

TELL ME
THE STORY...
OF VILLE-MARIE



Montreal, Land of Welcome

Section for Teachers

Before your visit to the museum

Pages 3 - 5

In this section, you will find suggestions for preparatory activities to get your students ready for their visit to the Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum.

Back in class

Pages 6 - 16

We also suggest follow-up activities to help with the post-visit discussion in class.

References

Pages 17 - 18

Suggested readings and websites to increase your understanding and that of your students

To contact us

Page 19

Preparatory activities for a visit to the Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum



Links with the Program of Studies of the Quebec School

- Field of learning: the social universe (French society in New France)
- Field of general education: living together and citizenship

Competences to develop

- Understand and describe the organization of a society on its territory: the French in Montreal in the 17th century;
- Interpret changes in a society on its territory: populating Montreal in the 17th century;
- Develop attitudes of openness to others and respect of diversity: culture of peace, interdependence of individuals, peoples and their accomplishments.

Preparatory activity for the visit

Setting the scene:

The teacher asks the children whether any of them have left another country, city or neighbourhood to come here to live or if they know people who have immigrated here. What were they looking for in their new "land of welcome"? What were the difficulties they experienced, the things that surprised them, the things that made them happy when they arrived? More than 350 years ago, other people also left their country, their city, their village to come to settle in Montreal. They were the first Montrealers. Marguerite Bourgeoys was among this group of pioneer men and women. She arrived in Montreal in 1653.

Activities:

The teacher invites the children to study an illustration, the work of Francis Back, on page 4, representing the arrival of Marguerite Bourgeoys in Montreal in 1653. The students answer questions related to the illustration. Then the class can compile everyone's answers. This activity allows them to form first impressions and perhaps even some hypotheses or questions about immigration and life in Montreal in the 17th century. The teacher keeps these hypotheses or questions to refer to during and after the visit.



Arrival of Marguerite Bourgeoys in Ville-Marie in 1653

Marguerite Bourgeoys arrived in Montreal in 1653. She had left her country, France, to settle in a totally new city, Montreal, which was known as Ville-Marie at the time.

Study this picture attentively; then answer the questions.

1. Who is the person wearing the cape?

2. In your own words, describe what is happening in this illustration. Study the means of transportation, the people (their clothes, their attitudes), the equipment (tools, baggage), the natural and human landscapes (the season, the development of the city).

3. The city of Montreal (Ville-Marie) was founded in 1642.
How old was the city when Marguerite Bourgeoys arrived here?

4. In those days, the city was very different from the way it is today.
Can you imagine Montreal in 1653 as Marguerite saw it when she arrived?
Place the following words in the correct column with the help of the illustration on page 4 or from what you already know.

boat	fort	electricity
snowshoes	automobiles	school
gun	stone houses	bridge
skyscraper	cemetery	horses

In Montreal, in 1653, there was/were ...

In Montreal, in 1653, there was/were no ...

On your visit of the Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum, you will be able to check whether Montreal in 1653 was really the way you have imagined it! You will find Marguerite surrounded by the first Montrealers. Come and share in the great adventure of their arrival in Montreal, their new land of welcome.

Have a great visit!

The team of the Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum

Follow-up activities after a visit of the Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum



Review of the museum visit

The teacher may want to ask the youngsters whether they enjoyed their visit to the museum. What surprised them? What interested them the most? The teacher may also return to the hypotheses and the questions formulated in preparation for the outing to the museum. What did the visit allow the children to learn and to clarify?

Suggestions for follow-up activities

The teacher will find a follow-up activity after the visit of the Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum entitled Marguerite Bourgeoys and the First Montrealers in the students' section.

A. Review exercise in class

To start with, students find the seven (7) errors contained in this short text.

Marguerite Bourgeoys arrived in Ville-Marie in 1642 with the large recruitment of one hundred men. She got off the steamship that brought her from Italy. The trip lasted three days. She met Monsieur de Maisonneuve, the governor of the city, and Jeanne Mance, the founder of the first hospital. She travelled to the fort on horseback and when she arrived at her little wooden house, she began to unpack her bags. It was autumn. Since it was cold, she lit the wood stove to warm herself. She plugged in the kettle to make herself a nice cup of tea. She sat at the table and she began to dream of the school she would open some day soon and of the children she would welcome into it.

B. Drawing

Students draw their own historical character as they imagine him or her.

C. Oral presentation

Solution guide

A. Review exercise in class – answer key

1642: That is the date of the founding of Ville-Marie. Marguerite Bourgeoys arrived in Ville-Marie in 1653 with a large contingent of one hundred men.

Steamship: It was sailing ships that brought the pioneers to Ville-Marie. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean was the *Savannah* in 1819.

Italy: Most of the first Montrealers came from parts of France such as Perche, Normandy, l'Île de France, Champagne. Italian immigration to Canada took place mostly at the end of the 19th century and the first part of the 20th century.

Three days: In the 17th century, the crossings from France to New France lasted between three weeks and three months depending on weather conditions. Most often, the trip took two months.

Horseback: At the time, most transportation was by water in boats or canoes. Horses were rare.

Wood stove: The first Montrealers heated with a wood fire in a fireplace. It would take another 100 years, beginning in 1660, for the iron or cast iron wood stove to become common in the homes of the colony.

Plug in the kettle: Obviously, electric heating did not exist at that time. People would have to wait until the end of the 19th- and even the beginning of the 20th century before this source of energy was available in homes.

B. Drawing

Students are invited to draw a picture reflecting their visit of the Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum during which each of them represented a 17th-century Montreal character. The document on the first Montrealers provides the youngsters with information about their character. They can also consult the reference section for additional information on Marguerite Bourgeoys' time.

C. Oral presentation

The teacher may also ask the children to tell their classmates about the character they represented on their visit to the museum.

The First Montrealers



NICOLAS GODÉ (c. 1583 – 1657)

Born in the Perche region of France, Nicolas Godé arrived in Montreal in 1642, the very year of its foundation. His family was one of the founding families of Ville-Marie. He was married to Françoise Gadois with whom he had four children. Master woodworker, he worked on the construction of the town that grew little by little. He cultivated his land and was a fur trader. He died tragically on 25 October 1657 in an Iroquois ambush.

FRANÇOISE GADOIS (c. 1593 – 1689)

Native of the Perche region in France, Françoise Gadois, married to Nicolas Godé, arrived in New France in 1641 with her husband and four children. She settled in Ville-Marie in 1642. She raised four children, two boys and two girls. She died on Christmas Eve in 1689 at Pointe-aux-Trembles.

FRANÇOIS GODÉ (1621 – ?)

François Godé arrived from France with his parents and brother and sisters in 1641 and settled in Ville-Marie a year later when he was 21 years old. He married Françoise Bugon on 11 January 1649. They had no children. Master woodworker like his father, François Godé could sign his name as official documents involving him show. After his father's death, he left Montreal in 1658 for an unknown destination.

NICOLAS GODÉ, SON (1629 – 1697)

Nicolas Godé, son, arrived from the Perche region of France at 12 years of age. With his family, he settled in Ville-Marie in 1642. He became a master carpenter and farmer. Unlike many of his fellow-citizens of the time, he could sign his name. He married Marguerite Picard in Montreal in 1658. They had seven children and Nicolas died at the age of 68.

FRANÇOISE GODÉ, DAUGHTER (c. 1633 – 1715)

Françoise Godé, who was named after her mother, arrived in Ville-Marie in 1642 with the whole family. She was from the Perche region of France and was nine years old at the time. She married Jean Desroches in 1647 at the age of 14. This was the first wedding celebrated in Ville-Marie. The couple had 13 children. Françoise died at Pointe-aux-Trembles on 9 March 1715, at 82 years of age.

MATHURINE GODÉ (1637 – 1672)

With her parents, her two brothers and her older sister, Mathurine Godé made the long crossing by boat from France to New France in 1641 when she was just four years old. She settled in Ville-Marie the same year it was founded in 1642. In 1651 when she was 14, she married her first husband, Jean de Saint-Père, Montreal's first notary, 19 years older than she was. They had two children. After the tragic death of her husband, Mathurine married Jacques Lemoine in 1658. The couple had ten children. Mathurine died on 12 November 1672 in Montreal at the age of 35.

GILBERT BARBIER, KNOWN AS "LE MINIME" AND "LE NIVERNAIS" (c. 1622 – 1693)

Gilbert Barbier, son of Pierre Barbier and of Claude Vizon, came from the Auvergne region of France. He settled in Ville-Marie around 1642. He was part of the first group of recruits. He was called "le minime" because he was small. He was a master carpenter and he could sign his name. In 1650, he married Catherine Delayaux and together they had eight children. He died on 15 November 1693 at Pointe-aux-Trembles.

CHARLES LEMOINE (1626 – 1685)

Charles Lemoine (or Le Moyne) was a native of Normandy in France. He was 15 when he arrived in New France in 1641. He travelled through Huron territory where he learned Native languages. He settled in Ville-Marie around 1647 on Saint Paul Street. Seigneur of the Seigneurie de Longueuil, south of the Island of Montreal, he was also equerry (responsible for the stables), the king's procurator and a fur merchant. He married Catherine Thierry, known as Primot, on 28 May 1654. The couple had 14 children. Charles Lemoine, sieur de Longueuil, died in 1685 at the age of 59.

LAMBERT CLOSSE (1618 – 1662)

Son of Jean Closse and Cécile de La Fosse, Lambert was born in the Lorraine region of France. He made the crossing to New France in 1647 and settled in Ville-Marie. He was equerry and Sergeant-major of the city garrison. He replaced the governor, Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, during his absences. Lambert Closse married Élisabeth Moyen on 12 August 1658 and they had two daughters. Lambert was killed in combat against the Iroquois on 6 February 1662 in Montreal.

JEAN (DE) SAINT-PÈRE (c. 1618 – 1657)

Born in the Île-de-France region, Jean de Saint-Père settled in Ville-Marie in 1643. Notary and court clerk of the little town, he knew how to sign his name, which not all first Montrealers could do. On 25 September 1651, he married Mathurine Godé and they had two children. They were married only six years before he was killed by the Iroquois in Montreal on 25 October 1657.

JEAN AUGER, KNOWN AS BARON (c. 1622 – 1697)

A native of Maine in France, Jean Auger arrived in New France in 1653. He was already married to Louise Grisard. The couple settled in Ville-Marie, the small town founded eleven years before. Jean and Louise had six children. Jean Auger was a tanner and a land-clearer. He died on 17 November 1697 in Montreal.

OLIVIER CHARBONNEAU (c. 1625 – 1687)

Olivier Charbonneau was born around 1625 in the region of Aunis in France. He made the crossing to New France and settled in Ville-Marie around 1659. He was a farmer. Already married to Marie Garnier before coming to the colony, they had five children. Olivier died at Pointe-aux-Trembles on 21 November 1687.

LOUIS CHEVALIER (c. 1629 – 1708)

This native of the region of Calvados in France boarded the ship on its way to New France in 1653 with the recruitment of 100 men who came to settle in Ville-Marie. Shoemaker and farmer, he was single. When he died, Louis Chevalier was buried in Ville-Marie on 2 November 1708.

JEANNE MANCE (1606 – 1673)

Jeanne Mance was born in Langres in the Champagne region of France in 1606. A member of the Société Notre-Dame-de-Montréal, she arrived in Ville-Marie with Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve and the very first group of pioneers. She founded Montreal's first hospital, the Hôtel-Dieu, which was completed in 1645. As nurse, she watched over the health of the first Montrealers, helped by the Sœurs Hospitalières de Saint-Joseph de La Flèche whom she brought from France in 1659. She died in Montreal in 1673 at the age of 67.

MARGUERITE BOURGEOYS (1620 – 1700)

Marguerite Bourgeoys was born in Troyes, France in 1620. Invited by Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve to come to Montreal with him to start a school in Ville-Marie, she crossed the ocean to New France for the first time in 1653. Marguerite Bourgeoys devoted herself to the first inhabitants of Montreal. She opened the first school in Ville-Marie in 1658. She welcomed the Filles du Roy, young women who had come from France to get married. She founded the Congrégation de Notre-Dame, a religious community devoted to education in Montreal and the missions on the territory of what would be the Quebec region. Montreal's first teacher, Marguerite Bourgeoys died in 1700. The Congrégation de Notre-Dame continues her work to this day.

PAUL CHOMEDEY, SIEUR DE MAISONNEUVE (1612 – 1676)

Born in the Champagne region of France on 13 February 1612, Paul Chomedey arrived in Quebec in New France on 20 September 1641. He first set foot on the Island of Montreal on 17 May 1642 to found a city that was then called Ville-Marie. He was the first governor of Montreal. Paul Chomedey returned to France for good in 1665. He died there on 9 September 1676.

GABRIEL SOUART (1611 – 1691)

Gabriel Souart, born around 1611 in Paris, France, arrived in Ville-Marie in the summer of 1657 to found the Montreal seminary. A Sulpician priest, he became Montreal's first parish priest. The Sulpicians were seigneurs of the Island of Montreal. Gabriel Souart was also a medical doctor and schoolteacher. He returned to France once and for all between 1686 and 1688 and died on 8 March 1691.

JEANNE LOYSEL (1649 – 1708)

Born on 21 July 1649, she was the first child born in Montreal to survive and grow up there. She was the daughter of Louis Loysel, locksmith, and Marguerite Charlot. When she was four, Jeanne's parents entrusted her to Marguerite Bourgeoys. Jeanne attended Marguerite's school, the first one in Ville-Marie. In 1666, at 17 years of age, Jeanne married Jean Beauchamp, a 28 year-old farmer. They had eight children. Jeanne Loysel died in 1708.

JEAN DESROCHES, SON (born in 1649)

Son of Jean Desroches and Françoise Godé, Jean was born on 11 December 1649. He was the first boy born in Ville-Marie to survive and grow up there. He was also the first boy to attend the first school opened by Marguerite Bourgeoys on 30 April 1658. He married Marie Beauchamp.

NICOLAS DESROCHES (born in 1652)

Second son of Jean Desroches and Françoise Godé, Nicolas was born on 7 October 1652 in Ville-Marie. He went to Marguerite Bourgeoys' school which boys attended with the girls until the mid-1660s. He, his brother Jean and Jean Leduc were among Marguerite Bourgeoys' first group of pupils. Later, the Sulpician priests, in particular Gabriel Souart, taught the boys.

JEAN LEDUC, SON (born in 1653)

Son of Jean Leduc, a long sawyer (sawed logs into boards) and farmer from the Perche region of France, and of Marie Soulinier, Jean was born in Ville-Marie on 27 August 1653. He attended Marguerite Bourgeoys' school, where the children studied in an old stable. The ground floor was turned into a classroom and the attic became a dormitory for the teachers. Jean Leduc married Marguerite Desroches, sister of Jean and Nicolas Desroches, on 22 November 1683.

FRANÇOISE LOYSEL (born in 1652)

Second daughter of Louis Loysel, farmer, and Marguerite Charlot, Françoise was born in Ville-Marie on 26 February 1652. She had an older sister, Jeanne, and a younger brother and sister. She attended Marguerite Bourgeoys' school. Like all the other students of the time, she learned religion and reading, writing and arithmetic. She was also introduced to daily tasks such as sewing and cooking.

ADRIENNE BARBIER (born in 1652)

Daughter of Gilbert Barbier, carpenter and farmer, and of Catherine Delavaux, Adrienne was one of a family of eight children. She was born on 20 August 1652. She attended Marguerite Bourgeoys' school. Adrienne worked at the Hôtel-Dieu, founded by Jeanne Mance, for four years beginning at eleven or twelve years of age. She married Étienne Truteau from the city of La Rochelle in France on 10 January 1667.

CATHERINE DAUBIGEON (born in 1653)

Daughter of Julien Daubigeon, labourer, and Perrine Meunier, both French, Catherine was born in Ville-Marie. Her father died when she was only three years old, killed by the Iroquois on 31 May 1656. Her mother was remarried the following year to François Roinay. Catherine attended Marguerite Bourgeoys' school when she was barely five years old. She married Pierre Gaigne, native of Le Mans, France, on 19 November 1670.

MARIE RAISIN (1636 – 1691)

Marie Raisin was a native of the city of Troyes, France, where Marguerite Bourgeoys was also born. Daughter of a master tailor, she had only one brother. She left her family and France in 1659 to settle in New France at the age of 23. One of Marguerite Bourgeoys' companions in her mission of education, most of her work involved teaching the girls of Trois-Rivières. She died in 1691 at the age of 55.

CATHERINE CROLO (1619 – 1699)

Catherine Crolo was born in France in 1619. She worked with Marguerite Bourgeoys in Troyes but could not go with her to New France in 1653. However, when Marguerite returned to find companions to help her in her work of education in 1659, Catherine was then able to follow her. Catherine Crolo ran the tenant-farm set up by Marguerite Bourgeoys in Pointe-Sainte-Charles. There she received the Filles du Roy, young French women who had come to Ville-Marie to marry and begin families. Catherine taught them household skills and prepared them for their future role as wives, mothers and farmers. She died in 1699 at 80 years of age.

ANNE HYOUX (? – 1693)

Anne Hyoux was born in France. She made the ocean crossing to New France in 1659 aboard the Saint-André with Marguerite Bourgeoys. It was a difficult crossing marked by an outbreak of contagious disease. In Ville-Marie, Anne worked with Marguerite Bourgeoys and taught the novices who joined the congregation Marguerite founded. Anne Hyoux died in Ville-Marie in 1693.

Follow-up activities after a visit of the Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum



A. Review exercises in class

Marguerite Bourgeoys and the First Montrealers

After your visit to the Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum, you now know more about 17th-century Montreal.

1. Can you find the seven (7) errors in this paragraph?

Marguerite Bourgeoys arrived in Ville-Marie in 1642 with the large recruitment of one hundred men. She got off the steamship that brought her from Italy. The trip lasted three days. She met Monsieur de Maisonneuve, the governor of the city, and Jeanne Mance, the founder of the first hospital. She travelled to the fort on horse-back and when she arrived at her little wooden house, she began to unpack her bags. It was autumn. Since it was cold, she lit the wood stove to warm herself up. She plugged in the kettle to make herself a good cup of tea. She sat at the table and she began to dream of the school she would open some day soon and of the children she would welcome into it.

During your visit to the Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum, you played an historical character.

2. What was your character's name?

3. What work did he/she do or why was he/she in Ville-Marie?

4. What qualities do you think the first Montrealers, including your character, needed to live in Ville-Marie?

Circle the correct answers.

Strong	Courageous	Lazy	Altruistic
Solitary	Fearful	Resourceful	Supportive

B. Drawing

A large, empty rectangular box with rounded corners, outlined in a thin gold border. This area is designated for a drawing activity.

References

Montreal, Land of Welcome

Books:

GREER, Allan. *The People of New France*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press 1997

Mineau, Danielle. *Marguerite Bourgeoys, Montreal's First Teacher*.
Montreal: Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum 2008.

MOOGK, Peter N. *La Nouvelle-France: The Making of French Canada, A Cultural History*. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press 2000

SIMPSON, Patricia. *Marguerite Bourgeoys and Montreal, 1640-1665*. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press 1997

SIMPSON, Patricia. *Marguerite Bourgeoys and the Congregation of Notre-Dame, 1665-1700*. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press 2005

Websites:

Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum, Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours Chapel:
www.marguerite-bourgeoys.com

Montreal's History, Wikipedia
www.fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/murs_de_Montr%C3%A9al

Montreal, 500 years of History in Archives
http://www2.ville.montreal.qc.ca/archives/500ans/portail_archives_en/accueil.html

Old Montreal, Centuries of History
<http://www.vieux.montreal.qc.ca/histoire/eng/introa.htm>

New France, New Horizons
www.archivescanadafrance.org/english/accueil_en.html

Websites (cont'd):

Census data collected in 1665 and 1666 by Jean-Talon
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/kits-trousses/5200679-eng.htm>
especially the following sections:

Table I: Families, Population, Sexes, Conjugal Conditions

Table II: Ages of the people

Table III: Ages in Relation to Conjugal Condition

Table IV: Professions and Trades

Former provinces of France, Wikipedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_France

Questions or comments?

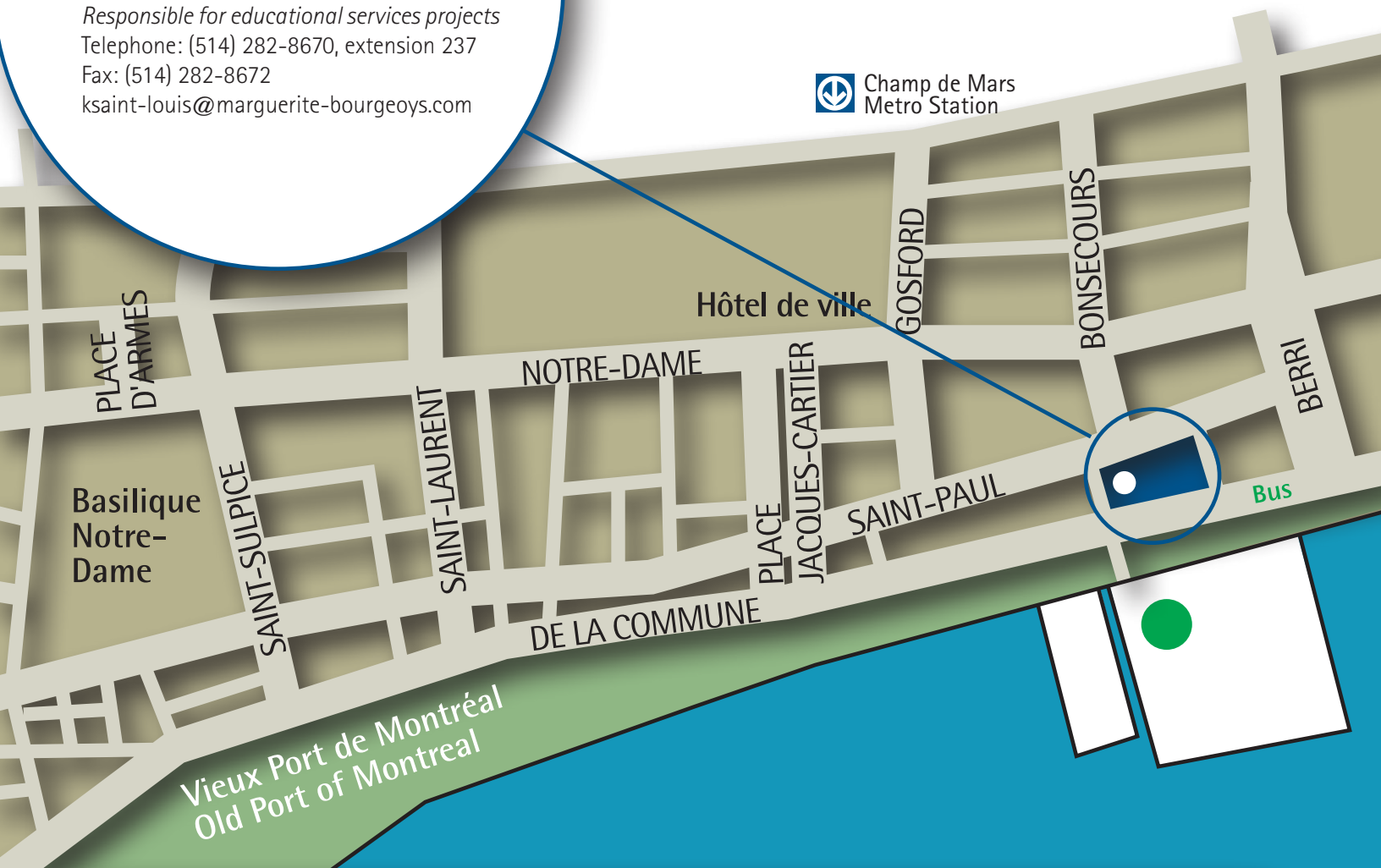
Karine Saint-Louis

Responsible for educational services projects

Telephone: (514) 282-8670, extension 237


Fax: (514) 282-8672

ksaint-louis@marguerite-bourgeois.com



Marguerite-Bourgeois Museum
Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours Chapel

400 St. Paul Street East, Old Montreal

(514) 282-8670  Champ-de-Mars Metro Station

www.marguerite-bourgeois.com