

Children's Clothes



Noble at Port Royal, 1604



A colonist's wife and daughter, 1630



1760

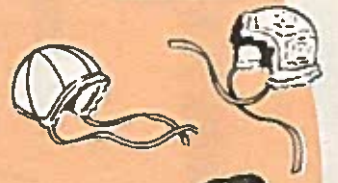


1800



1790

Babies' bonnets, 1760



Boy's hairstyle, 1760



1860



1860



The Habitation at Québec, 1608



Noble at Québec, 1608

At first animal skins were used for outer wear: deerskin and moosehide gloves lined with fur, catfish skin belts, jackets of bear and caribou skins.

Wool was scarce because it was hard to raise sheep in the woods with so many animals of prey. As a result, wool was kept for stockings and undergarments. Farmers wore woolen underwear even in the summer because it absorbed sweat and guarded against sudden chills.

adapted from R. Douville and J. Casanova, *Daily Life in Early Canada*, trans. Congreve, pp. 49-53



Coureur de bois, 1660



"Chapot de Chat" or lynx fur coat, 1859



The country people's Sunday clothes were like those worn in the cities for everyday wear.



1690

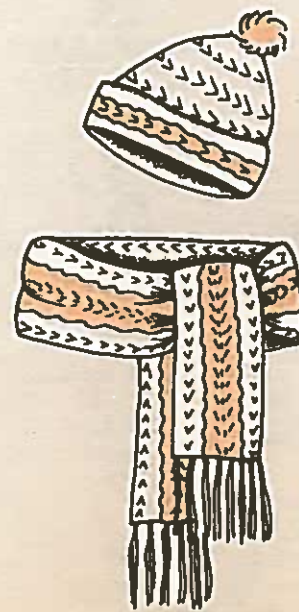
Everyday wear in the country, 1815



1840



Country children, 1770



The "tuque" was the hat of the habitant. Everyone tried to make his tuque as original as possible, with bright colours if wool was used, and different textures if fur. Sometimes both fur and wool were used. Later the standard tuque became a cone with a tassel. Another distinctive mark of the habitant was a colourful sash or woven belt with fringes.

all figures from R. Vincent, *Notre Costume: Civil et Religieux*