

Irish Women Contribute to Quebec City: The Good, the Bad, and the Ordinary

Presentation by

Lorraine O'Donnell, PhD

Affiliate Assistant Professor, [School of Community and Public Affairs](#)

Senior Research Associate and Advisor, [Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research
Network](#) (QUESCREN)

Concordia University

Irish Heritage Quebec, October 16, 2023

Considerations

- Greater Quebec City
- 1760s until now
- From Ireland + Irish descent
- Subjective
- Images from web

THE GOOD

THE GOOD

Women at the Saint Bridget's Asylum (Saint Brigid's Home)

Context: Number of Irish in Quebec City

TABLEAU 1.

Population de la Ville de Québec selon les groupes linguistiques et religieux entre 1851 et 1871⁴¹

Année	Population	Francophones	Anglophones	Catholiques	Protestants	Juifs
1851	42 052	24 722	15 257*	32 934	7 159	40
1861	59 990	28 689	21 689**	41 477	11 422	110
1871	59 699	40 890	18 180***	52 357	6 576	81

* 8 158 Irlandais

** 10 267 Irlandais

*** 12 345 Irlandais

Boulianne, François. "Répression Des Bordels à Québec." P. 10.

Mrs. Darcy and the widows 1840s -50s

“The Reverend Mr. McMahon put a poor old infirm widow under the care of Mrs. D'arcy - Since then, several others have been at different times placed in the same house. . .”

Donovan, "Mouvance," pp. 38-39

Mrs. Darcy and the widows 1840s -50s

Name	Origin	Religion	Profession	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Notes
Mrs. Darcy	Ireland	R-C	Teacher 48	37	F	Wid	
Mr. Darcy	Ireland	R-C	Teacher 14	37	M		
John Darcy	Ireland	R-C	Teacher 14	37	M		
Bar. Darcy	Quebec	R-C	Teacher 11	37	M		
J. Darcy	Quebec	R-C	Teacher 11	37	M		
Mr. Bolton	Ireland	R-C	Teacher 11	37	M		
Mr. Murphy	Ireland	R-C	Teacher 31	37	M		Wido
Mr. Carril	Ireland	R-C	Teacher 46	37	M		Wido

Census of Canada East, 1851, microfilm p. 6904

Matrons after Ms Darcy

- Miss King
- Mrs. Mary Bridge
- Mrs. Anne Bradley – worked “gratuitously”

The first bazaar 1856

IRISH BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR under the superintendance of the LADIES of the Congregation of ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, will take place in FEBRUARY next, for the support of the ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM; any donations in money or effects will be thankfully received by the Pastor of ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM has been established for the support of the aged, infirm, and destitute members of the Congregation. Donations of clothing, provisions, or furniture, are earnestly solicited for this object, from the Charitably disposed, who may either send such donations to the Asylum, St. Stanislaus street, or may have the same sent for by leaving their names and address at the St. Patrick's Presbytery, or at the Asylum.

Quebec, 4th Decr., 1856.

Quebec Gazette 6

Dec. 1856 p. 3

The first bazaar 1856

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Ladies of the St. Patrick's Congregation are about holding a Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the St. Bridget's Asylum, an Institution which our Irish Catholic fellow-citizens have recently founded in this city, for the relief of the poor and destitute of that body. We are pleased to understand from members of its Executive Committee, that, while the St. Bridget's Asylum is particularly intended as a home for the aged and destitute of that Congregation, it will not be exclusive, but will afford temporary relief to the really destitute, without regard to creed or country. We wish it every success, and trust that it is destined to soothe the declining years of many a child of poverty and affliction, and to save from temptation and despair many a homeless wanderer.—(Communicated.)

Quebec Gazette 6
Dec. 1856 p. 2

Saint Brigids Home, Grande Allee, est. 1858



BAnQ Québec - Collection Magella Bureau - P547, S1, SS, SSS1, D1-9, P475R

Other women involved

- Saint Patrick's Ladies' Charitable Society, 1873
 - Weekly visits
- Grey Nuns = Sisters of Charity
 - Run the home
 - 1858-59, 1877-1944: Sisters of Charity of Quebec
 - 1944-1973: Sisters of Charity of Halifax

Sisters of Charity of Halifax, 1944



O'Gallagher, Marianna. *Saint Brigid's, Quebec* p. 52

To learn more: Scan these QR codes to read the full documents!

Donovan, Patrick. "Mouvance des frontières ethniques et religieuses dans les organismes d'assistance anglophones de la région de Québec : Analyse historique du Saint Brigid's Home et du Ladies' Protestant Home." *Cahiers de l'ÉDIQ* Vol. 3, no. 1 (2016): 33–56.



O'Gallagher, Marianna. *Saint Brigid's, Quebec: The Irish Care For Their People, 1856 to 1981*. Quebec: Carraig Books, 1981.



THE GOOD

Marianna O'Gallagher

Marianna O'Gallagher: Grand Marshall St. Patrick's Day Parade, Quebec City, 2010



<https://alchetron.com/cdn/marianna-ogallagher-7ee52a77-18d6-4f5b-bb94-4f266da05de-resize-750.jpeg>



Grosse Île and the Irish Memorial National Historic Site

Located in the middle of the St. Lawrence River, Grosse Île was Canada's main immigration gateway and served as a quarantine station for the Port of Quebec from 1832 to 1937. Follow the footsteps of tens of thousands of immigrants who landed on the island and see the beauty of this special place.

<https://parks.canada.ca/lhn-nhs/qc/grosseile>

Marianna O'Gallagher

« Toute sa vie, elle l'a consacrée à rendre service aux autres. D'abord chez les religieuses, comme enseignante, et ensuite, elle s'est dédiée entièrement à la mémoire de son peuple, les Irlandais de Québec. »

Joe Lonergan, Journal de Québec, 25 May 2010

Marianna O'Gallagher

Devoted to the Irish of Quebec

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FX9wUofzz5E>

THE BAD

THE BAD

Prostitutes + Brothel Keepers

Brothel Keepers – Who?

TABLEAU 2

Caractéristiques démographiques des tenanciers de bordel de Québec entre 1850 et 1870¹⁶

Années	Sexe		Groupe linguistique		Âge moyen	Nombre Total
	Féminin	Masculin	Francophone	Anglophone		
1850 et 1855	40 (80 %)	10 (20 %)	28 (56 %)	22* (44 %)	32,3	50 (77 %)
1860	7 (54 %)	6 (46 %)	2 (15%)	11** (85 %)	35,9	13 (20 %)
1866 et 1870	1 (50 %)	1 (50 %)	2 (100%)	0 (0 %)	-	2 (3 %)
Total	48 (74 %)	17 (26 %)	32 (49%)	33 (51 %)	34,1	65 (100 %)

* Sur les 22 tenanciers anglophones, 17 sont irlandais selon leur lieu de naissance, tandis que cinq sont d'origine inconnue.

** Sur les 11 tenanciers anglophones, neuf sont irlandais et deux sont anglais selon leur lieu de naissance, tandis que deux sont d'origine inconnue.

Boulianne, “La Répression Des Bordels à Québec”

Prostitutes – Who?

TABLEAU 3

Caractéristiques démographiques des prostituées fréquentant les bordels de Québec entre 1850 et 1870²⁵

Années	Groupe linguistique		Âge moyen	Nombre total
	Francophone	Anglophone		
1850 et 1855	3 (30 %)	7* (70 %)	-	10 (19 %)
1860	9 (35 %)	17** (65 %)	26	26 (50 %)
1866 et 1870	9 (56 %)	7*** (44 %)	24,8	16 (31 %)
Total	21 (40 %)	31 (60 %)	25,4	52 (100 %)

Boulianne, “La Répression Des Bordels à Québec”

* Le lieu de naissance des prostituées est inconnu.

** Sur les 17 prostituées anglophones, 12 sont irlandaises selon leur lieu de naissance, tandis que cinq sont d’origine inconnue.

*** Sur les 7 prostituées anglophones, trois sont irlandaises leur lieu de naissance, deux sont nées en Angleterre, une est née au Canada et une est d’origine inconnue.

Prostitutes + Brothel Keepers – What?

Life in a brothel

- Strict hierarchy and watchfulness
- Some went to
 - Asile du Bon Pasteur for rehabilitation
 - Reform school for minors
 - Prison – close quarters = more vice

Prison as shelter

Almost all the female prisoners in our gaols are prostitutes, for whom our prisons serve as boarding houses and places of shelter. The gaol is for them a resource in distress a refuge during the inclement season, and a sort of common rendezvous. Our Canadian Legislation has not (as others have) placed the prostitute in an exceptional position. She can follow her infamous trade with just the same facilities as any honest tradesman. The public street is open to her as to others ; and she can plant her den of infamy in front of a church, or beside the doors of a school, and no one can interfere. When they have reached the lowest depths of degradation, they wander, during the summer months, in the fields in the immediate neighborhood of our large towns, and in winter find shelter in the gaol. They know exactly what misdemeanour or breach of the police regulations will secure their admission into the public boarding-house, with the certainty of getting out within a few days of whatever time may suit them.

Quebec Gazette, May 11, 1860

The Case of Kate Murphy

Quebec Gazette, May 13, 1867

MURDER ON THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM YESTERDAY.

Yesterday morning the body of an unfortunate female named Kate Murphy, was found lying in a field, adjoining the Plains of Abraham, in rear of Mr. D. O'Hare's property. The marks of violence on her throat and head left no doubt that she had come to her death by foul means. Information was at once conveyed

The murdered girl was an abandoned prostitute, and had spent the last twenty years between the hill and gaol. She had only come out of jail at noon on Saturday. She had saved some little money, which she carried in a purse about her. When her body was found the purse was discovered in the grass a few feet off, but it had been rifled of its contents.

Prostitutes + Brothel Keepers – Why?

- Poverty
- Lack of social structure/services
 - = around 4,000 to 6,000 Irish women
- Port town
 - Thousands of sailors during shipping season; many went to bars + brothels

To learn more

Scan this QR code to read the full document

Scroll down and click “download”

Boulianne, François.

“La Répression Des Bordels à Québec : Discours, Institutions et Application, 1850-1870.” Master’s Thesis, Université Laval, 2008.

<https://corpus.ulaval.ca/entities/publication/eee04746-7f2c-439c-9024-9075f9a68506>



THE BAD

Nurse Jane Hamilton

Jane Hamilton

- From Co Leitrim, Connaught
- 1849:
 - Came to Quebec = Famine era
 - Middle aged, illiterate, Presbyterian, experienced nurse
 - Job: nurse at Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital

Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital



William Notman, Marine
Hospital, Quebec City,
QC, 1865, McCord
Museum, I-17326.1

Jane Hamilton Accused

Appendix to the tenth volume of the journals of the Legislative Assembly...
https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.9_00955_1_0_3/408

Appendix
(R. R.)
18th July.

SAINT PATRICK'S, QUEBEC, 3rd April, 1851.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, in which, on the part of the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital, you request me to inform you as to what opinion I entertain of the moral conduct of one Mary Fitzgerald, who, you state, has made rather a serious deposition against certain of the officers of the above establishment. In reply to your request, I have only to state that, if the Mary Fitzgerald in question be the same who formerly lived as servant in the St. George's Hotel of this city, in Mr. Payne's time, my opinion of her moral principles is indeed a very poor one, and such as would render any testimony given by her, no matter with what solemnity, not only very suspicious, but entirely unworthy of credence.

(Signed,) P. McMAHON, Ptre.

True copy.

(Signed,) N. CASAULT,
S. T. C. M. and E. M.

(Copy.)

No. 8.

AFFIDAVITS addressed to the Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, by William Marsden, Esq.

No. 1.

Province of Canada,)
District of Quebec.)

Richard Edmonds, labourer, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say,—

That he was formerly employed as cook at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, and then as outside man, and now saws the fire-wood for the Hospital. That deponent has seen injected male genital organs hanging in Dr. Lemieux's bed-room window. That one Elizabeth McNaulty then and still house-maid in the Hospital, complained in tears to deponent's wife, and in deponent's presence, that the male organs aforesaid were always left exposed in the House Surgeon's bed-room where she was obliged to go to do her duty, that they were sometimes on the mantle-piece, but that they were then hanging against the window and visible outside the window, and that she would not remain any longer in the Hospital. That deponent's wife entreated McNaulty to remain and not leave her service, and that deponent went out to the front of the Hospital building and saw the injected organs hanging as described by McNaulty. That deponent has subsequently seen the same or similar injected male organs of generation in the garret of the Hospital. That as part of the deponent's duty, he used to assist the porter of the Hospital, one John McDonald, to coffin the dead, and that during this time it was a common practice to put two bodies in one coffin, by order, as the porter said, of Dr. Lemieux, the House Surgeon, and as this deponent believes with his Dr. Lemieux's knowledge, as he, Dr. Lemieux, was present when the body of a white female child named Seales, was putting into the same coffin with a black or coloured man. That this deponent up to the time just referred to had often seen two bodies interred in the same coffin, and will swear positively to this having hap-

pened at least six times, that is, that twelve corpses had been interred in six coffins. That a short time subsequent to that case of the coloured man and female child being interred in the one coffin, Dr. Lemieux came into the porter's room where deponent was sitting, and told the porter to go and put the body of a child that had been confined with another body into a separate coffin; as he, Dr. Lemieux, had just come from town where he had heard something about it, meaning the confining two bodies in one coffin. This was between eight and nine o'clock at night.

That one Kate Henderson, a fine, handsome looking young woman, who was a patient in the Hospital for several weeks last summer, and who is now, as this deponent believes, in New York, told deponent and his wife that Dr. Lemieux was making love to her, and that she was tormented by his importunities. That she was frequently waked at night by Dr. Lemieux handling her and hanging over her, and she gave deponent's wife two gold rings to keep for her, lest Dr. Lemieux should take them off her fingers in her sleep. That the above named Kate Henderson was a married woman and admitted as such to the Hospital. That the place in which the said Kate Henderson slept was a passage or lobby in the upper flat of the Hospital with a screen before her bed. This deponent further swears that it was currently reported in the Hospital among the servants and nurses, that Mr. Beaubien, the Apothecary, and one Jane Hamilton, then and still a nurse in the Hospital, were in the habit of going into the Protestant Chapel together and cohabiting there. Nearly all the servants declared that they had seen them together at different times and in different attitudes. That one Nicols, a servant in the Surgical wards, and who was near the Chapel, told of seeing the aforesaid Beaubien and Jane Hamilton often having criminal connexion, and on one occasion told this deponent to go and peep through number 42 closet and he would see them, which this deponent did, and saw Jane Hamilton lying on the floor on her back and Beaubien lying above her.

That the room in which this happened was the operating theatre, which is also the Protestant Chapel and used for the ministrations and services of the Protestant patients.

That this deponent saw Beaubien and Hamilton coming out of the Chapel on another occasion at night and without a light.

The foregoing having been read over to this deponent, he persists in its truth, and has signed at Quebec, the 18th day of February, 1851.

(Signed,) RICHARD EDMONDS.

Sworn before me at Quebec,
this 18th February, 1851.

(Signed,) DANIEL McCALLUM, J. P.

A true copy of the original remaining in my possession.

(Signed,) WM. MARSDEN, M. D.
1st March, 1851.

True copy of the copy addressed to the Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, by Wm. Marsden, M. D.

(Signed,) N. CASAULT,
S. T. C. M. and E. H.

Appendix
(R. R.)
18th July.

Jane Hamilton

Acc named Kate Henderson was a married woman and admitted as such to the Hospital. That the place in which the said Kate Henderson slept was a passage or lobby in the upper flat of the Hospital with a screen before her bed. This deponent further swears that it was currently reported in the Hospital among the servants and nurses, that Mr. Beaubien, the Apothecary, and one Jane Hamilton, then and still a nurse in the Hospital, were in the habit of going into the Protestant Chapel together and cohabiting there. Nearly all the servants declared

Jane Hamilton: Abuse from hospital stewards

- Salary withheld
 - *“Afterwards I was offered by Mrs. Cutter, a pair of old boots. I did not think I was to pay for them till I was charged seven shillings and six pence for them, which amount was kept from my wages.”*
- Sexual harassment
- Testified at commission of enquiry that got Cutters fired

Chilton, Lisa. “Sex Scandals and Papist Plots” p. 117.

Jane Hamilton: Realities on the ground

“I complained to the Visiting Physicians of the insufficiency of the diets, and the patients under my control complained also”

Patients’ hunger was so bad *“as to induce me to give them some of my own ration.”*

Chilton, Lisa. “Sex Scandals and Papist Plots” p. 115.

Jane Hamilton Redeemed

Appendix to the tenth
volume of the journals of
the Legislative
Assembly...

[https://www.canadiana.ca
/view/oocihm.9_00955_1](https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.9_00955_1)

0_3/408

Appendix
(R. R.)

13th July.

Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec, }

Catharine Halleran, house-maid at Mr. John Sharples, Supervisor of Callers, personally appeared before me this day, and after being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed and said:—That I was six months in the Marine Hospital at Quebec as a patient, and I left it with a proper discharge about six weeks since. I was acquainted with the late Charlotte Crosby a Protestant and single girl. She was delivered of a female child in the said Hospital some time in the present winter. She recovered from her confinement. A week afterwards she had her child christened, and at her request, by Father Richardson, a Roman Catholic Priest. About a fortnight afterwards, the said Charlotte Crosby took convulsions, and I asked Jane Hamilton, one of the nurses, and belonging to the Protestant church, if she would let the girl die without seeing a minister or priest? and the said Jane Hamilton replied that she would be afraid to send for a priest in case she should come to any blame. I then went to Charlotte Crosby and asked her if I should send for a minister, and she said no. I then asked her if I should send for Father Richardson, and she replied, "Send for him." I then told Jane Hamilton to go down and send the porter for the priest, and she said she would not. I then went myself and sent the porter. I consider Jane Hamilton to be an honest and decent woman, having known her for six months in the Hospital.

(Signed,) ^{her} CATHARINE ^{mark.} HALLERAN.

Sworn before me at Quebec,
this 13th day of March,
1851.

(Signed,) R. SYMES, J. P.

QUEBEC, 18th December, 1850.

I knew Jane Hamilton during ten months or thereabouts when I had charge of the Marine Hospital in the capacity of Chaplain. During that period, her perfect neatness and cleanliness, her zeal in the discharge of her duties, her ready and cheerful attention to the patients, on whom she lavished the most tender care, were truly striking. Moreover, the patients themselves bore witness to her excellence, and I think that their testimony justifies me in attesting her honesty and trustworthiness.

(Signed,) E. BONNEAU, Proc.
Aest. Pl. of St. Patrick's.

(True Copy.)
(Signed,) N. CASALTY,
S. T. C. M. & E. H.

Having often had occasion to visit the Marine Hospital since Jane Hamilton has been employed there, and having had charge during one month of the Catholic patients in the establishment, whom I visited daily, I willingly add my testimony to that of the Rev. Mr. Bonneau, having long had an opportunity of observing the zeal and intelligence with which she discharged her duty.

(Signed,) C. F. CAZEAU,
Vicar-General.

Archbishop's Palace, 19th Dec., 1850.

(True Copy.)
(Signed,) N. CASALTY,
S. T. C. M. & E. H.

Appendix
(R. R.)

18th July.

The undersigned certifies, that during the five months which had elapsed since Jane Hamilton was admitted into the Marine Hospital as nurse, she has performed all her duties with the strictest regularity. Moreover, having passed a month and a half in the Hospital during the prevalence of the cholera, and being on foot night and day to administer the consolations of religion to the members of his Church, the undersigned was enabled to see and judge with his own eyes how matters were conducted, and, at the same time, to remark whatever irregularities existed. During that period, he has had the fullest reason to approve of the conduct of Jane Hamilton. He does not hesitate; he feels himself bound in justice to bear witness to her good morals, her regularity, and her faithfulness in the fulfilment of her duties.

(Signed,) N. BEAUBIEN, Pt.,

Late Chaplain to the Marine Hospital.

Marine Hospital, 19th Feb., 1851.

(True copy.)

(Signed,) N. CASALTY,
S. T. C. M. and E. H.

St. Roch's, 1st April, 1851.

The undersigned certifies that, during seven months that he has had charge of the Marine Hospital as Chaplain, Jane Hamilton has proved herself to be honest, worthy to be trusted, and truly zealous in the performance of all her duties.

(Signed,) W. RICHARDSON, Pt.,

Chaplain,

M. & E. H.

(True copy.)

(Signed,) N. CASALTY,
S. T. C. M. and E. H.

I certify that Jane Hamilton served as nurse in the Fever Hospital of this Town for nine months, during which period she conducted herself honestly, soberly, and quietly.

(Signed,) THOMAS DAVIES,

M. D. and Surgeon,

Medical Officer, Manor Hamilton,

Fever Hospital.

Dated at Manor Hamilton,
the 6th April, 1849.

I have known Jane Hamilton for some time past, and believe her to be a proper, well conducted woman; quiet and orderly. She is a member of the Established Church.

(Signed,) JOHN HAMILTON,

Curate of the Union of Manor

Hamilton,

Manor Hamilton, 6th April, 1849.

We believe Jane Hamilton, late of this Parish, to be a woman of very good character. We have known her for the last six years.

(Signed,) JOHN HAMILTON,

Curate of the Union of Manor

Hamilton, Dis. Kilmore.

THOMAS DAVIES,

M. D. and M. R. C. S.

10th December, 1849.

Jane Hamilton Redeemed

I certify that Jane Hamilton served as nurse in the Fever Hospital of this Town for nine months, during which period she conducted herself honestly, soberly, and quietly.

(Signed,) THOMAS DAVIES,
M. D. and Surgeon,
Medical Officer, Manor Hamilton,
Fever Hospital.

Dated at Manor Hamilton,
the 6th April, 1849.

**To learn more:
Scan this QR codes
to read the full
document**

Chilton, Lisa. "Sex Scandals and Papist Plots: The Mid-Nineteenth Century World of an Irish Nurse in Quebec." *Journal of Women's History* Vol. 27, no. 3 (2015): 109–131.



THE ORDINARY

THE ORDINARY

Servants

Irish Live-In Servants of Quebec City, 1871

Table 16

Live-In Servants by Ethnic Group, 1871

	Engl.	Scot.	Irish	Fr. Cdn.	U.S.	Eur.	Other
Combined Districts							
Toronto	27.5	17.1	50.5	0.7	2.4	1.1	0.7
Quebec	5.2	2.4	32.8	58.8	0.5	0.3	
Halifax	25.5	24.5	38.5	2.0	0.3	4.9	4.3
Wealthy Districts							
Toronto	26.0	20.2	48.9	0.8	2.5	1.0	0.6
Quebec	6.4	2.3	38.2	52.5	0.5	0.1	
Halifax	20.8	28.7	41.5	1.4		4.7	2.9
Montreal	12.9	20.5	47.8	16.9	0.9	0.8	0.2

PAC, Census ... 1871.

The Ideal Servant?

“Maid”
John Henry
Walker
c. 1850-1885
McCord
Museum,
M930.50.3.44
7



Life of a female servant

- Long hours
- Hard work
- Far less pay than men
- Loneliness
- Harassment and poor treatment
- For the Irish: negative stereotypes

Lacelle, Claudette, *Urban Domestic Servants*

The Irish Servant?

Part 1

Lacelle,
Claudette,
*Urban Domestic
Servants*



OLD REGULUS.—*It is necessary, Bridget, that you should inform me of your age and origin that I may comply with the law in filling up the census.*

BRIDGET.—*Is it me age ye're wantin' to know, sir? An' faith I've often heard me mother say I was born the same day as Mrs. Maloney's Pat that killed hisself wid drink; but me origin, faith! yer honour, I'ven't the laste idea of me origin."*

The Irish Servant?

Part 2

Lacelle,
Claudette,
*Urban Domestic
Servants*



THE PATENT GRIDIRON.

BIDDY.—“If ye please, Ma'am, your new fanglings have dropped me mate in the fior! What'll I do?”

MISTRESS.—“Well, Biddy, Professor Cook tells us that only the carbonaceous portion undergoes combustion, so I suppose you can quickly rescue the fibrinous residue!”

BIDDY.—“Faith, Ma'am, an' if it's this rat trap of a toasting fork ye mane, I wish it gone busted like the mate, shure I niver lost my stake thro' my fryin' pan that way.”

Why Become a Servant?

- Food, lodging, clothing, security

Life of a female servant in Quebec

Quebec Mercury, June
24, 1817

Lacelle, Claudette, Urban
Domestic Servants p. 32

The Quebec Mercury

24 June 1817

A Female Servant wants a Situation
A Middle Age Woman just arrived
from Dublin where she served in
some of the most respectable famil-
ies wants an eligible Service – she is
capable of acting as a cook, house-
keeper, house maid, laundry maid or
dairy maid, is perfectly conversant
with milk and butter, the latter she
can make in a superior stile, she has
no objection to Town or Country.

**To learn more:
Scan this QR
code to read the
full document**

Lacelle, Claudette, and
Canada. National Historic
Parks and Sites. Urban
Domestic Servants in
19th Century Canada.
Ottawa :, 1987.

<http://archive.org/details/urbandomesticser00lace>.



THE ORDINARY

Wives and Mothers

Julia Hogan, Births and Death

Birth of daughter [Annie Holwell](#) (1849–1872)

25 Févr 1849

Birth of daughter [Mary Ann Holwell](#) (1850–)

1850 • Quebec Province

Birth and death of daughter [Bridget Holwell](#) (1851–1851)

abt 1851

Birth of daughter [Ellen Holwell](#) (1852–)

12 Mar 1852 • Quebec

Death

16 Sep 1862

Died at Hôtel Dieu

1 source

Julia Hogan, Mother

B. 2/2.
Ellen Hobwell
~~~~~  
Le treize Mars mil huit cent cinquante. deux, Nous  
Pater, sousigne, vicair de Paroisse, avons baptise  
Ellen, nee la veille du legitime mariage de Francis  
Hobwell, maraton, et de Julia Hogan de cette paroisse.  
Paroisse Terrene francaise, sousigne, maraine Catha-  
rine Hermin qui avec le pere n'a su signer,  
Joseph Grenery  
J. H. [Signature]

# Julia Hogan, Burial

P. 151 On the eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, we the undersigned priest have interred in the cemetery of this Church, the body of Julia Hogan, wife of Francis Holwell of the water police deceased, in the Hotel Dieu of this city on the sixteenth day of July seven years. Were present at the interment. Robert O. Neil undersigned with us and Daniel Man also undersigned.

Daniel. E. Allen.

Robert O. Neil

J. Clarke P.

# My Family Tree



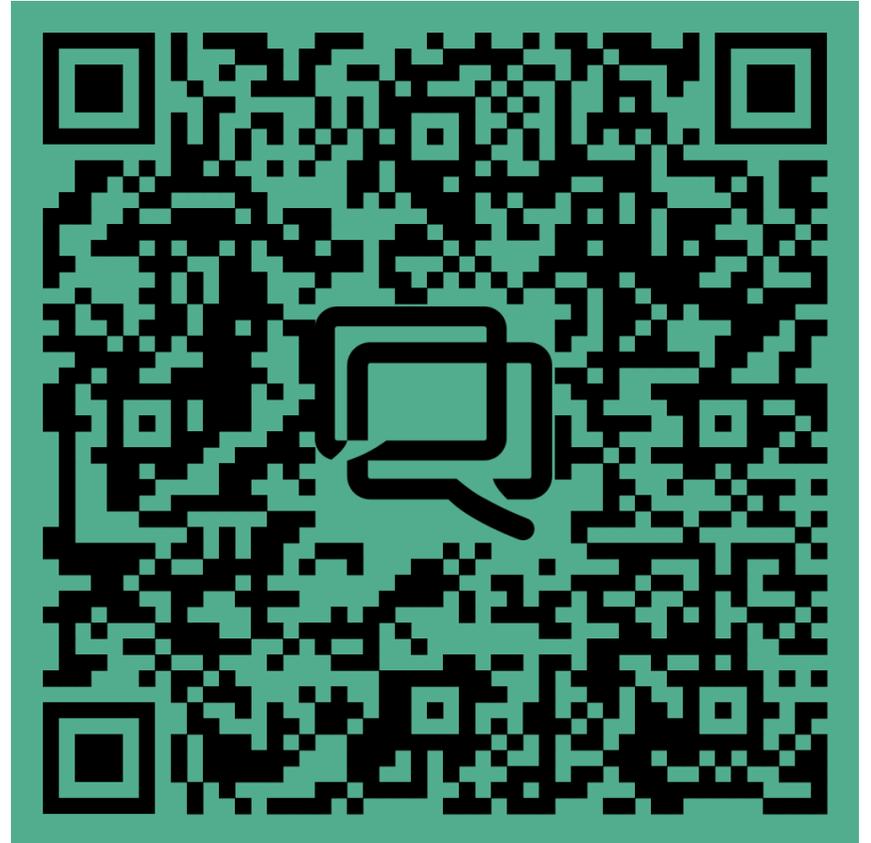
Ancestry.ca

# Quebec English-Speaking Communities Research Network (QUESCREN)

Contact + please subscribe

[Lorraine.odonnell@concordia.ca](mailto:Lorraine.odonnell@concordia.ca)

[www.QUESCREN.ca](http://www.QUESCREN.ca)



# Thanks to QUESCREN funders

*Secrétariat aux relations  
avec les Québécois  
d'expression anglaise*

Québec 



**ICRML**  
Institut canadien  
de recherche  
sur les minorités  
linguistiques

**CIRLM**  
Canadian Institute  
for Research  
on Linguistic  
Minorities

Canada 

 UNIVERSITÉ  
**Concordia**  
UNIVERSITY

CONCORDIA.CA



CONCORDIA