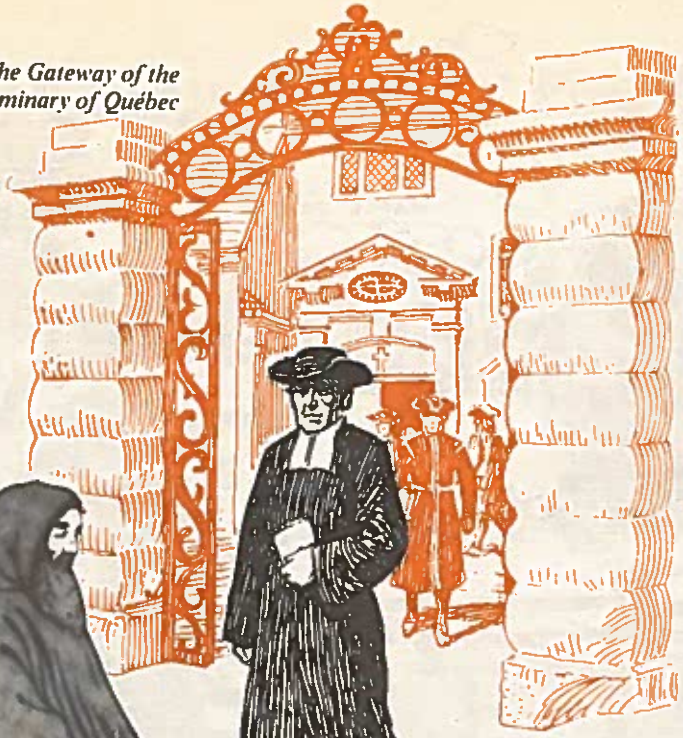


The Gateway of the Seminary of Québec



Homespun and High Fashion

As the number of settlers increased, upper class people gathered around the government officials in the city. They imported clothes from France.



Acadian Grey Friar, 1632



Oblate Missionary, 1841



Sister of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, c.1650



Sister of Ste-Croix and the Seven Sorrows, 1847



Chambermaid, 1680



1680



Gentleman, 1755



A member of the "court" of Madame de Vaudreuil, the governor's wife, 1757

At the time of his death in 1726, Governor Vaudreuil's wardrobe included: 22 Rouen linen shirts, 23 muslin cravats, knitted linen socks and taffeta dressing gowns. compiled from R. Douville and J. Lisanova, *Daily Life in Early Canada*, trans. Congreve, p. 51

Boys were dressed as girls until age 4 or 5; that is, in miniature women's costumes. After that they were dressed as miniature men.



The Intendant's Palace

"People make use of fans here which are made of the tails of the wild turkeys. As soon as the birds are shot, their tails are spread like fans, and dried, by which means they keep their shape. The ladies and men of distinction in town carry these fans, when they walk in the streets during the intense heat."

A. B. Benson ed., *Peter Kalm's Travels in North America*, Vol. 1, p. 409

The clothes of the bourgeois or middle class merchants and clerks were simpler.



c.1670



Going to a ball, 1668