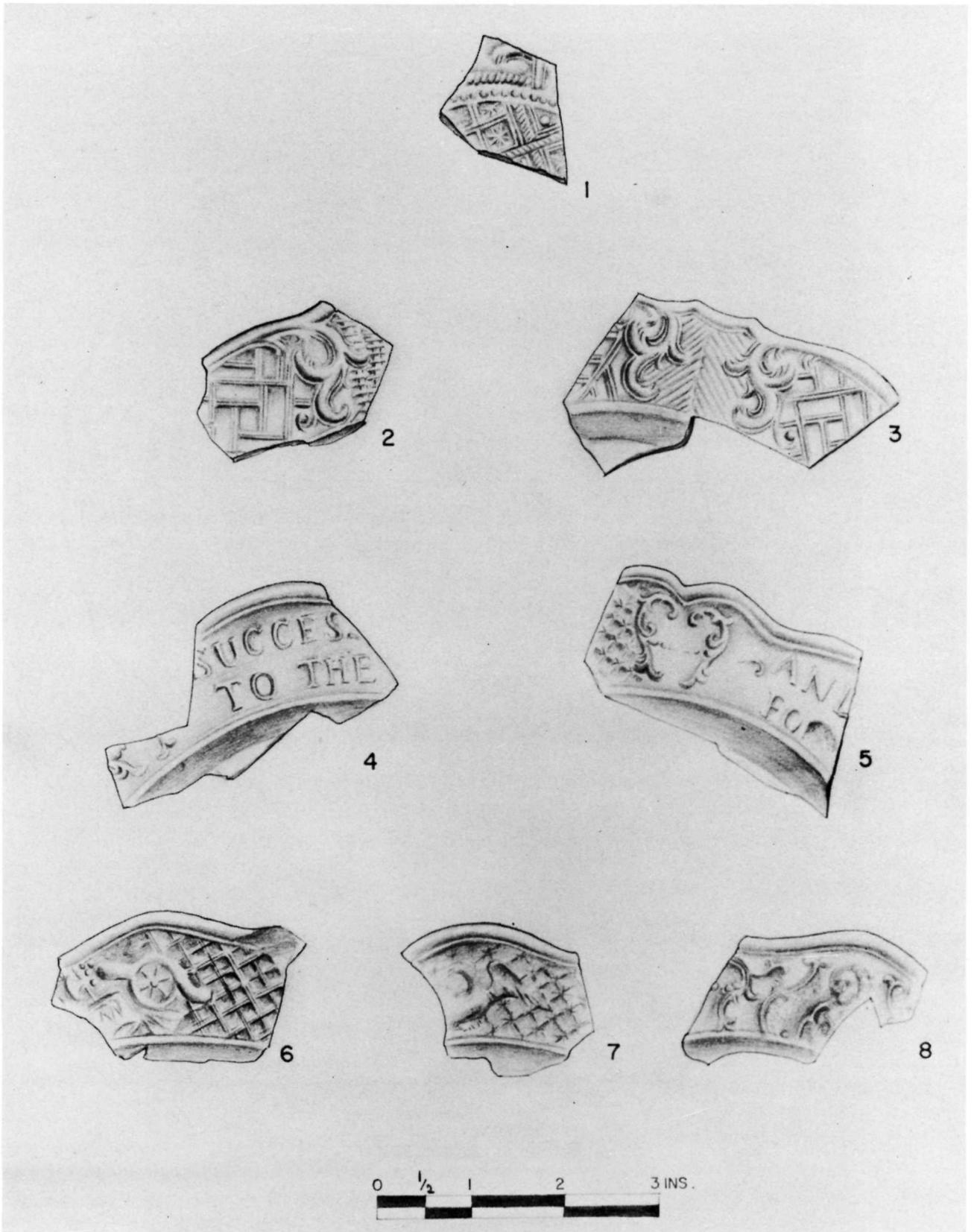
20 Tureen fragments. Relief decoration of leafage and berries. Lid width approximately 8 x 9 inches. Body height is conjectural. 17L.2A2.15, 17L.4A1.2



21 Plate, with moulded diaper and basketwork. Diameter 9 inches
17L.3A2.7

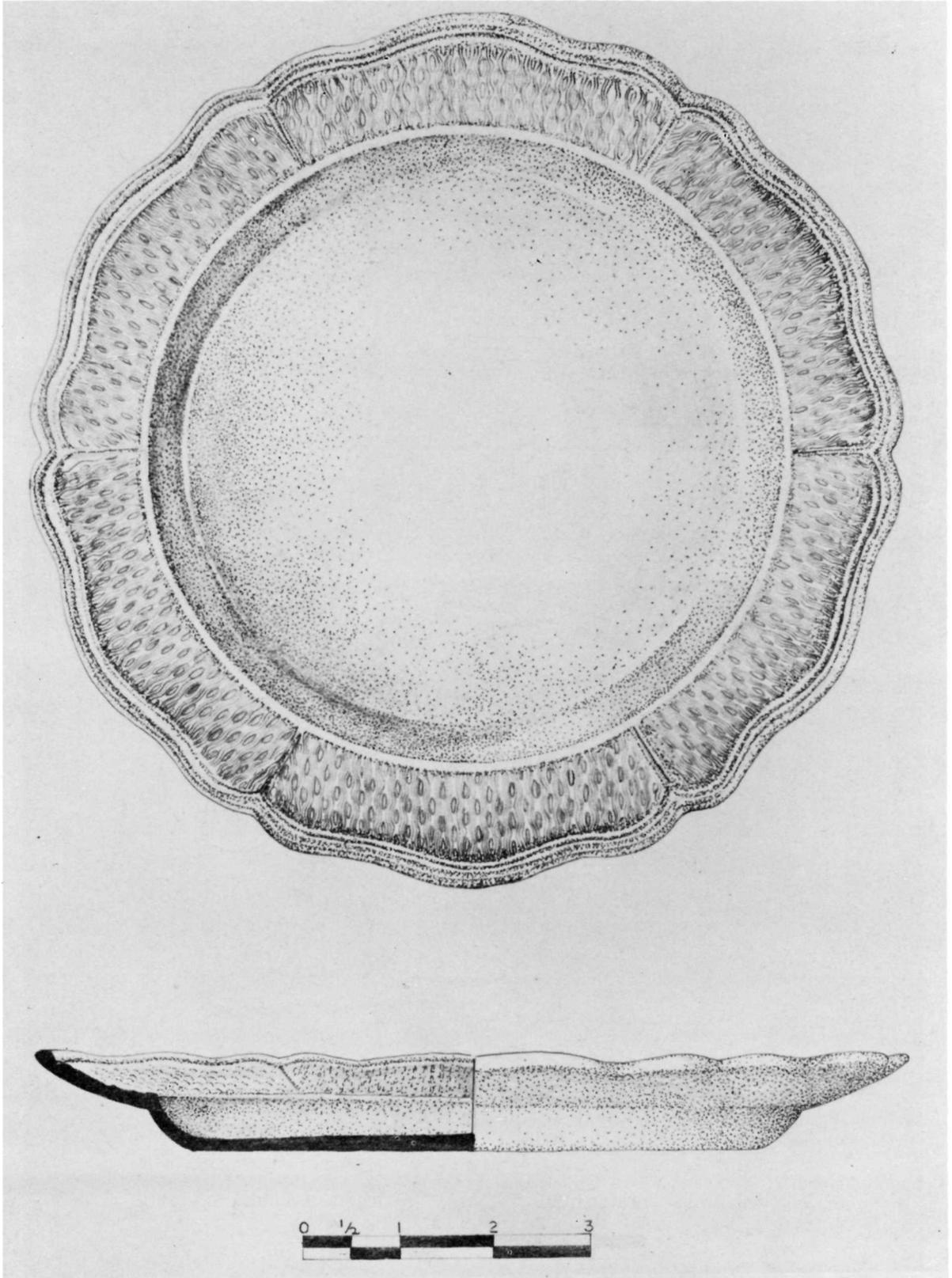


22 Plate, with moulded diaper. Diameter 7 inches. LB.5A7.32

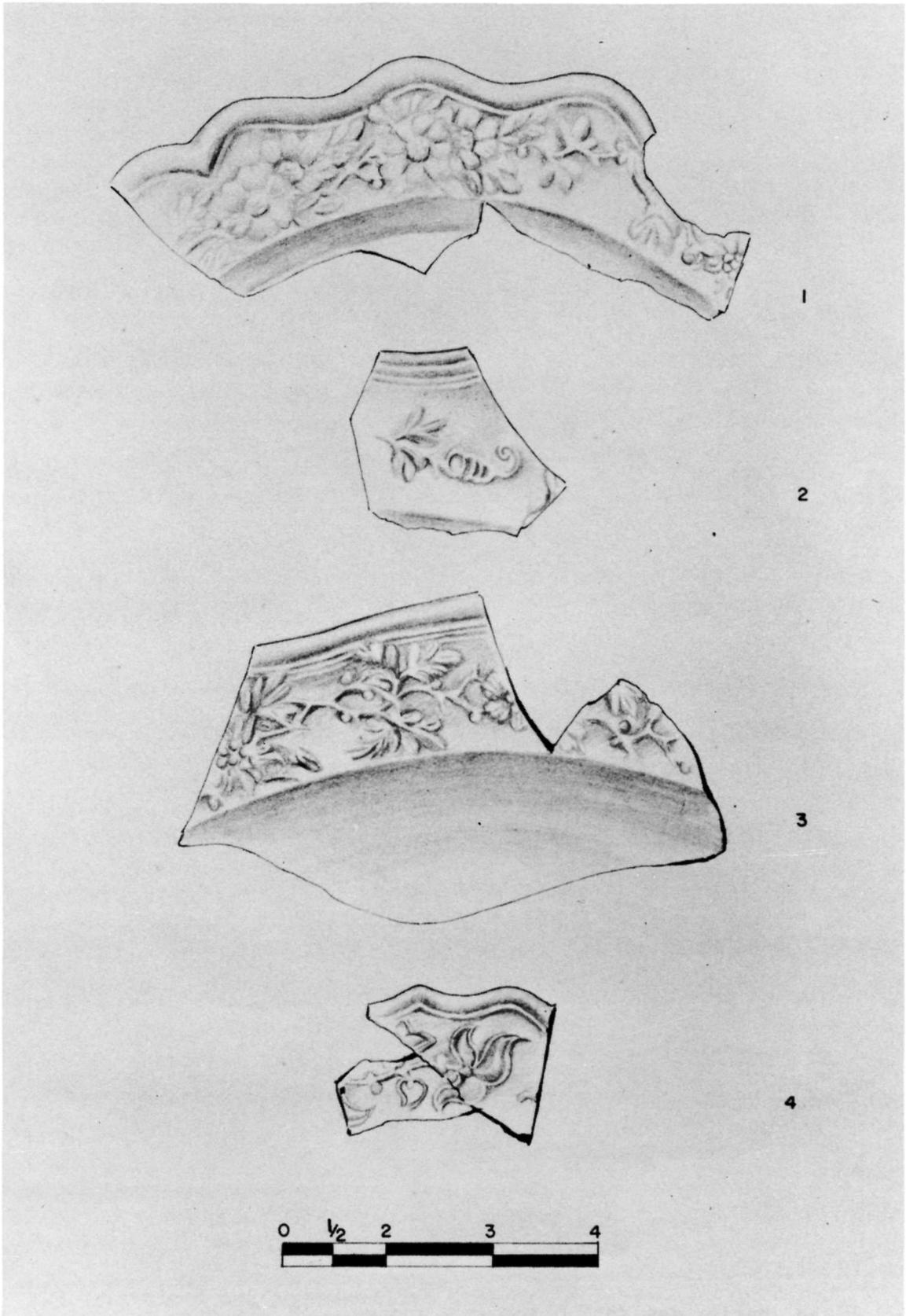


23 Latticed and commemorative designs

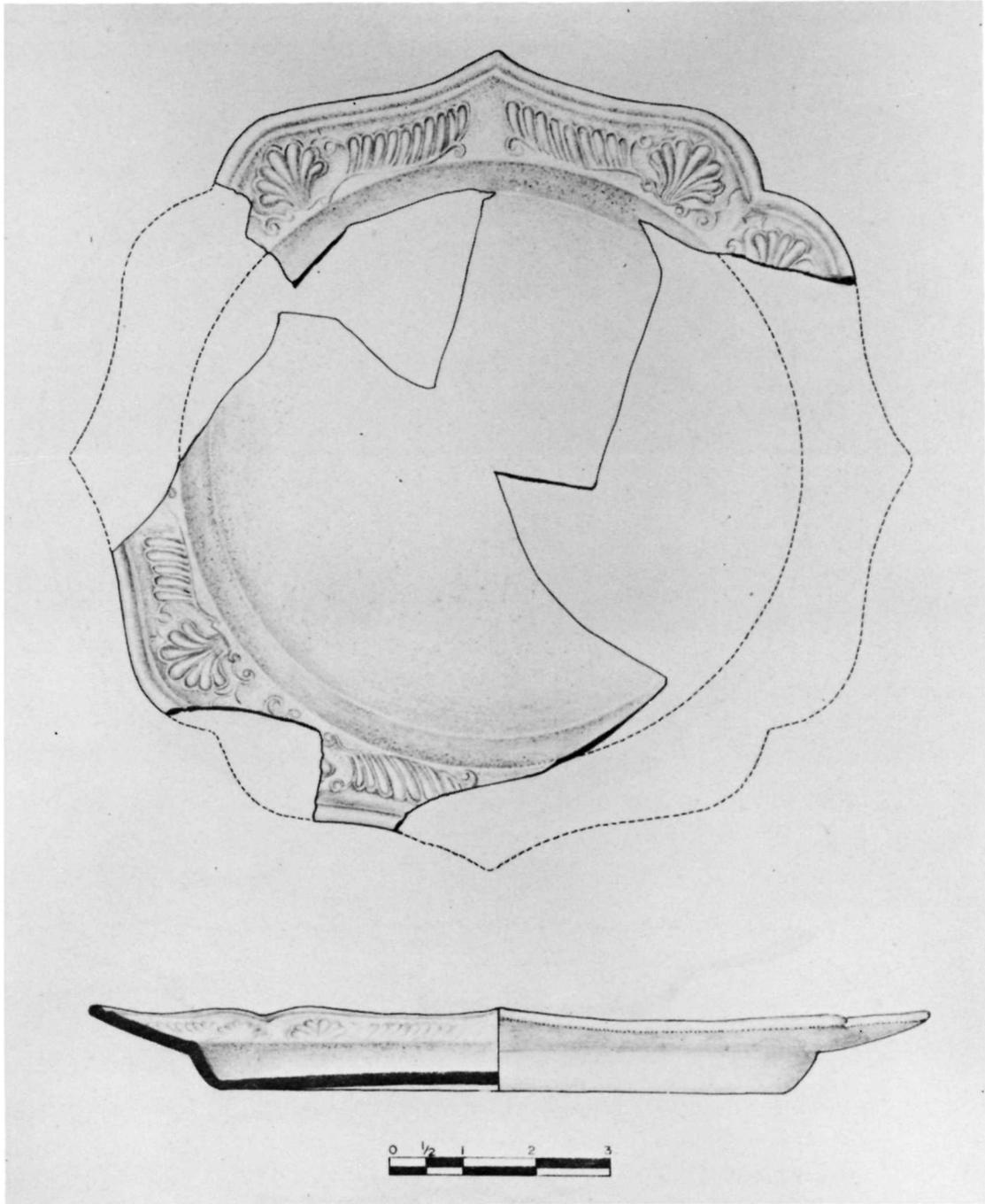
1. Plate. 52L.33C8.2
 2-3. Plate rims. 52L.33C8.3a, b
 4-8. Plate rims. King of Prussia. 16L.4A4.16, 1B.1E11.2, 16L.2B1.10



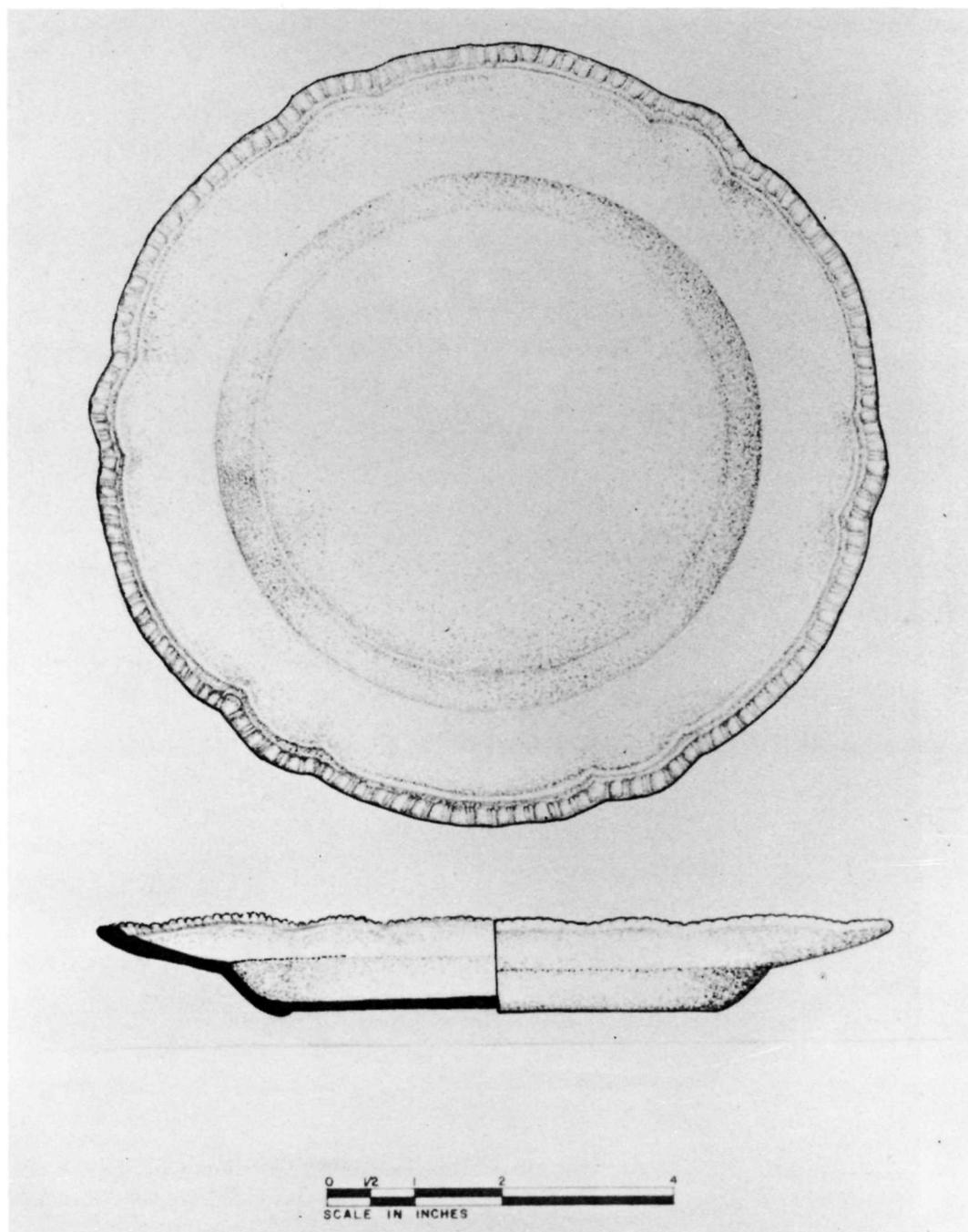
24. Plate, barley design. Diameter 9 inches. LB.LB2.285



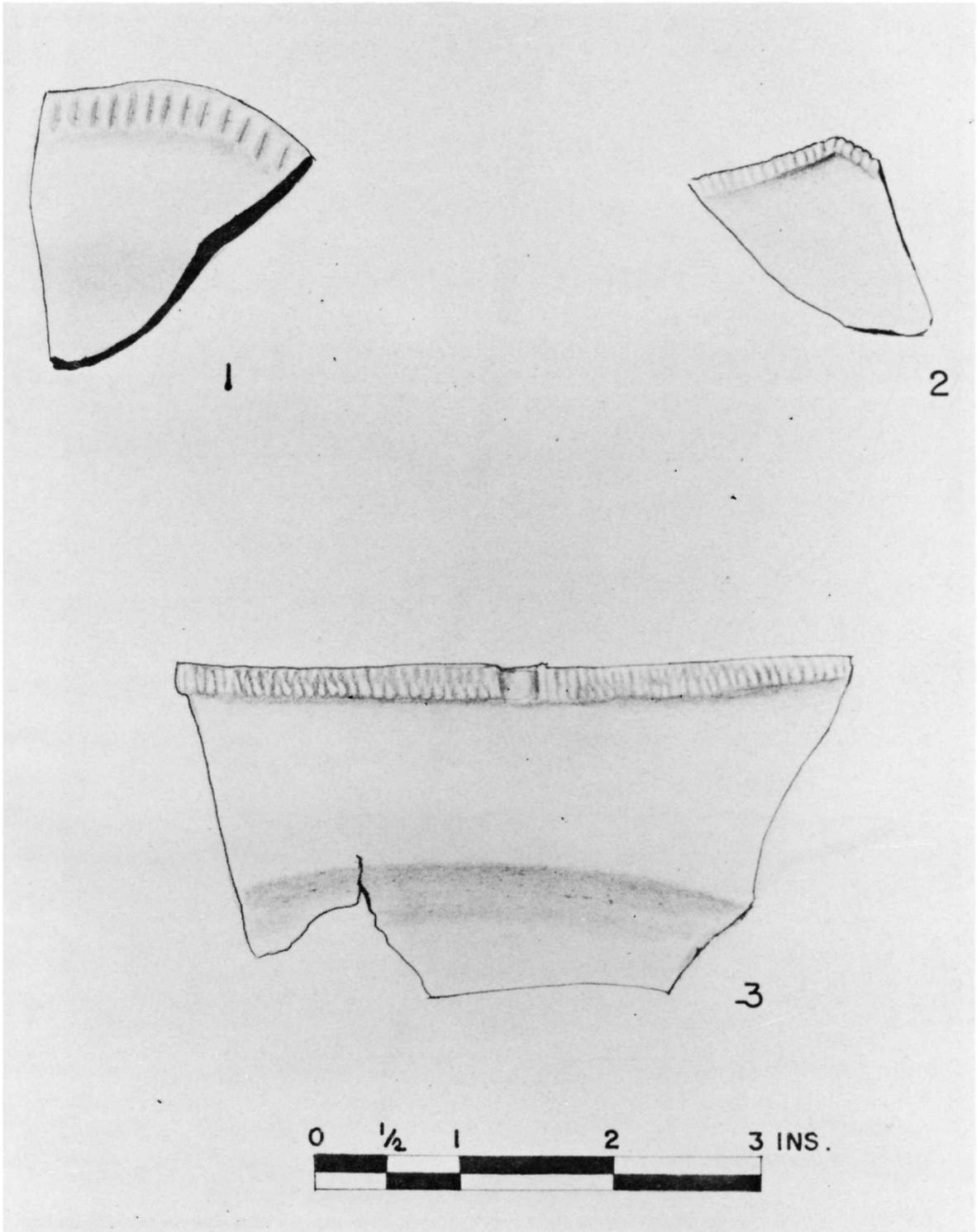
25 Plates, floral designs. 16L.4A2.26, 52L.33C8.4, 1B.1E5.251, 1B.1B6.98



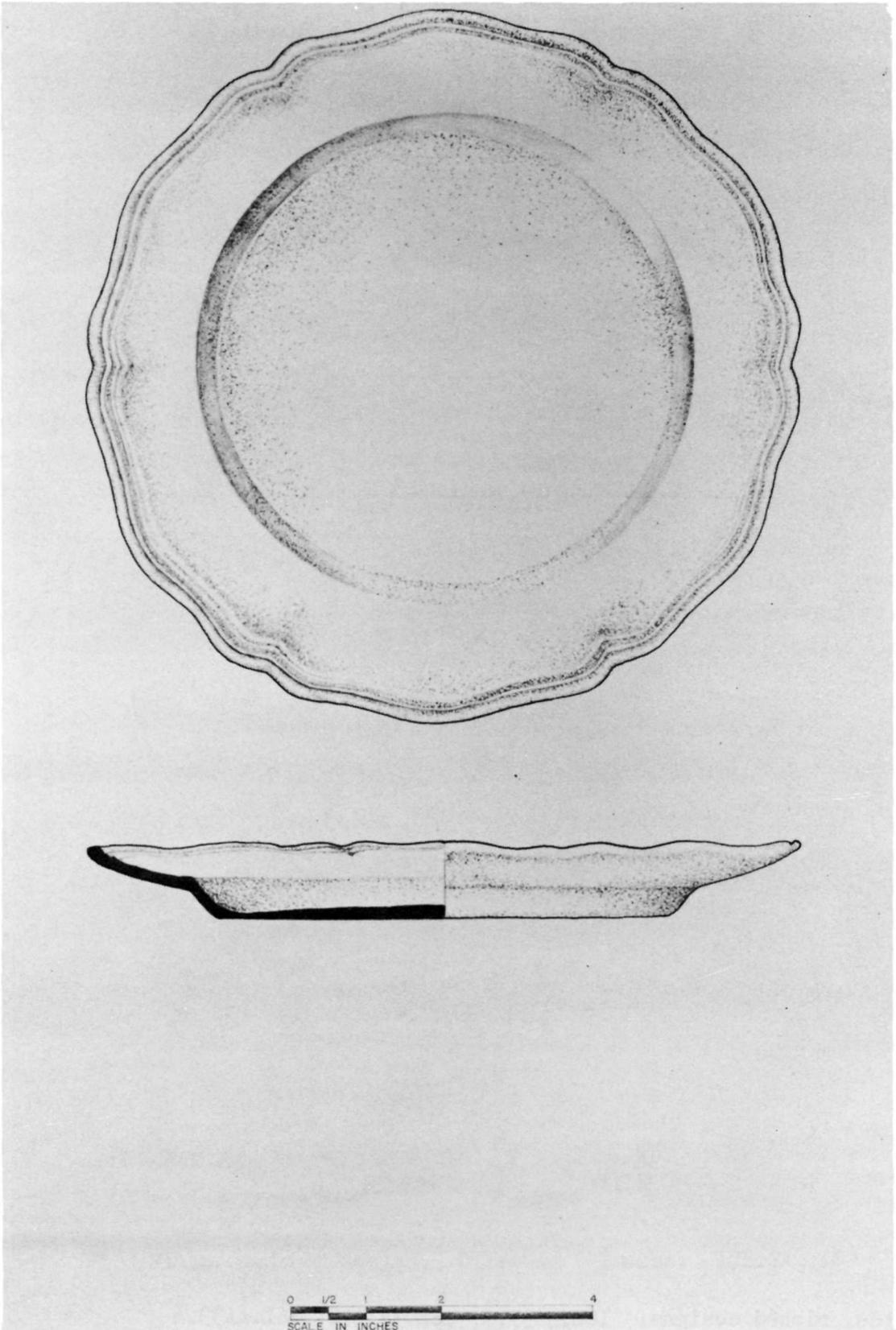
26 Plate, pecten shell design. Diameter 11 inches. 46L.1B2.12



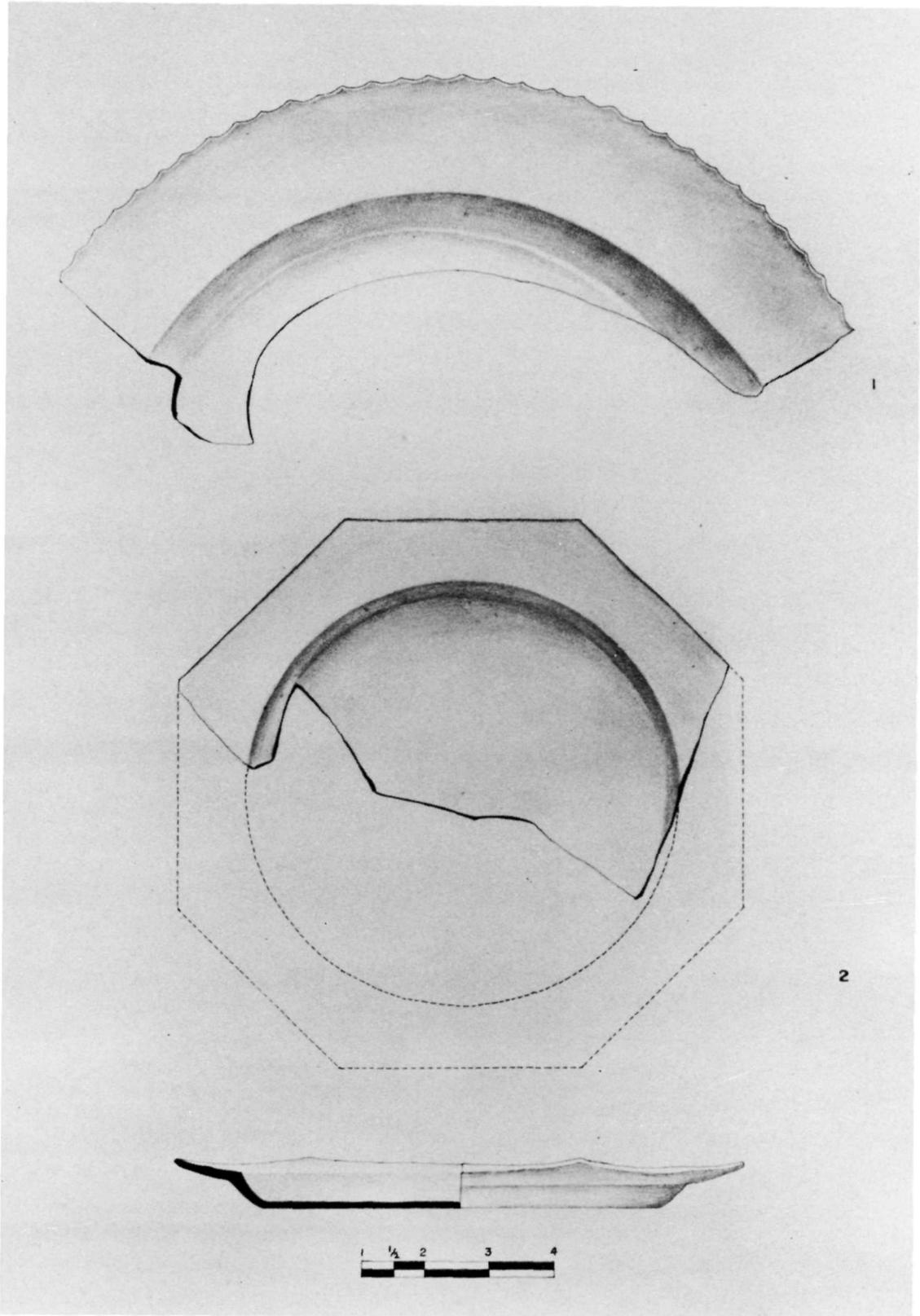
27 Plate, gadroon design. Diameter 9 inches. 17L.2A2.16



28 Plates, ribbed designs. 16L.4A33.5, 16L.3A11.2, 16L.4A33.6



29 Plate, grooved design. Diameter 9 inches. 17L.3A2.8



30 Plates.

1. Scalloped rim. 16L.4B10.2
2. Octagonal, with plain marly. 1B.18C8.19

Artisans at Louisbourg,

by Blaine Adams

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page
INTRODUCTION	vi
RECRUITING	1
WAGES	4
THE ENGAGE	6
WOMEN	18
DISTRIBUTION OF ARTISANS IN LOUISBOURG	18
CRAFTSMEN - SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS	20
CRAFTSMEN AND THEIR ORIGINS	21
ARPENTEUR (Surveyor)	27
BLANCHISSEUR (laundryman)	29
BLANCHISSEUSE (laundrywoman)	29
BOUCHEUR (butcher)	32
BOULANGER (baker)	34
BRIQUETIER (brick-maker)	38
CALFAT (caulker)	39
CHAPELLIER (hat-maker)	40
CHARBONNIER (coal-man)	41
CHARPENTIER (carpenter - heavy timber)	42
CHARRETIER (carter)	60
CHAUDRONNIER (tin-smith)	61
CHAUFOURNIER (lime-burner)	62
CLOUTIER (nail-smith)	64

CONSTRUCTEUR (builder)	65
CORDONNIER (cobbler)	67
COUTURIERE (dress-maker)	70
COUVREUR (roofer)	71
CUISINIER (cook)	72
DIVERS	73
FERBLANTIER (tin-smith)	74
FORGERON (smith)	75
TAILLANDIER (maker of edged tools)	75
FOSSOYEUR (grave-digger)	79
HORLOGER (clock-maker)	80
INGENIEURS	81
JARDINIER (gardener)	83
MACON (mason)	85
MAITRE DE DANSE (dancing teacher)	90
MENUISIER (joiner)	91
PERRUQUIER (wig-maker)	95
PIQUEUR (pickman)	96
SCIEUR (sawyer)	97
SERRURIER (locksmith)	100
TAILLEUR D'HABITS (tailor)	102
TAILLEUR DE PIERRE (stone-cutter)	106
TAPISSIER (tapestry-maker)	109
TANNEUR (tanner)	110
TONNELIER (cooper)	111

TOURNEUR (turner)	114
VITRIER (glazier)	115
VOILIER (sail-maker)	116
APPENDIX A (<u>Contract for engagés</u>)	117
APPENDIX B (<u>Leave forms for engagés</u>)	119
APPENDIX C (<u>Contract for engagé as Apprentice</u>)	120
ENDNOTES	122
REFERENCES CITED	124
MAP of FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)	26

INTRODUCTION

This report was conceived primarily as a study to determine the origins of artisans in Louisbourg in hopes of being able to say what regional characteristics might have influenced their work in Louisbourg. A secondary requirement was the description of commercial aspects of the trades including wages, recruitment and training. No strict definition of an artisan has been attempted, and the list at the end of the report is arbitrary in including many types of work which would not be strictly considered "trades". The report does not include trades directly related to the military or the fishery since these will be studied in other reports.

Because of the time available a limited number of sources were consulted in the hope that they would provide the bulk of the information on the origins of artisans in Louisbourg. Aside from the censuses and parish records, the series from the port of Rochefort was consulted to give the early history of recruiting for the colony, and series G3 was investigated for contracts and other related documents concerning trades. In all, 488 artisans have been identified, and half of these have been traced to their origins in Europe or North America. It cannot be determined how statistically reliable this sample is because the total number of artisans in Louisbourg will never be known since there are few lists of soldiers and their professions.

Mr. Christian Pouyez has been of inestimable help in the preparation of this report. I should like to thank him specifically for the information he provided on place names (only one remains unidentified), and for the techniques I have used in the distribution maps as well as for his contagious enthusiasm for such work.

RECRUITING

One of the most urgent needs of the colony during the first period of its existence was for a large quantity of workers, particularly craftsmen who could begin building as soon as possible. Those who spent the first year in Louisbourg in 1713 had come from various parts of the French Empire:

France	22%
Newfoundland	34%
Canada	41%
Acadia	3%

But there were only 116 men in all which was hardly adequate for the construction of a new colony.¹ The Port of Rochefort, where most of the recruiting was done, was thus forced to supply more workmen.

The Marine Council always sought the best available manpower because of the rigours of the colonial situation:

The Council advises you to take care that they are good workers and in condition to work well, and to try as much as possible to chose those who are unmarried....²

The recruits were to be able to "resist fatigue" and be as skilled as possible. Practitioners of the basic crafts were required immediately: masons, stone-cutters, carpenters, joiners, smiths and lock-smiths, plus a small number of coopers, cobblers and tailors.³

Several methods were used in recruiting. There was the simple method of advertising by placing a list "in all the usual places", of workers required inviting them to contact the intendant to discuss terms. This was done in Bordeaux where the artisans sought were stone-cutters, carpenters for houses and large works (charpentiers d'haute futtaye pour maison, et gros ouvrages), tin-smiths, lime-makers, marine carpenters and caulkers (charpentiers et calfats de Marine).⁴

The most common method of recruitment was personal persuasion, and contracts were let out to professional recruiters who scoured the country for prospects. The terms of these contracts varied. In one instance two recruiters were paid 25 livres for each recruit plus 6 sols per day expenses until the new workers arrived at the point of departure, Rochefort. This particular expedition gathered 40 recruits and cost well over 1200 livres.⁵ The Comte D'Agrain, an entrepreneur from Louisbourg, raised 25 workers in the province of Auvergne at a cost of over 3000 livres including the advance paid to these prospective inhabitants of Louisbourg.⁶ The government contractor also recruited workers. It was part of his contract in Louisbourg that the King provide 10 masons and 2 stone-cutters.⁷ The contractor himself did the recruiting and was paid 1200 livres.⁸

In the early 1720's workers from the prisons in France were added to the Louisbourg labour force. Thirty were sent from La Rochelle in 1720 when the recruitment for soldiers was short by that number. An unspecified number of other prisoners were sent as engagés.⁹ This practice continued until at least 1725.¹⁰

Another solution to the worker shortage was the sending out of an additional company of soldiers to remain only during the construction season. In 1721 the company of Sr. de Vendome went to work in the colony for two months,¹¹ and in 1722 some 30 soldiers were sent to supplement the work force for the summer.¹² Other adjustments were made to the garrison in order to augment the number of skilled workmen. In 1716, for example, the Marine Council recommended that recruits destined for other places be allowed to go to Louisbourg if they wished.¹³ Again, in 1727 four masons or stone cutters, members of the Karrer regiment stationed in Rochefort, exchanged places with unskilled companions in Louisbourg.¹⁴

Regulations for merchant ships travelling to the colonies encouraged immigration. Any ship not strictly engaged in fishing was required to transport a number of engagés in proportion to its size, or pay 60 livres for each person not carried.¹⁵ Reports indicated that the regulations were not being followed, however, and in 1721 only one ship carried engagés;¹⁶ this was a complaint heard throughout the French occupation.

Unfortunately there is no record of how workers were persuaded to go to the colonies. Certainly the advance that was often paid would have been an inducement for some, but other harsher methods may have been used; it was ordered that those recruits **arriving** in Rochefort before the ship was ready to leave be kept on the island of Oleron to prevent them from escaping.¹⁷ There was also a problem with those who wanted a free passage to the colony under the guise of being a qualified craftsman. The intendant at Rochefort was asked to verify that those who did apply

Page missing from the print edition.

These rates were paid for only three-months work; salaries of those permanently established in Louisbourg are found in engagé contracts. They cannot really be compared to the above wages since the former usually included the provision of room and board and other fringe benefits. The monetary wages in these contracts are summarised below:

Craftsmen	Salary in <u>livres</u> per month (appx.)	Duration of contract
ship-builder	90	job contract
ship-carpenter	salaries ranged from 20 to 70	job contract
carpenter	(for each year) 3, 4, 5	three years
carpenter	(for each year) 4, 5, 6 1/2	three years
joiner	(for each year) 4, 5 1/2, 6	three years
smith	20	one year
cook	12 1/2	one year
Apprentices or listed as "boy"		
cobbler	(for each year) 27, 25	two years
tailor	16 2/3	one year
cooper	9	one year
baker	5	one year

It is doubly difficult to ascertain the profit made by those self-employed craftsmen who were not employed on a salary basis. Since no income tax was paid in Louisbourg, artisans probably seldom reckoned

their incomes. Moreover they were not always paid in cash. In two separate instances carpenters built houses for others and lived in or rented them for a number of years (in one case 6, in the other 9 years) in lieu of payment.²² In another, a builder was paid half in cash and half in goods.²³ This was also done in the case of a carpenter's building a boat for a trader and sharing the profits of the result.²⁴ The documents consulted yielded little in regard to the business practices of trades other than carpentry.

THE ENGAGE

In most of the cities and towns of France at this time the guilds (maitrises) controlled drafts and trades to some degree. Membership was gained only after a long apprenticeship followed by a period as a journeyman and finally a crucial qualifying test. According to an article in Diderot's Encyclopédie this system was not carried to the overseas possessions.²⁵ What did exist in the colonies was a system in which a person contracted himself out either as an apprentice or a worker to perform some service. The contractor was called an engagé, a term which has no English equivalent and indeed has lost its eighteenth century meaning in modern French.²⁶ The essential document in this process was the contract drawn up by a notary outlining the duties and conditions to be observed by both parties. There appear to have been no regulations governing these contracts, except for those concerning fishing which were to conform to an ordinance of 1743.²⁷ Aside from this everything was negotiable. It is interesting to note that legally

there was no difference between a master craftsman and an apprentice in this system. Each simply signed a contract to perform duties according to mutually satisfactory conditions without legal prerequisites.

A term of employment was always specified in the contracts, the most common being three years so that another designation for an engagé was un trente-six mois - literally "a thirty-six monther". However some contracts were for as long as ten years or as short as a winter and the following table summarises the duration of contracts in the 26 contracts consulted.

Duration of Contracts for Engagés	
Craft of Employer	Duration of Contract
carpenter	3 yrs., 2 yrs., winter (2)
smith	1 yr.
glazier	3 yrs.
cooper	3 yrs. 2 yrs.
cobbler	3 yrs. 2 yrs.
baker	2 yrs. 1 yr.
tailor	1 yr. (2)
clock-maker	2 yrs.
wig-maker	3 yrs.
none specified	job contract (3), winter & summer, 3 yrs., 1 yr. (2), 16 mo., 10 yrs.
Average length of contracts where a definite time is specified: 29.6 months.	

In general, wages were paid on a yearly basis at the end of the year probably to guarantee that the worker would fully complete his contract. Usually included in the contracts were additional benefits. Room and board were the most common, but many contracts required that the worker's laundry be done, that he be supplied with clothing (with even the kind of material specified), and that medical care be given when necessary. Some of the benefits were very specific, stating that the food given be the same as that which the employers ate; others were vague, merely stating that the worker be provided with necessary "supplies" (vivres, hardes). Some of the other contracts merely required the employer to provide the worker with his sustenance during the contract period. Deductions were sometimes made for the engagés' passage to Louisbourg and for advances paid after work began. It was usual in contracts involving apprenticeships to make no cash payment, but in one instance, an apprentice cooper was paid and in another an apprentice wig-maker paid for his instruction.

In return the engagé had to perform services specified in the contract. This could be as general as the requirement that the worker perform all honest and licit work as commanded by the employer, or could be restricted to work concerned with a specific trade or special task. In only one case, that of a cook, was there a provision of an increase in pay if the work was well done. Several of the contracts stressed that the worker was to be treated with kindness and humanity.

Although most of the contracts were for one engagé, as many as ten people were contracted for in one document. The age of the engagé was

occasionally given. In the 26 contracts consulted, 16 ages are given. The average age was 21.6 years with the oldest engagé 32, and the youngest, 7.

The motivation of the engagés was occasionally revealed in the contracts. A widow with five children found that she could not support her family and consequently sent her seven year old son as an engagé for ten years with the family of a member of the Superior Council. There he received no wages but his employer was to treat him "as a good father of a family". There was also a clause which required the boy to be returned to his employer if he ran away. The contracts for apprenticeship stated that it was undertaken by the contractor "for his profit and to learn how to earn his living". Other engagés came to the colony under contract to ships' captains who then transferred their contracts to employers in Louisbourg, often deducting the cost of passage to the colony from the wages. Parental wishes were a factor in some contracts. The 16 year old boy who in 1735 was to work as a servant with the master clock-maker while learning the trade had been given to a ship's captain by his father, a clerk in France, so that the captain could "contract him out in that colony to some inhabitant". In another instance a widow who had remarried contracted her 12 year old son to two tailors.

The documents present little evidence for sons automatically following their fathers' trade. This relationship would not have been formalised in contracts, but in the list of artisans there are almost no practitioners of the same trade with identical names. There is an example

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT CONDITIONS FOR ENGAGÉS

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYER	DESIGNATIONS USED FOR CONTRACTOR	LENGTH OF CONTRACT	WAGES IN <u>LIVRES</u>	BENEFITS											DUTIES	COMMENTS AND REFERENCES		
				ROOM	BOARD	SUPPLIES	TOOLS	LIQUOR	CLOTHES	SHOES	MOCCASINS	TROUSERS	JACKET	HAT			LAUNDRY	PASSAGE
master carpenter	" <u>engagé</u> to... who will teach him the said trade of carpentry"	2 1/2 years		x	x	x			x		x	x	x				do all work in the trade as required by the employer	the <u>engagé</u> will be given a complete out- fit at the end with a choice of cloth for the trousers. G3, vol. 2041, 21 août, 1753.
master carpenter	" <u>engagé</u> to..."	3 years	36/50/60											x		33 paid as advance in France	h/1	the <u>engagé</u> had been contracted with a captain who switched it to the carpenter. G3, vol. 2041, 19 août, 1754.
master carpenter and another	" <u>engagé</u> to..."	winter to end April	60		x	x											h/1	the liquor is said to be "according to custom". G3, vol. 2041, 26 oct. 1752.
master carpenter and another	"sailor <u>engagé</u> to..."	winter	20		x	x		3									h/1	G3, vol. 2041, 24 oct. 1752.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT CONDITIONS FOR ENGAGÉS

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYER	DESIGNATIONS USED FOR CONTRACTOR	LENGTH OF CONTRACT	WAGES IN <u>LIVRES</u>	BENEFITS											DUTIES	COMMENTS AND REFERENCES				
				ROOM	BOARD	SUPPLIES	TOOLS	LIQUOR	CLOTHES	SHOES	MOCCASINS	TROUSERS	JACKET	HAT			LAUNDRY	PASSAGE	MEDICAL CARE	
2 " <u>negotiants</u> "	10 men " <u>engagé</u> to..." as "carpenters and boys"	beginning on Dec. 7 to completion	90/months (for the builder)	x	x													"h/l" means "required to do all honest and licit work"	wages for fishing are covered by an ordonnance and are thus not specified. G3, vol. 2041, 1 dec. 1751.	
			1 at 45/mo.																	
			1 at 42/mo.																	
			1 at 40/mo.																	
			1 at 35/mo.																	
2 " <u>negotiants</u> "	10 men " <u>engagé</u> to..." as carpenters and workers	to completion	90/months (for the builder)															build a boat - 4 will fish in summer.	G3, vol. 2041, 20 sept. 1750.	
			1 at 70/mo.																	
			1 at 60/mo.																	
			1 at 50/mo.																	
			1 at 45/mo.																	
			1 at 35/mo.																	

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT CONDITIONS FOR ENGAGÉS

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYER	DESIGNATIONS USED FOR CONTRACTOR	LENGTH OF CONTRACT	WAGES IN <u>LIVRES</u>	BENEFITS											ZOO--FOCUMD	DUTIES "h/l" means "required to do all honest and licit work"	COMMENTS AND REFERENCES	
				ROOM	BOARD	SUPPLIES	TOOLS	LIQUOR	CLOTHES	SHOES	MOCCASINS	TROUSERS	JACKET	HAT				LAUNDRY
unspeci- fied	10 men "engagé to..."	3 years															to all that is required in fishing, their trades and other work.	G3, vol. 2041, 17 mars, 1752. - the first year's pay was given as an advance, the subse- quent pays were given at the end of each year. - the tanner would increase his earnings by half again when working at his trade - wages will stop if death occurs.
	carpenter 24 yrs.	3 years	50/60/80	x	x								x					
	joiner 21 yrs.	3 years	45/65/75	x	x								x					
	tanner 21 yrs.	3 years	50/60/80	x	x								x					
	unspecified 29 yrs.	3 years	50/60/70	x	x								x					
	unspecified 26 yrs.	3 years	50/60/70	x	x								x					
	unspecified 24 yrs.	3 years	40/50/60	x	x								x					
	unspecified 23 yrs.	3 years	45/55/65	x	x								x					
	unspecified 22 yrs.	3 years	40/50/60	x	x								x					
	unspecified 20 yrs.	3 years	36/45/60	x	x								x					
	unspecified 19 yrs.	3 years	30/45/60	x	x								x					
unspeci- fied	2 boys "engagé to make fire wood.		3/per cord													advances given for tools.	cords will be arranged in con- venient measure. - can't sell wood to anyone else. G3, 2045, fev. 1755.	

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT CONDITIONS FOR ENGAGÉS

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYER	DESIGNATIONS USED FOR CONTRACTOR	LENGTH OF CONTRACT	WAGES IN <u>LIVRES</u>	BENEFITS											NO--I0CC0MD	DUTIES "h/l" means "required to do all honest and licit work"	COMMENTS AND REFERENCES	
				ROOM BOARD SUPPLIES	TOOLS	LIQUOR	CLOTHES	SHOES	MOCCASINS	TROUSERS	JACKET	HAT	LAUNDRY	PASSAGE				MEDICAL CARE
master cobbler	" <u>engagé</u> to... serve as boy cobbler" former soldier	2 yrs.	325/300	x											x	x	200	the master cobbler paid 200 to gain his release from soldiering.
master glazier	" <u>engagé</u> to... do all a servant does... will be shown & taught the glazier's trade"	3 yrs.	60 <u>livres</u> at end of last year	x											x	x		h/l - works as a servant will be "maintained" G3, vol. 2044, 4 déc. 1756.
master baker	" <u>engagé</u> to... as a boy baker"	2 yrs.	120/yr.												x		105 for passage from France	to do all necessary work around the house G3, vol. 2041, 18 sept. 1751.
wife of baker	"apprentice with..." (21 yrs old)	1 1/2 yr.	6/mo.	x	x										x	x		obey what he is asked by the wife or her employees. not to be absent without permission - or must pay double. G3, vol. 2044, 27 jan. 1756.
master tailor	"boy tailor... <u>engagé</u> with..."	1 yr.	200	x	x													only to work at the trade G3, vol. 2041, 12 juin 1753.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT CONDITIONS FOR ENGAGÉS

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYER	DESIGNATIONS USED FOR CONTRACTOR	LENGTH OF CONTRACT	WAGES IN <u>LIVRES</u>	BENEFITS											DUTIES	COMMENTS AND REFERENCES			
				ROOM	BOARD	SUPPLIES	TOOLS	LIQUOR	CLOTHES	SHOES	MOCCASINS	TROUSERS	JACKET	HAT			LAUNDRY	PASSAGE	MEDICAL CARE
unspeci- fied	" <u>engagé</u> to..."	1 yr.	180	x					x									h/l	- also give a "chemise" - is to be fed like his employer if not he can leave. G3, vol. 2041, 12 oct. 1751.
unspeci- fied	" <u>engagé</u> to..."	16 1/2 mo.	35/yr.															h/l	- employed had paid 40 <u>livres</u> to gain his release from another employer. G3, vol. 2041, 16 mai. 1750.
master wig-maker	"puts himself in service and apprentice- ship..." (18 yrs. old)	3 yrs.		x	x													to do all work relating to trade	- apprentice is to pay 300 <u>livres</u> at end of his term. - will be given his "subsistence" includ- ing heating. G3, vol. 2041, 19 oct. 1751.
master smith	" <u>engagé</u> to serve in the said profess- ion (32 yrs. old)	1 yr.	240	x	x													h/l	- to be fed from same "bread, pot & fire" as his employer - 60 <u>livres</u> paid at end of sept., 180 at

SUMMARY OF CONTRACT CONDITIONS FOR ENGAGÉS

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYER	DESIGNATIONS USED FOR CONTRACTOR	LENGTH OF CONTRACT	WAGES IN <u>LIVRES</u>	BENEFITS											ZOO--I0C0MID	DUTIES "h/l" means "required to do all honest and licit work"	COMMENTS AND REFERENCES							
				ROOM	BOARD	SUPPLIES	TOOLS	LIQUOR	CLOTHES	SHOES	MOCCASINS	TROUSERS	JACKET	HAT	LAUNDRY	PASSAGE	MEDICAL CARE							
Member of Superior Council	<u>"engagé"</u> (7 yrs. old)	10 yrs.		x	x	x			x								x						h/l	end of the year. G3, vol. 2058, 25 avr. 1725, no. 3 to be raised in his religion and treated as a son. G3, vol. 2058, 11 avr. 1725, no. 2

of a cooper who married in Louisbourg and who, subsequently, entered into contracts for apprenticeship with two young men who probably were related to his wife, but this is an exception.

The tables (pp. 10-17) summarise the wages, deductions, benefits and duties of 26 different contracts in Louisbourg. More than artisans have been included to allow comparisons of conditions.

WOMEN

Women are not often listed as having trades in eighteenth century Louisbourg. Seventeen are mentioned in the lists at the end of this report. All but three of the fifteen whose origins are known were North Americans. Of the seventeen, 3 were gardeners, 3 were dress-makers, and 11 laundresses. The fact that 11 of the women were widows probably indicates that for most women exercising a trade was a necessary means of survival. Nothing is known of the status of the other women listed.

There was one other instance of a woman in connection with a trade. Her husband was a baker who was absent from the colony. The woman made a contract with an apprentice who agreed to follow her orders or those given on her behalf, but nowhere in the document was she referred to as a baker.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARTISANS AMONG THE TRADES IN LOUISBOURG

The following chart shows the distribution of workers among the crafts in Louisbourg. In order to have a constant for the basis of comparison information is drawn only from census records which are discussed on pages 20 to 25.

BUILDING CRAFTS	1713	1715	1724	1726	1734	1749
carpenter	4	9	10	14	7	10
joiner	1	4	4	5	3	2
mason	4	7	7	12	6	3
stone-cutter		3		4	5	1
smith	5	2	2	5	2	6
maker of hard-edged tools	4	1				
locksmith		1	1	1		1
sawyer	2		1	2		2
caulker	1					
brick-maker	1					
lime-maker	1		1	1	2	
glazier			1	1		1
roofer					1	1
Sub-Total	23	27	27	45	26	27
OTHER CRAFTS						
tailor		1	3	3	1	1
cobbler	2	3	1	1	1	5
cooper		1	1			4
gardener		1	2		2	3
turner	1					
wig-maker		1				1
tin-smith	1	1	1	1		
dress-maker		1			2	1

BUILDING CRAFTS	1713	1715	1724	1726	1734	1749
cook		1	2	2		
butcher			3	4		1
launderer			2	5	3	1
coal-maker			1	1		
baker			2	2	3	14
grave-digger					1	1
hauler					2	3
Totals of those with crafts	27	36	46	64	41	62
Totals in census with occupations listed	115	127	113	153	163	(not given)
Percentage who are craftsmen	24	28	40	41	25	—
Percentage in Building crafts	20	21	24	29	15	—

It is not surprising to find that the colony contained the greatest percentage of craftsmen during the 1720's when buildings and population were still increasing at a rapid pace.

CRAFTSMEN - SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS

The 1713 census gives interesting figures concerning the number, professions and immediate origins of the soldiers who first came to Louisbourg. This information is summarised in the following table:

	France	Plaisance	Canada	Acadia
Soldiers with crafts	2	7	7	-
Soldiers with no craft listed	13	18	30	-
Civilian craftsmen	1	7	4	1
Officials	10	4	5	-
Others	-	3	2	2
TOTALS	26	39	48	3
Totals in census - 116 men, 10 women, 23 children, 11 valets				

Twenty per cent of the soldiers were listed as having crafts. By far the greatest ratio of soldier-craftsmen was among those who came from Plaisance (28%), followed by those from Canada (19%) and France (13%). In the only other list of soldiers and their crafts so far uncovered the percentage of soldiers who have crafts was also 20%.²⁸ This was in 1724, and was related to soldiers who were working on the King's Bastion/Barracks complex.²⁹

CRAFTSMEN AND THEIR ORIGINS

It is not possible to ascertain the total number of artisans who came to Louisbourg. Certainly the fact that only one census lists the soldiers' names and occupations means that there will inevitably be a large gap in any study of the population of Louisbourg. This report is based on a sampling of nearly 500 artisans who have been identified by name and, in many cases, place of origin.

The chief sources for the names and origins of artisans in Louisbourg are the censuses and the parish records. There are frustrating gaps in these records, however. The parish records begin only in 1722, and for certain periods the entries are carelessly recorded. The statement of the profession seems to be done at the whim of the priest for there is no discernible pattern to its inclusion in the records. In the censuses of 1713, 1715, 1717 and 1719 the place of origin is not given, while, as stated above the soldiers are not included in the detailed censuses of 1724, 1726 and 1734. Only one census was taken during the second French occupation. It was done in two parts. The first in 1749-50 recorded only those in Louisbourg and did not give the place of origin.³⁰ The second half, covering those areas outside the town, was done in 1752 and is the most complete of all the censuses.³¹ Such records are also subject to the human error inherent in any clerical operation of this kind, but there was no obvious evidence of carelessness. In only one case, for example, is a person listed in two different censuses as coming from a different province.³²

Terminology is a constant preoccupation with every technical report on some aspect of life in the eighteenth century. There were a number of problems in this study. The term for tailor (tailleur d'habit) and stone-cutter (tailleur de pierre) are clear, but often when the word "tailleur" is used alone we cannot be certain what it referred to. In no case where "tailleur" is used alone did that term refer to someone who was known to be a stone-cutter. It has therefore been concluded that stone-cutters are always specified as "tailleur de pierre" and that any other reference is to a tailor.

With carpenters it has not been possible to distinguish clearly between those who worked on buildings and those who built boats. Types of carpenters are sometimes distinguished as "of boats" (de navire), "of heavy work" (de grosse oeuvres), or "of wood of timber trees" (de bois de haute futaie), but in the great majority of cases only the general term is used. It is very likely that a carpenter worked on both kinds of construction, but in the early lists of workers required for the colony a distinction was usually made between the two crafts. In this report it has not been possible to identify the kind of carpenter in most cases.

Very occasionally the term for joiner (menuisier) is confused with that for carpenter, but in most cases the distinction is rigidly maintained. The word "constructeur" seems to apply mostly to ship-building. The distinction between a smith (forgeron) and a maker of hard-edged tools (taillandier) seems to disappear for the middle period of French occupation. In some of the references the terms seem to be interchangeable and have been included under the same heading in this report.

The following lists of artisans and maps summarise the information gathered on the origins of artisans who worked in Louisbourg. For the most part they speak for themselves. The names are spelled according to their entry, if one was found, in the parish records. The place of origin has been narrowed down as much as possible to the person's province of birth in France or the New World. In the 1713 census the point of departure for the new arrivals was given, but these are not included in this list since it is likely the individuals came from some other place. Maps have been provided in the case of crafts with several names to show the distribution of place of origin.

The building trades permit some definite conclusions. Masons for the most part came from Limousin, while joiners were mostly from Bretagne or Ile de France. A large number of carpenters were artisans from Acadia and worked on shipbuilding in Port Toulouse and Niganish, thus giving a bias to the distribution maps in favour of ship's carpenters. In order to counter this a map has been prepared which excludes those carpenters who are listed as living outside of Louisbourg. This gives a better indication of the origins of house-building carpenters since there was little shipbuilding in Louisbourg and those listed would have been primarily involved in construction.

When an artisan is said to have more than one craft, he is included in all the crafts in which he is mentioned. A column has been provided to indicate where in the colony the craftsman worked, and a final column contains references and additional relevant material, especially other involvements of the artisan or terminology of his trade. These are in French and are quotes from the relevant materials. Any other relevant facts are in English.

The following abbreviations are used for references in these lists and give some indication of the span of time a worker was in Louisbourg.

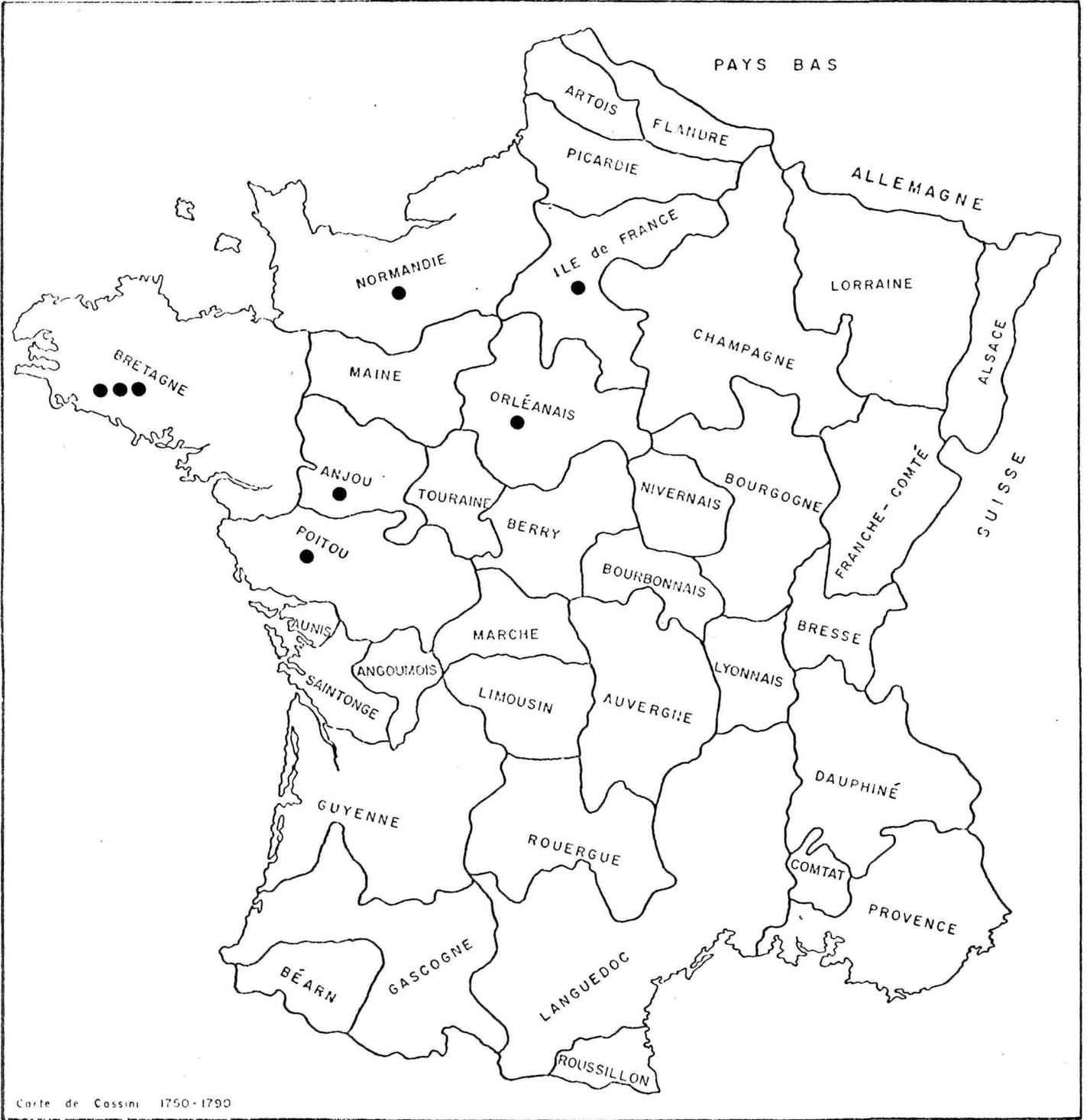
- C1713 - The census of 1713 for Louisbourg from AN, Sec. Outre Mer, Série Gl, v. 466, no. 50
- C1715 - The census of 1715 for Louisbourg from AN, Sec. Outre Mer, Série Gl, v. 466, no. 51
- C1717 - The census of 1717 for Port Toulouse from AN, Sec. Outre Mer, Série Gl, v. 466, no. 58
- C1719 - The census of 1719 for Port Dauphin from AN, Sec. Outre Mer, Série Gl, v. 466, no. 60

- C1724 - The census of 1724 for the colony from AN, Sec. Outre Mer, Série G1, v. 466, no. 67
- C1726 - The census of 1726 for the colony from AN, Sec. Outre Mer, Série G1, v. 466, no. 68
- C1734 - The census of 1734 for the colony from AN, Sec. Outre Mer, Série G1, v. 466, no. 69
- C1745 - The census of families who remained in Ile Royale 1745-1748 from AN, Sec. Outre Mer, Série G1, v. 466, no. 75
- C1749 - The census of 1749-50 for Louisbourg from AN, Sec. Outre Mer, Série G1, v. 466, no. 76
- C1752 - The census of 1752 excluding Louisbourg from AN, Sec. Outre Mer, Série G1, v. 466, no. 81
- P - Entry in the parish records which can be consulted under the individual's name.
- G3 - AN, Sec. Outre Mer, Série G3, volumes 2037 to 2055. This series is not paginated and therefore the date given and the selection list must be used to locate a reference.
- G1 - AN, Sec. Outre Mer, G1
- 1E and 1R - AM Port de Rochefort
- C"A - AN, Col. C"A
- DCB - Dictionary of Canadian Biography, University of Toronto Press vol. 2, and to the biographies from vol. 3 which are in publication.

Note: The form Lsbg. refers to Louisbourg in the location lists.

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
LA ROQUE Sieur Joseph Martin de			P1752
ROCHE Etienne	Guienne	Lsbg.	P1753, arpenteur de tout l'isle royalle. G3, vol. 2044, 8 jan. 1756, arpenteur du Roy et Secretaire de M. le Gouverneur.
VALLE Francois	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1724, 26 m ^e de mathe- matiques. P1725, professeur en mathematiques. P1744, d. 55 years old; arpenteur pour le Roy.
VALLE Louis	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1734; P1741-45, maitre canonier et lieutenant.

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces) ARPENTEUR



Carte de Cassini 1750-1790

CANADA
ACADIE
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BISTOURY Jeannette	Acadie	Niganish	C1734, son mary est aux Isles
COUPIA Guillaume	Terre Neuve (Plaisance)	Niganish	C1724, blanchit
DOROTHEE Jeanne	Canada	Lsbg.	C1726
GILBERT Margueritte		Lsbg.	C1749
ISABELLE Veuve Detchevery	Canada (Québec)	Lsbg.	C1724, C1726
JASSEMAIN La veuve	Acadie	Nerichat	C1726, in C1724 no pro- fession is listed for her.
MARIE	Aunis (Rochefort)	Niganish Port Dauphin	C1724 C1726
L'HOTELLIER La veuve	Normandie (Lencieux prob- ably Lesieux)	Lsbg.	C1734
MONMILLAN Genevieve dit St. Germain La veuve Opinel dit Contois	Canada	Lsbg.	C1734 P1722-1738
PARIS La veuve	Acadie	Port Tou- louse	C1726
PAPON Jean dit Sans Regret	Bretagne (St. Malo)	Baie de St. Esprit	C1726 C1734, Bucher et blanchi
ST LOUIS La veuve	Aunis (La Rochelle)	Niganish	C1726
TRESSIER Pierre dit Jean Trangou	Aunis (La Rochelle)	Lsbg.	C1724 C1726
TOULON La veuve	Plaisance	Lsbg.	C1726

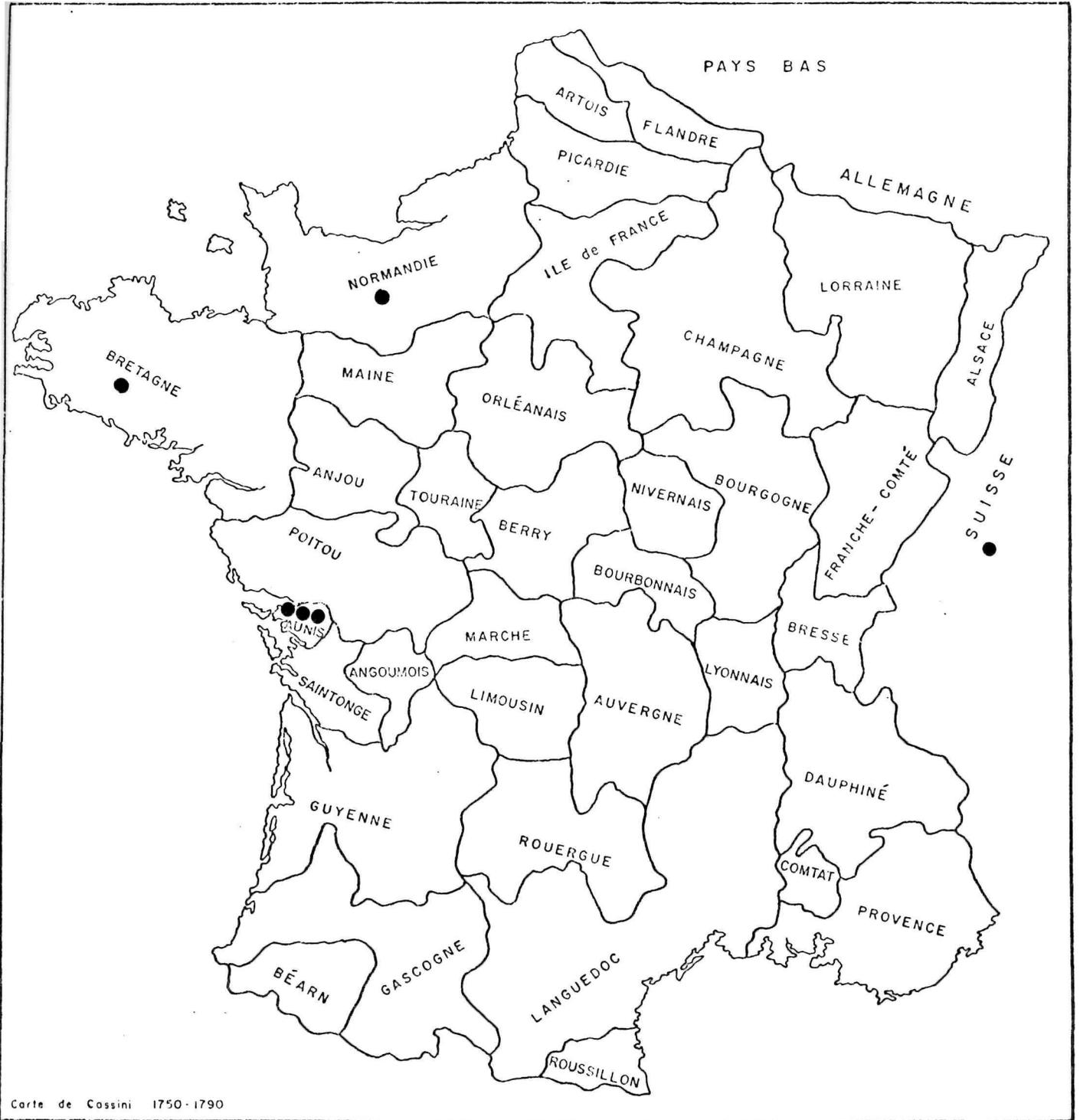
BLANCHISSEUR Laundryman
BLANCHISSEUSE Laundrywoman

-30-

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
VOGT Martin	Suisse (Frebourg)	Lsbz.	C1726, Cocque C1734, Focq P1727-1735, soldat suisse

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)

BLANCHISSEUR BLANCHISSEUSE



Carte de Cassini 1750-1790

CANADA ● ● ●
ACADIE ● ● ●
LOUISBOURG

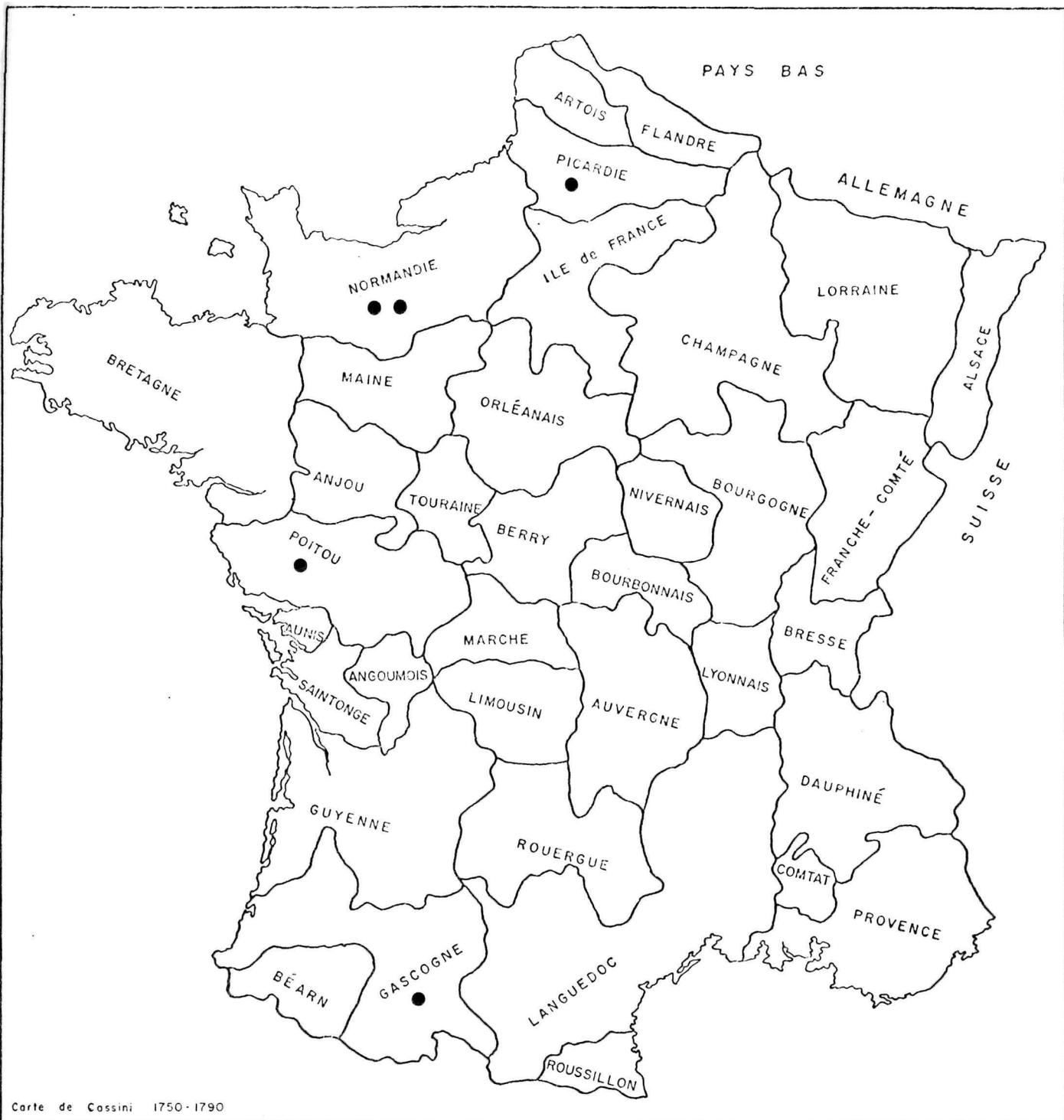
TERRE-NEUVE ● ●
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BORDA Etienne		Lsbg.	C1749
CROZONNET Francois dit Beausejour	Cascogne (Armignac)	Lsbg.	C1724, cabaretier et bouché
DUPRE Philippe	Normandie (Coutance)	Lsbg.	C1726
LA CHAULME Louis	Poitou (St. Mexan)	Lsbg.	C1724, cabaretier et boucher. C1726, cabaretier et boucher.
LA TAPY Thimothee	Normandie (Perche)	Lsbg.	G3, 2058, no. 40, 31 oct. 26 maître tailleur. P1724, m. charpentier. C1726, de Cascoigne. C"A, 126:111, 1723, cabaretier.
NOURY Paul	Picardie	Lsbg.	C1724 C1726
SANTIER Maurice			G3, 2047, 13 nov. 1743, feu, maître.

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)

BOUCHER



CANADA
ACADIE
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

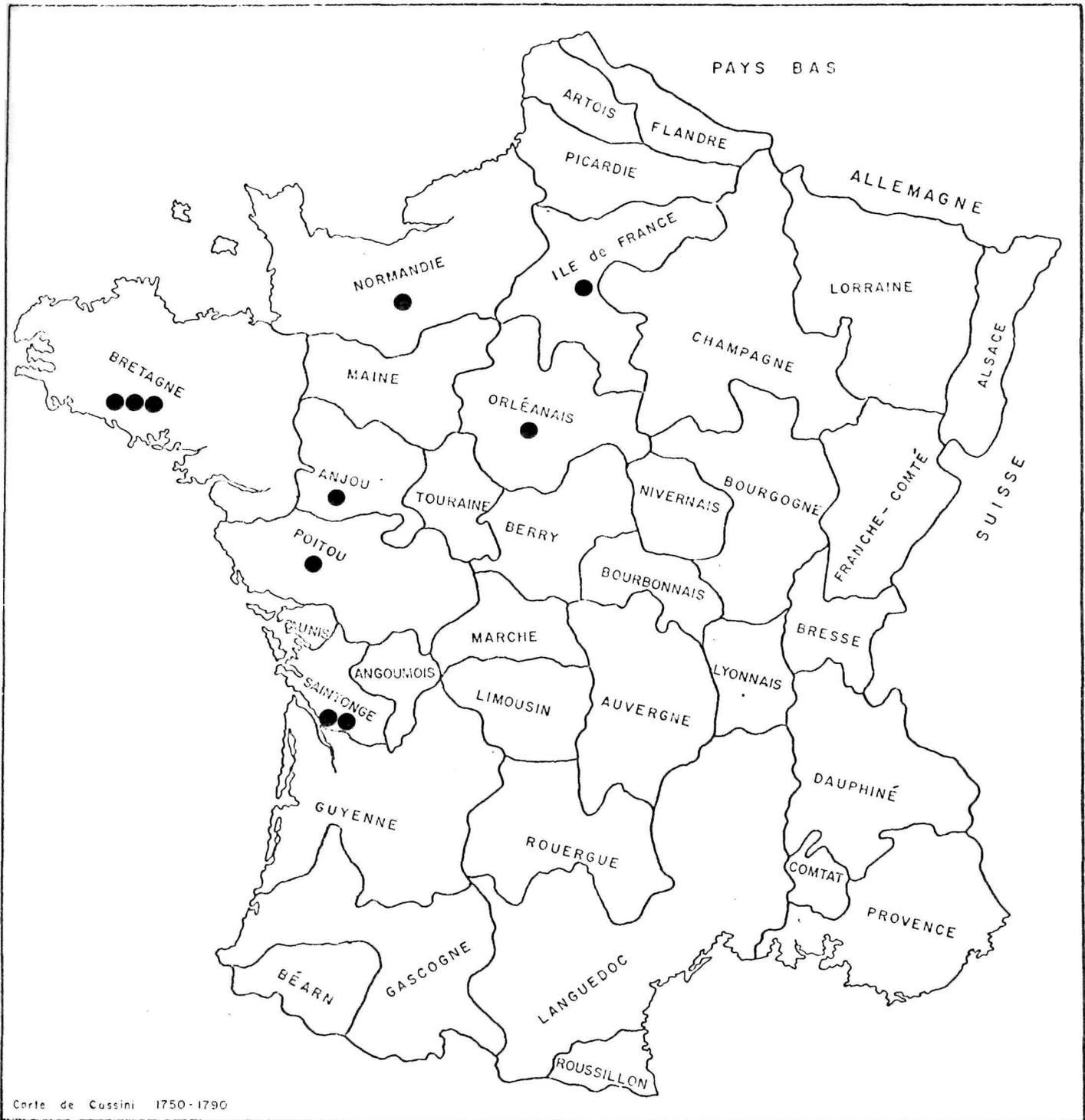
1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
ANDELAYE (Endelaye) Jean Michel		Lsbg.	C1749, G3, 2041, 18 sept. 1751.
BERRY Guillaume			G3, 2043, 15 oct. 1743, maître boulanger à la boulangerie du Roi.
BLANCHET Francois	Bretagne (Rennes)		G3, 2046, 19 nov. 1737, maître. G3, 2046, 5 sept. 1739, married.
COUDRAY Francois Manerin		Lsbg.	C1749
DESPORGES Louis		Lsbg.	C1749, garçon boulanger.
DU CLOS Francois	Bretagne (D81)	Lsbg. Port Dauphin	C1715, boulanger pour le Roy. C1719 P1724-d.1729. P1724, maître boulanger du Roi.
DUGUE Francois	Bretagne (Cadiz-Vannes)		G3, 2044, 8 oct. 1755. G3, 2045, 28 mar. 1758, cydevant maître boulanger.
FIDEAU Antoine			G3, 2047, 5 dec. 1752, apprentice with Larrieux.
GEREIN Jacquete			G3, 2044, 27 jan. 1756, wife of Larieux who is absent, she takes charge of apprentice Levasseur.
HOURRY Louis			G3, 2042, 30 jan. 1754, boulanger à la boulangerie du Roy.
LAMBERT Jean	Saintonge (Saintes)	Lsbg.	C1715 G3, 2056, no. 11, 18 avr. 17.
LARIEUX Jerome			G3, 2041, 23 fev. 1753, habitant boulanger. G3, 2047, 5 dec. 1752,

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
LARIEUX Jerome			takes negro apprentice Vinete and Fideau.
LATAPPIE Etienne			C1749, maitre. G3, 2047, 16 dec. 1750.
LESTIBONDOUET Guillaume Nicolas		Lsbg.	C1749
LEVASSEUR René	Normandie (Avranches)		G3, 2044, 27 jan. 1756, apprentice with Larieux's wife, Gerein
MATHIEU Jean		Lsbg.	C1749
MANBOUSSIN Francois		Lsbg.	C1749
MERLIN Jean		Lsbg.	C1749
MILLY Benoist			G3, 2041, 18 sept. 1751, garçon boulanger avec Andelaye.
MORIN Claude dit Languion	Anjou (Angers)	Lsbg.	C1724, boulanger et cabaretier. C1726, habitant marchand et boulanger.
PUGNANT Nicolas dit Detouches	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1715 P1722-1740, d. 65 years maitre, C1734.
ROCQ Vincent	Orleanois (Orleans)	Lsbg.	C1734
ROSSARD Pierre	Saintonge (Saintes)		G3, 2043, 26 may, 1755.
SALOMON Louis	Poitou (Poitiers)	Lsbg.	C1734
TAILLEUR Jean Jacques		Lsbg.	C1749

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
VALE Jacques		Lsbg.	C1749
VERDIER Antoine		Lsbg.	C1749
VIGUIER Jean			G3, 2044, 10 oct. 1755, maître, soldat.
VINETE Vincent			G3, 2047, 5 dec. 1752, nègre libre, apprentice with Larieux.
WASERVALE Joseph		Lsbg.	C1749

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces) BOULANGER



Carte de Cassini 1750-1790

CANADA
ACADIE
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
JOSSE Francois dit S Briancon Kucé (see chaupour- nier)	Bretagne (St. malo)	Port Toulouse	C1724, briquetier et scieur. C1734, briquetier et Charpentier.

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
CHAMPAGNE		Lsbg.	G1713, came to Louis- bourg from Plaisance.
D'FRENCHIPY Joannis	Cascogne (Bayonne)		G3, 2045, 22 jan. 1758, calfat de son metier.
DETCHEVERY Joannis			G3, 2044, 25 oct. 56, maître calfat, on a boat.

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BERGEN Pierre dit Lafleche			G3, 2045, 23 mai 1757, chapellier et soldat.

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
FLORET Francois dit normande	Guyenne	Lsbg.	C1724 C1726 P1722

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
ARCHELLEKIN James			G3, 2041, 18 nov. 1752.
ARSENEAU		Port Dauphin	C1719
AUGER Jean			G3, 2043, 12 nov. 1754, no relation to Julien, charpentier de navire.
AUGER Julien dit grand- champs	Poitou (Luçon)	Lsbg.	C1724, C1726 C1734, d. P1741.
BAUCHE Pierre	Bretagne (Nantes)	Lsbg.	C1724, et jardinier.
Baurice (see mene- risier)			
BELLEPERCHIE Jean Bpte	Canada	Port Dauphin	C1719 C1724 C1726
BERGES Pierre dit La fêche			G3, 2045, 12 fev. 1757, maître charpentier et soldat.
BERGUANT Pierre	Aunis (Rochefort)	Lsbg.	C1715, is probably the same as Pierre Brequin who spent from 1714 to 1716 in Louisbourg and then wrote for his pay IE 90:389, 22 avr. 1718.
BORISSE Joseph	Bretagne (St. Malo)	Niganish	C1726
BORNIK Joseph	Terre-Neuve	Niganish	C1734
BOUCHER Pierrot	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1717 C1726
BOUDREAU		Port Dauphin	C1719
Boudrot (see construc- teur)			

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BOUTEL Jean	Aunis (Rochefort)	Lsbg.	1E, 90:389, 22 avr. 1718; also Boulet, 1H, 46, 19 oct. 1715, was in Lsbg. from 1714 to 1716.
BOUTON Michel			G3, 2044, 25 oct. 1756, maître on a boat.
BRIAND Francois	Bretagne (St. Malo)	Port Toulouse	C1734, navigateur et charpentier.
BRISEVENT		Lsbg. Port Toulouse	C1713, embarqué à Plaisance. C1717
BROUTIN Pierre Francois	Flandre (Orchye)		G3, 2045, 30 mars 1758, entretenu par le Roy.
CAREAUX Jean	Bearn (Caloran)		G3, 2041, 16 oct. 1752, partner of La Fitte.
CHALOIS Gilles			G3, 2047, 1 juil. 1750.
CHAPELARD Gregoire			G3, 2047, 4 avr. 1752.
CHARISAU Mathurin	Aunis (Rochefort)	Lsbg.	C1715, was in Lsbg. from 1714 to 1716, 1E, 90:389, 22 nov. 1718.
CHARLY Louis	Saintonge	Lsbg.	C1726
CHARTIER Joseph	Bretagne (St. Malo)		G3, 2046, 20 sept. 1741. G3, 2047, 12 oct. 1749.
CHARUA		Port Dauphin	C1719
CHOUTAU Pierre dit Manseau		Lsbg. Port Dauphin	C1715 C1719, maître, is referred to as the "late" in P1730.
CIROLLE Bertrand		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 20 sept 1750.

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
CLEMEN Jean	Suisse (Frebourg)	Lsbg.	C1734
CLEMENT Jean	Bretagne (St. Malo)	Port Toulouse	C1734
CLOSJUNIER Louis dit Dumoulin	Champagne	Lsbg.	C1724 C1726
COLLAS Nicolas		Gabarus	G3, 2041, 26 july 1750. P1753, feu P1754.
COSSE Francois	Provence	Port Toulouse	C1724, C1726, charpen- tier et navigateur.
COSTE Jacob	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1734
COUPEAU Guillaume	Terre-Neuve (Plaisance)	Niganish	C1734
CRISTIN André			1R, 46, 30 may 1723.
DASQUARASSE Pierre	Gascogne (St Jean de Luz)		P1752, 50 years, char- pentier de M. du Chambon.
DE BARRERE Martinge	Gascogne (Talour)		G3, 2046, 27 avr. 1742.
DE CASSINO Antoine	Gascogne (Bayonne)		G3, 2046, 28 oct 1742, testament, charpentier marinier.
DEDUGOIN Joannis		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 20 sept. 1750, engagé.
DEHIRIART Joannis		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 20 sept. 1750. G3, 2041, 1 dec. 1751.
DEFLOUR Jean	Rouergue (Quercy)	Lsbg.	C1724 C1726
DELHURBIDE Joannis		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 1 dec. 1751.
DE LONGRAIS Louis	Normandie (Avranche)		G3, 2047, 17 aout 1743.

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
DEMLER Nicolas	Angloullesme	Lsbg.	C1724, C1726, gone by P1729, charpentier 1723, C"A, 126:111.
DETCHEGOYEN Pierre		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 4 nov. 1752, engagé.
DETCHEVERY Bertrand			G3, 2046, 26 jul. 1742, charpentier marinier.
DETCHEVERY (see Forgeron)			
DETCHEVERY Martin		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 20 sept. 1750, engagé takes an appren- tice in 1754, G3, 2043, 31 dec. 1754.
DETCHEART Joannis		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 20 sept. 1750, engagé.
DEXFOSPE Jean	Gascogne (Ste. Pé)		G3, 2043, 2 aout 1754, testament.
DIARIE Joannis			G3, 2044, 25 oct. 1756, second carpenter on a boat.
DOUSET Charles	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1724, C1726, et navigateur.
DUBENCA Michel		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 6 oct. 1752. G3, 2044, 1 juin. 1756. P1751-1755.
DUGAS (see Construc- teur)			
DUPOIDS		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from Plaisance.
DUPUY Pierre		Lsbg..	C1749.
DUPUY Pons		Lsbg.	C1749.

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
DUBAND Jean	Aunis (Rochefort)	Port Dauphin	C1719, renvoyé comme invalide. C1724, C1726, C1734, C1749. 1E, 99:497, 22, charpen- tier de grosse oeuvres.
ELECALDE Joannis de		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 20 sept. 1750, engagé.
ETCHENIE Joseph		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 1 dec. 1751, engagé.
FANCO		Port Dauphin	C1719.
FAUQUET Jean		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 20 sept. 1750, engagé.
FAVOR Jean Gabriel			P1755, travaillant pour le roy.
FLEUBIDE Estiben de		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 20 sept. 1750, engagé.
FORJON Franccis		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 20 sept. 1750, engagé.
FOUCHAUD Jacques	Aunis (Rochefort)	Lsbg.	1R, 46:4-6, 19 oct. 1715, was also in Lsbg. in 1714.
GARDIEN Jacques	Guienne (Bourg)	Lsbg.	1R, 30 may 1723.
GANTIER Georges	Guienne (Bourg)	Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 17 mar. 1752, engagé, 24 years.
GILBERT Charles			1R, 30 may 1723.
GOUBERT Francois dit Pontarly	Bretagne (St. Malo)	Lsbg.	G3, 2056, no. 46, 22 dec. 1718. C" A, 126:111, voiturier et cabaretier et char- pentier 1723. C1724, et navigateur. C1726, et navigateur et

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
GOUET Claude			cabaretier, d. P1729 G3, 2043, 8 fev. 1755, maître
GRABEUIL Francois			G3, 2047, 20 sept. 1749, charpentier de navire
GRIMAUT (see Menuisier)			
GUERNARD Jean dit Belleair	Poitou (Poitiers)	Lsbg.	C1726
GUIBERT Mathieu de la Rose	Saintonge (Saintes)	Lsbg.	C1734
GUILLET Joseph			G3, 2041, 4 oct. 1752, repairs a boat, habitant et maître charpentier
GUY Claude			P1752
GUERIN Pierre			1R, 30 may 1723
HACHER Pierre			C1749
HAMELIN Nicolas		Lsbg.	C1749
HARDICIDEGUY Pierre			P1729
HERBERT Jean dit L'Eveillé	Picardie	Lsbg.	C1724, G3, 2046, 5 may 1738, "Menuisier"
HIRIARI Pierre		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 1 dec. 1751, engagé
HYDIBAREN Joannis	Gascogne		d. P1729, charpentier au bord du bateau

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
JOSSE (see Briquetier)			
LAFITTE bernard	Bearn (Mallae)	Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 11 sept. 1752 G3, 2044, 13 nov. 1755, maître
LA LIBERTE		Port Dauphin	C1719
LALU (see Menuisier)			
LANDRY Jean	Acadie	Niganish	C1726, C"A, 126:111, 1723
LANDRY Jean	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1724, C1726, et navigateur
LANDRY Joseph	Acadie	Ile St. Jean	C1752
LANGLOIS Jacques dit Jacqui	Acadie	Ile St. Jean	C1752, habitant charpen- tier et laboureur
LA PEIRE Michel		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 1 dec. 1751, engagé
LA PIERRE Jean Bpte	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1726
LA PIHNS Martin		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 1 dec. 1751
LA ROCHE		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from Plaisance
LA TAPY Jean		Lsbg.	G3, 2043, 31 dec. 1754, apprentice with M. Detchevery G3, 2044, 25 oct. 1756, second calfat
LA TAPY (see boucher)			

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
LAVIGNE Pierre		Lsbg.	LR, 46, 30 may 1723
LEBIENVENUE Julien	Angleterre (Gesner)	Lsbg.	C1726
LE BLANC Claude	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1726
LE CLERC		Lsbg. Port Dauphin	C1713, embarqued from Canada C1719
L'ECUYER Thomas		Lsbg.	C1745, maître de grave et charpentier de chaloupe
LEGROS Pierre	Ile de France (Paris)	Baye de L'indien- ne	C1752, habitant char- pentier C1749
LE LARGE Pierre	Aunis (St Martin de Ré)	Lsbg.	C1715, charpentier de grosse oeuvres C1724, et cabaretier
LERRALEON L'ainé	Bretagne (St. Malo)	Niganish	C1726
LE TORQUIER Thomas	Normandie (Coutance)	Niganish	C1724, et cabaretier
LEVEQUE Bertran	Bretagne (Champ frenon)	Niganish	C1734
LORRAIN		Port Toulouse	C1717, francais
LOUSTALET Jean	Bretagne (Brest)	Lsbg.	G3, 2045, 24 jan. 1758 P1751-57
LUCAS Jean dit Saintonge	Saintonge (Saintes)	Lsbg.	P1725-38, soldat, maître charpentier G3, 2047, 13 jul. 1753, feu Lucas

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
MAHE Dominique		Laurem- bec	G3, 2047, 6 oct. 1743
MARTIN Francois			G3, 2045, 18 oct. 1757
MARTIN Pierre	Acadie	Mira	C1734, habitant charpentier
BERNARD Francois	Louisbourg	Lsbg.	C1749 P1749-56
MERLET Pierre	Provence (Aixe)		G3, 2047, 7 jan. 1753 G3, 2044, 21 aug. 1756
MIHURS Martin		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 1 dec. 1751, engagé
MONIER (see Jardinier)			
MONTAN BEAU		Port Dauphin	C1719
MORDIAD Pierre			G3, 2046, 25 nov. 1740
PARRIS Jean		Port Dauphin	C1719 P1737
PASCAL dit La Rose			G3, 2046, 24 oct. 1741 et soldat C1749, caporal
PETITPAS Nicolas	Acadie	Petit de Gras	C1724, C1726, C1734
PICAN Nicolas	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1734
PINET Antoine	Acadie	Petit de Gras	C1724, C1726
PINET Charles	Acadie	Lsbg.	C1734
PINET Noel	Acadie	Arichat	C1724 C1726, et matelot

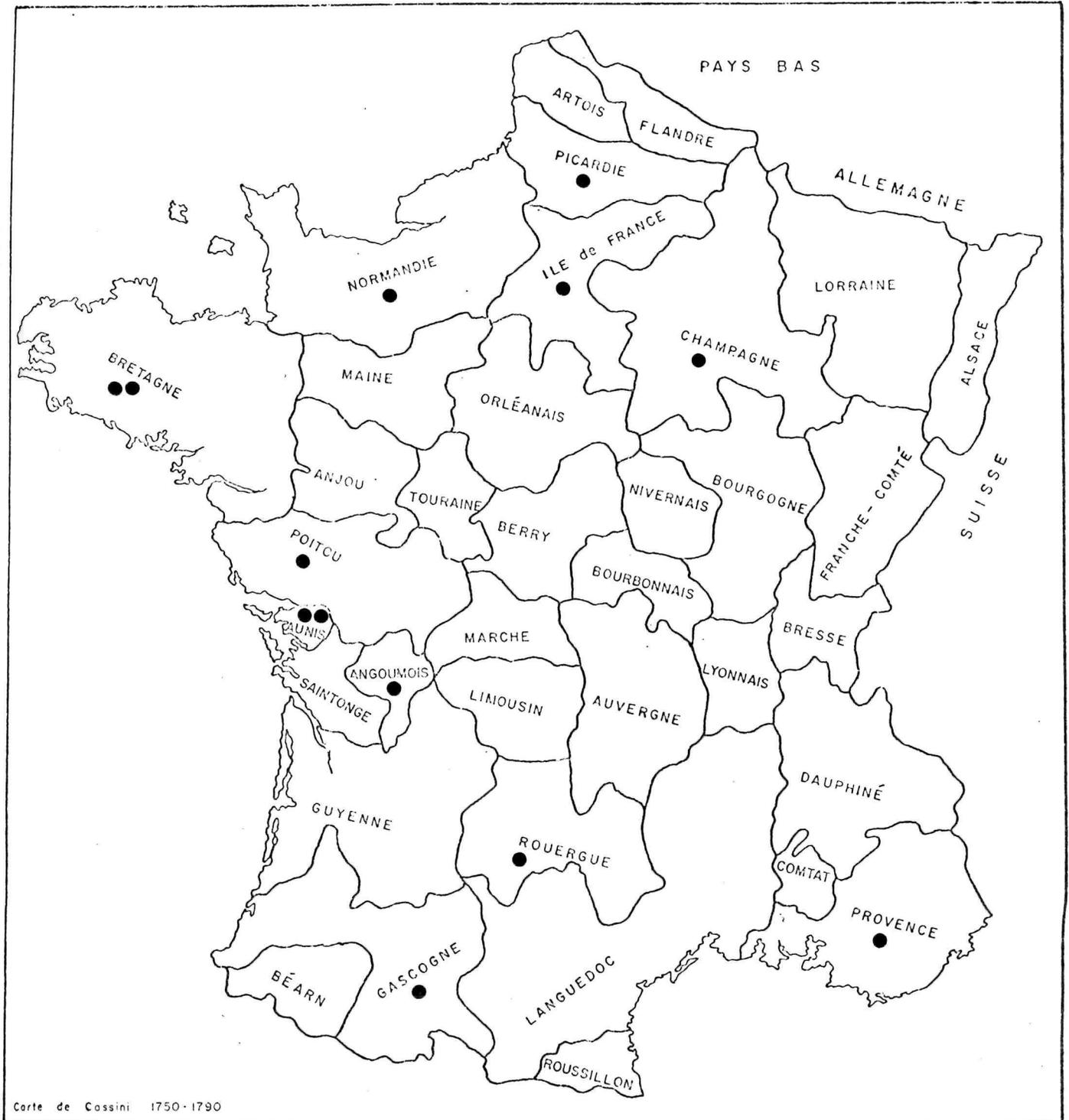
NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
POINCEAU Jean	Aunis (Rochefort)	Lsbg.	1R, 46, 19 oct. 1715, was also in Lsbg. in 1714
POIRIER (see Cons- tructeur)			
PREJAN Francois	Acadie	Niganish	C1726
PREVOST Jean	Picardie (Pierrepont)		G3, 2046, 31 oct. 1741
RENAUD Jacques			G3, 2041, 21 août, 1753, maître
RICHARD Pierre	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1724 C1726
ROTY Jean Gilles Joseph	Flanders (Pech)		G3, 2043, 7 fev. 1753, maître
SALE FRANQUE Bernard		Lsbg.	C1749
SALAUVEIN Mathieu	Bearn (Dorion)		G3, 2045, 29 jan. 1757
SANSON Michel	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1734, et navigateur
SISTOUX Enion		Lsbg.	C1749
SPART Jean	Angleterre	Niganish	C1724, homme de journée C1726, C1734, charpen- tier
ST ETIENNE		Lsbg.	C1726
ST MARTIN		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 1 dec. 1751, engagé
TALARD Claude	Ile de France (Versailles)	Port Dauphin	C1734, et cabaretier

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
TATARD Francois	Ile de France (Paris)	Port Toulouse	C1715 C1724, et navigateur
TOULON Joannis	Gascogne (Bayonne)		C1724
TOURTELLA Jean Bpte	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1726
VEILLET Jean		Lsbg.	1R, 46, 30 may 1723, maître
VERET Bernard	Aunis (Rochefort)	Lsbg.	1E, 90:389, 22 avr. 1718, was in Lsbg. from 1714 to 1716
VILLEDIEU Jean Bte.	Normandie (Grandville)	Lsbg.	C1734, 2046, 21 jan. 1738, maître charpentier C1745, avec le siege de l'Amirauté C1752, habitant charpen- tier, 1745-1752 in Mira
VINET Pierre dit Saintonge	Saintonge	Lsbg.	C1724, vitrier C1726, vitrier et char- pentier C1734, arpentuer P1722-1738, maître char- pentier pour le Roy, d. P1738

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)

Census Of 1724

CHARPENTIER



Carte de Cassini 1750-1790

CANADA ●
ACADIE ●●
LOUISBOURG ●

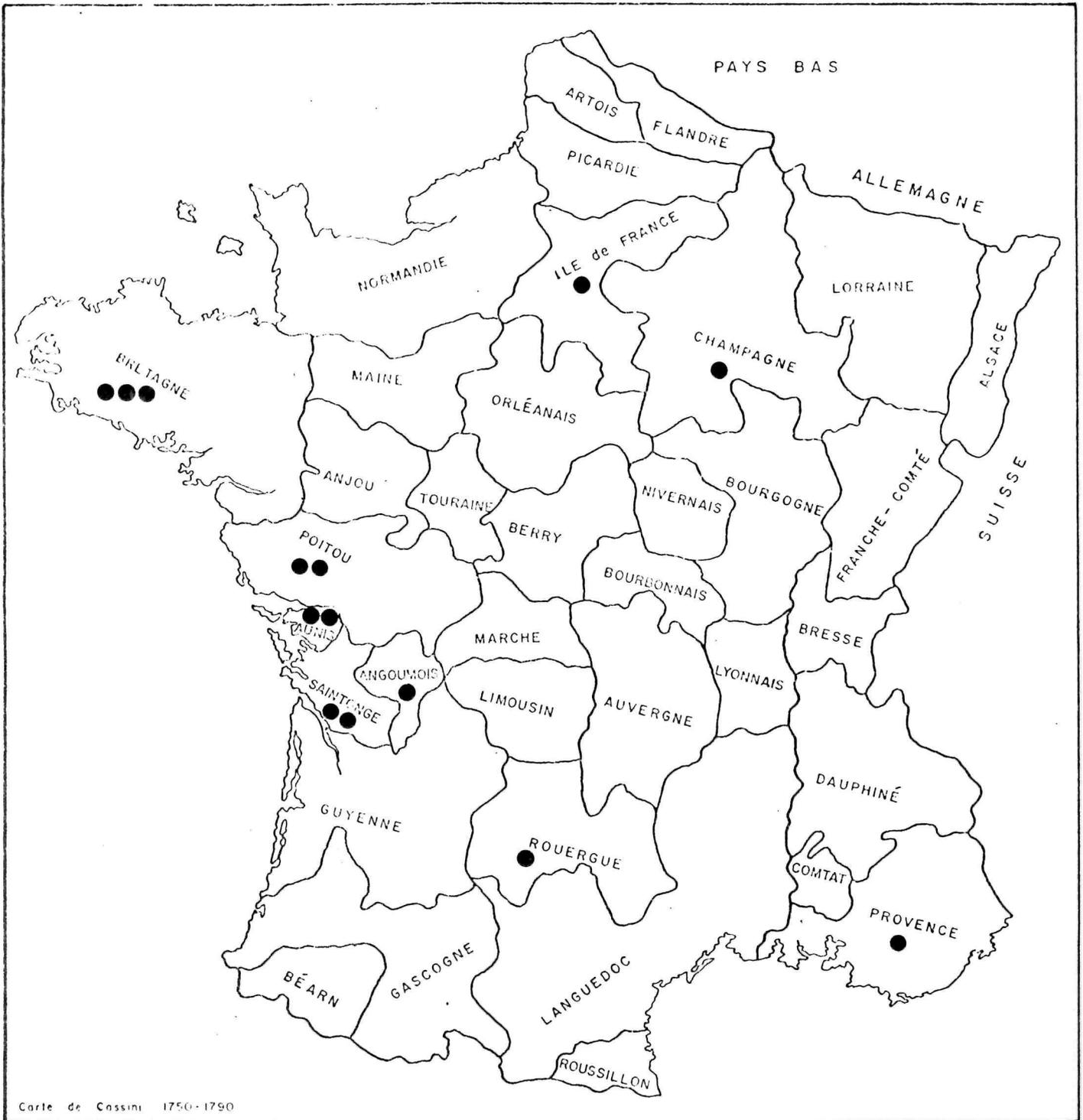
TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

1 ●
5 ●

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)

Census of 1726

CHARPENTIER



Carte de Cassini 1750-1790

CANADA ●
ACADIE ●●●
LOUISBOURG ●●

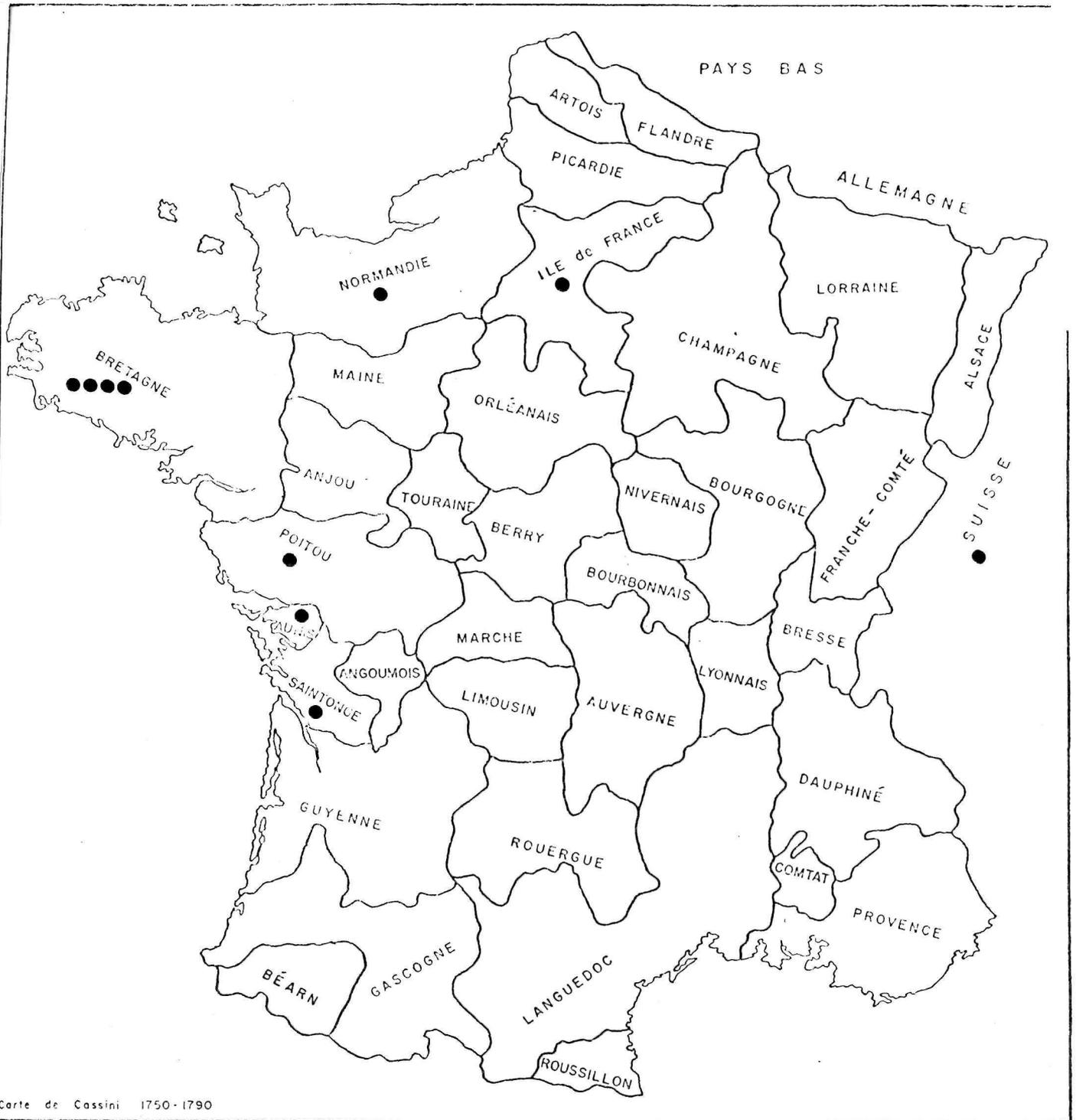
TERRE-NEUVE ●
IRLANDE ●
ANGLETERRE ●●

1 ●
5 ●

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)

Census of 1734

CHARPENTIER



CANADA ●
ACADIE ●●●●●
LOUISBOURG ●

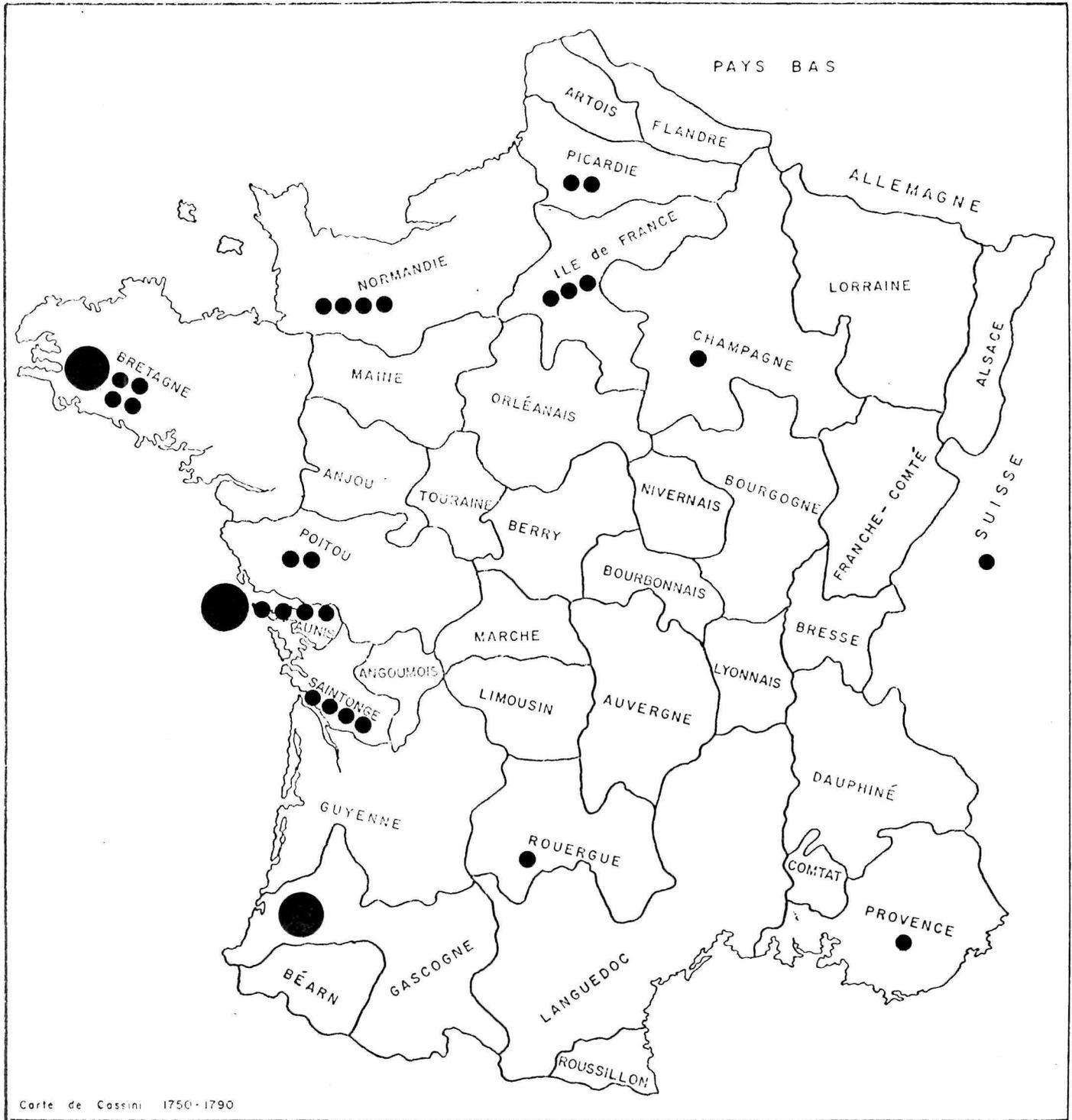
TERRE-NEUVE ●●
IRLANDE ●
ANGLETERRE ●

1 ●
5 ●

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)

Charpentiers avant 1745

CHARPENTIER



CANADA ●●●●●
ACADIE ●●●●●
LOUISBOURG ●●●●●

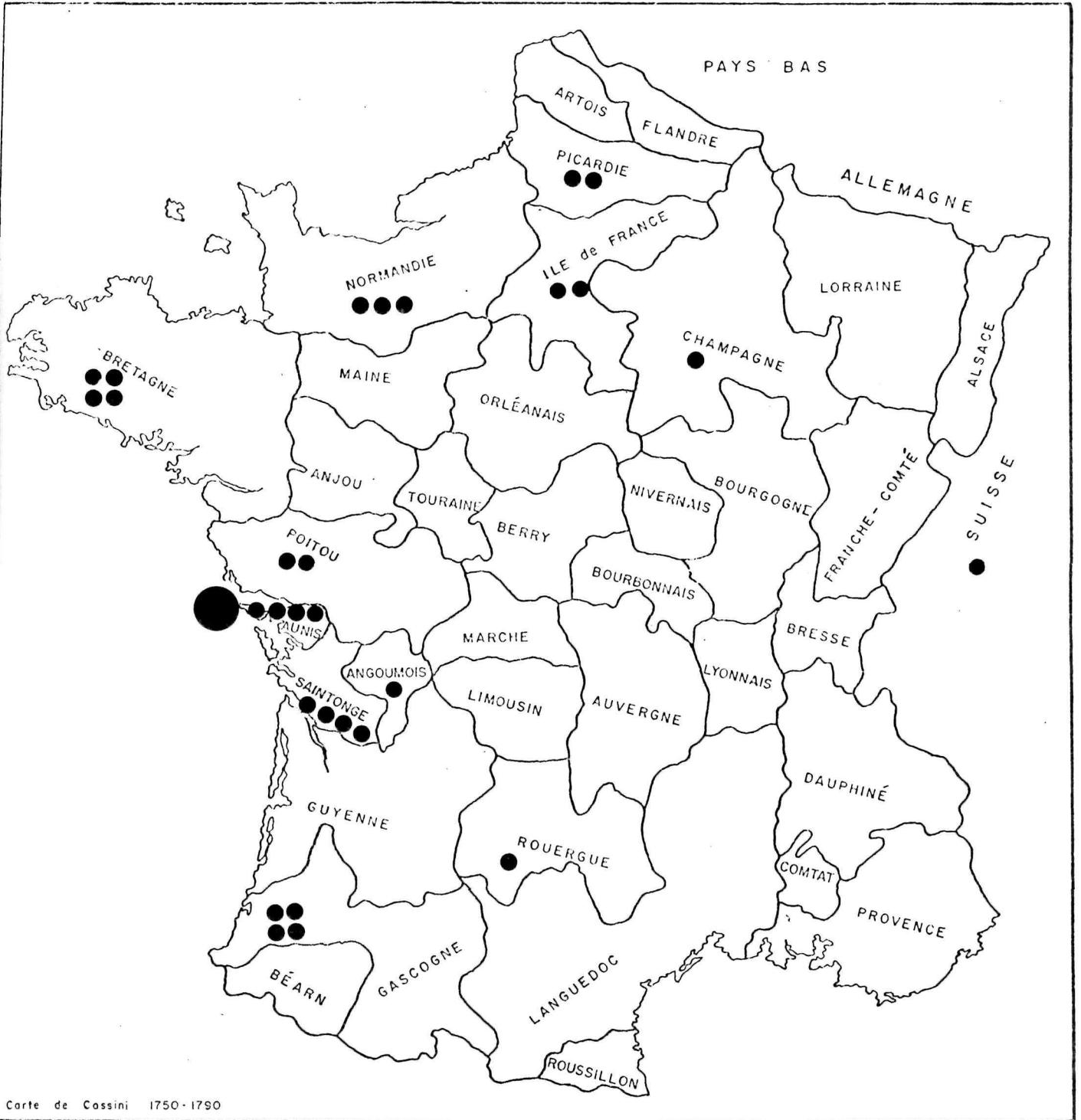
TERRE-NEUVE ●●●●●
IRLANDE ●●●●●
ANGLETERRE ●●●●●

1 ●
5 ●

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)

Pre-1745, excluding those listed
For places other than Louisbourg

CHARPENTIER



Carte de Cassini 1750-1790

CANADA ●
ACADIE ●
LOUISBOURG

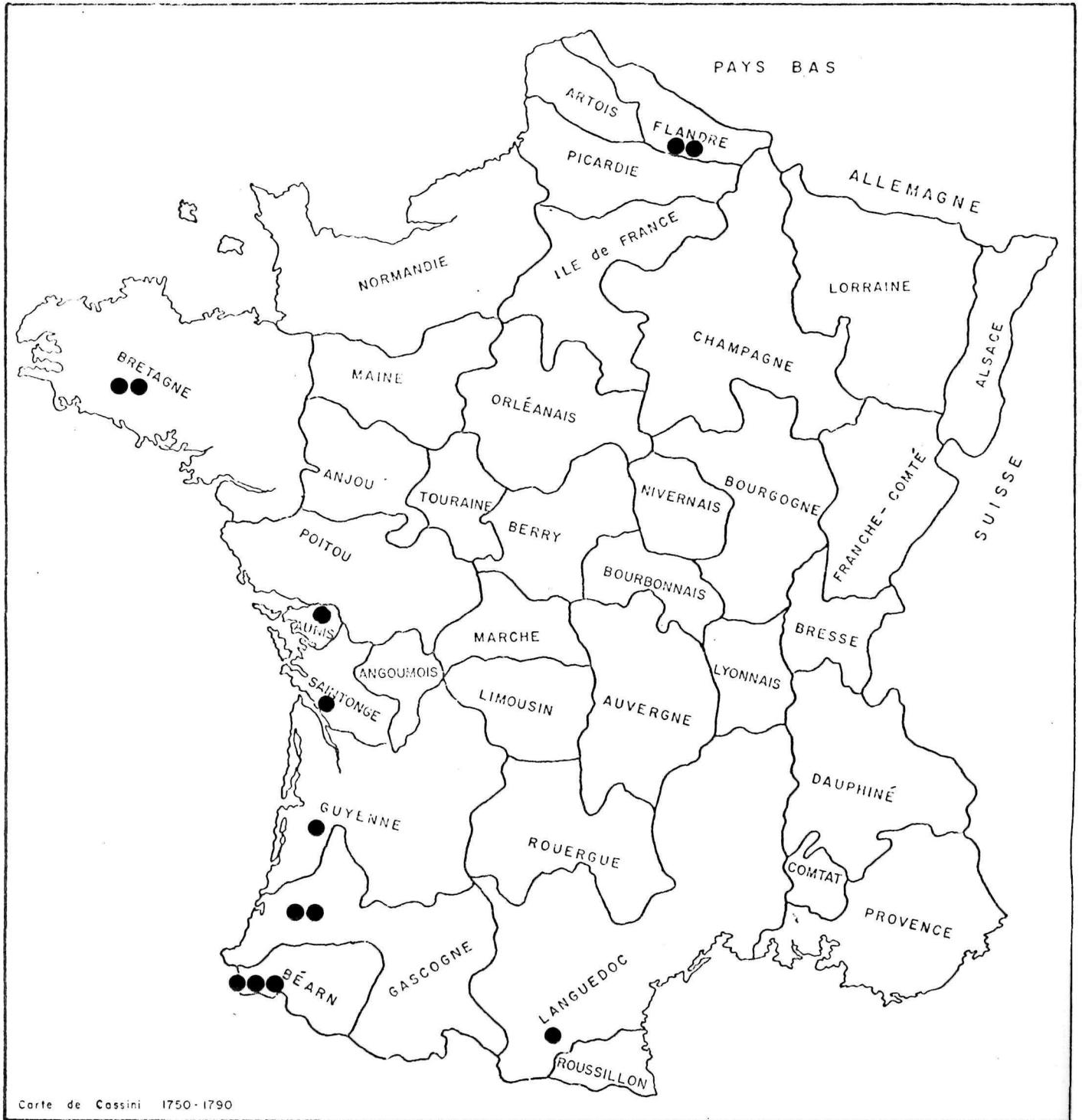
TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE ●

1 ●
5 ●

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)

Pre-1748 excluding those listed
For places other than Louisbourg.

CHARPENTIER



CANADA
ACADIE
LOUISBOURG ●

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

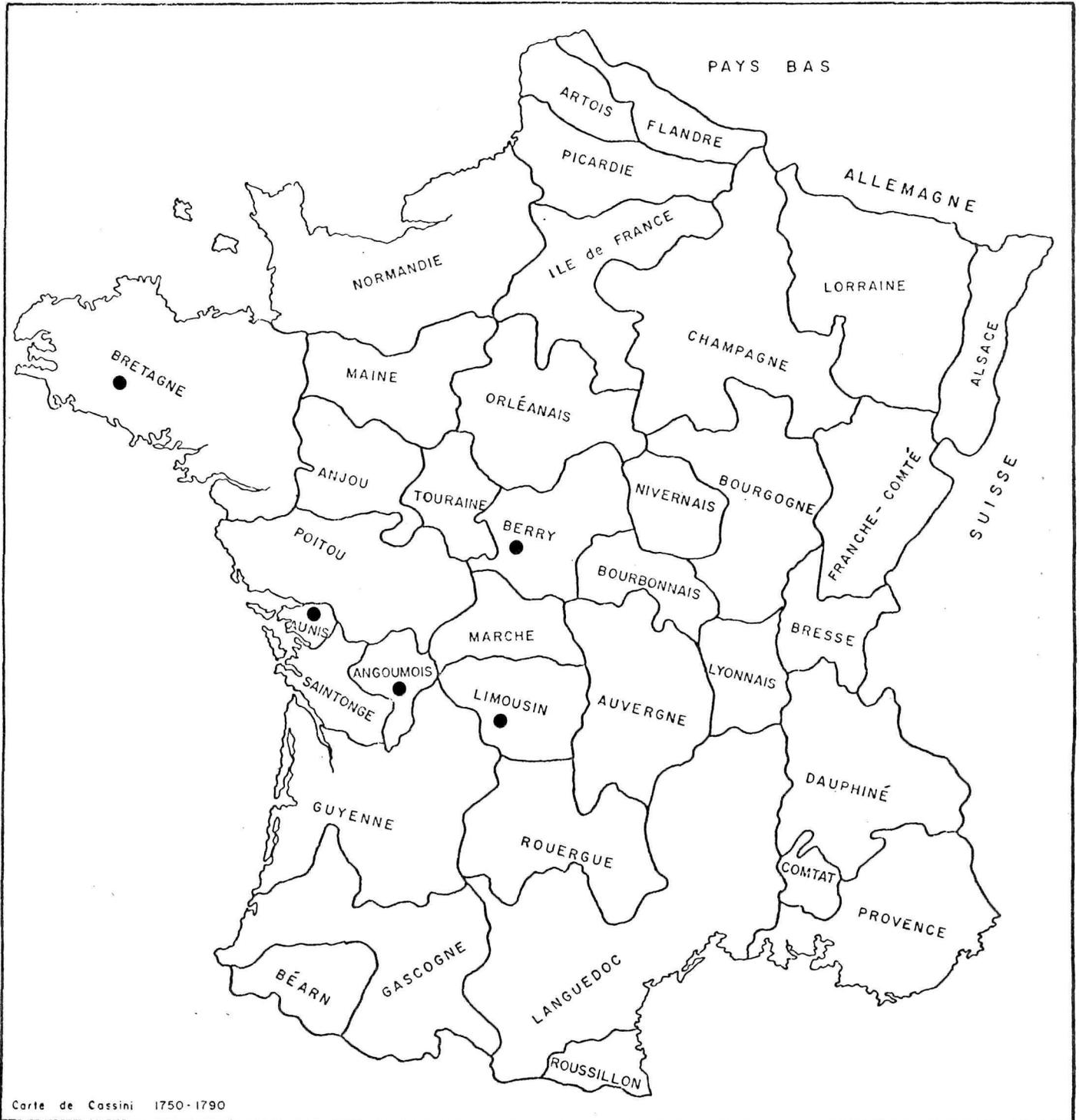
1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BALLE André		Lsbg.	G3, 2046, 10 juillet 1739. P1739
BOISCEAU	Aunis (La Rochelle)	Lsbg.	C1734
GROSLEAU Barthelemy		Lsbg.	C1749
MORIN Jean	Bretagne (St Servant)	Lsbg.	C1734
PERRIN Jacques		Lsbg.	C1749
SERRAUD Simon		Lsbg.	G3, 2048, 20 mar. 1758.
ST-JEAN		Lsbg.	C1749

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
DUREL Louis		Lsbg.	C1715, crippled in both legs
LA PIERRE Claude		Lsbg.	Dossier La Pierre A.C. E 254:2-3v, 4 nov. 1731
LA PRAIRIE (see Forgeron)			
PUJOT Pierre	Bourbonnois (de Clermon)	Lsbg.	C1726
RABOT Augustin	Bretagne (Brest)	Lsbg.	C1724

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BRUTIERE M.	Aunis (La Rochelle)	Niganish	C1726
DARDY Francois	Limousin (Limoges)	Port Dauphin Lsbg.	C1719, discovers lime C1724, 24; au service du Roy, has died by 1728
GRANDEAU Francois	Angoulmois	Lsbg.	C1734, d. P1736
RUEE Jean dit St Pierre	Bretagne (Nantes)	Lsbg. Niganish	C1713, soldat, thuilier briquetier et faiseur de chaux C1726
SIMONET Jean	Berri (Bourges)	Lsbg.	C1734

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces) CHAUFournIER



Carte de Cassini 1750-1790

CANADA
ACADIE
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
DUVERGE		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from Plaisance

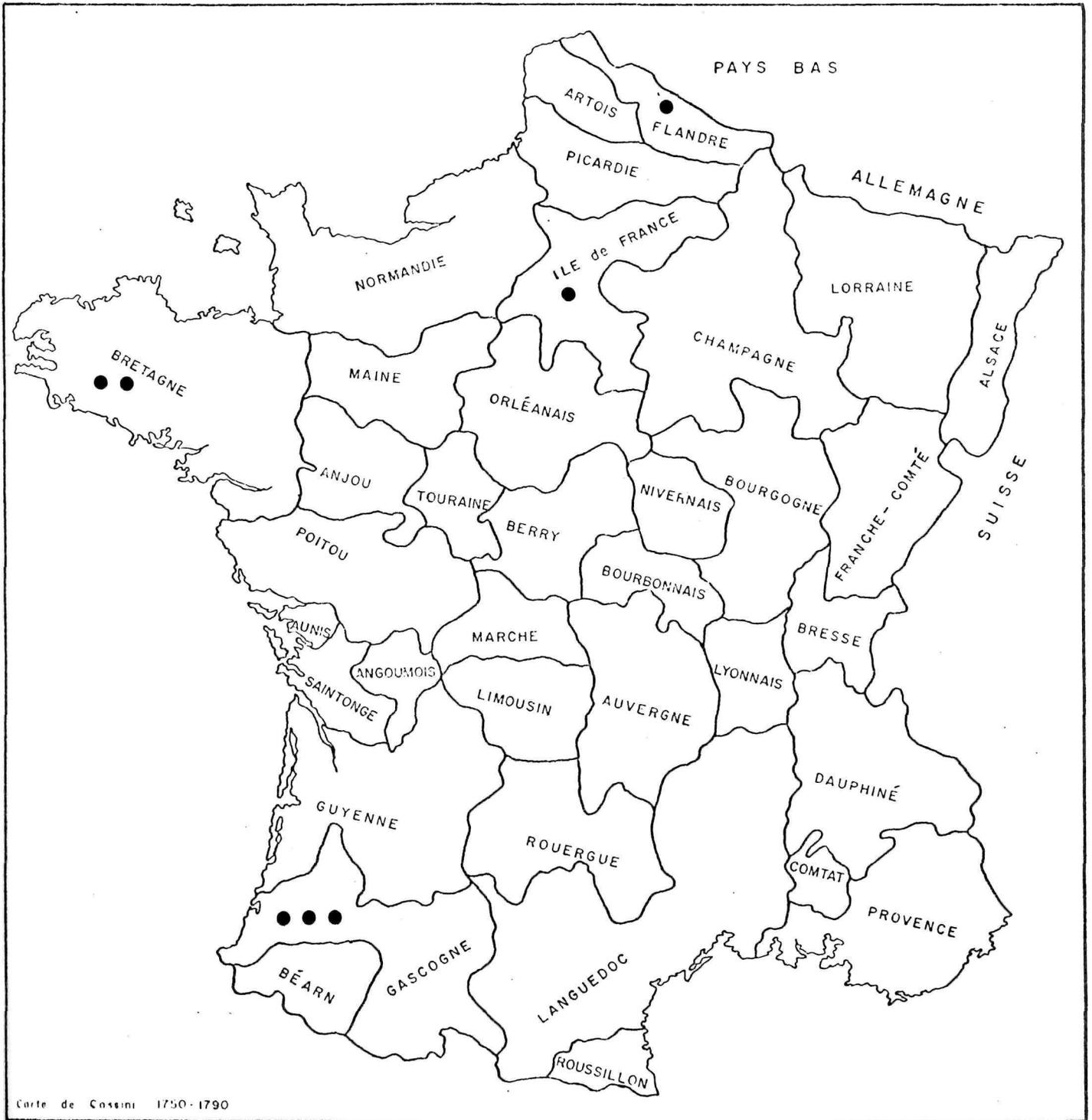
NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BENOIST Guillaume	Acadie	Riv. aux Habitans	C1752, habitant constructeur et il fait aller un moulin a scie
BIL Jacques	Terre-Neuve (Saint Pierre)	Niganish	C1734
BOUDROT Charlot	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1724, C1726, et navigateur
BOUDROT Francois	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1724 C1726
BOUDROT Francois	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1724, C1726, et navigateur
BOUDROT Joseph	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1724, C1726, et navigateur C1734, Navigateur et charpentier
BOUDROT Michel	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1724, C1726, et navigateur
DUGAS Joseph	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1724, C1726, et navigateur C1734, navigateur et charpentier P1731, charpentier pour le Roy
GILBERT Louis		Lsbg.	C1749, G3, 2047, 24 sept. 1750, maître constructeur
GUILLET Mathieu			G3, 2047, 1 may 1753, maître
LE COMTE Jaque			G3, 2039, 3 dec. 1736, maître P1729, finds him baptising a child in the Baye des Espagnoles

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
POIRIER Jacques		Lsbg.	C1713, Maître construc- teur C1715, constructeur LE87:44, 25 apr. 1716, charpentier constructeur LE 90:396-7, 28 avr. 1718, calfat
SANSON Gabriel	Canada (Québec)	Port Toulouse	C1724, C1726, construc- teur et navigateur C1734, charpentier
ST MARTIN Dominique		Lsbg.	G3, 2041, 20 sept. 1750 G3, 2041, 1 dec. 1751
TRIGNEAU (VRIGNAU) Maurice	Canada	Port Toulouse	C1724 C1726

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
CHAUVIN Jean		Lsbg.	C1749 G3, 2041, 1 may 1753, maître
DARROQUY (Darréguy) Pierre		Lsbg.	C1749 G3, 2058, no. 35, 22 oct. 1725, maître cordonnier
DARRICHOURY Gre	Gascogne (St Jean de Luz)	Lsbg.	C1734
DETCHEVERY Gaspard		Lsbg.	C1749
HIRIARD Jean			G3, 2043, 2 août 1754
LA BORDE Martin de		Lsbg.	C1715
LA COZE		Lsbg.	C1713, venu du Canada, soldat
LA FARGUE Joannis	Gascogne (St Jean de Luz)	Petit de Grat	C1715, cordonnier C1724, pecheur et cor- donnier C1726, C1734, habitant pecheur, d. P1739
LANDEVIN		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from Canada, soldat savetier
LAURENT			G1, 462:67-68, concession 1717
LE BLANC Pierre dit St Pierre	Gascogne (St Jean de Luz)	Lsbg.	C1724, C1726 G3, 2047, 12 nov. 1743, maître
MAISON Jean Marie	Flandre (Armentière)		G3, 2041, 8 juillet 1752, garçon cordonnier
MIEN Aimé		Lsbg.	C1749

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
PICHOT (see Fosseyeur)			
SIGAU Jean dit La Gaillarde			G3, 2041, 10 sept 1751, soldat engagé with Vallé
VALLE Charles	Bretagne (Dinan)		G3, 2041, 10 sept. 1751, d. P1755
VALLE Jacques	Bretagne		P1741, death of wife who is from St. Malo, he is father of Charles

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)
CORDONNIER



Carte de Cassini 1750-1790

CANADA
ACADIE
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
DION Anne veuve Chevalier	Canada (Québec)	Lsbg.	C1724
PARIS Marie fille	Louisbourg	Lsbg.	C1734
SAYE Francoise		Lsbg.	C1749

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BAURICE (see Menuisier)			
BERNARD Jean dit Sans cartier	Picardie (Peronne)	Lsbg.	G3, 2058, no. 50, 21 nov. 1726 C1734
CHENEAU		Port Toulouse	C1717, francais
CORMIER Louis			P1753, death of his wife who is from Sain- tonge
VIOLETTE Charles	Angouleme	Lsbg.	C1749 G3, 2047, 25 juin 1750

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
DEBORSAE Vincent dit Larivière	Guienne (Bayonne)		G3, 2041, 5 jan. 1736, soldat, maître, cuisinier
HERON Antoine dit Parisien	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbz.	C1724 C1726
LANGO Nicolas dit Langø	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbz.	C1724 C1726
MINIER Pierre		Lsbz.	G3, 2041, juillet 1750, engagé chez R.P. Guegot

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BANNE Antoine			P1743, executioner (exécuteur)
CASNAVE Bernard			G3, 2041, 16 juin 1753, employed in the upkeep of the troop's beds in the garrison "emplye a l'entrtien des lits des troupes de cette garri- son"
CRUCHON de LA TOUR Jean René	Bretagne (St. Malo)	Lsbg.	C1726, C1734, maitre d'hydrographie P1729-37, geographe P1739, wife is widow
FRICAN La veuve		Lsbg.	C1734, keeps the passage at the bottom of the harbour "tient le passage au fond du havre"

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
JOURDAN Pierre	Auvergne (Limagnac)		G3, 2045, 24 nov. 1757

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BILLON Jn		Lsbg.	G1749
CAMIGNO Pierre	Gascogne (Bayonne)		G3, 2038, 3 avr. 1733, maître P1734
CARDINAL Joseph			G3, 2047, 14 mars 1752 G3, 2043, 28 sept. 1754
COEFFE René		Lsbg.	C1715, taillandier
DAVID Jean dit St michel	Bretagne (Nantes)	Lsbg.	C1724, C1726, C1734, C1749
DEBROISE Jean Baptiste			G3, 2043, 7 apr. 1755 G3, 2045, 26 nov. 1757, maître forgeron et serrurier
DESCLOS Francois			G3, 2041, 25 nov. 1749
DETCHEVERY Dominique	Gascogne (Bidart)	Lsbg.	C1713, taillandier C1715, charpentier C1726, maître forgeron d. P1731
DUBOIS Robert		Lsbg.	C1749 G3, 2041, 25 nov. 1749
DU FAUX (Dufau)		Lsbg. Port Dauphin	C1713, taillandier, embarqued from Canada C1719, forgeron
DUVAL Pierre	Bretagne (Renne)	Ile St Jean	C1752, maître forgeron et laboueur
FRICAN Jacques	Normandie (St Jean des Champs)	Lsbg.	C1724, C1726 G3, 2055, no. 9, 3 mai 1714, he is in Newfound- land, in P1730, he is in France, in P1736
GUINDE Pierre			G3, 2041, 5 août 1751, engagé with Minaud, taillandier

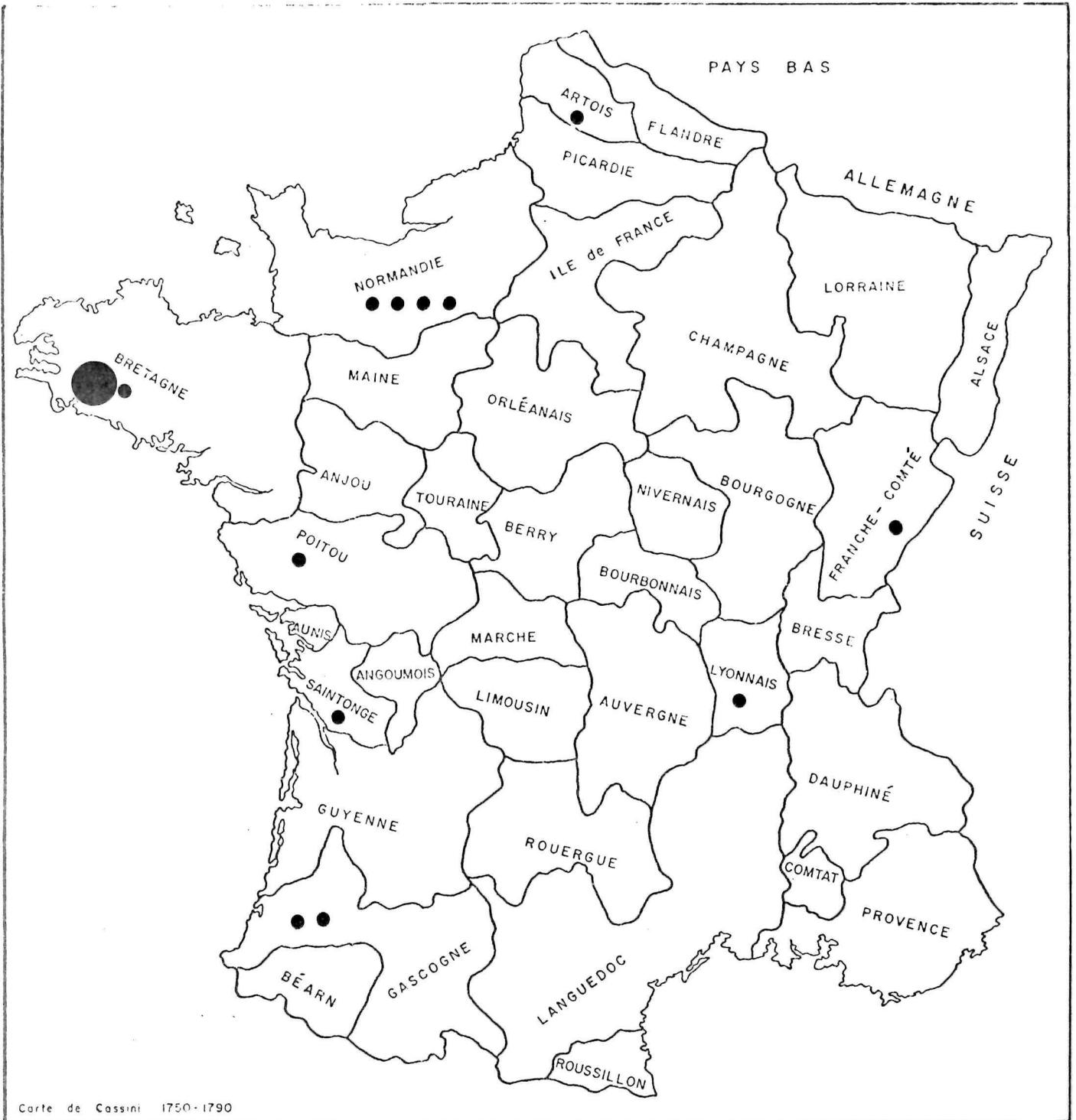
FORGERON smith
 Taillandier maker of edged
 tools

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
GUEVALE Jean Baptiste			P1736
HOLY Jean	Normandie		P1729, d. 35 years
JAURETCHE David			C1749
JAURETCHE Martin			C1749
LA FLEUR Pierre	Poitou	Lsbg.	C1726
LA PRAIRIE		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from Canada, soldat forgeron et chaudronier
LE BOEUFF Jean	Normandie	Lsbg.	G3, 2043, 7 avr. 1755, apprentice with Debroise
LE CHIEN Louis			G3, 2047, 19 dec 1757, forgeron et marchand
LE FORGERON Charles	Bretagne (St. Malo)	Lsbg. Port Toulouse	C1713 C1726
LE POINT Jean	Bretagne		P1753
MINAUD Jean	Saintonge (St Hipolite de Bearn)	Lsbg.	C1749, maître forgeron G3, 2041, 5 août 1751, taillandier G3, 2041, 31 oct. 1752, maître taillandier G3, 2041, 14 avr. 1752, maître forgeron
MORIA(?)		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from Plaisance, is listed as a "mareschal" or shoeing smith

FORGERON smith
 TAILLANDIER maker of edged
 tools

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
OPINEL Joseph dit Contois	Franche Comte (Besancon)	Lsbg.	C1724, serrurier C1726, serrurier et forgeron P1722, soldat P1723, forgeron et soldat P1724, maître forgeron P1729, feu
PICOTEL Francois dit La Forge		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from Plaisance C1715
RODE Jude	Bretagne (Avranche)	Laurem- bec	C1752, 60 years, habitant forgeron
ROT Gidion	Artois (St Martin de Lotif probably Lauthie)	Lsbg.	G3, 2058, 25 apr. 1725, engagé with Opinel, G3, 2058, 31 mai 1726, compagnon forgeron (Gédéon Nauts)
SPART Pierre dit La Forest	Lyonnois (de Forest- Forez)	Lsbg. Niganish	C1713, came from Acadia C1715, C1724, C1726
TOUQUERAN Jn	Normandie (St Vessin)	Niganish	C1734
YGER Gilles	Bretagne (Lamenalliere)	Niganish	C1734

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)
FORGERON TAILLANDIER



CANADA
ACADIE
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

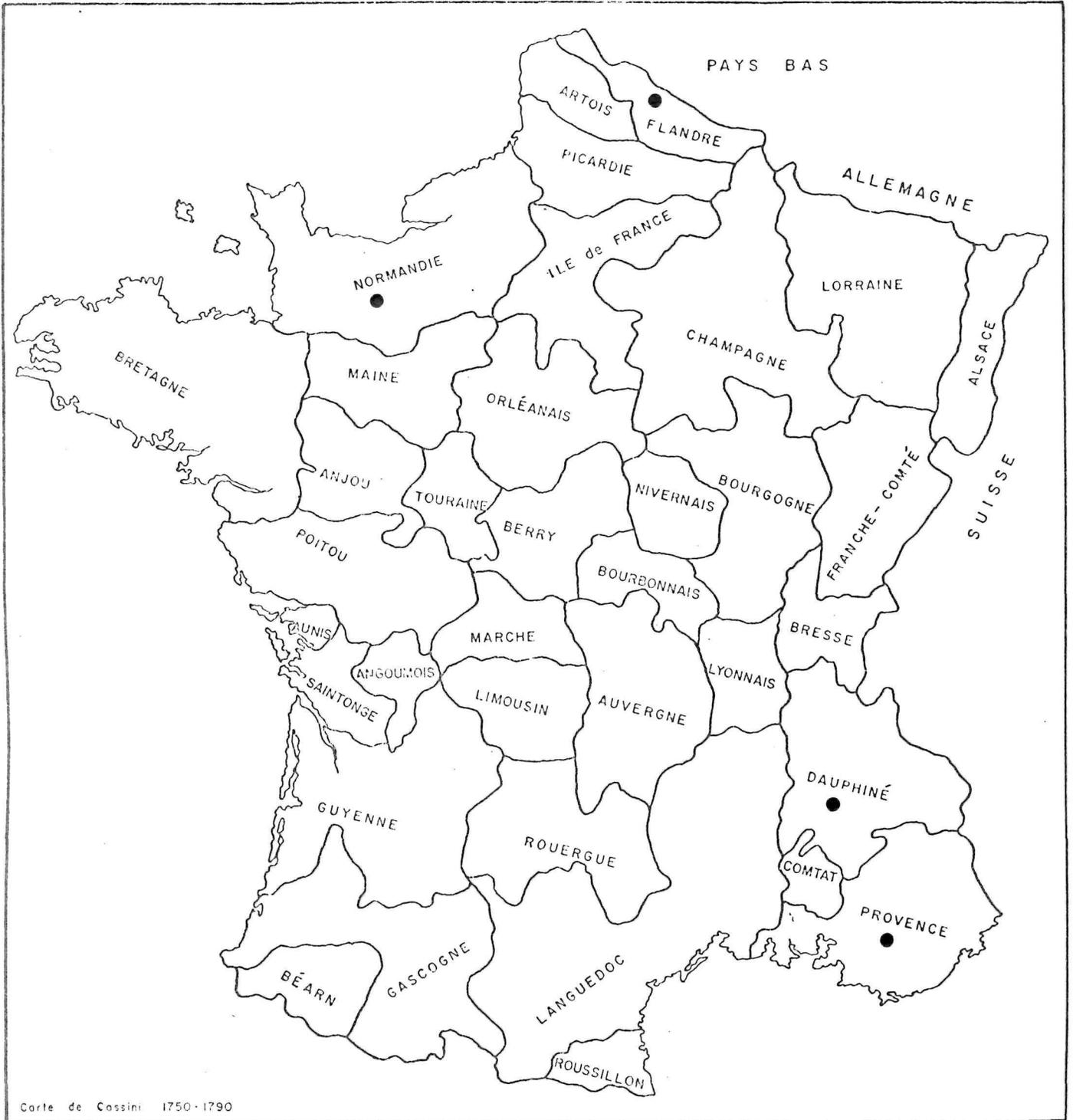
1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
PICHOT Pierre	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1734, fosseyeur P1750, fosseyeur et bedeau C1749, cordonnier

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
SOLD Henry	Angleterre		G3, 4039, 30 août 1735 maître

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BOUCHER Le Sr	Normandie	Lsbg.	C1734, C1749 1717-53
DECOUAGNE Le Sr.	Canada (Montreal)	Lsbg.	C1734, capitaine ingenieur P1724, ingenieur en chef 1717-40
DUGUAY Louis Remy d'Enger			P1732, his wife dies and she was from Quebec
FRANQUET Louis	Flandre (Condé)	Lsbg.	1750-58, DCB
GRILLOT Francois de Poilly	Dauphiné (Fort Barraux)	Lsbg.	1755-58, DCB
L'HERMITTE Jacques		Lsbg.	1714-15, DCB
VERRIER Etienne	Provence	Lsbg.	C1734 1724-45, ingénieur en chef
VERVILLE Jean-François		Lsbg.	DCB, 1717-24, directeur des fortifications

- 82 -
FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)
INGENIEURS



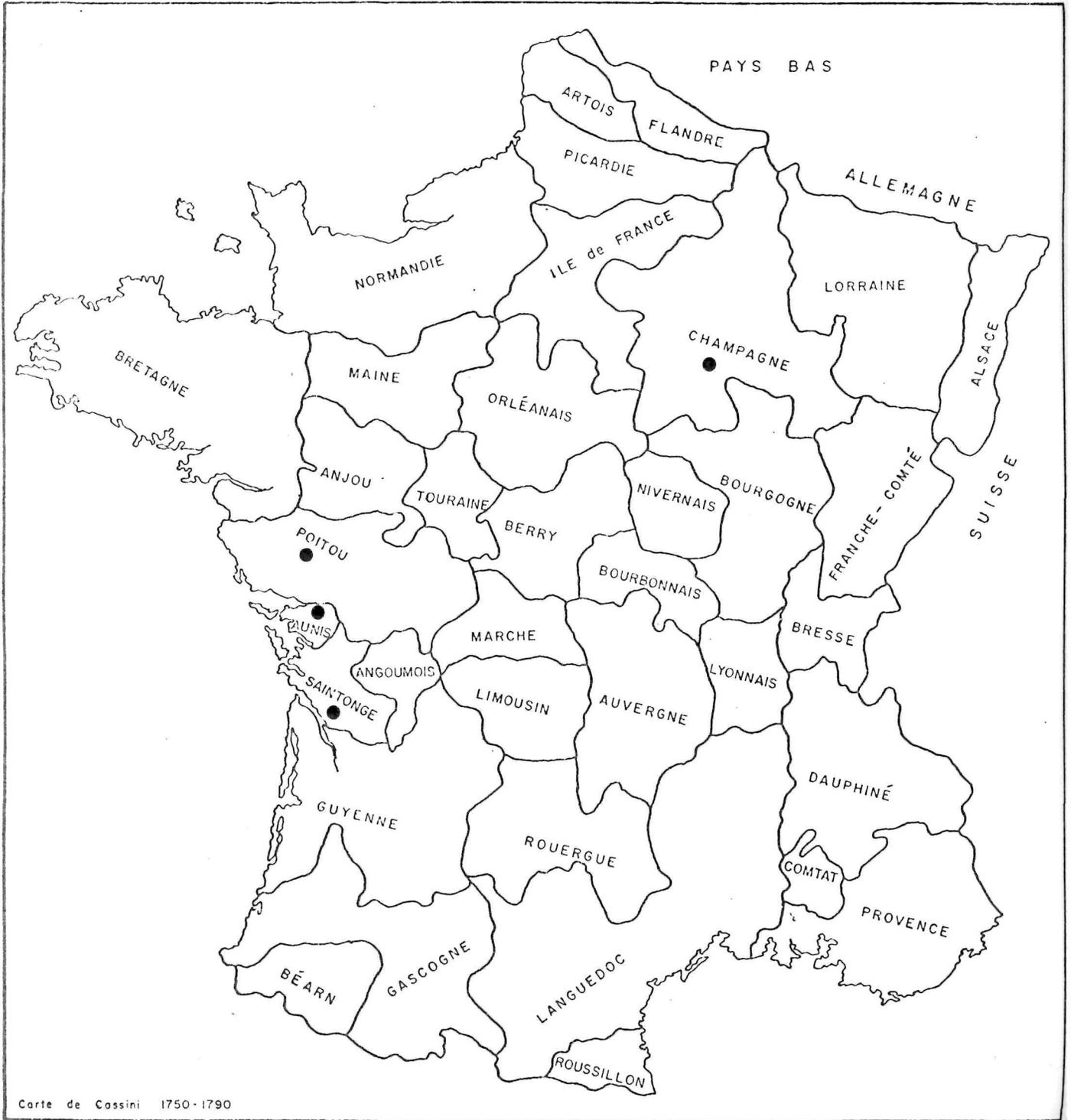
CANADA ●
ACADIE
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BAUCHE (see Charpentier)			
BOYER Louis	Saintonge	Lsbg.	C1724, laboureur et jardinier
CRONIER		Port Dauphin	C1719
DOUBLEDAN Nicolas			C1749
LAPIERE La veuve Françoise	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1734, hab. jardiniere
MARCHANT Louis dit Poitiers	Poitou (Poitiers)	Port Toulouse	C1734, hab. jardinier
MARGUERITTE Jean dit Vadebon- coeur	Champagne (langres)	Lsbg.	C1749 G3, 2047, 20 oct. 1743, au jardin du Roy G3, 2046, 1 fev. 1740, soldat
MONIER André dit Surgere	Aunis (La Rochelle)	Lsbg.	C1734 G3, 2046, 24 oct. 1742, habitant P1725, lists him as from parish of La Rochelle P1740, habitant C1726, lists him as from La Rochelle and a char- pentier C1734, from Poitiers and a jardinier
PINET La veuve la mère	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1726 C1734
PINET La veuve la jeune	Acadie	Port Toulouse	C1726

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces) JARDINIER



CANADA
ACADIE ●●●
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
ALLAIN Yves			P1737, maître masson pour le Roy
BERNIER Jacque		Lsbg.	C1749
BERNIER Jacques	Canada (de Quebec)	Lsbg.	C1749
BISAU J. dit Poitevin	Poitou	Lsbg. Niganish	C1713, soldat C1726
BOUARD Jacque	Irlande		P1752, marries
BRENAN Thomas	Irlande		
CHAIZE Bastien dit Dujardin			G3, 2038, 22 fev. 1731
CLERMON Francois dit La Rose	Auvergne (clermon)		C1715, La Rose mason C1724, C1726, scieur et Pecheur C1734, mason
COUREAU Simon dit la taile		Lsbg.	C1715
DEMONTANT Francois dit l'allemand	Swiss	Lsbg.	C1726
DELSOL Remon	Bourbonnois (de Moulins)	Lsbg.	C1726, concession of 1722 list him as Saul, Remon dit Paris
DE YARDER	Limousin (Limoges)	Lsbg.	C1726
DOUILLET	Artois (Aixe)		P1757 G3, 2045, 10 nov. 1757, maître masson entretenu par le Roy
FLANC		Port Dauphin	C1719

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
GRANGEAU	Limousin (Limoges)	Lsbg.	C1726
GUILLETON Jean dit La Roche	Limousin (Limoges)	Lsbg.	C1724, C1726, C1734, C1749 G3, 2041, 16 oct. 1752
GUILLOU Jacques	Bretagne (St. Malo)	Lsbg.	C1726
JACQUERE	Limousin (Limoges)	Lsbg.	C1726
LACAMEE		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from Plaisance, soldat
LE VIEVRE Pierre			G3, 2041, 23 oct. 1752
LIRLANDOIS Jean	Irelande	Lsbg. Port Toulouse	C1715 C1717
LUCE Claude dit La Croix			C1715, macon en platre 1R, 46:4-6, 19 oct. 1715, tailleur de pierre
MAIRA Josept		Lsbg.	C1715
MARC Florans	Lorraine	Port Toulouse	C1734
MARC Jean		Lsbg.	C1713, came from Canada
MIGNATON Jacques		Lsbg.	C1715 P1722
MONS Pierre dit La Montagne	Limousin (Limoges)	Lsbg.	C1713, C1715, C1719 in P.D., C1724, C1726, C1734 G3, 2046, 22 juin 1742, "feu" C1713, came from Canada

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
MONTS Hugue		Lsbg.	son of Pierre, G3, 2046, 22 juin 1742
PAULEZ Phillippe	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1724
PAULIN Mathurin	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1726 G3, 2058, no. 45, 17 nov. 1727, "Philibert Mathurin Polin"
PINEAUT Philibert dit La Jeuness	Limousin (Limoges)	Lsbg.	C1724, C1726, C1734 G3, 2047, 22 nov. 1752 P1725-1742, maître masson pour le Roy d. P1754
POLIN Philibert			G3, 2047, 13 juillet 1753
POTEL Laurent			G3, 2043, 1 apr. 1755, maître
PRINGENT Nicolas dit Le Breton	Bretagne		C1724, C1726 P1723-1732, his children were born in Baye des Espagnoles
RICHARD Jean	Bretagne (St. Malo, Pleadin)	Lsbg.	C1724, C1726, C1734 d. P1741, 41 years maître
RICHER Francois dit La guerre			G3, 2046, 13 sept 1741 P1737-1740
RIVET Jean	Blomes	Niganish	C1734
SAINTON Louis	Ile de France (Fontainebleu)	Lsbg.	C1724
TIBEAUDEAU		Port Dauphin	C1719

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
TUAR Guillaume	Bretagne (St. malo)		d. P1737, 50 years
VILLEFAYEAU André dit La Pierre	Limousin (Limoges)	Lsog.	P1729, soldat C1734, macon P1736, tailleur de pierre P1737, soldat P1740, soldat habitant macon G3, 2046, 13 sept. 1741 maître masson

MAITRE DE DANSE dancing
teacher

- 90 -

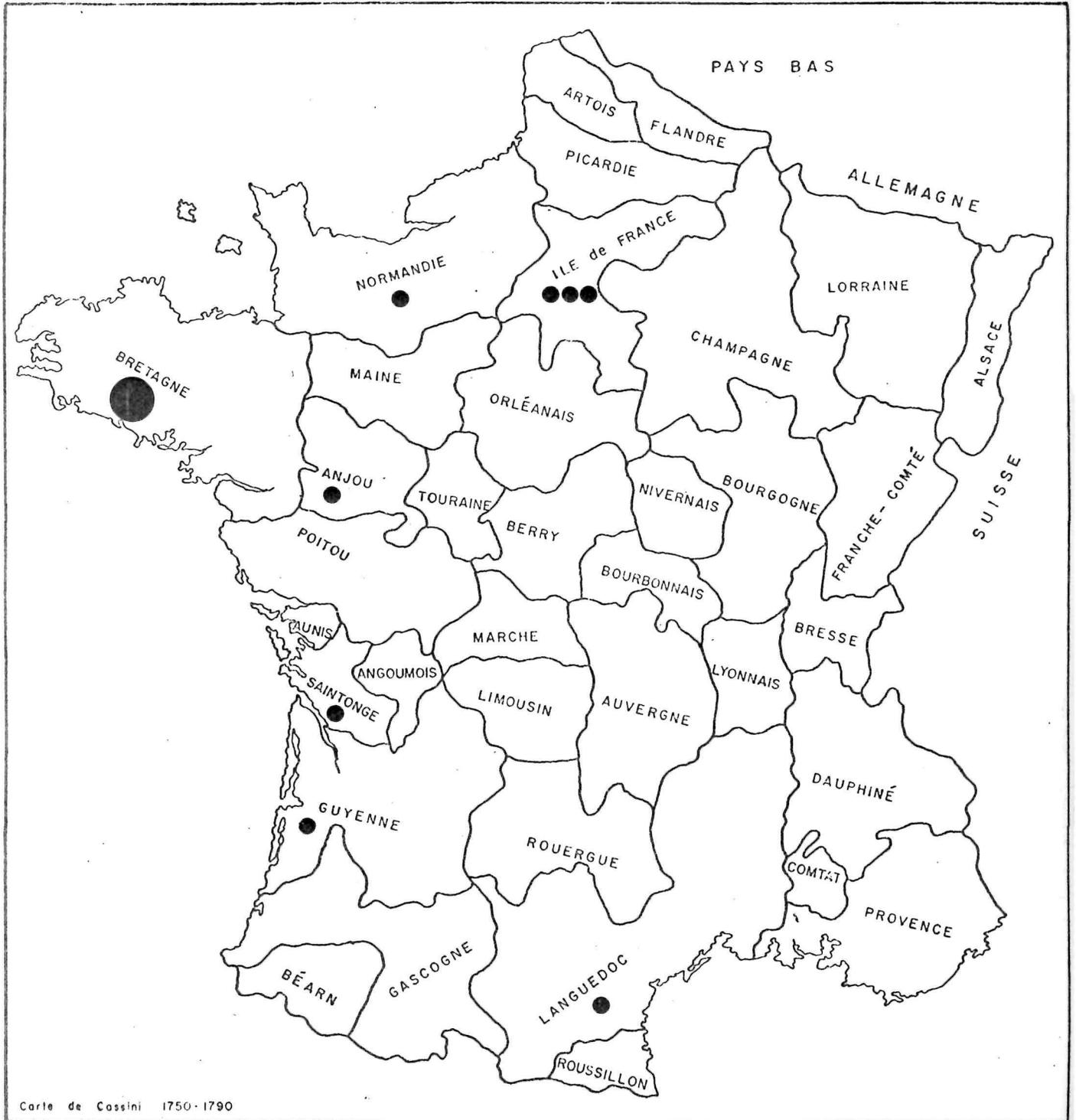
NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
RONDEL Simon	Pays Bas (Namur)	Lsbg.	C1726, C1734, cabare- tier et mtre. de dance P1727-1733 P1739, "deffunct"

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BARBEREAU Pierre			G3, 2041, 1 mai 1753 G3, 2045, 12 fev. 1757
BAUDRY Pierre	Saintonge	Lsbg.	C1715, C1724, C1726 G3, 2037, 30 jul. 1730
BAURICE Jean	Canada (Montreal)	Port Toulouse	C1717 C1724, C126, Menuisier P1723-1735, maître char- pentier C"A, 126:111, 1723, menuisier, couvreur et cabaretier
BOITIRY Gratien de		Lsbg.	C1715
CANFANNETY	Bretagne (Vannes)	Niganish	C1734
CARESMEANTRAND			G2, 203 doss. 3ol, no. 9, 10 may 1752
DUPONT Jacques dit La Barre		Lsbg.	C1715
GIRARD Jean dit Linmois		Lsbg.	C1715
GODARD Louis			G3, 2045, 10 jan. 1758
GRIMAUT Francois	Languedoc	Lsbg.	C1734 G3, 2038, 22 fev. 1731, maître menuisier G3, 2058, no. 216, 16 dec. 1756, maître char- pentier
HERPIN René dit La Ramée		Lsbg.	C"A, 126:111, 1723 et cabaretier
LALU Charles dit La Musette		Lsbg.	C"A, 126:111, 1723, P1723, charpentier

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
LANGEVIN	Anjou	Lsbg.	C1726
LE FORESTIER René	Bretagne		P1753 G3, 2043, 22 apr. 1755
LE GROS Allain		Lsbg.	C1749
LE MOINE Jean	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1734 P1735, maître G3, 2046, 11 jan. 1739
LE ROY Jean	Bretagne		P1755
LE ROY Noel	Bretagne		P1754
LOGIER Louis		Lsbg.	C1749, maître G3, 2047, 9 mars 1750 G3, 2041, 28 oct. 1751
MARTEL Pierre	Guienne (Bourg)		G3, 2041, 17 mars 1752
MARY Jean dit St Germain	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1713, maître, soldat 1724, 1726, 1734
MAYEUX (Mayellx) René	Normandie (Basse-Norman- die)	Lsbg.	G3, 2057, no. 28, 10 nov. 1720 C1724, C1726, 466 pièce 85, f. 18, 15 sept 1735
MOSEL Francois			G3, 2042, 24 mars. 1754
PIRRAIN Jacques			G3, 2042, 17 mai 1754
RENARD Jacques			G3, 2044, 14 dec. 1756, maître
ROZAN Pierre			G3, 2046, 31 oct. 1741
ST GAMANT	Ile de France (Paris)	Niganish	C1734

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
<p>TOUSSAINT</p> <p>YVES Charles dit Duval</p>	<p>Bretagne (Granville)</p>	<p>Port Dauphin</p>	<p>C1719</p> <p>d. P1733</p>

- 94 -
 FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)
 MENUISIER



1 ●
 5 ●

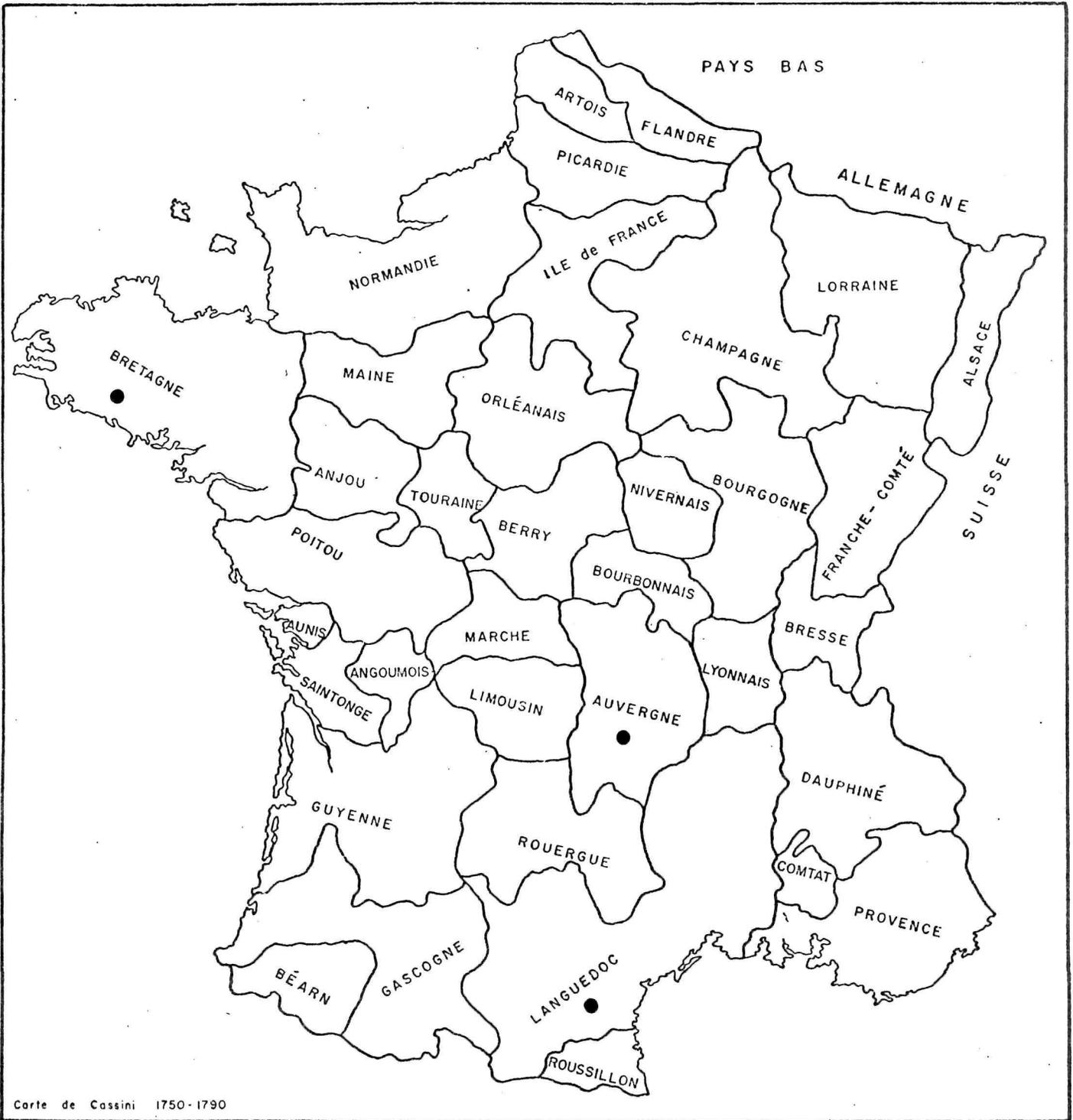
NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
ARMANT Joseph Marie			P1750-1757, maître
BARROUILLET Arnaud		Lsbg.	G1749 P1749-1756, maître
BRICONNER Francois		Lsbg.	G1715
MOULINE			G3, 2043, 13 juin 1755, maître
PHILIPON Gabriel			G3, 2041, 21 nov. 1752, maître
TABASE Jean	Marche (Aubusson)		G3, 2041, 19 oct 1751, apprentice with Armant

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BAILLON Joseph Henry		Lsbg.	G3, 2044, 26 jan. 1756, piquer aux fortifica- tions
MONET	Artois (Avis)	Lsbg.	G3, 2045, 23 nov. 1755 G3, 2045, 22 avr. 1758, rents a house for six years G3, 2045, 15 mars 1756, forms a partnership for work on the fortifica- tions with Baillon

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BENOIST (see Constructeur)			
CHOLET Jean		Lsbg.	C1749, scieur de long
CLERMON (see Maçon)			
COMERE Adrien	Probably from Terre-Neuve, his sister is from there, P1749		G3, 2041, 28 oct. 1751, these three brothers cut board for Logier menuisier, P1749, C1745
COMERE Louis	Probably from Terre-Neuve, his sister is from there, P1749		G3, 2041, 28 oct. 1751, P1749-1757, C1745
COMERE St. Sevant	Probably from Terre-Neuve, his sister is from there, P1749		G3, 2041, 28 oct. 1751, this brother is not present but the two others act for him P1749-1751, C1745, travail de la hache, caboteur et cabaretier
DAGUILLIARD Charles dit Villeneuve	Lanquedoc	Lsbg.	C1726, scieur
DE LOMBRE		Lsbg.	C1749, scieur de long
FRANC COEUR		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from Plaisance, scieur de long, soldat
JOSSE (see Briquetier)			
LEBLANC Jacques	Acadie	Ile St. Jean	C1752, habitant et maître de scie
LE METAY Lucas			G3, 2041, 21 oct. 1752, maître scieur et matelot
RENAULT André			1E, 105:696, 5 juin 1725

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
RENAULT Pierre			LE, 105:696, 5 juin 1725
ST JEAN		Lsbg.	C1713, came from Canada, scieur de long et soldat
TAUSSIER	Aunis (La Rochelle)	Port Dauphin	C1726

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces) SCIEUR



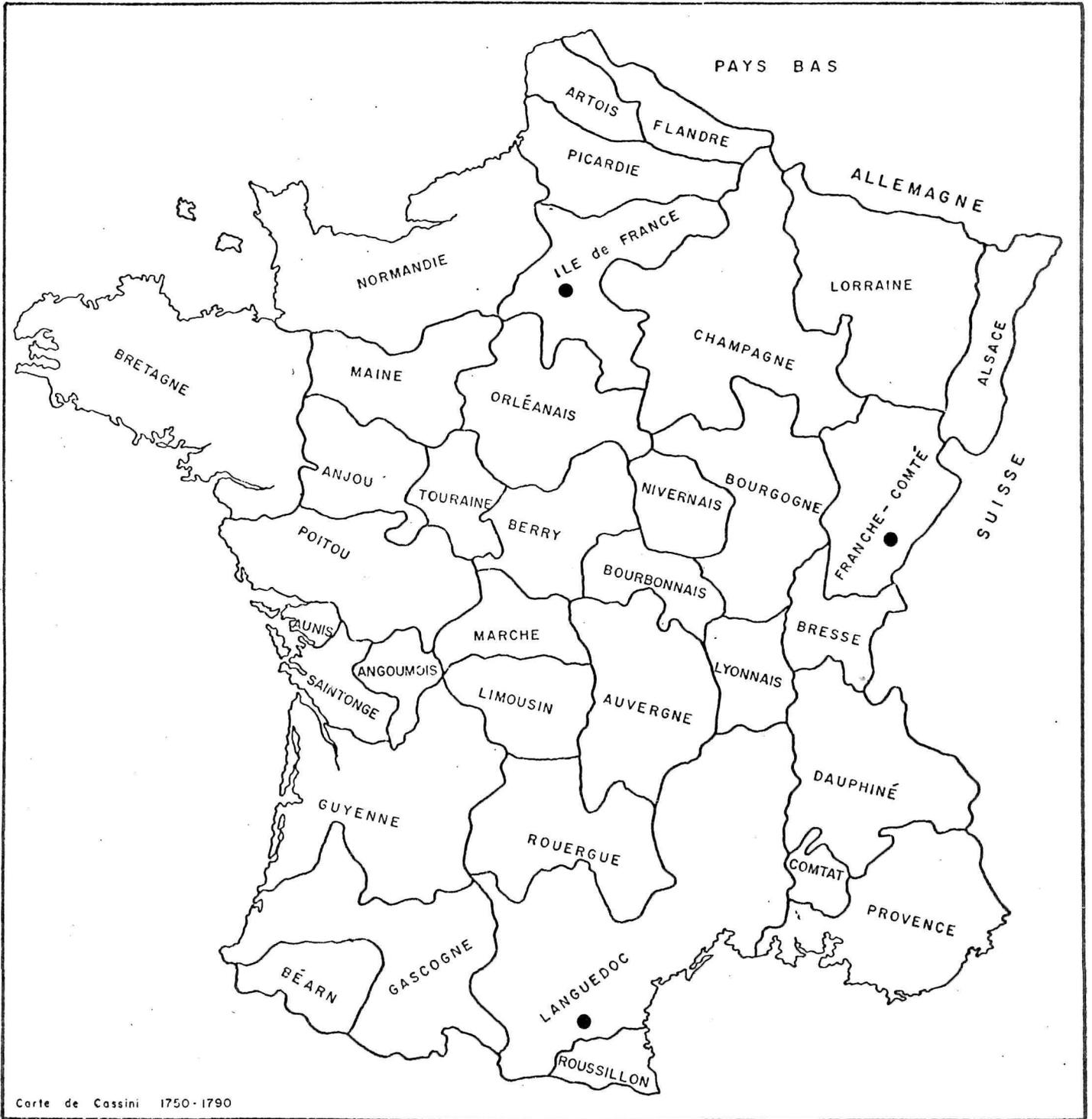
CANADA
ACADIE ●●
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE ●●●
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BILLARD Simon dit La Valleur	Ile de France	Ile St. Jean	C1752, habitant serrurier soldat cydevant
CHEZEAU Louis		Lsbg.	C1715, garcon serrurier
CLAPAREDE Jean	Languedoc (Mont Pellier)	Lsbg.	C1749, G3, 2047, 9 mars 1750, marchand et maître serrurier G3, 2042, 19 jan. 1754, negociant
DEBROISE (see Forgeron)			
OPINEL (see Forgeron)			

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces) SERRURIER



CANADA
ACADIE
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

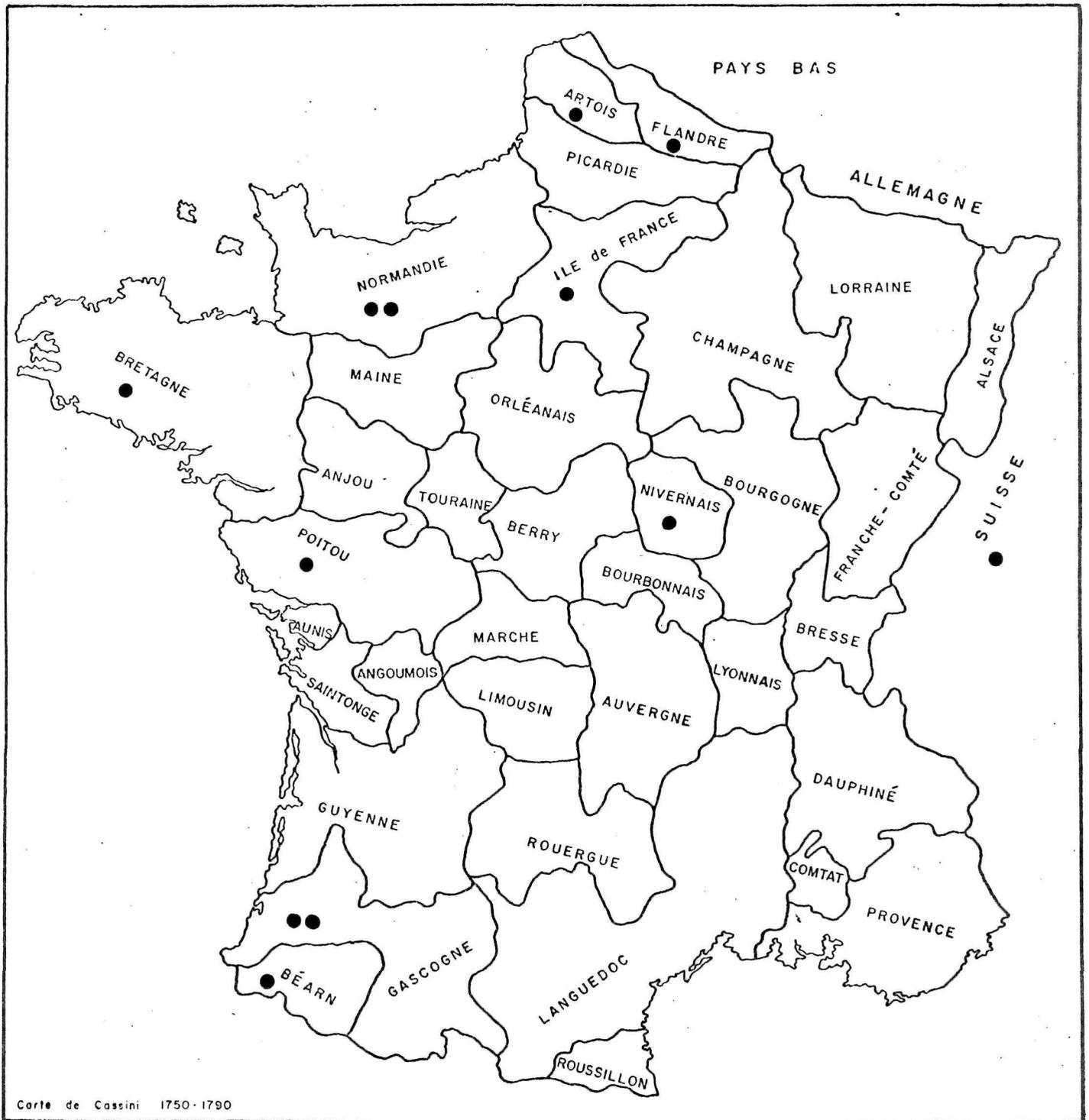
1 ●
5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
ARBONNE Joseph			G3, 2047, 10 dec. 1751, maître, takes an apprentice P1755-1758
BARON Pierre			G3, 2046, 4 avr. 1742 G3, 2041, 12 juin 1753, takes an apprentice, maître tailleur d'habits
BASQUISE Steven			466 pièce, 85, f. 61, 15 sept. 1742
BEIZEBUT Guillaume	Gascogne (St Jean de Luz)	Lsbg.	C1726
BONNIER Pierre	Bretagne (Rennes)	Ile St. Jean	C1752, habitant tailleur et laboureur
BOUCHER Bernard		Lsbg.	C1749
BOULANGER Nicolas dit St Nicolas	Picardie (Amiens)	Lsbg.	C1715, no profession listed C1724 G3, 2058, 14 mai 1728 466, pièce 85, f. 17, 15 sept. 1730, maître
CLAVERIE Jean			G3, 2041, 19 fev. 1755 G3, 2044, 27. avr. 1758, maître
COCHERET Maturin			G3, 2041, 12 juin 1753, garçon tailleur appren- tice with Arbonne
COEFFE Francois			P1736, tailleur de pro- fession G3, 2046, 2 oct. 1738, tailleur d'habits G3, 2037, 26 juin 1729, apprentice of Haumont

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
DAGUERRE Joannis	Bearn	Lsbg.	C1715, C1724, C1726, d. P1736, 52 years
DERIEUX Pierre	Normandie (Coutance)	Lsbg.	P1735-1744 G3, 2046, 26 oct. 1741
GODICHON Jean			G3, 2043, 13 juin 1755, maître
HAUMONT Raoul (Aumont, Laumont)			G3, 2058, 14 mai 1728, garçon tailleur che Boulangier G3, 2037, 30 mar. 1729, tailleur en société G3, 2937, 26 juin 1729, takes apprentice Coeffé 466, pièce 85, f. 24, 15 sept. 1735
HELIE Jean	Poitou	Ile St. Jean	C1752, maître
HENRY Jean dit Maillard	Suisse	Ile St. Jean	C1752, habitant maître tailleur et laboureur
LABIZ Pierre	Gascogne (St Jean de Luz)		C1734
LA FONTAINE		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from Plaisance
LA TAPY (see boucher)			
MILLIENT François	Nivernois (Never)		G3, 2041, 28 avr. 1753 G3, 2045, 23 mai 1751
RADOUE Olivier			G3, 2047, 30 oct. 1742 C"A, 15:26-50 G3, 2047, 17 oct. 1749 "feu", maître
SAVARY Jean			G3, 2045, 10 jan. 1758, maître tailleur d'habits
SEIGNEURETTE Jean			G3, 2047, 10 dec. 1751 garçon tailleur

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
SONNIER Pierre dit La Garenne	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1724, C1726 G3, 2058, 4 nov. 1727, maître
THIBAUD Pierre Francois	Flandre.	Lsbg.	C1734
VESSIÈRE Pierre			G3, 2037, 30 mai 1729

- 105 -
 FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)
 TAILLEUR D'HABITS



CANADA
 ACADIE
 LOUISBOURG

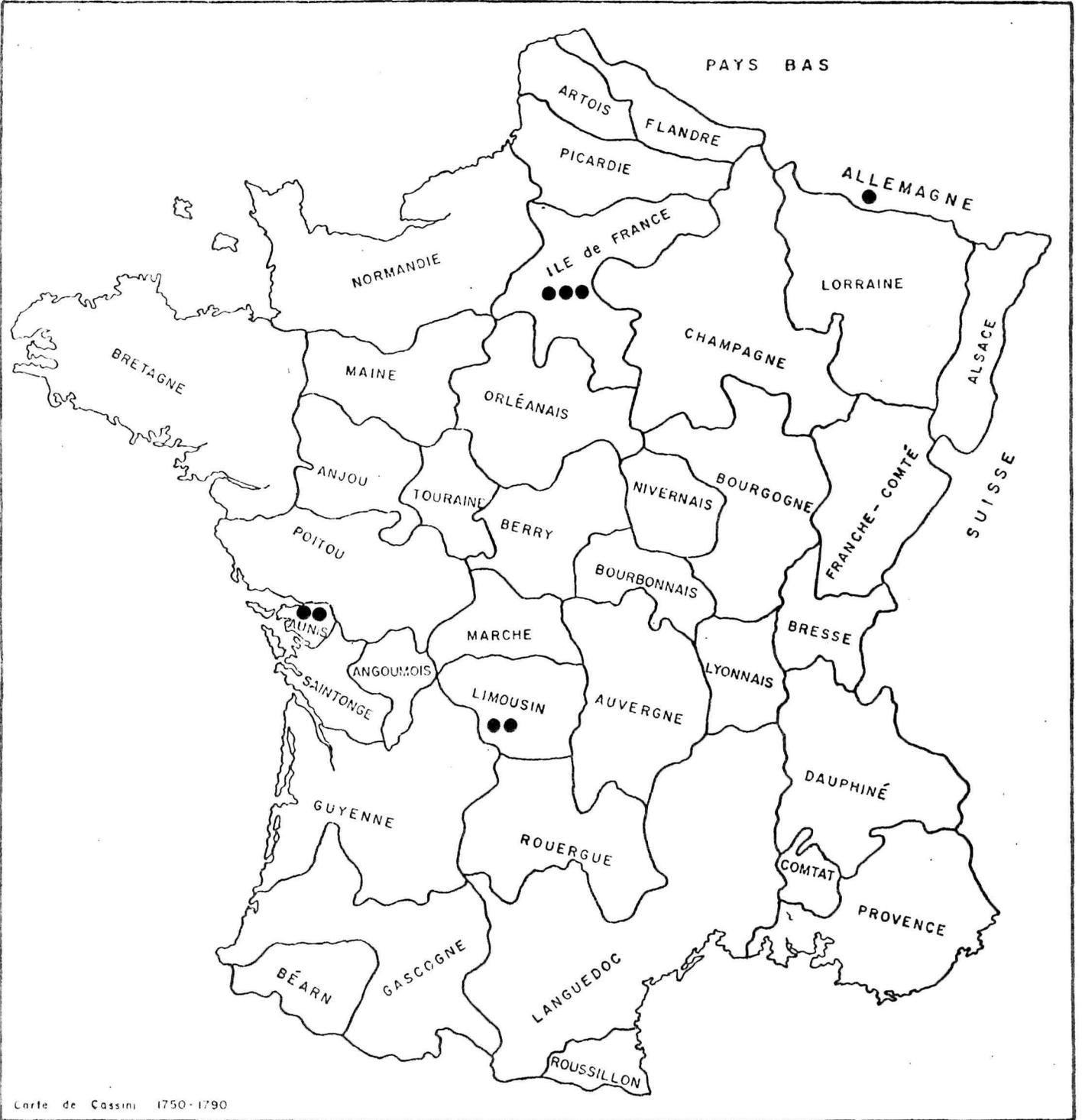
TERRE-NEUVE
 IRLANDE
 ANGLETERRE

1 ●
 5 ●

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
ARNAND Jean Jaques		Lsbg.	C1715, tailleur de pierre
BARRE Francois		Lsbg.	C1715 LR46:4-6, 19 oct. 1715, was here from 1714-1715 Tailleur de pierre
BOUILLEROT	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1726, tailleur de pierre
CHAPEAU Etienne			G3, 2042, 24 nov. 1754, soldat et tailleur de pierre
KOLLER Judekria	Allemagne	Lsbg.	C1734, tailleur de pierre P1728-1744, sergent Suisse
LAUMONIER Jean Baptiste	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1724, C1726, C1734, maître tailleur de pierre C"A, 126:111, 1723 et cabaretier G3, 2056, no. 3, bis 13 mars 1719
LE MAIGRE	Limousin (Limoges)	Lsbg.	C1726, tailleur de pierre
LIMAGES Pierre			G3, 2058, no. 57, 3 dec. 1726, tailleur de pierre employé aux travaux du Roy
LUCE (see Maçon)			
MAURIN Pierre		Lsbg.	C1749, tailleur de pierre
PERICORD Pierre	Ile de France (Paris)	Lsbg.	C1734 G3, 2042, 13 fev. 1754, maître tailleur de pierre

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
TIBBAUDAU Gabriel VILLEFAYEAU (see Maçon)	Aunis (Rochefort)	Lsbg.	C1726

FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)
TAILLEUR DE PIERRE



CANADA
ACADIE
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

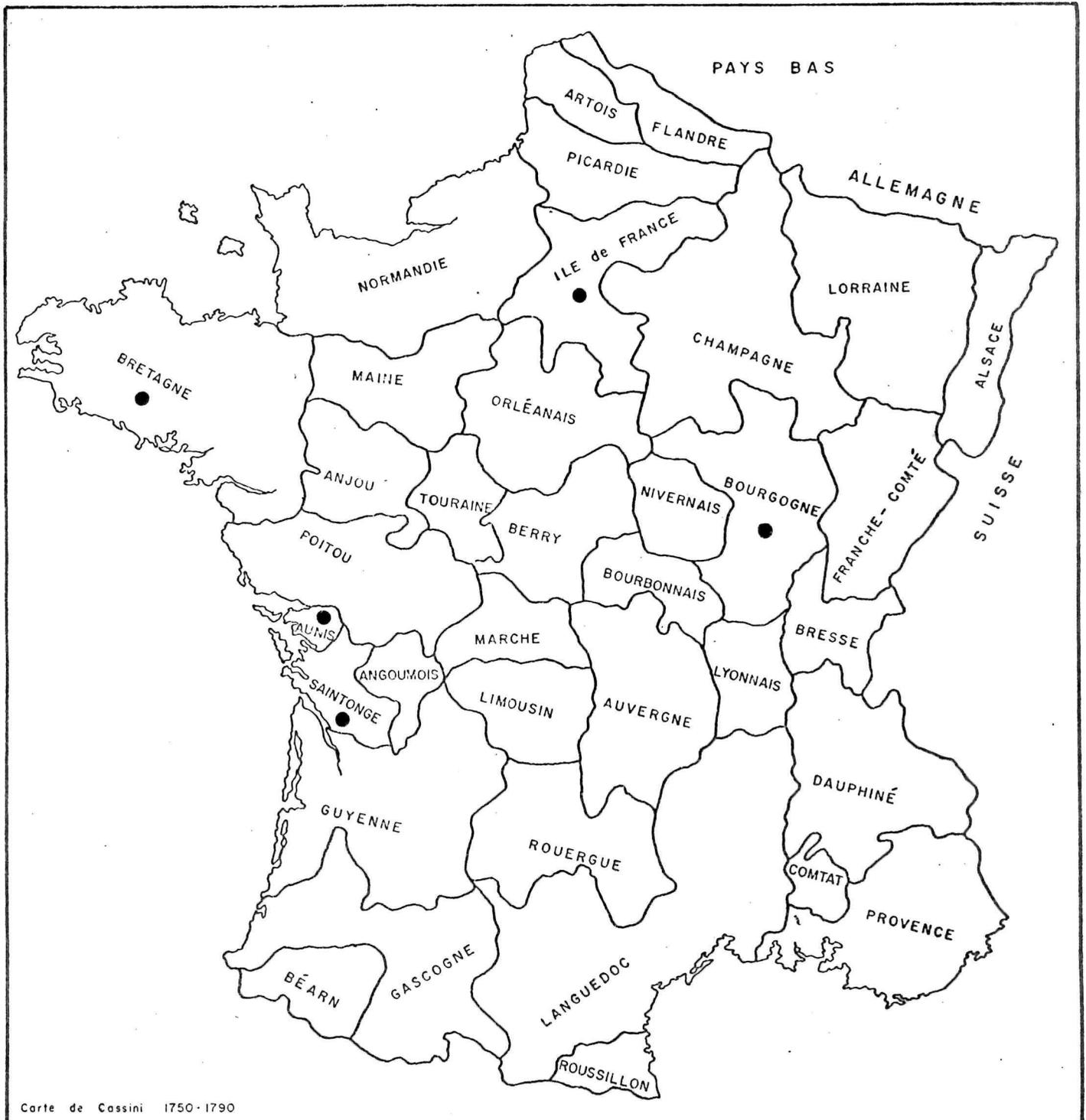
NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
GREFFIN Louis			G3, 2045, 2 mai 1757 G3, 2041, 2 sept. 1751
LARCHER François			C1749

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
VILLET Jean Charles	Bretagne (L'ambale)		G3, 2041, 17 nov. 1752

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BURG Jean	Aunis		P1731 G3, 2046, 4 nov. 1739 G3, 2046, 31 oct. 1737 fils de Jean Burg tonnelier de La Rochelle
COUILLAUD René		Lsbg.	C1715
DUBOIS Jacques		Lsbg.	C1749
DURAND Charles	Ile de France on Orleanois (Beauce)		C1724 P1724-1725
JESSELIN Raoul		Lsbg.	C1749
JOUSSEMENT		Lsbg.	C1749
MASSON Francois	Bourgogne (Dijon)		G3, 2047, 27 sept 1751
MONTAU Pierre		Lsbg. Port Dauphin	C1715, garçon tonnelier C1719
JULLIAN Pierre			G3, 2041, 19 dec. 1751
NOEL Jean	Alsace (Brisach)		G3, 2041, 19 dec 1751, maître G3, 2045, 9 fev. 1758, takes apprentice Poirier
POIRIER Etienne			G3, 2045, 9 fev. 1758, apprentice with Noel
POIRIER Mathieur			G3, 2041, 6 fev. 1753, apprentice with Noel
RAOUL Etienne		Lsbg.	C1749, tonnelier du Roy
ROCHEFORT		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from France; soldat

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
ROUSSEL	Bretagne (St. Malo)	Port L	C1734
SALOMON		Lsbg.	C1713, embarqued from Plaisance; soldat
YOU Pierre	Saintonge (Saintes)	Lsbg.	P1732, tonnelier dans le batiment de M. Dupré de la Rochelle

- 113 -
FRANCE (Anciennes Provinces)
TONNELIER



Carte de Cassini 1750-1790

CANADA
ACADIE
LOUISBOURG

TERRE-NEUVE
IRLANDE
ANGLETERRE

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
CAMPENAIR Francois			G3, 2045, 4 oct. 1757
DU VALE		Lsbg.	C1713, came from Canada

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
CHALANT Francois			1E, 87:505, 9 mai 1716
CORIOT Nicolas			G3, 2044, 4 dec. 1756, takes apprentice
DELPierre Joseph			G3, 2043, 11 nov. 1754, maître
LEFORT Yves			G3, 2044, 4 déc. 1756, apprentice with Coriot
SAUVE Gervas		Lsbg.	C1749
VINET (see Char- pentier)			

NAME	PLACE OF ORIGIN	LOCATION	REFERENCES / COMMENTS
BAGANARD Francois			P1754 G3, 2043, 13 juin 1755, G3, 2045, 26 nov. 1757, maître
GAULT Pierre dit La Bonté			d. P1753, 22 years
GOUFFRAU Jean dit Delage	Guienne (Bordeau)		G3, 2045, 7 mai 1758
LA FOURCAD Jerome	Gascogne (Bayonne)		G3, 2045, 7 dec. 1754
PELLETIER Michel Bertrand			G3, 2042, 29 jul. 1754
POTEL Pierre			P1754

APPENDIX A : Contract for engagés

Before the Rolay Notaries in Louisbourg Ile Royal were present Dominique St. Martin builder, Joannis de Elicalde, Estiben de Flurbide, Martin Detchevery, Joannis Detchart, Joannis Dehiriart, Francois Forjon, Joannis Dedugoin, and Bertrand Cirolle, and Jean Fauquet all carpenters and workers currently in this town who have voluntarily engaged themselves with Srs. Castaing and Didion, "negotians" in this town and associates to build a boat at Mira under the direction of the said Sr. St. Martin, builder, which he will bring to this port next spring and obligates himself to cut all the construction wood and masts which will be necessary for the said boat, for which the said Srs. Castaing and Didion oblige themselves equally to furnish the nails, rope, tackle, packing, and all that is necessary for the completion of the said boat, and the said Srs. Castaing and Didion promise and obligate themselves to pay the said workers per month the sum hereafter specified; to the said Sr Martin, builder, the sum of ninety livres, to Joannis de Elicalde that of sixty livres, to the said Jean Fauquet that of forty-five livres, to the said Estiben de Flurbide and Martin Detchevery the sum of fifty livres to each per month, to Joannis Detchart that of thirty five livres, to Joannis Dehiriart that of twenty livres, to Francois Forjon that of seventy livres, to Joannis Dedugoin that of thirty livres, and Bertrand Cirolle that of forty five livres also per month, which payments will be made by the said Srs. Castaing and Didion on the arrival of the said

boat in this port, under the obligation and condition that if the said workers are absent from work by their own fault or by sickness, others will be hired in their place and with their salary. They will begin to build from the first of December next and in the case that any of the said workers are laid off by the said Srs. Didion and Castaing or by the builder they will be paid for the time they served which is heretofore specified and it is also agreed between them that the said Sr. St Martin, builder, Joannis de Elicalde, Joannis Dehiriart, and Joannis Dedugoin promise and oblige themselves to fish in the summer in the said boat for the said Srs. Didion and Castaing according to the ordinance and regulation of the King of the 20th of June 1743 concerning the exploitation of fishing in this colony. After they affirmed by saying before the said notaries that nothing more will be asked of the said Didion and Castaing which is contrary to the said ordinance. This was made and passed in the said Louisbourg the 20th of September 1750. The said Srs. Castaing and Didion as well as the said St Martin and Francois Forjon signed together with we notaries the others not knowing how to sign, the document was read following the ordinance. Approved was the word "specified" which is added and four words crossed out which are not approved.

APPENDIX B : Leave forms for engagés

Permission granted to the so-called Joannis Daguerre who fished in the boats of Laurent Bec to engage himself where ever he thinks best

At Louisbourg the 26 october 1752

(signed) M. Ane. Rodrigue

Bonfils

Permission granted to the so-called Paulin who fished with Miguel Bellsa master of the boat La Fleur de Mer to engage himself where ever he thinks best

At Louisbourg 26 october 1752

(signed) M. Ane. Rodrigue

Bonfils

APPENDIX C : Contract for engagé as Apprentice

Before Claude Joseph Desmarest Royal Notary in Louisbourg Isle royale were present Sieur Jean Lambert, habitant of this town and of his own will on leave and Catherine Geruereau, his wife, formerly widow of Sieur René Coiffé, living and resident in this town, who, to give an education and teach a trade to Francois Coiffé son of the marriage of the said René Coiffé and Catherine Geruereau, sixteen to seventeen years old, have by this statement declared placing the said Francois Coiffé with the Sieurs Raoult Haumont and Pierre Vessure master tailors in this town also present. They accept to take him for their apprentice to stay with them for a whole year which began last May 22nd, that the said engagé began work at the said Haumont and Vessure and will finish on the same day, 1730. The said Haumont and Vessure promise during the said time to show the said Coiffe with (sic) kindness their said trade of tailoring to the best of their ability, to feed him, as they are fed, during the said time according to the custom of the country, and as well to give him a jacket, two pair of pants, 2 pair of shoes at the end of the said year. The said Lambert and Geruereau are obliged to furnish the said Coiffé with all that will be necessary for his upkeep. These conventions above are agreed to by the said apprentice who promises to serve faithfully the said Haumont and Vessure in the said trade of tailoring and to do all licit and honest work which will be asked of him by the said Sieur Haumont and Vessure, to obey them, make a profit for them, avoid damages, and advise of any which he comes across, without

absenting himself or going away during the said time. This was agreed and negotiated between the parties who so promise agree, & renounce. Made and passed at Louisbourg studied by the notary in the forenoon the 26th of June 1729 in the presence of the Scieurs Claude Moran, habitant of this town, and Pierre Jacques Patte required witnesses who have signed with the said Gerureau and the said Coiffé, Lambert having declared not being able so the ordinance was used. The said Haumont and Vessure signed with us.

ENDNOTES

- 1 A.N., Section Outre-Mer, Gl, v. 466, no. 50, Recensement Général, 1713.
- 2 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 87, f. 229, Bourbon et D'Estrées, 17 mars 1716.
- 3 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 87, f. 416, Bourbon et D'Estrées, 22 avril 1716.
- 4 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 87, f. 233, Lombard, 4 avril 1716.
- 5 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 92, f. 457, Bourbon et D'Estrée, 24 mai 1719.
- 6 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 95, f. 11, Bourbon et D'Estrées, 2 juillet 1720.
- 7 A.N., Col. C^uB, v. 4, f. 279v., Marché du Sr. Isabeau, 7 mars 1719.
- 8 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 93, f. 23-24, Bourbon et D'Estrées, 5 juillet 1719.
- 9 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 95, f. 65, Bourbon et D'Estrées, 10 juillet 1720. The meaning of this term is found on page
- 10 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 95, f. 81, Bourbon et D'Estrées, 24 juillet 1720; v. 105, f. 617, Maurepas, 22 mai 1725.
- 11 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 99, f. 497, Bourbon, 29 avril 1722.
- 12 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 101, f. 235, Bourbon, 10 février 1723.
- 13 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 93, f. 113, Bourbon et D'Estrées, 19 juillet 1717.

- 14 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 109, f. 557, Maurepas, 15 avril 1727.
- 15 A.N., Col. B, v. 44-1, f. 161v-162v, Ordonnance Du Roi au Sujet des Engagés, 20 mai 1721.
- 16 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 99, f. 381, Bourbon, 9 avril 1722.
- 17 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 96, f. 69-70, Bourbon, 22 janvier 1721.
- 18 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 94, f. 625, Bourbon et D'Estrées, 31 mai 1720.
- 19 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1E, v. 94, f. 502, Bourbon et D'Estrées, 24 avril 1720.
- 20 Adams, The Construction & Occupation of the King's Bastion Barracks, p. 8.
- 21 AM, Port de Rochefort, 1R, v. 46, Etat du fonds, 22 octobre 1715; Etat du fonds, 23 mars 1715. (no pagination)
- 22 A.N., Section Outre-Mer, G3, v. 2041, Entreprise Et Conventions pour Une Maison, 6 octobre 1752; v. 2041, Devis, 12 mars 1751.
- 23 A.N., Section Outre-Mer, G3, v. 2044, Marché, 1 juin 1756.
- 24 A.N., Section Outre-Mer, G3, v. 2041, Associés, 20 octobre 1752.
- 25 Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire Raisoné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers, Diderot, Neufchastel 1765, v. 9, p. 911-12.
- 26 Larousse du XX^e siècle, Paul Augé, v. 3, p. 168.
- 27 A.N., Section Marine, Art. 79, pièce 26, Règlement, 20 juin 1743.
- 28 References and comments on these censuses are given on page 24.
- 29 A.N., Col. C^B, v. 7, f. 156-156v., Etat des Ouvriers, septembre 1724.
- 30 A.N., Section Outre-Mer, G3, vol. 2041, 20 septembre 1750.
- 31 A.N., Section Outre-Mer, G3, vol. 2041, 26 octobre 1752.
- 32 A.N., Section Outre-Mer, G3, vol. 2037, 26 juin 1729.

REFERENCES CITED

PRIMARY SOURCES

Census, Louisbourg, 1713, Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series G1, vol. 466, no. 50

Census, Louisbourg, 1715, Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series G1, vol. 466, no. 51

Census, Port Toulouse, 1717, Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series G1, vol. 466, no. 58

Census, Port Dauphin, 1719, Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series G1, vol. 466, no. 60

Census, Ile Royale, 1724, Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series G1, vol. 466, no. 67

Census, Ile Royale, 1726, Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series G1, vol. 466, no. 68

Census, Ile Royale, 1734, Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series G1, vol. 466, no. 69

Census, Families who remained in Ile Royale, 1745-1748, Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series G1, vol. 466, no. 75

Census, Louisbourg, 1749-1750, Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series G1, vol. 466, no. 76

Census, Ile Royale, except Louisbourg, 1752, Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series G1, vol. 466, no. 81

Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series G3, vol. 2037. Legal documents and court cases, Ile Royale

Archives Nationales, Section Outre Mer, Series C^{NA}, Correspondence, New France

Archives de la Marine, Port de Rochefort, Series 1E, vols. 87, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 99, 101, 109

Archives de la Marine, Port de Rochefort, Series 1R, vol. 46

FILE

Parish Record File, Fortress of Louisbourg

SECONDARY SOURCES

Adams, Blaine. The Construction and Occupation of the King's Bastion Barracks. Unpublished Manuscript Report, Fortress of Louisbourg N.H.P.

Augert, Paul ed. Larousse du XXe siècle, vol. 3. Paris, Librairie, Larousse, 1928-1933.

Diderot and d'Alembert. Encyclopédie au Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des métiers, par une société de gens de lettres. Paris, Briasson, Le Breton and Durand, 1751-1765, 17 volumes.

Brown, George W. et al. Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 2. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1969.

